بنالوجيجي

In the name of Allah
the most
Compassionate and Merciful

The Center for the Publication of
the U.S. Espionage Den's Documents

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In the Name of God, the Merciful, the Benificient.

#### Foreword

The documents contained in the books 25 to 28 of the collection of the documents of the 'Den of Espionage', which were previously published and headlined as "The Moderates", generally introduced the supporters of the illegitimate interests of the U. S. A. and the plans and ambitions of the U. S. administration in activating the moderates' trend to finally substitute it for the Line of the Imam and revolution. It is to be kept in mind that these documents belonged to the political section of the Tehran-based 'Spy Den of America'.

In the meantime, part of the documents produced and later shredded and/or pulverized by the embassy-based C. I. A. Station at Tehran was also reconstructed to complement the previously published collection while clearly demonstrating America's operational and intelligence support in strengthening the moderation-trend. These documents are presented in two volumes to the Revolutionary Ummah of Iran in particular, and the people of the world in general as another proof of our nation's righteous campaign in isolating the political currents dependent on foreign powers. The first volume consists of the documents concerning Shariat Madari, while the second volume concerns notorious persons like Amir Entizam, Bahramiyan, Muqaddam Maraghi, Hasan Nazih, Khusrow Qashqai, and some unknown persons like Turaj Nasiri and Ali Sayfpur Fatimi.

The present collection exposes elements and currents that act in the name of independence, democracy, human rights and even religion in furthuring colonial and exploitative causes of foreign supporters versus the deprived nations. The ducuments expose those parties and persons who, though being born of our own soil and fed by its resources, "despite the shattering of the myth of America's invincibility at the hands of Iranian people, seek advice from the U.S.A. in matters concerning the destiny of this country and its people". Although our country and our people have defeated U.S.A. in this land, they have not given up their connections, with America. "Where should this complaint be registered?". Those groups and persons in lieu of the assurance of political support, monthly salaries and individual and political power. or rather in their love for America, consciously or unconsciously committed themselves to destroy a system that raised the banner of Islam, independence and freedom as against the widespread infidelity on earth. This group is comprised of, pseudo-holymen whose ambitions have made them ignorant of God, the pseudo-populars who voice the imperialist brand of nationalism, the nationalist muslims that are culturally western-oriented, and monarchists known for their disgrace throughout the world.

But, "It is difficult for muslims to co-operate with those pseudo-

holymen, who pretend to be loyal to Islam but are trying to undermine it. They pose a problem whose solution is hard to be found... It was obvious that Howayda (ex-Shah's premier) was the enemy of Islam and the muslims, what Nasiri (ex-SAVAK head) had done against the people was clear and the latter's obligation towards him obvious... But what are we to do with the so-called holyman who has a roasary in his hands and makes repeated claims of serving Islam?". (A speech by the Imam: 24/9/58 Iranian Calendar Year).

These pseudo-popular individuals had no assignement other than undermining the revolution from within and burrying it in itself by sowing the seeds of discord and disunity... Thereby bringing about problems of the past... A handful of hoodlums, a handful of persons unaware of God, a handful of blokes in whose houses shameful things were discovered -- these and the likes of them -- have stood up against all the Muslims to support Carter and the likes of him. (A speech by the Imam: 19/9/58).

The story of the third contingent is the story of the fellows who were born and brought up during the fifty year reign of despostism and debauchery in our land, and who thought and acted within the ideological framework, which was propagated in the country by the great

(This is) the story of this man whose business has become known now. It is a matter of deep regret that even now these praise them, for their brains had been turned upside down. A person who was trained by them for fifty years, whose mind was made devoid of any sense of human dignity, received as a substitute a brain manufactured in the West. Howsoever great are the blows inflicted by the West upon his country and his people, even then such a person is all-admiration for the West, and makes all efforts necessary for their return... (A speech by the Imam: 21/9/58 Shamsi).

The line of the moderates, is that of alliance with infidels (knowingly or to the contrary), mobilized against the most decent of all men. human-beings that are to the best of their abilities, determined to establish the rule of the Quranic Laws, the traditions of the Prophet (S. A. W.) and the infallible Imams (A. S.). The example of the followers of the moderate line is the example of Abu Sufyan and persons like him, who were united in a bid to prevent the Prophet (S. A. W. ) from forming a government, for they were afraid of Islam, which threatended their vested interests. These people, who are opposing Islam at present, are afraid of it due to their own interests and the interests of their masters for which they are serving foreigners. Likes of these people (in the past) were better than the present ones, for at least they did not serve others, but revolted against Islam to safeguard their own interests. These persons have risen for foreigners, and act on their behalf in order to paralyse the movement, launched by you -- the men of God. (A speech by the Imam: 39/9/58).

In the following pages we shall try to present, on the basis of the

documents, the views of the U. S. A. and those known as the followers of the moderate line concerning the Islamic Revolution, and how it is to be confronted.

The influence and infiltration of the U.S.A. in all corners of our country and the growth of the middle class in Iran gave rise to the illusion in the minds of the U.S.A. functionaries that, religion, as a revolutionary force, had become quite weak. They were under the impression that discontent with the regime of the Shah might be possibly due to the movements of the left and the rightist nationalism, inspired by the West, irrespective of their religious or secular colour. Of course, it does not mean that U.S.A. totally ignored the realities of the Iranian society and completely eliminated the perimeter of religion. It only means that the importance which was attached by the U.S.A. to the political currents of the left and the right was not attached to the religious movements. With this impression the U. S. A. studied and evaluated the nature of the anti-Shah opposition movements. In these studies, besides the two major goals of estimating the extent of discontent with the Shah and the imperial regime, and the channelization of those currents into support for the Shah, there was also a third objective, namely an identification of factions, organizations, policies and the structural make up of the opposition, in order to hire and train suitable elements that could be used in the formation of a regime supportive of U.S. interesets when the Shah was confronted with serious threats. (However, it is not to be overlooked that these individuals and parties because of their very nature, willingly or unwillingly, were fed from the manager of imperialism). In this respect the U.S.A. got hold of all opportunities to achieve the above-mentioned objectives.

The uprising of the Fifteenth of Khurdad (June 5, 1962), was a warning to the U. S. A. to revise its estimation of the forces of the opposition (to the Shah). With due consideration of this uprising and the role of the aware and mujaheed, Shi'ite clergymen, and the amount of popular support for them, the U. S. A. discovered to its amazement that religion and the clerics were still unique and effective factors in mobilizing the masses against the Shah and his despotism. As a consequence, the U. S. A. chalked out a plan aimed at indentifying and recruting certain elements from amongst the clergymen, and possibly, influence or groom from among them a personage recognized as the marja (the highest religious authority among the Shi'ite) thereby exploiting this great pillar of Shi'ism to serve its own interests. Accordingly the operational requirements of the SAVAK and C. I. A. and their collaboration in putting their plans, into effect led them to an individual named Sayyid Kazem Shariat Madari.

The viewpoint of Shariat Madari and his fellow-travellers concerning the U. S. A. issued from their belief that the absence of the U. S. A. from Iran was synonymous with the disappearance of the independence of this country. Their reason for seeking refuge in the devilish embrace of U. S. A. was that the American scarecrow could be used as a weapon against the paganism of communism and the U. S. S. R. This belief was sufficient for the U. S. A. to open an account in their favour.

Anyhow Shariat Madari untill the Revolution, continued his balloon-like rise in the exalted garb of a religious authority under the explicit patronage of the SAVAK and the implicit support of the C. I. A., so that whenever a need arose he could serve to guard the interests of imperialism.

Despite all efforts, through moderate elements, in preventing the fall of the Shah and the overthrow of the imperial regime, from the national reconciliation government and the premiership of Bakhtiar, to the pacifying announcements and the covert support for the military by the pseudo-clerics, the U.S. lost all resistence before the volcanic eruption and the magnitude of the revolution, because it could neither analyze it nor confront it. Finally, that is when the Islamic Revolution promised independence, freedom and the Islamic Republic in its victory.

The main causes of America's failure to fight the Islamic Revolution were: firstly, its over confidence in the Shah's regime and its agents within the regime combined with its hopeless faith in stabilizing the monarchical system; secondly, its wrong perception of the Iranian reality due to which it equated the nationalist and the sincratic tendencies with the religious movement. On the basis of the attention it had concentrated on the former elements and the commitments of their leadership, America thought it could stall the emergence of a regime which threatened its vested interests.

After the victory of the Islamic Revolution and the realization of the relative importance of the effective elements in this victory, America tried to utilize the same channels, with whose members it was in contact, to form a government, which could, despite outward differences with Pahlavi regime, serve the purpose of maintaining Iran as the good market it was for its military and consumer industries, as the good base it was for its espionage activities, and finally as the good and secure source it was, in supplying the energy needed by American industries. For this purpose it made an attempt to make use of its own active agents which were at the head of the moderate tendencies.

At this juncture, besides the objectives of America against the Islamic Revolution, the aims and goals of the moderate groups come also into focus. Due to the fast growth, stormy speed and effective techniques employed by the forces of the Islamic Revolution to counter the imperialist rule, these groups also, like their masters, were not able to analyze fully and comprehensively the course of events. They had to follow in an opportunist fashion the line of the revolutionary leaders and the people unwillingly in order to hide their faces, and seized upon occasional opportunities in doing so. The revolution's speedy onward move and these elements' pseudo-popularity were major factors in concealing their real nature, but due to the righteousness of the Islamic revolution and the incompatibility of truth and falsehood their filthy roles were gradually exposed.

The characteristic traits of opportunism, attempt to secure individual benefits and inability to comprehend the situation at the early stages

of the Revolution prevented these elements from taking a united stand against the Islamic Revolution. A group of them which had occupied sensitive positions and had access to possibilities for materializing its ideals, and another group hoping to occupy positions in order to be able to impose its ideas, still refrained from expressing their heart-felt opinions. But the incompatibility of their intentions with those of the nation which meant to establish the rule of Islam and was demonstrated by the formation of the Assembly of Experts, the writing down of the constitution and the implemention of Islamic precepts, led to the exposure of their real ugly faces. One group began to openly fight the Islamic Revolution, another began to undermine the Revolutionary inspirations by means placed at their disposal by the revolution itself, while some elements set upon building political organizations in a bid to pave the way for the fall of the Islamic Revolution, and expand ties with America as the major topic of their programs.

C. I. A. 's efforts in the meantime, were directed at preparing a comprehensive analytical report on the Iranian situation, determining a policy on the basis of the prepared analysis, and the implementation method for the policy. Through its agents in the army, ministries and offices and throughout individuals engaged in commercial activities, the C. I. A. gave complete priority to information-collection on all internal trends and required issues of interest, then, as summerized below, put forth the policy and its implementation method:

#### 1- The policy of the C. I. A. vis-a-vis the Islamic Revolution:

At the level of the government and with regard to the elements that were effective in Iran the U.S.A. found itself facing two different forces: first, the leadership of the Revolution and its followers and supporters; second, a wide spectrum of moderates, each of whom was directed by a different authority or was able to exercise its power effectively. The Imam's unwavering resolution to enforce the Islamic laws and establish the Sovereignty of the Quran in the society and to combat uncompromisingly all the phenomena of infidelity, right from the West up to East and their agents forced the U.S.A. to realize that the implementation of the Imam's policy meant a fatal death-blow to the hopes of imperialism, which was trying to revive its hold on the resources of the country. America decided to fight this policy by making use of all its agents for destroying and overthrowing the Islamic Republic. Due to the loss of its active and efficient agents. America's first aim was to cultivate, bring up and install a force loyal to it, which could also have military power (The U. S. A. was mistaken because there were no such elements in the army). In this period, with the purpose of realizing the desired objective America as a first step sought to form and direct a coalition consisting of all the potential heads of various political liberal groups, the moderate religious personalities, the army officers inclined towards the West, the chiefs of tribes and different national groups for getting hold of the Provisional Government, so that ground was prepared to launch the actual programme. Naturally, in case this programme was implemented, the elements instrumental in its realization were not to be set aside, but were to be used

for promoting the policies and interests of the regime. The reason why the U, S, A, was not contented to bring to power the moderate elements was that it was forced to submit to the pressures brought about by the Imam's policy. Anyhow, America wished to install a regime that could be fully at its command. At the same time the U, S, A, lost no time in making use of all anti-revolutionary elements including the SAVAK men, Bakhtiyar, the monarchists and all those factions that openly opposed the Islamic Revolution from its very inception. As in this collection we want to devote especial attention to the moderates, we refrain from making further reference to other groups. The documents concerning them have been published in the book No.38 of this series.

#### 2- Application of the policy line:

According to the C. I. A. 's resolution to pursue the formation of a coalition of the liberal politicians, the moderate clerics and all other moderate elements, it was, however, decided that it was shariat Madari who could help accelerate this process. The reason to select Shariat Madari as the axis of this alliance was that he possessed the qualifications of a religious authority as a marja, and in that capacity due to his credibility among the Muslim masses he could appeal them and that his personality could be instrumental in making such a coalition work. The C. I. A. did not intend to form such a coalition through merging together different constituent groups and individuals, but wished to use each of them as a separate channel for reaching the primary target of its programme. For instance, it wanted to bring out a daily paper by means or Khusrow Qashqai and Madani with the purpose of paving the ground for the desired cultural and propaganda activities; through the liberation movement (Nahzat-e Azadi) and the Provisional Government, efforts could be made to nullify and invalidate the political resolutions that would be made on the basis of the policy of the Imam; with the help of the Muslim People's Party and the leadership of Shariat Madari it aimed at starting a newspaper for giving a religious colour by his political presence to such a coalition. These programmes were duely approved by the C. I. A. Apart from solving the formal differences of various groups, this programme proved to be effective in pursuing and directing the desired policy (formation of a coalition), and served as a factor in co-ordinating them (the desired contacts between the National Front, Khusrow Qashqai etc. and Shariat Madari, as exposed by the documents, provide us an account of the first steps taken to attain this objective).

The results obtained by the C. I. A. in its efforts to realize its objectives are fully made explicit in the following documents. At the end the names of those elements are enumerated who were either members of the C. I. A. or somehow provided the C. I. A. with necessary information. The documents themselves speak volumes of their treachery and shamelessness.

#### The Liberation Movement:

Bahram Bahramiyan: a member of the high command of the liberation movement received salary from the C. I. A. since  $1356 \ (1977)$ 

Abbas Amir Intizam: an eminent leader of the Liberation Movement a C. I. A. agent from the beginning of the fifth decade of the Shamsi calender (In a document included in this collection a C. I. A. officer, George tells the director of the C. I. A. that Amir Intizam helped him in the beginning of 1349. (1970); worked as a contact between the C. I. A. and the Bazargan government for the exchange of information.

# The Nationalist Groups:

Sam Sanjabi: He was in contact with the C. I. A. at San Fransisco. By virtue of being the son of Karim Sanjabi his services were used by the C. I. A. to remain in contact with the leadership of the Nationalist front.

Khusrow Qashqai: An agent of the C. I. A. with a long record of service; his motive in co-operating with the C. I. A. was to secure assurance of financial and political support (by the C. I. A.) for pursuing its objectives vis-a-vis the Islamic Republic.

Rahmatullah Muqaddam Maraghi: a C. I. A. agent since 1349 (1970), a very old and intimate friend of the C. I. A. station at Tehran.

Hasan Nazih: a C. I. A. agent (whose record of relations with the C. I. A. goes back to the pre-revolution days).

For having full information regarding the C. I. A. connection of the moderate religious elements under the leadership of Shariat Madari refer to the documents concerning the latter.

Muslim Students, following the Line of the Imam.

Autumn, 1364/1985.

# IN THE NAME OF GOD, THE MERCIFUL, THE COMPASSIONATE

CABLES AND REPORTS NO. TEHRAN 53.59, TEHRAN 54050, TEHRAN 54167, INTELLIGENCE REPORT TITLED "COMMENTS OF MOQADDAM-MARAGHEH ON .....", TEHRAN 43996, INTELLIGENCE REPORT TITLED "EFFORT BY GROUP INCLUDING AYATOLLAH ....", INTELLIGENCE REPORT TITLED "POLITICAL ACTIVITY AND ....", INTELLIGENCE REPORT TITLED "MILITARY AND POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONAL ....", TEHRAN 53879 WERE THE LAST COPIES OF THEIR ORIGINAL TEXTS AND THUS, VERY DULL IN COLOR; THEREFORE, THEIR IN-BOOKS PRINTING AND PHOTOGRAPHING WERE NOT FAVORABLY POSSIBLE. FOR THIS REASON, THE ABOVE-MENTIONED DOCUMENTS WERE RE-TYPED.

The persons mentioned below contacted Shariat Madari on behalf of the U.S. embassy and the C.I.A. or had passed reports (about him):

#### 1. Frank Baruz

Occupation: The chairman of the Iran-American Chamber of Commerce.

Following a meeting with Shariat Madari, Baruz reported to embassy that Shariat Madari told him that as he could not receive confirmed information, he felt that he was not prepared to deal with the present situation. The Charge d'Affairs took this statement of Shariat Madari as an implicit invitation to the U. S. administration for supplying him with the desired news and information to enable him to participate in the course of events.

The C. I. A. headquarters, as a result of these reports, asked the U. S. administration to provide the needed information to Shariat Madari and work for establishing the proper channels in order to supply the information.

At the beginning they had decided to ask Baruz, provided he too agreed, to tell Shariat Madari to pinpoint an intermediary of his confidence (with English as his second language) and receive informations through him, so that Baruz could give an end to his role after having prepared the preliminaries.

Baruz was of the view that the embassy should encourage Shariat Madari's moderate views, so that he might have confidence that he enjoyed the approval of the U.S. government with regard to his faith in "the necessity of retaining the foreign trade-relations of Iran". In Shariat Madari's support, Baruz visualized the best prospects of carrying on trade with Iran.

In view of the limitation of his vision regarding Shariat Madari, which covered only a minor portion of its goal, the C.I.A. demanded that these contacts should remain within the confines of the activities of the embassy, and ruled out the possibilities of cooperating with Baruz and discarded him without considering him as a potential channel.

#### 2. Real Name: Not known.

Code Name: S. D. Valid.

Occupation: Probably he was a businessman and owned some estate and property. He was one of the permanent spies of the C. I. A. in the oil business, and was in contact with the leaders of the anti-revolutionary organizations, including Forouhar and Ali Islami among the leaders of the Muslim Peoples Party and some of the fugitive chiefs of the Torkaman tribes of the Mazandaran province, and Khuzistan, and was active in making effective use of the

spying devices (advancing these activities by means of telecommunication links - receiving long-distance radio messages - which were installed for the U.S. government secretly, a mention of which is made in the document of Aban 7, 1358 (October 29, 1979), in the context of the same spy).

After knowing the views of Baruz, it was decided that S.D. Valid, who had to go to Qum on the occasion of the death anniversary of his father, would contact Shariat Madari. The main purpose of this meeting was to know the views and reactions of Shariat Madari through the tenor of his speech and the kind of reception he accorded to Valid, in order to decide the usefulness of Valid's services in the future.

In Ordibehesht (April) Valid met Shariat Madari in Qum and informed him that he had brought a goodwill message from Shariat Madari's Iranian and American friends and well-wishers in America for him. Shariat Madari was very happy to receive this message through Valid. After some conversation and explaining his position, Shariat Madari reiterated his invitation to Valid by saying, 'come once, come twice, come as many times as you wish to', and the meeting concluded. After this visit of Valid, the C. I. A. reached the conclusion that Valid's report completely corresponded with earlier reports saying that Shariat Madari was possibly interested in establishing a common channel with America.

On Ordibehesht 31 (May 21) the station decided to send Valid to Qum for ascertaining the position of Shariat Madari regarding his desire to establish (intelligence) contacts with the C. I. A.. This meeting took place on the morning of Khurdad 5 (June 26). Valid was surprised to see the eagerness and warmth with which he was received. After conveying to him the regards of the American friends and saying that they knew what role he could play in the political arena of Iran, Valid asked him that in view of the desire of his American friends he should propose the name of a person with whom they might discuss these matters. Shariat Madari told him that his political party was in need of help and he asked Valid to talk to the leaders of the party and join it. Valid told him that he also had an intention of joining the party but proposed that these contacts should better be formed through a person in whom he had complete trust and that he should be sure that these matters would be kept secret. Shariat Madari gave him the name of his son Hassan, and asked him to take to Hassan whomsoever he wanted. During his visit to the station, Valid told them that Shariat Madari knew very well what sort of relationship was going to be formed and that the American friends were no other than the U.S. government.

After that Valid went to Hassan and told him what had happened between his father and himself. During this meeting Hassan gave him his Tehran address and telephone number, and asked him to contact him along with or without the friends whenever he liked. The acting chief of the Tehran Station, Glegoroff, asked Valid to meet Hassan, but at

the same time to make some excuses, so that the swiftness of the events could be slowed for a while. In the meantime, it was also decided that Valid should join the Muslim Peoples' Party. The C. I. A. remarked that Valid had performed a great task and had established an independent and an apparently extremely confidential channel with Shariat Madari for the C. I. A.

On Khurdad 20 (June 10), Glegoroff met Hassan in the capacity of a diplomat related to the U.S. Embassy. Valid introduced them to each other and acted as an interpretor. In the meantime, it was decided that another meeting between Hassan and Valid would be arranged on Khurdad 22 (June 12) to decide the future course of action by America in this regard.

No other documents are available in connection with this meeting and the steps taken by Valid in the matter of Shariat Madari. Only one document is present in this section, according to which Valid, after he had met the eminent members of the Torkaman tribes of Gunabad region, reported to the U.S. Embassy that these tribes had an intention of launching an armed struggle, but Shariat Madari sent them word, not to start the armed resistence yet.

The point is worthy of being mentioned here that other members of the C. I. A., who were participating in the Shariat Madari drama, did not possess any knowledge of the remaining channels and links.

3. Real Name: Brigadier General Farazian.

Code Name: S. D. Janus/13.

Occupation: A high ranking officer of the Savak.

4. Real Name: Murtaza Musavi,

Occupation: Director and manager of Piranco Ltd.

Before the Revolution, Farazian had official contacts with the C. I. A. Station, and after the Revolution he retained these contacts through his occassional visits and telephone calls. During one of his early visits, after the Revolution, he introduced Musavi to one of the officials of the station, as a tradesman who had relations with Shariat Madari.

In the document dated Ordibehesht 29 (May 10), the C. I. A. has made a reference to the problem concerning Baruz and Valid in the matters of Shariat Madari, and has made an assessment of the actions taken by Farazian, in response to the desire expressed by Shariat Madari for the formation of contacts with the U. S. Government, and it is said that this was done by one of the subordinates of Shariat Madari.

Following the decision of the C. I. A. for the formation of a secure and safe channel with Shariat Madari and about certain other matters

which have been mentioned earlier, Farazian was also considered as a possible channel. But after reviewing the danger of passing the reports through an ex-SAVAK officer (Farazian) and his relationship with Shariat Madari in view of the sensitivity of the society towards the relationship between Shariat Madari and an ex-SAVAK official and the possibility of being betrayed any time, the C.I.A. was right in rejecting Farazian.

In order to make a decision on the establishment of contacts with Shariat Madari, it was necessary for the C. I. A. to have sufficient information about all quarters of Iran with the potential and actual participation of Shariat Madari in these affairs in order to support him as someone who could be useful for them in the future and who could protect American interests in Iran. Shariat Madari's political party (the Muslim Peoples' Party) became the object of the C. I. A. 's attention as a sure way of reaching the desired goals and a means of obtaining information. Farazian was again estimated by them as a useful person for the purpose of maintaining contacts and collecting information from this party.

For the sake of fulfilling his own individual and political ambitions, and in his desire for gaining Shariat Madari's support for the U. S. Farazian pursued his aims of becoming the chief of the future set up that was to be constituted under Shariat Madari's rule. He promptly made arrangements for the meeting between the C. I. A. and Shariat Madari and other like-minded persons, and in order to felicitate the task and clear the way for making contants with Shariat Madari and his associates, he chose Musavi, who had the same views as himself, and like himself was an ardent supporter of Shariat Madari.

During a telephone conversation with Farazian and in a note that he sent to the officials at the Tehran Station through Musavi, Musavi stated that the funds should be collected from the wealthy officers of the SAVAK who had fled to other countries. Musavi and Farazian, both of them believed that Shariat Madari should welcome their support, provided that an active and absolutely safe channel was established. He also believed that Shariat Madari would also agree to a direct meeting.

On Ordibehesht 31 (May 21), the C. I. A. gave the approval to gather information about the Muslim Peoples' Party via Farazian and asked Farazian to ascertain whether Shairat Madari would give permission for the establishment of such a channel. During the meeting on Khurdad 7 (May 28), with the officials of the C. I. A. Farazian told them that he had made contacts with the leaders of the Muslim Peoples' Party for the second time, and they had approved the idea of working with the Americans, and added that, in case of their approval, a group of selected members of the Muslim Peoples' Party would visit Qum to discuss the matters with Shariat Madari in order to secure his approval or disapproval. Farazian further added that the supporters of Shariat Madari maintained that they were in need of economic and political assistance since they were attempting to send their representatives to the Majlis.

Glegoroff (a C. I. A. station officers) says that before launching any operations, it is necessary to obtain some fully reliable information, then calls on Farazian to collect informations on election, and the quality of the forces.

According to a report, on Khurdad 16th (June 6) C. I. A. headquarters informs the Tehran-based station that because of Shariat Madari's inclination towards the establishment of contact through his son, it has come to conclude that they are acting in a quicker-than-necessary-apace with regards to the political future of Iran. Besides, we are making our reserve forces capable of losing control over the situation, forces who despite sharing the same interests with us, might have different outlooks on how these interests could be better protected and accomplished. In this vein, the C. I. A. station in Tehran is held responsible for Farazian, arguing that it is better not to use him as a channel of contact for Shariat Madari and instead retain him as reserve reporting source on the political scene and the intelligence organization, because as a political channel he can grow more dangerous.

During his telephone conversation on Khurdad 17 (June 7) Farazian told Glegoroff that Musavi had gone to Qum and visited Shariat Madari. and Shariat Madari had completely agreed with the recommendations of Musavi and other leaders of the (M. P. P. ) Muslim Peoples' Party saying that for exploring the chances of gaining support from the U.S. government, contacts should be made with the latter. After expressing his approval, which was conditional upon two things, Shariat Madari said that he promised that in return for the money that was to be paid to him he was ready to do everything that the U.S. government asked him to do. Shariat Madari asked Musavi to convince the Americans that the sum of \$5 million (the same amount that was reported by Farazian to the C. I. A. ) would suffice for the purposes of ... the actual expenditure required would be several times more than this amount. In the end of the conversation, Farazian emphatically told him that Shariat Madari wanted to get a decisive answer as to whether the U.S. government would support him or not, and Glegoroff tried to explain to him that such important decisions were usually taken after long deliberations and extended co-operation.

During another telephone conversation with Farazian on Khurdad 19 (June 9), Glegoroff remained firm on his earlier stand of delaying the economic assistance to Shariat Madari untill getting complete information, and emphasized the need for perfect understanding. But he agreed to supply him with the information, Farazian expressed his displeasure at this, and told him that Shariat Madari's aims were quite clear, and that there was no need to waste more time in making further estimations, and that Shariat Madari needed money for winning more followers, so that those funds might be distributed among deserving persons and their loyalties be assured. He said that these funds would be utilized to meet the additional expenses of the party. In the end, Farazian told him that it would be beneficial for them if Shariat Madari entered the field with... enough... to fight against Khomeini. It was decided that Farazian would inform Musavi about the C. I. A. decision.

On Tir 25 (July 15) Musavi and Farazian had a meeting with Ahern (the C. I. A. director of the Tehran station) for two hours. During this meeting they insisted that a C. I. A. official should talk directly to Shariat Madari. Regarding the question asked by the director of the station at Tehran as to how the funds would be utilized, Musavi answered that although in the beginning, when he asked for money Shariat Madari had thoughtof using it for purchasing arms for equipping the Azarbaijanians living in Tehran but 'now', he said 'the situation is a little changed'.

The meeting which took place between Ahern and Farazian and Musavi in Murdad (August), suggests the following:

Farazian again spoke about the formation of direct contact with Shariat Madari, and the C. I. A. official said that the headquarters was aware of the benefits of direct contacts but Charge d'Affairs found it difficult to find some body whose associations with the SAVAK might not hinder this contact. Farazian remarked that the C. I. A. could contact Ayatullah Zanjani, as Zanjani was the counterpart of the personality of Shariat Madari. He added that though Zanjani could not speak English, his son Farid, who was at that time in Tehran, could be used as an interpreter.

During the contacts and meetings that followed the visit of Murdad (August) and the proposal made about Zanjani, the C. I. A., Musavi and Farazian were making plans for arranging a meeting with Zanjani. During the meeting on Mehr 22 (October 14), Farazian said that Musavi had gone to Qum according to their programme, and had obtained Shariat Madari's consent for the meeting with Zanjani. He had also conveyed this message to Zanjani.

Real Name: Manuchehr Neikpur.

Code Name: S. D. Bip.

According to his own claims, this person had an old relationship with Shariat Madari by virtue of the high position of his family and their financial resources. His last personal meeting with Shariat Madari had taken place in the year 57 (1978), details of which appeared in the newspapers of Ordibehesht 18 (May 2). During his conversation of Shahriwar 20 (September 11) with the officer in-charge of the base in Philadelphia, Neikpur informed him about one Ali Akbar Shahla, who owned a small company which dealt in imported glass ware. Neikpur told him that that person was from the upper class and enjoyed Shariat Madari's confidence. He added that while he was in Iran he used to regularly visit Shariat Madari every week. Neikpur told the C. I. A. official that he was ready to arrange a meeting with Shahla. The C. I. A. headquarters asked the Philadelphia base not to do anything towards making contacts with the friend of Neikpur, but wished to acquire knowledge through him about Shariat Madari.

As it has been mentioned in the section concerning the Farazian

and Musavi connection with the C. I. A., the C. I. A. could make contacts with Ayatullah Zanjani as Shariat Madari's counterpart. In the wake of this incident the C. I. A. made efforts first to obtain his records, and then to prepare an intelligence report about the nature and extent of the relationship between the two.

After receiving several reports and coming to know the relevant views, the C. I. A. headquarters sent a message to the Tehran station stating that the contents of the file did not verify the report of a close relationship between Zanjani and Shariat Madari, but it did not rule out its possibility either, and it agreed to establish contacts with Zanjani for the sake of gathering information about Shariat Madari and the Muslim Peoples' Party through his source.

In pursuance of the request made by the station to the headquarters for receiving the records concerning Zanjani and his son Muhammad Saeed Farid Zanjani, which were relevant to the course under consideration, were sent.

Ayatullah Haj Agha Reza Zanjani, popularly known as Reza Zanjani and famous as Mulla Sayyed Reza Zanjani, whose file number was 6054 (?)-01 and whose code identity was 'A' (the document bearing the code name of Zanjani could not be traced), was an old and intimate friend of S. D. Rup/1, the source at Tehran (an ex-army commander), who was responsible for the activities of the station. Zanjani had wide contacts throughout Iran among political dissidents and well known persons, who were not members of any organization and who included the leaders of the bazar who were positively opposed to the government... And after this, there are references to Farid's past record.

In one of the documents, Farazian told the official at the Tehran station that Saeed Farid, the son of Ayatullah Zanjani, in case he was found to be ready and capable of doing the job, might be considered to be used as the person responsible for keeping a watch on Shariat Madari's financial as well as public relations affairs. In another meeting, Musavi and Farazian, after suggesting a meeting with Zanjani, recommended Farid's name as an interpreter. Farid's records were asked to be presented for perusal.

# America and the Moderates:

After reviewing the documents concerning the agents and spies in contact with the activities of Shariat Madari, it seems necessary to describe the American view and its aims regarding this issue. In one of the documents the director of the C. I. A. base in Tehran elaborates his programme of action in the following words:

"I wish to express my views that since the army is undergoing a period of weakness it is not possible for us to make any attempt in connection with our work at this stage. What is to be done, and what we are pursuing at present, is meant to introduce and explain our proposed

coalition that can be constituted by the political liberals, the moderate spiritual personalities and the officers of the army with the western inclination, and to secure their support in this matter. The person who more than others can accelerate the formation of this coalition is Ayatullah Shariat Madari".

In the beginning of the C. I. A. contact with Shariat Madari, the director of the base, in one of the later documents, after pointing out that the door of securing the support of Shariat Madari and his party is open, says that the main objective in this matter, as Khomeini alleges, will be to create disruption in the Islamic Movement and to weaken it so that men of ideas can assert themselves in a more reasonable way. In response to this suggestion of its base the C. I. A. headquarters proposes a correction of the view by pointing out that mere disruption is not enough, but it is to be aimed at forming a pro-American government. It is said: 'The objective of our political activity is to bring to power a government that agrees to protect the interests of the U. S. A. For our acceptance of Shariat Madari's party as one of the means of attaining this objective it is essential to determine the extent of his power and influence. For the purpose of bringing about such a government which could help in expanding the American influence it was necessary to bring to power the moderate forces existing in the society. With the view that for the installation of such a government a military force was an essential pre-requisite, the C. I. A. gave top priority to the formation of some kind of dependable organizations that included army personnel and armed groups which were of the same view. This step was considered to be essential in realizing the ultimate ends of the U.S.A. The headquarters seeks from its Tehran base a clarification regarding the support of the armed groups and an estimation of their leanings towards the moves made by Shariat Madari. Of course, before materializing the efforts of forming such organizations, strenthening the foundations of a moderate government was considered to be necessary for securing the support of the masses and having a popular base among them. The C. I. A. issued the following directive in this connection:

"The best way of reaching the target of installing a moderate government enjoying the people's support would be that it should be under the leadership of either a spiritual head or a spiritual society that ought to be powerful enough for maintaining law and order".

## America and Shariat Madari:

Keeping in view the general strategy of America and the C. I. A. vis-a-vis the Islamic Revolution, the C. I. A. sought to execute its tactics while maintaining the maximum care for the security and intelligence sides of its strategy plan.

After the meeting between Baruz and Shariat Madari and his inability to give confirmed information about the situation, it was treated by the government of America as another invitation of co-operation

on his behalf. In addition to this, the demonstrations in Tabriz protesting against the article published in the Daily Ittila'at regarding the Muslim People's Democratic Party were mistakenly compared with the demonstrations against the article in the Daily Kayhan concerning the Imam in the month of Mehr 1356 (October 1977), and were regarded as a measure of Shariat Madari's increasing popularity. The most important of all, the general strategy of America, which has been expounded earlier, compelled the C. I. A. to execute its plan in this matter. In the first place, the C. I. A. station strongly recommended Shariat Madari's request for getting relevant information from the American government and took the necessary steps for conveying such information to him.

After the preliminary steps were taken, some of the C. I. A. agents brought the reports of Shariat Madari's desire for establishing stroager and wider bilateral relations including his request for having money at his disposal to initiate the functioning of organizations that could operate as a politico-military force all over the country. The C. I. A. came face to face with the main problems, which it had to resolve. The problems may be delineated as follows:

- 1- Need to be fully satisfied that the reported moves and gestures made on behalf of Shariat Madari were the same as the sources reported. (This matter was resolved to some extent through different channels established with Shariat Madari).
- 2- The difficulties concerning direct contact with him and in taking steps to find out a middleman that could indirectly convey their views to Shariat Madari and his group to the C. I. A. (Hassan Shariat Madari is introduced by his father to Valid so that he is introduced to the C. I. A. (the American friends). The name of Ayatullah Zanjani is also suggested to the C. I. A. by Musavi and Farazian in this connection. As far as the documents indicate, the preliminary steps of establishing contact and receiving information in this matter had been taken).
- 3- The steps to be taken for spreading a network of political and even military bases which were to support Shariat Madari, so that through its special characteristics the Muslim People's Party could attract the full attention of America. (Valid's membership in this party and the close relation of Musavi and Farazian with the leaders of this party were the steps for realizing this end).
- 4- In the event that successful results were attained in the different aspects mentioned above and summing up all of the information gained at the prior stages, the problems of co-ordination and programming for placing all the possible means at the disposal of Shariat Madari and his group by America for the purpose of overthrowing the Islamic Republic of Iran was to be solved. (That America turned down the unambiguous request of its sources to grant financial aid to Shariat Madari was because of two reasons: firstly, the preliminary steps had not been completed by them; secondly, it required some time to fully

and comprehensively investigate the general conditions in Iran and the fabrics of the opposition groups. The need for marking time, of course, does not mean that the U.S. A. had postponed its proposed steps. The documents reveal that simultaneous with these plans concerning Shariat Madari the C.I.A. continued to explore the possibilities of realizing its objectives through Khusrow Qashqai and Maraghei etc.

#### Shariat Madari:

### The Past Record:

In the books about the moderates, the material concerning Shariat. Madari's relations with the SAVAK and the Shah's court has been published. A document dated Ordibehesht (May 8), has recorded these relations so far as they were in the knowledge of America. There are several reports belonging to the year 1345 (1966) which tell us that Shariat Madari had comparatively good relations, and his name has been on the list of the salaried persons working for the SAVAK. As an evidence of the last claim, in a report dated Aban 1350 (November 1971) he is mentioned as the head of a religious centre at Qum drawing salaries from the Prime Ministry and the SAVAK. In another report dated 1357 (1978), Shariat Madari is mentioned as one of the most eminent clerics cooperating with the SAVAK to form a religious organization. In another one it is reported in the year 1357 (1978) that he is an eminent religious personality who through the SAVAK... will be...

### The Views and Activities:

Taking note of such a record, Shariat Madari's views regarding the Imam and the Islamic Republic are easy to be identified. Shariat Madari, in response to Valid's request concerning the American friends' eagerness to know his position with regard to the existing problems, says that they should read the text of his telegram to Shaykh Muhammad Khaqani, sent in the beginning of Ordibehesht (May), that is the period when Shaykh Muhammad warned him that if the activities of the committee of that region were not put under his control he would leave Iran. Undoubtedly this message was sent to him during the days when the Imam and Ayatullah Taleghani wanted him not to leave Iran. This period coincides with his intention of visiting Qum for holding discussions. Shariat Madari advised him not to leave Abadan, even for a visit to Qum, for the affairs of the state needed him to be in Abadan. (There is no doubt that by this advice. Shariat Madari wanted to create another zone of trouble for the Islamic Republic with the purpose of staging a confrontation with the Imam in Khuzistan). His posture vis-a-vis the position of the Imam and the Islamic Republic in other matters was grounded in his theoritical and practical ambition of replacing the Imam as a force and bringing about a system and a political current which could serve to satisfy his lust for political power and his personal interests. This was not possible except by bringing to power the pro-American groups and the functionaries of the ex-regime, a majority of whom were the agents of the C. I. A., the SAVAK and the supporters of the monarchy

and friends of America. He himself, on the basis of these views, took steps to establish contacts with the C. I. A. with the full knowledge of the kinds of persons whom he was contacting, he expressed his liking for those connections and made requests to receive money from them.

Shariat Madari, after arranging a few meetings with the C. I. A. agents, made his intention precisely known to them, that his motive was not confined to receiving informations and reports from America only. (Shariat Madari's purpose for securing information regarding the then current affairs in Iran was to adopt a correct attitude towards America. He was anxious not to take a position that was not in conformity with the American view of Iran). He made a request through Musavi for the money, for in the beginning he wanted to use it for arming the people of Azarbaijan, living in Tehran, so that through them he could translate his objective into action whenever a favourable situation arose. Afterwards, in his own words, when he had a better perception of the problems, he resolved to make use of this money for the formation of a country-wide organization in Iran. He even sought help from the American elements in the planning and integrating the organizational activities of the Muslim Peoples' Party. With attention to the risks involved in such connections, Shariat Madari requested to keep them strictly secret for the sake of the security of the concerned parties. This is itself an indication of his exact awareness of what he wanted to do and what kind of connections he pursued.

In the sphere of the coordination of anti-revolutionary united front and the actualization of the provisional American strategy for making effective the activities of the moderates, either under the leadership, or with the support of moderate clerics, Shariat Madari saw to it that preliminary contacts were established, a policy of cooperation with the National Front, Muqadam, Naziyeh and Khusrow Qashai was implemented, and the necessary steps were taken for this purpose.

S E C R E T 222006Z OCT 79 STAFF

CITE DIRECTOR 537156.

TO: TEHRAN.

WNINTEL

REFS: A. TEHRAN 53910

- B. TEHRAN 54454
- C. TERRAN 54513
- 1. REGRET DELAY RESPONDING.

2. LWSURF IS INDICATOR USED FOR INFORMAL CHANNEL DIRECTLY BETWEEN CHIEFS OF STATION AND THE DCI. LETTERS ARE TO BE POUCHED ADDRESSED TO DCS IN PSEUDO IDEN SIGNED IN PSEUDONYM, AND SHOULD CARRY LWSURF INDICATOR BOTH ON OUTSIDE OF ENVELOPE AND ON LETTER ITSELF.

- 3. LWSURF LETTERS SHOULD BE NO MORE THAN TWO TYPEWRITTEN PAGES IN LENGTH, AND SHOULD NOT CONTAIN ACTION RECOMMENDATIONS OR REQUESTS. (THESE SHOULD BE COVERED IN NORMAL STAFF CORRESPONDENCE.)
- 4. GENERALLY LWSURF LETTERS CONTAIN A PARAGRAPH COVERING THE BIG PICTURE (POLITICAL ATMOSPHERICS), FOLLOWED BY OPERATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS, PERSONNEL, PROBLEMS, ETC.
- 5. LWSURF LETTERS MAY BE SENT AT ANY TIME, BUT THE CURRENT SCHEDULE CALLS FOR SUBMISSIONS EVERY SIX MONTHS. LETTERS FOR NE STATION CHIEFS ARE TO BE SUBMITTED IN NOVEMBER AND MAY.

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BT #2005

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MEMORANDUM FOR: Edward J. Ganin

FROM : Donald C. Paquin

Chief of Station, Tehran

SUBJECT

: LWSURF - Official Informal

Dear Edward,

It is four months since I met you as I prepared to leave for Tehran. The main impression of Iranian politics I have acquired in that period is that inconclusive elbowing and maneuvering for position are likely to continue for quite a while. The analysts tend to look at every development here as hastening (or postponing, as the case may be) an inevitable, decisive confrontation which will fairly soon either consolidate theocratic control or lead to its replacement by something else. I am more inclined to see the gradual erosion of Khomeini's personal authority as opening a period of disorderly -- sometimes violent -- competition, with no single contender possessing either enough guns or enough programatic appeal to overcome the opposition. Things could be very different if the military chose sides, but they are still thoroughly intimidated. Discipline is poor, professional elam practically nonexistent, and no prospective leaders have yet emerged who look as if they can.restore institutional pride.

Khomeini has stumbled badly in Kurdistan, and the summary executions of Kurdish dissidents will not be forgotten. The government is now -- belatedly -- negotiating with the Kurds, but the pattern of Qom's relations with the ethnic minorities has already been set.

For all the growing dissatisfaction with the local brand of Islamic government, the radical left seems not to be profiting much -- mutually reinforcing anti-Russian and anti-communist sentiments at all levels of society make it difficult for the Communists to develop mass appeal or to penetrate the Army. There is, nevertheless, substantial communist influence in the universities and in the oil fields. If oil-financed imports are not enough to prevent a disastrous winter, economic distress will probably lead to rapid growth in Communist strength.

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You asked me to comment at some point about our prospects for influencing the course of events. Only marginally, I would say, until the military recovers, and that is a process we can do almost nothing to affect. What we can do, and I am now working on, is to identify and prepare to support the potential leaders of a coalition of westernized political liberals, moderate religious figures, and (when they begin to emerge) western-oriented military leaders. The most likely catalyst for such a coalition is Ayatollah Shariat-Madari; I have compartmented contacts with several of his supporters.

Prospects are not bright for resuding operation of either of the TACKSMAN sites in a role which will provide us telemetry on Soviet missile testing. The reason is that this would require a degree of American participation which the Iranians are not likely to find politically acceptable. Accordingly, we are proceeding with an operation designed to provide clandestine dollection of telemetry; this is proceeding well, and with some luck could be functioning fairly early in 1980.

You wanted me to comment on both non-official and military cover in the context of Tehran's operational requirements. I could make good use of an NOC officer, partly for contingency handling of sensitive sources, and partly to expand the Station's access to protected information on financial and economic matters, especially in the petroleum sector. My minimum requirement for access to the military has been met, as the Charge d'Affaires has at my request placed a Station officer in the Embassy's politicalmilitary slot. The addition of a uniformed officer would nevertheless be most useful.

I will be exploring these cover questions and other matters when I arrive at Headquarters on leave and consultation in mid-November. I look forward to seeing you then.

Best personal regards,

Donald C. Paquin

CAUTION - THIS FORM REQUIRES 81017 SECURE STORAGE TO BE CLASSIFIED WHEN FILLED IN TRANSMITTAL MANIFEST FROM No. 810189 Edward J. Ganin Chief of Station, Tehran DESCRIPTION REMARKS ITEM NO herewith. LWSURF letter for Laward J. Gamin

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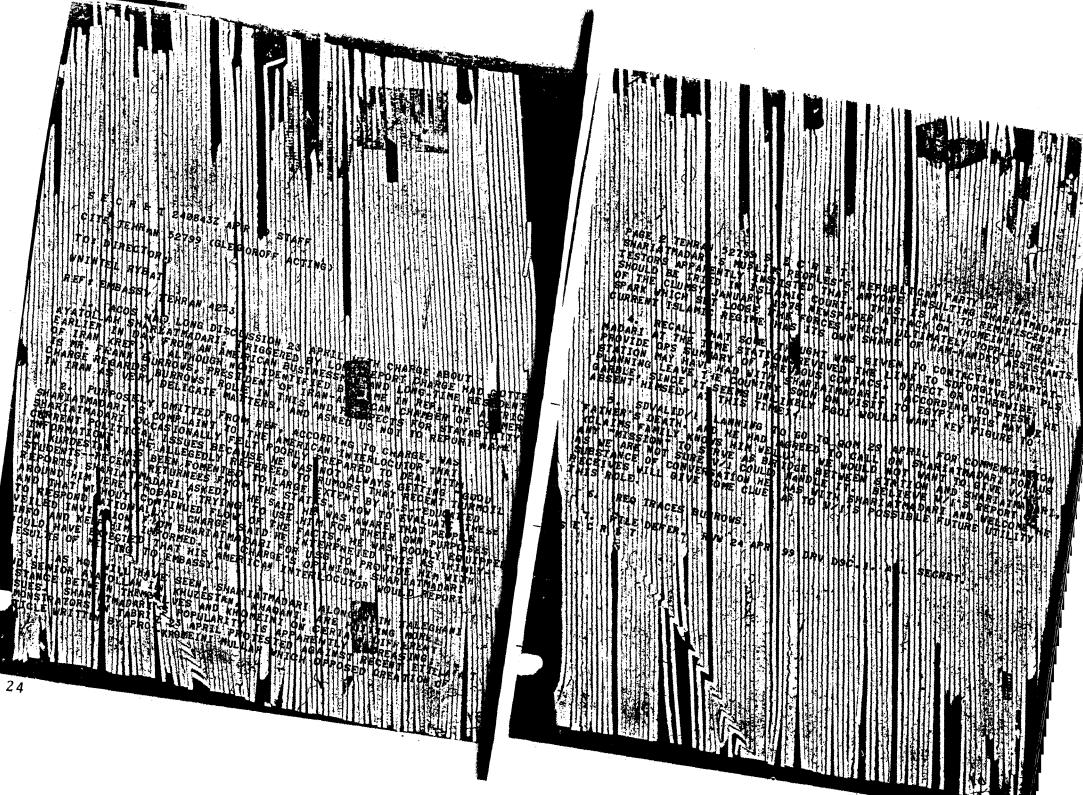
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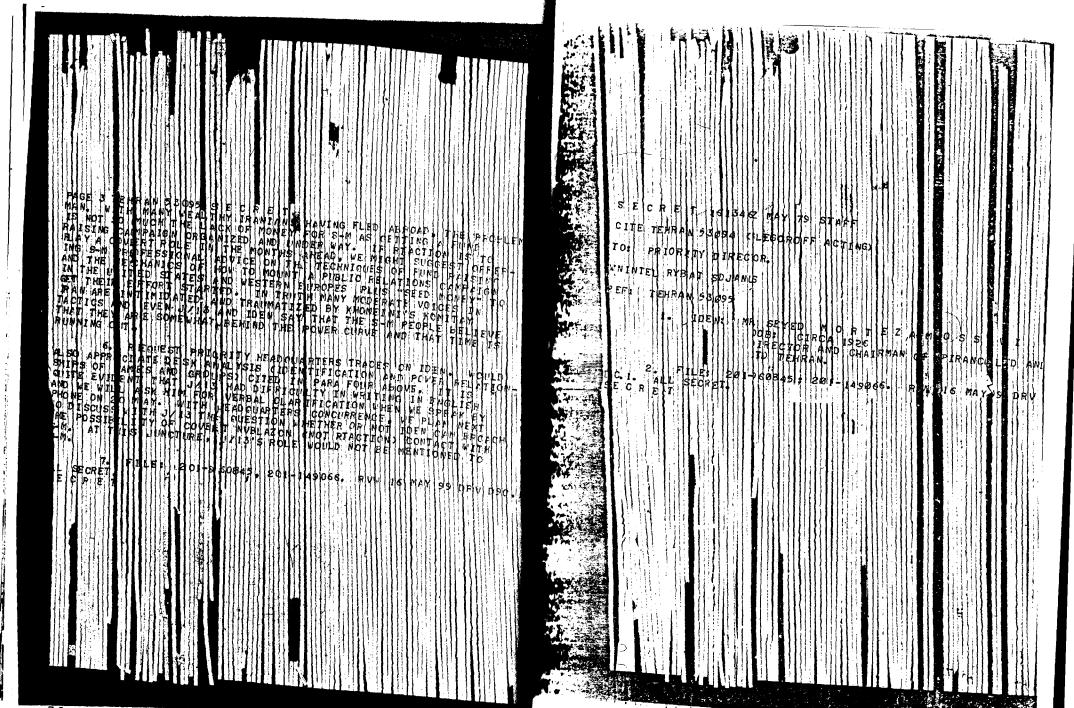
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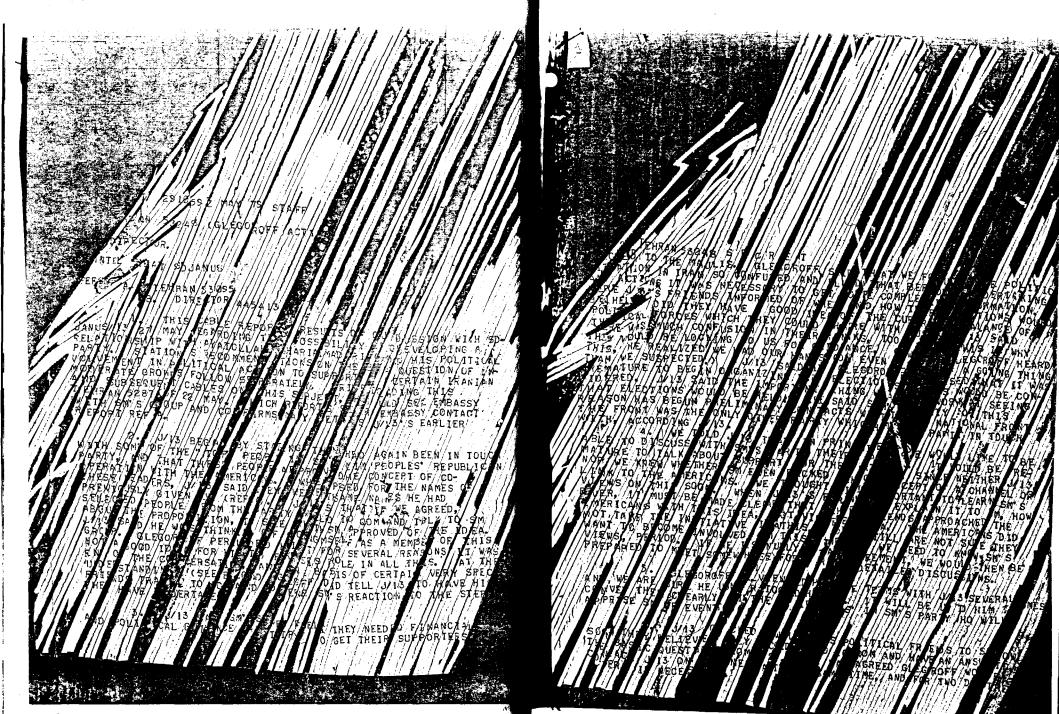
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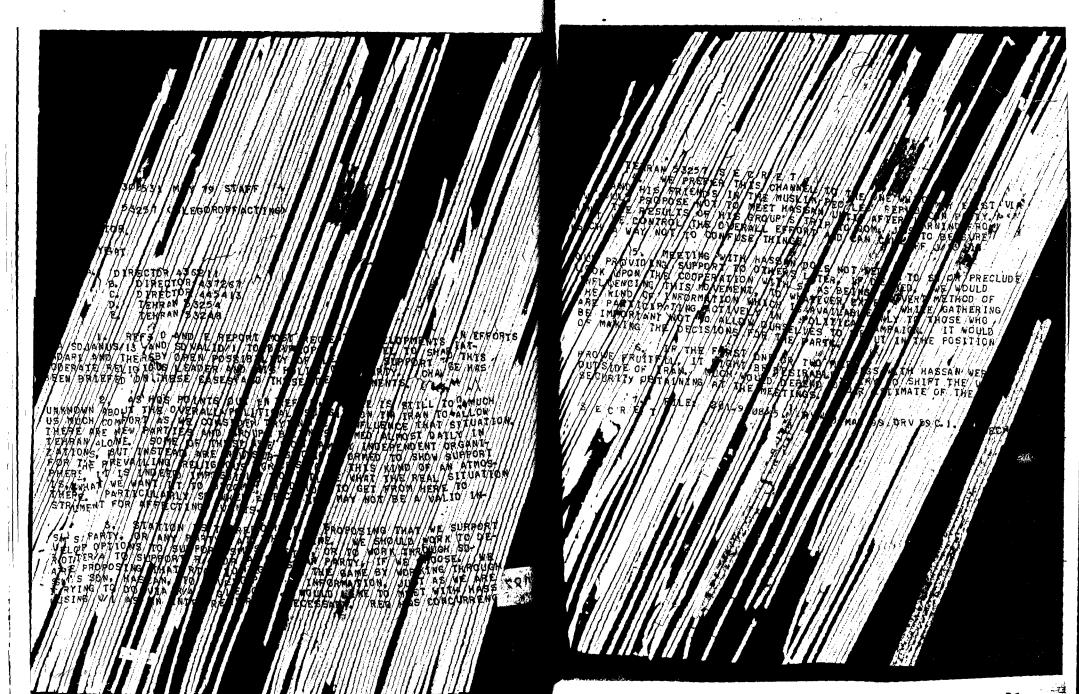
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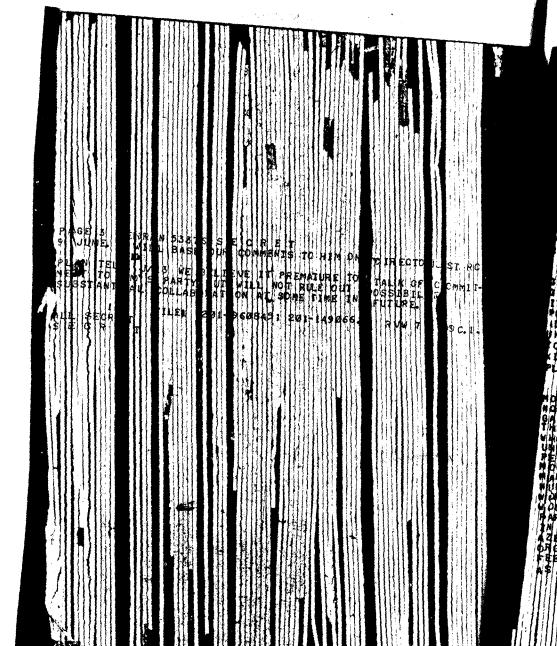
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GE 2 TEHRAN \$5398 S E C TR E I MO REAL ATTEMPT ME LEADERS AND ME SAMS THERE IS NO REAL ATTEMPT THIS DIME WITH OTHER IMAMIAN POLITICAL PARTIES, MANY PARTIES NOW BEING FORMED AND SO FEM TAMEN WOULD BE PREMATURE TO BE OUT SEEKING ALLIANCES. TIONAL FRONT WAS HAVING PROBLEMS MERELM IN GETTI I JELL. HASSAN BELIEVES IT TOO MUCH TO EXPECT HI IRAN-WIDE ORGANIZATION, BUT BY CONCENTRATING ON RETICULWRLY AZERBAIJAN, AN EFFECTIME PARTY COULD NOT THERE WAS A TIME-FUSE ON THIS, SINCE IN MANT S MAND TO DECLARE ELECTIONS KTO THE MAJLIST WITH THE CONSTITUTION HAD BEEN APPROVED.

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TO: TEHRAN INFO AMMAN, BEIRUT, CAIRO, ISLAMABAD, JIDDA, KABUL, KARACHI, KUWAIT, NEW DELHI, TEL AVIV.

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TDFIRDB-315/13092-79
DIST: 24 JULY 1979
THIS IS AN INFORMATION REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE.
REPORT CLASS S E C R E T-WHINTEL-NOFORN-NOCONTRACT-ORCON

EXCLUSIVE DISSEMINATION TO ADDRESSEES LISTED IN FINAL PARAGRAPH

COUNTRY: IRAN

SUBJECT: ALLEGED EXTREMIST ACTIVITIES AND PLANS OF SHARIAT MADARI-BACKED POLITICAL GROUP (DOI: JULY 1979)

SOURCE : AN IRANIAN BUSINESS EXECUTIVE OF UNDETERMINED RELIABILITY.

HE OBTAINED THE INFORMATION FROM A SOURCE WITH GOOD ACCESS.

- 1. A PROMINENT BAZAARI (MERCHANT), ALI E S L A M I, A WELL-TO-DO, "OLD SCHOOL" BUSINESSMAN WITH BUSINESS INTERESTS IN THE AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY FIELD, IS CURRENTLY A CLOSE CONFIDANT AND POLITICAL DEMONSTRATION/MARCH ORGANIZER FOR AYATOLLAH SEYED KAZEM S H A R I A T M A D A R I. ESLAMI CLAIMS THAT HE HAS SOME THIRTY THOUSAND PEOPLE PREPARED TO MARCH AND DEMONSTRATE AGAINST AYATOLLAH RUHOLLAH K H O M E I N I IN THE SOUTH TEHRAN AREA. ESLAMI CLAIMED TO BE ABLE TO MOBILIZE THE DEMONSTRATORS ON TWO HOURS NOTICE. JAILED FOR THREE MONTHS BY THE COMMITTEES, HE CLAIMED HE HAD BRIBED HIS WAY TO PREEDOM. HE STATED HE ORGANIZED THE DEMONSTRATORS IN THE ONE AND ONE. HALF MONTHS FOLLOWING HIS INCARCERATION:
- 2. ESLAMI ALLEGED TWO INSTANCES IN WHICH HIS UNITS HAVE ACTED AGAINST KHOMEINI. THE FIRST WAS AN ATTACK ON THE KHOMEINI RESIDENCE APPROXIMATELY THREE WEEKS AGO INVOLVING THE USE OF A HAND GRENADE. THE PURPOSE WAS TO PROVE TO THE POPULATION IN GENERAL THAT THERE WERE EXISTING CAPABLE FORCES OPPOSED TO KHOMEINI.
- 3. THE SECOND INCIDENT WAS TO SEND APPROXIMATELY 1,000 IRANIAN WOMEN TO QOM TO OBTAIN THE RETURN OF THEIR PERSONAL JEWELRY WHICH THEY HAD DONATED TO KHOMEINI'S MOVEMENT SHORTLY AFTER THE SHAH WAS DEPOSED. THE INTENTION OF THIS GESTURE WAS TO DEMONSTRATE LACK OF FAITH IN AYATOLLAH KHOMEINI'S CURRENT GOVERNMENT.
- 4. ACCORDING TO ESLAMI, THE TIME IS PARTICULARLY RIPE TO MOVE AGAINST KHOMEINI BUT THERE IS NO POLITICAL LEADER OR "DICTATOR" TO

FILL THE POWER VACUUM. THE CONSENSUS AT THIS TIME AMONG THE GROUP IS THAT ANY STRONG MAN THEY SELECT MUST BE ACCEPTABLE TO BOTH UNITED STATES AND SOVIET INTERESTS AND IT IS FELT THAT NO PERSON OTHER THAN THE SHAH CAN MEET THIS REQUIREMENT. ESLAMI FURTHER STATED THAT HIS GROUP PLANNED TO DISPOSE OF AYATOLLAR SADEQ K H & L K H & L I, IF HE WERE NOT DEAD ALREADY.

- 5. (HEADQUARTERS COMMENT: FOR FURTHER INFORMATION REGARDING ESLAMI'S RELATIONSHIP WITH SHAPIAT-MADARI, SEE TEHRAN EMBASSY TELEGRAM 1586 DATED 1 JUNE 1979.)
  - 6. ACQ: (19 JULY 1979)
- 7. FIELD DISSEM: SENT TO TEHRAN, AMMAN, BEIRUT, CAIRO, ISLAMABAD, JIDDA, KABUL, KARACHI, KUWAIT, NEW DELHI, TEL AVIVJ (CHIEFS OF MISSION ONLY)
- 8. WASHINGTON DISSEM:
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  TO CONTRACTORS OR CONTRACTOR/CONSULTANTS--DISSEMINATION AND EXTRACTION
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CITE TEHRAN 53.59

TO: DIRECTOR.

WNINTEL SDJANUS QRBOLSTER

REF TEHRAN 53..3

- 1. MEETING WITH SDJANUS (J/13) AND MOUSAVI HELD .....
  AUGUST. NEITHER HAD INFORMATION OF ANY SUBSTANCE TO CONVEY. MAIN AGENDA .... WAS THEIR PROPOSAL RE CONTACT WITH SHARLAT-MADARI. (S-M).
- 2. J/13 WANTED TO KNOW HQS REACTION TO HIS PITCH FOR DIRECT CONTACT WITH S-M. WE SAID HQS RECOGNIZES ADVANTACES OF DIRECT CONTACT, BUT THERE IS PROBLEM FINDING SOMFONE (1) WHO HAS FLUENT FARSI .... (2) WHOME TRAVEL HERE NOT PROHIBITED BY ASSOCIATION WITH SDJANUS. J/13 ACCEPTED THIS, AND SUGGESTED IF NO ONE CAN BE FOUND TO COME HERE, WE COULD DEAL WITH AYATOLLAH FNU ZANJANI WHOM HE DESCRIBED AS S-M'S ALTER EGO, AND AS ALREADY WITTING OF J/13'S INTERMEDIARY ROLE BETWEEN US AND .... J/13 SAID THAT ZANJANI DOES NOT SPEAK ENGLISH. BUT THAT HIS SON FARID WHO NOW IN TEHRAN, COULD BE USED AS INTERPRETER.ACCORDING J/13. FARID LIVES IN NEW YORK; HIS ADDRESS WAS GIVEN ONE OF PAOULN'S PREDECESSORS DURING EARLY DISCUSSION THIS SUBJECT.
- 3. STATION FILES CONTAIN NOTHING ON ZANJANI, AND WE ....
  HOS FORWARD BACKGROUND INFO. FYI: POLITICAL COUNSELOR IS FAMILIAR
  WITH ZANJANI AS LONGTIME ASSOCIATE OF BAZARGAN. BUT .... UNABLE
  CONFIRM ALLEGED CLOSE ASSOCIATION WITH S-M.
- - A. DOES ZANJANI ACTUALLY HAVE THE RELATIONSHIP WITH

PAGE 2 TEHRAN 53.59 SECRET

..... BY J/13?

- B. IF HE DOES, WILL HE GIVE US THE ..... ON ORGANIZATION AND PLANS WHICH WE UNABLE TO GET FROM ..... AND MOUSAVI?
- C. ARE THERE REAL SECURITY ADVANTAGES TO DEALING WITH ZANJANI INSTEAD OF DIRECTLY WITH S-M?
- D. HQS HAS NOT YET COMMENTED ON J/13'S PROPOSAL ... PARA FIVE REF. WE STILL BELIEVE IT MERITS CONSIDERATION, ..... ONE-SHOT EXERCISE, 1F WE CAN SATISFY OURSELVES ..... S-M REALLY MANTED IT. REQUEST HQS VIEWS ON THIS ACCOMPA. .... REQUEST INFO PER PARA FOUR ABOVE.
  - 6. NEXT MEETING WITH J/13 SCHEDULED FOR 7 AUGUST.
- 7. FILE: 201-149066, RVW 7 AUG 99 DRV D9C, ALL SECRET S E C R E T

SECRETIANSES

TEHRAN 529 S9. 7 MAY 78 ME CUT STED TRACES ON SAID FA RID THO IN PELISHING BUSINESS IN N.J. DIRECTOR A3621 1 MAY 1 79, WHO IN PELISHING BUSINESS IN N.J. DIRECTOR A3621 1 MAY 1 79, REPORTED THAT ONE MOHAMMED SAID FARID WAS STUDENT TEHRAN 53859, 1963 AND ACTIVE IN TUDEN WAS SUBJECT 201-778091. TEHRAN 53859, 1963 AND ACTIVE IN TUDEN WAS SUBJECT 201-778091. TEHRAN 53859, 1963 AND ACTIVE OF WAS SEVIEWED 201-778091 AND RUN TRACES ON AY FOLLAH CZANJANI. HOS HAS SEVIEWED 201-778091 AND RUN TRACES ON AY FOLLAH ZANJANI. RESULTS OF WHICH FOLLOW

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E CHE

S E C R E T 281208Z AUG 79 STAFF

CITE TEHRAN 54050

TO: DIRECTOR.

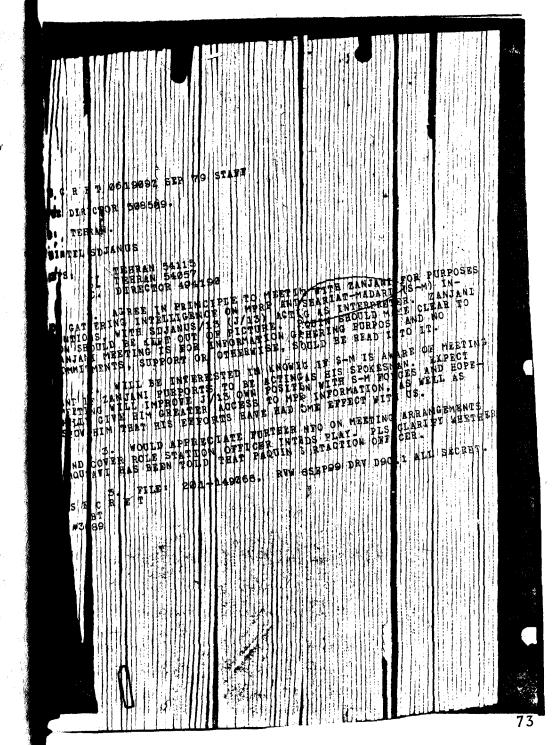
WNINTEL INTEL

REF: TEHRAN 54Ø51 (NIT-1Ø,7ØØ)

1. REF INFO OBTAINED BY SDJANUS/13 FROM MOUSAVI.MOUSAVI WAS PRESENT, WITH J/13 INTERPRETING, AND WE WERE ABLE TO CLARIFY SEVERAL POINTS WHICH OBSCURE IN J/13'S INTIAL PRESENTATION. WE ASKED MOUSAVI IF HE HAD ACQUIRED THE INFORMATION DIRECTLY FROM SHARIAT-MADARI: HE WOULD NOT COMMIT HIMSELF.

2. NO FILE. RVW 28 AUG 99 DRV D9C.1. ALL SECRET.

S E C R E T



5 Sep 79 01

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DIRECTOR 0:

FORRES TRACE NINTEL

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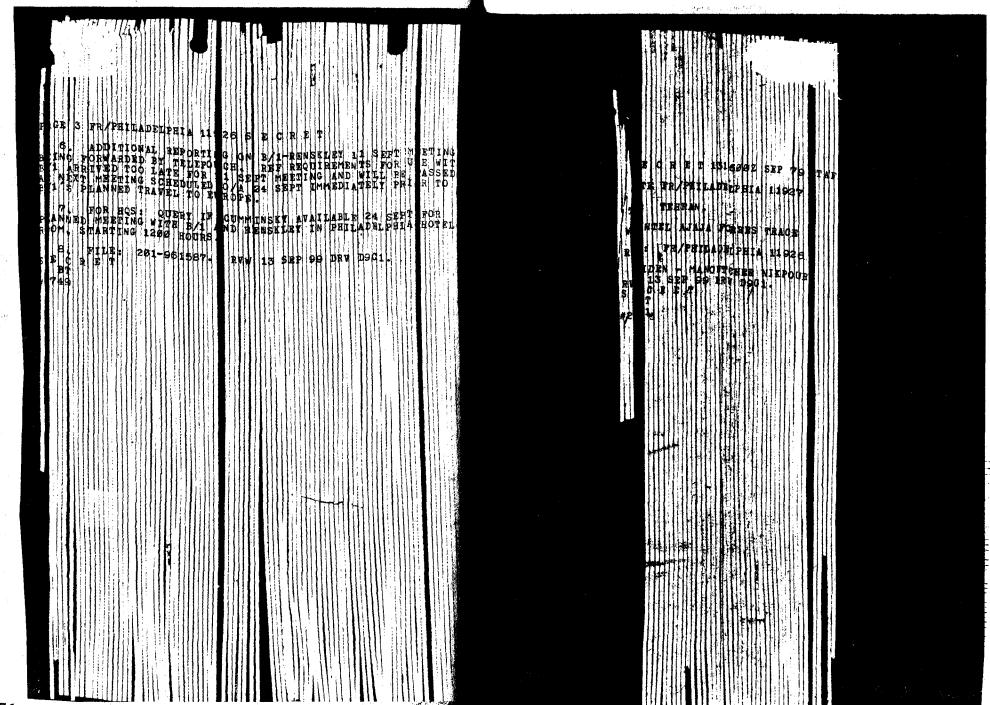
ALL AKBAR S H A CA 1919; TABRIZ: E L Tran NAMES DPOB:

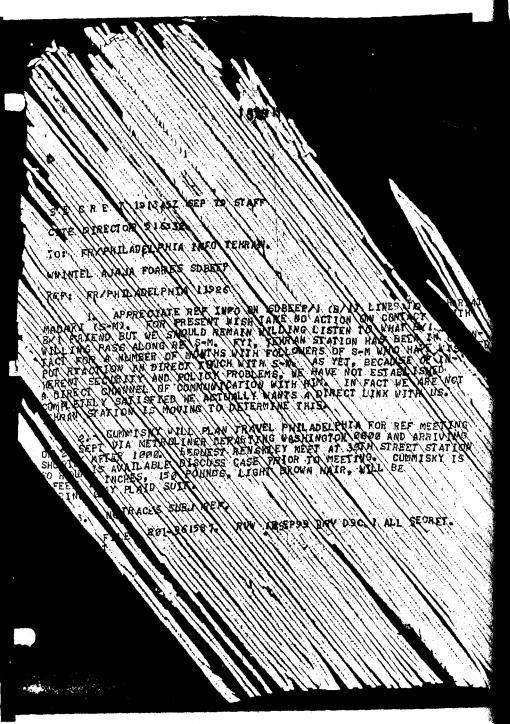
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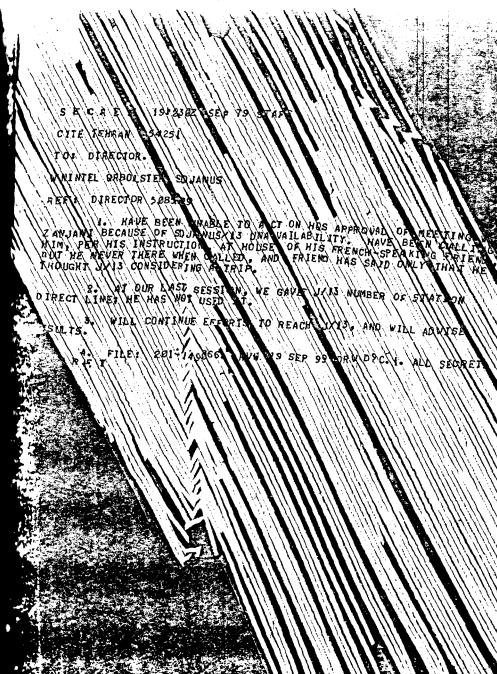
THERAN BAZAAR, ADD

ADD SAZAAR THE RAND OF SEALUT TOURS SUBJECT THE AT HER AND SEALUT SEALUR SEALUR AND SEALUR SEAL TIRST T |+ M MET EFT IRAN APOLITICAL LIGIOUS RATHER TEAN LIGIOUS IN SUBJ AS PERSONAL SUBJ.HAS RAN WORLD TS GIMN-到入了 | 本内文内 | 哲学的名称工艺者 | 法有专本

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TUNALLED OUR DESIRE FOR A MEETING. SAW HIM AND MOUSAVI EPTEMBER. J/13 SAID HIS UNAVAILABILITY DUE TO MAJOR BACK ERY UNDERGONE BY HIS DAUGHTER IN PASADENA; HE HAD BEEN SCRATCHING SUND TRYING TO GET PERMISSION TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY TO VISIT HER. S REQUEST IS NOW IN CHAMRAN'S HANDS FOR TRANSMITTAL TO PRIME ISTER. MEANWHILE, J/13 ASKS THAT WE CHECK ON DAUGHTER'S DITION: HE SEEMS NOT SATISFIED WITH INFORMATION OBTAINED BY F. HE SAID CUMMISKEY CAN INQUIRE THROUGH J/13 SON. WILL CIATE HOS CHECKING ON THIS. NEXT MEETING WITH J/13 AS MOUSAVI TELLS IT, ZANJANI HAS HIS OWN BASE OF MONG THE AZERBALJANI TURKS (MAYBE THAT IS WHY S-M, DESCRIBING WALL JOIS MAKES HIS OWN WAY TO ZANJANI'S (OR OTHER SELECTED SITE). WE HAVE ASKED MOUSAVI TO RECOMMEND ENING MEETING TO ZANJANI. 6. FILE: 201-149066. RVW 30 SEP 99 DRV D9C.1. ALL SECRET. CRET

S E C R E T Ø91342Z OCT 79 STAFF

CITE TENRAN 54435

TO: DIRECTOR.

WNINTEL SDJANUS SDPROBE

REF: A. TEHRAN 54356 B. DIRECTOR 524423

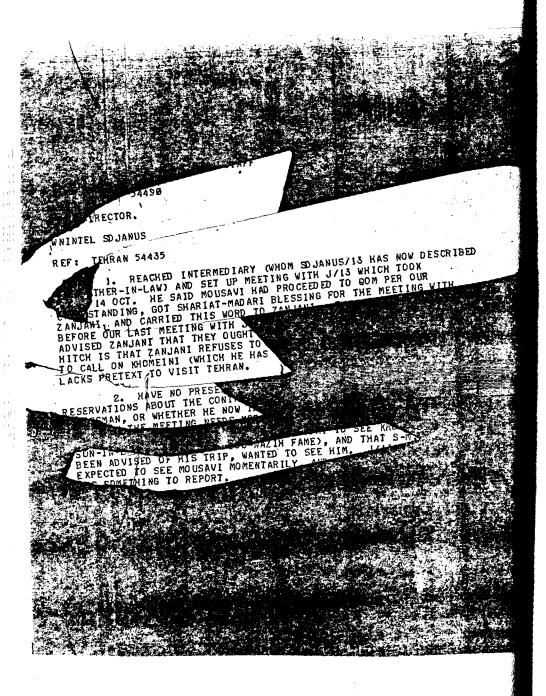
HAVE NOT YET SEEN SDJANUS/13: (J/13) FOR MEETING INTERNATION TO FINALIZE ARRANGEMENTS FOR SESSION WITH ZANJANI. WORKING THROUGH JIS'S FRENCH-SPEAKING FRIEND, WE ARRANGED FOR TWO-DAY POSTPONEMENT OF MEETING SCHEDULED FOR 4 OCTOBER; THIS DONE TO ACCOMMODATE A VISITOR ASSOCIATED WITH COS' COVER JOB. NEITHER J/13 NOR MOUSAVI APPEARED AT THE APPOINTED TIME, AND WE INFER THAT OUR INSTRUCTIONS WERE GARBLED BY THE INTERMEDIARY. LATTER DID NOT ANSWER HIS PHONE ON 7 OR COTTOBER, AND J/13 HAS NOT TAKEN ADVANTAGE OF NUMBER GIVEN

2. AT LAST MEETING WITH SDPROBE/I, WE INQUIRED ABOUT ZAMJAMIT PERSONAL CONSTITUENCY AND RELATIONSHIP WITH SHARIAT MAD ARI. P/I SAID THAT ZAMJANI IS MORE POLITICAL THAN RELIGIOUS, AND HAS A MODEST FOLLOWING AMONG INTELLECTUALS. HE DESCRIBED ZAMJANI'S INFLUENCE IN AZERBAIJAN AS NEGLIGIBLE. P/I SAID THAT THERE IS CONTACT SETWEEN ZAMJANI AND SHARIAT-MADARI, AND THAT HE SAW ZAMJANI AT A MEETING WITH SHARIAT-MADARI, THE LATTER STOPPED IN TEHRAN AFTER RAMADAN ON HIS WAY FROM MASHAD TO GOM. P/I DOES NOT VIEW THE RELATIONSHIP AS PARTICULARLY CLOSE.

5. WE WILL HAVE THE ABOVE IN MIND AS WE FORMULATE QUESTIONS FOR THE INTERVIEW WITH ZANJANI WHICH WE STILL HOPE TO ARRANGE. WILL ADVISE DEVELOPMENTS.

APPRECIATE REF BRASSISTANCE. WILL PASS THE WORD WHEN J/13 RESURFACES.

2. FILE: 281-237926. RVW 9 OCT 99 DRV D9C.1. ALL STORES SECRET



SECFET 1614032 OCT 79 STAFF

CITE TEHRAN 54501

TO: DIRECTOR.

NI NI DE MALTO INTE

REF: TEHRAN 54500

1. ON SUNDAY, 15 OCTOBER, DURING TRIP TO CASPIAN AREA, SDVALID/1 (S/1) TOOK PART IN POLITICAL DISCUSSION WITH PROMINENT MEMBERS OF TUR KOMAN TRIBES FROM GONBAD AREA. THESE TRIBESMEN ARE STRONGLY OPPOSED TO PRESENT GOVERNMENT AND SAY THAT THEY WANT TO BEGIN ARMED OPPOSITION TO IT. THEY SAID, HOWEVER, THAT AYATOLLAH SHARTAT-MADARI HAS PASSED WORD TO THEM NOT TO START ARMED RESISTANCE YET. S/1 WAS VERY SUPPRISED TO HEAR THESE DECLARATIONS THAT ONLY SHARTAT-MADARI'S RESTRAINT IS KEEPING THE TIFK KOMANS FROM FIGHTING AND WILL CHECK ON THIS VITH HASSEN SHARTAT-MADARI.

SECRET 201-959511. RVW 16 OCT 99 DRV DSC.1. ALL SECPET.



## EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

COJANUS/13. MR. FARAZIAN. FORMER SENIER SAVAK OFFICER (POSSIBLY BRIGADIER ON MAJOR GENERAL) SPECIALTY: INTELLIGENCE AMILYSIS. OFFICE: 200 OR THIRD FLOOR (LEFT SIDE OF STAIRS), IN OFFICE BUILDING JUST NORTH OF RUSSIAN DEPARTMENT STORE ON EX- NADER SHAH. 15E: 50-55. PURPOSE OF CONTACT: [ WFORMATION ON ORGANIZATION AND MISSION OF SAVAMA, TO WHICH MR. F. WAS UNPAID (?) CONSULTANT, (E) INFERMATION ON CLERICAL ROLE IN IRANIAN POLITICS MR. F. OFFERED TO ARRANGE A MEETING, THROUGH AN ASSOCIATE MR. MOUSAVI, WITH LYATOURH SHARIAT- MADARI. WASHINGTON THOUGHT ITS PURPOSE MIGHT BE MISHNOERSTOOD, AND DISAPPROVED. MR. F., APPARENTLY AT NR. M. SUGGESTICAL PROPOSED AYATOLLAH ZANJANI AS BEWG ALSO KNOWLEDGEABLE BUT NOT ASSOCIATED WITH A POLITICAL BARTY. WASHINGTON APPROVED IN PRINCIPLE. ZANJANI WAS TO BE ASKED TO DETERMINE IF S.M HAD LNY INFORMATION HE WANTED TO PASS. AS OF 4 NOVEMBER, MEETING NOT 1 YET ARRANGED.



## EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

MEMS OF CONTACT: MEETINGS AROMICED BY CHONE (ALL. TE MA. F. AT OFFICE ER AT HOME OF RELATIVE (BRUTHER-IN-LAW?). MEETINGS AT OFFICE.

RE () ABOVE: WEDRMATION WAS OBTAWED EN PLANS TO EMPLOYSOFORMER SAVAK OFFICERS WHO HAD WORKED AGAINST FOREIGN EMBASSIES, AND ON TARGETING OF SAVAMA ON COMMUNIST, WEST EUROPEAN, AND U.S. EMBASSIES.

\*Mr. Mousavi is a layman, and a businessman (nature of the business not known). Age: 50-55. Has office in North Tehran. He is a supporter of he Shariat-Madari, but whether majis directly connected with the Ayatollah is not known.

SDJANUS/13. Mr. Farazian.

Mr. F had official contact with the Station before the Revolution.

After the Revolution, he remained in contact by telephone. First meeting with him was in late July or early August, in his office in the building just north of the Russian Department Store on ex-Nader Shah. At one of the early meetings, Mr. F brought along Mr. Mousavi, whom he described as a businessman.

Meetings were held on an irregular basiw, on the average every three or four weeks.

Mr. F said that he was in touch with Mustafa analytical and unpaid consultant on the organization of SAVAMA. He said he attended some meetings of SAVAMA officials; he is believed to have been in contact with Mehdi Chamran, either in the context of such meetings or via individual appointments.

Mr. F reported the substance of one meeting, in which operational priorities were discussed. Most of the participants wanted to give top priority to the presumed intelligence activities of the Soviet Pmbassy, with second priority given to the U.S. Embassy. One participant argued that top priority be givn to the U.S. Embassy. Mr. F gave the name of this official, but it is not recalled.

In this same context, Mr. F described a proposal inchin for SAVAMA
to hire approximately 50 former SAVAK officers who had experience in counterintelligence work against foreign embassies. This project underwent various
exing changes: at first, they were to be employed part-time; themse then the
whole thing was to be abandoned and all pensions canceled for former SAVAK
officers; then, at least some of the original 50 were to be hired on a

full time basis.

Mr. Mousavi was introduced as a supporter, but not as a representative, of Shariat-Madari. (Mr. F said that Mousavi knew Paquin only as an imbassy officer.) Neither Mr. F nor Mousavi seemed well informed of S-M's views or of the organization and program of his political party, and offered to arrange a meeting between S-M and one of our officers on an "information only" basis. Washington disapproved this, on the ground that S-M might misunderstand our purposes, and because of difficulty of travel to Qom. Mr F and Mousavi then suggested that Ayatollah Zanjani could provide information on S-M's party, as well as any views that S-M wished to have conveyed. As of 4 November, it was understood that Mr. Mousavi was making arrangements for a meeting with Ayatollah Zanjani.

SDVALID/1.

In May or early June, Glegoroff had one meeting with Hassan, son of Ayatollah Shariat-Madari. Recollection is not certain on this point, but it is believed that SDVALID/1 arranged the meeting and served as interpreter. It is also believed that Hassan was not told that Glegoroff was anything other than a regular Embassy officer. (The other possibility is SDFOR-WARD/1. If, as believed, it was SDVALID/1, the latter subsequently made a trip to the U.S., from which he returned as previously noted.)

Real Name: Rahmatullah Muqadam Maraghei.

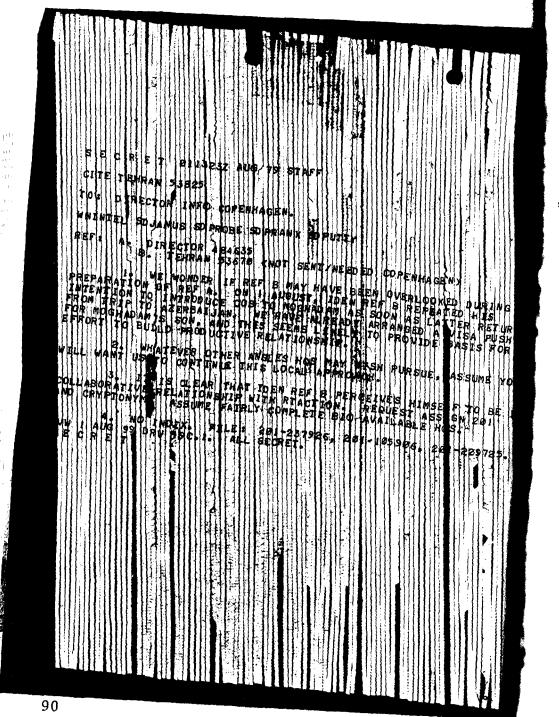
Code Name: S. D. Prob.

Muqadam Maraghei was an old friend of the C, I, A, station in Tehran since Aban 1332 (October 1953), and in Aban 1340 (October 1961) a letter of approval was issued to employ him for supplying political reports and also for launching secret hostile propaganda campaigns (against anti-American). The relevant document can be seen in the file containing documents about Shariat Madari. (document No. 12)

After Maraghei was appointed as the governer of Azarbaijan by the provisional government, the Americans decided to re-establish contacts with him via S. D. Prank. Apparently this idea could not be materialized untill Murdad 58 (August 1979), when Muqadam would have returned from Azarbaijan to Tehran. Then, Hasa Gawa, one of the C. I. A. agents posted in the Embassy of Japan would introduce him to the director of the C. I. A. station at Tehran for re-establishing contacts. After this introduction, their weekly meetings were held at the residence of Hasa Gawa.

In his reports Maraghei gave extensive information concerning the Iranian provisional government, government officials, events in Kurdistan, the Revolutionary Council, the Experts' Council and about his associations with the Radical Movement and Shariat Madari. To bring about an improvement in Irano-U. S. relations, in one of the meetings he suggests that one of the Americans should meet with the Imam, in a bid to open a channel of access between the diplomatic mission, or the Station and the other Ulema. Similarly, he consulted with the C. I. A. about plans for forming a political united front in association with his Radical Movement and other parties like the National Front and the Muslim People's Party of Shariat Madari.

Maraghei had (long term) associations with the Political section of the U.S. Embassy as well as the C.I.A. section. After re-establishing contacts with him in Mehr 58 (September 1979), the C.I.A., in order to save him from becoming conspicuous, asked the political section of the embassy to break relations with him, since his repeated visits would have increased the possibility of his becoming obvious, (the political section was apparently not aware of the problems and connections of the C.I.A.).



S E C R E T Ø912Ø6Z SEP 79 STAFF

CITE TEHRAN 54167

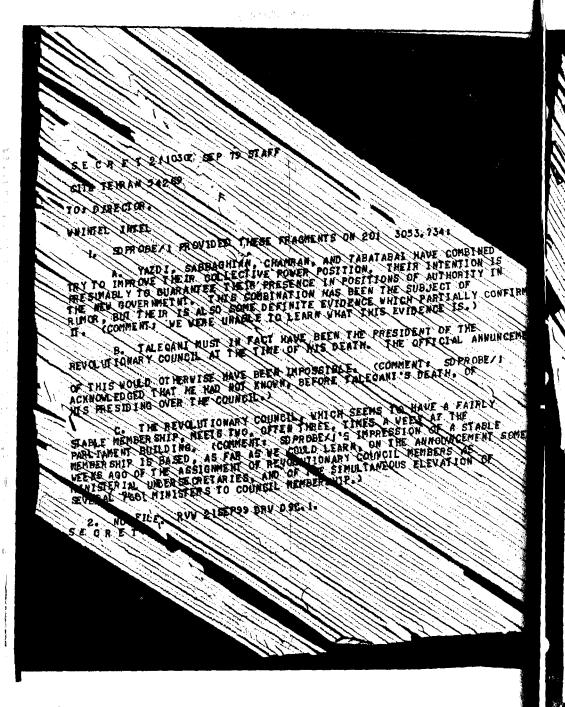
TO: DIRECTOR.

WNINTEL SDPROBE INTEL

REF: TEHRAN 54166 (NIT-10,720)

1. SDPROBE/1 OBTAINED PARA ONE REF FROM SON OF SHARIATMADARI. HIS KURDISH SOURCES ARE NOT NAMED: THEY APPEAR TO BE CASUAL INFORMANTS, BUT WE NOT CERTAIN YET PRECISELY WHERE HE GETS HIS INFORMATION ON THAT SUBJECT.

S E C R E T RVW 9 SEP 99 DRV D9C.1. ALL SECRET.



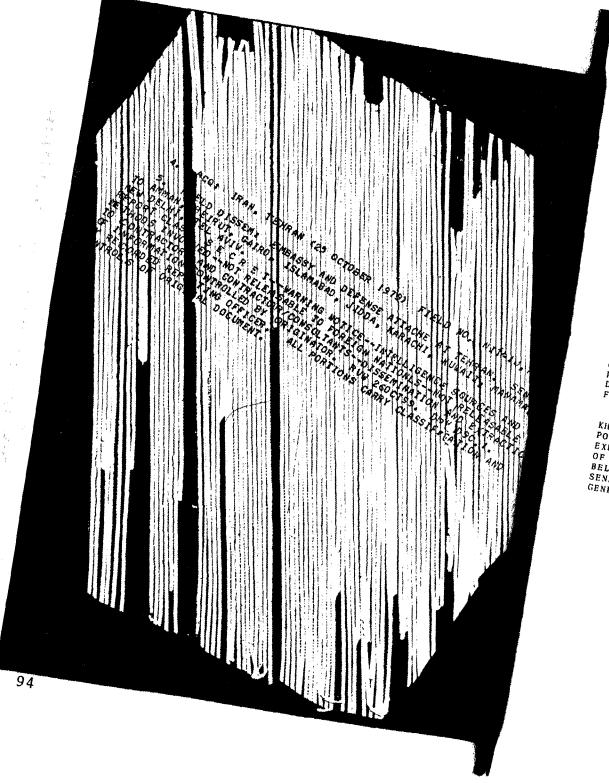
words a Date with the DEA THE GOOM THE THAT HAVE NO THE BOOK OF MATERIAL TO CAME HAVE THE CONTROLL OF THE CONTROLL O LIBERS POLITICIAN WATH GOOD CRIMENTS IN ROLL SUCREMENTAL CIRCLES. HIS REPORTING ABLIAGIDATY SE STABLISHED. HE ACQUIRED THE INTORMATION FR BOCE PLAY EXCEPTION ACCESS. ANTOLOGY MAZEMS TWIREVENED TO BRING AN EMA TO THE GOVERNM STORER 1979 THE HELP AT ATARBATIAN. HE SAID THAT HE HAD SEMI STORER 1979 THE HELP ATARBATIAN. HE SAID THAT HE HAD SEMI SEIGE OF MAHABAD IN MEST ATARBATIAN. HE SAID THAT HE HAD SEMAND ANTICITED THE MEST SELECTED THAT THE SELECTES EXTENDED SELECTED THAT THE SELECTES THAT IT TO SAY THAT IT TO SELECTED THAT THE SELECTES AND THAT THE SELECTES THAT THE SELECTES THAT THE SELECTES AND THAT THE SELECTES AND THAT THE SELECTES AND THAT THE SELECTES AND THE SELECTES AND THAT THE SELECTES AND THE SELECTES AND THAT THE SELECTES AND THAT THE SELECTES AND THAT THE SELECTES AND THAT THE SELECTES AND THE SELECTES AND THAT THE SELECTES AND THAT THE SELECTES AND THE SELECTES AND THAT THE SELECTES AND THAT THE SELECTES AND THAT THE SELECTES AND THE SELECTES AND THAT THE SELECTES AND THE SELECTES AND THE SELECTES AND THE SELECTES AND THAT THE SELECTES AND THE SELECTES AN PATTING WITH EXILED YOUNES LOW SHOW STEW SHOWED BY WENTED YAM BANKTIAR WAD MADE OWE YMITIATIVE TO ESTABLISH CONTACT,

BY WHITTAR WAD MADE OWE YMITIATIVE TO SHARTAI-MADARI

OF 15 NO COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THEM, SHARTAI-MADARI

OF 15 NO COMMUNICATION OF THE NOS TO MAKE ANY COMMITMENT MNOD BUT TH EXPLIC THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O TO SUPP REPUBLIC RUMOLLAH DOMMENT! ENUNCTAT! HERE VERE

W. W. 188



REPORT CLASS SECRET--WNINTEL--NOFORN--NOCONTRACT--ORCON

SUBJECT: COMMENTS OF MOQADDAM-MARAGHEII ON THE IRANIAN POLITICAL SOURCE :

A LIBERAL POLITICIAN WITH GOOD CONTACTS IN POLITICAL A LIBERAL POLITICIAN WITH GOOD CONTACTS IN POLITICAL
AND GOVERNMENT CIRCLES. HIS REPORTING RELIABILITY WAS AND GOVERNMENT CIRCLES. HIS REPORTING RELIABILITY HAS COUDED WITH EVECTION ACCESS.

1. IN EARLY OCTOBER 1979, ASSEMBLY OF EXPERTS MEMBER RAHMATOLLAH M O Q A D D A M - M A R A G H E H DESCRIBED PLANS RAHMATOLLAH M O Q A D D A M M A R A G H E H DESCRIBED PLANS MOVEMENT THE NATIONAL FRONT (NF) AND AYATOLLAH KAZEM RADICAL FOR A NEW POLITICAL FRONT GROUP TO BE COMPOSED OF HIS OF THE NATIONAL FRONT (NF), AND AYATOLLAH KAZEM MOVEMENT, THE NATIONAL FRONT (NF); AND AYATOLLAH KAZEM
S H A R I A T-M A D A R I'S MUSLIM PEOPLE'S REPUBLICAN PARTY

MODADDA MODADDAM SAID HE HNDEPSTANDS THAT WE LEADED KADIM (MPRP) MOQADDAM SAID HE UNDERSTANDS THAT NF LEADER KARIM (MPRP). MOQADDAM SAID HE UNDERSTANDS THAT NF LEADER KARIM
SAID THAT THE ECOMMATION OF THE MEN FROM THE UNITED STATES. HE
AMMOUNCED ACE S A N J A B I WILL SHORTLY RETURN FROM THE UNITED STATES. HE
AS IN OCTORED AT WHICH TIME THE NEW PRONT MAY BE ANNOUNCED AS EARLY SAID THAT THE FURMATION OF THE NEW FRONT MAY BE ANNOUNCED AS AS 13 OCTOBER, AT WHICH TIME THE NEW ORGANIZATION WILL BEGIN AS 13 OCTOBER, AT WHICH TIME THE NEW ORGANIZATIONS TO THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

MOVEMENT IS LIKE OTHER IRANIAN POLITICAL GROUPS, IN THE RADICAL GROUPS, IN THAT IT IS DESCRIPTION OF A STAGLE PERSONALITY THERE ARE NOT MOVEMENT IS LIKE OTHER IRANIAN POLITICAL GROUPS, IN THAT IT IS ESSENTIALLY THE PROJECTION OF A SINGLE PERSONALITY. THERE ARE NO ESSENTIALLY THE PROJECTION OF A SINGLE PERSONALITY. THERE ARE COMMENT: MODADIAM IMPLIED THAT PREPARATION FOR THE FLECTIONS MEMBERSHIP ROLLS, AND NO FORMAL ORGANIZING ACTIVITY. (SOURCE COMMENT: MOQADDAM IMPLIED THAT PREPARATION FOR THE ELECTIONS WILL PROGRAM HE DID NOT CAY WHETHED HE HAD COMMENT: MOQADDAM IMPLIED THAT PREPARATION FOR THE ELECTIONS WILL DECIDED WHAT FORM THIS WILL TAKE.) (FIELD COMMENT: NIT-10.744.) DECIDED WHAT FORM THIS WILL TAKE.) (FIELD COMMENT: NIT-10.744 SIMILAR STATUS OF THE MPRP.)

KHOMEINI IS GRADUALLY DECLINING. BUT THIS DECLINE BEGINS FROM A PRE-EMTNENCE THAT KHOMEINI CAN BE ACCORDING TO MOQADDAM, THE AUTHORITY OF AYATOLIAH KHOMEINI IS GRADUALLY DECLINING, BUT THIS DECLINE BEGINS FROM A EXPECTED TO DESCRIPTE HTS CONTROL OVER THE COVERNMENT FOR A PERIO POSITION OF SUCH UNQUESTIONED PRE-EMINENCE THAT KHOMEINI CAN BE EXPECTED TO PRESERVE HIS CONTROL OVER THE GOVERNMENT: FOR A PERIOD MODADIAM CALD UP EXPECTED TO PRESERVE HIS CONTROL OVER THE GOVERNMENT FOR A PERI RELIEVES NEVERTHEIESS THAT SOME OF THOSE LOVAL TO PHOMETAL. BELIEVES, NEVERTHELESS, THAT SOME OF THOSE LOYAL TO KHOMEINI SENSE THAT THE REVOLUTION IS IN TROUBLE, AND THAT THIS HAS GENERATED A SINGLE-MINDED DETERMINATION TO SOLIDIFY THEIR CONTROL

OVER SOCIETY AND GOVERNMENT. MOQADDAM IDENTIFIED FOREIGN MINISTER IBRAHIM Y A Z D I AS ONE OF FIVE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS WHO THINKS ARE LEADING THE CAMPAIGN TO CONSOLIDATE THE REVOLUTIONARY AUTHORITY. MOQADDAM SAID THAT HE HAD KNOWN YAZDI BEFORE THE NEVOLUTION AND REGARDED HIM AS BASICALLY MODERATE, EVEN PRO-MESTERN NOW, HE SAID, IT SEEMS THAT YAZDI AND THE OTHERS IGNORING THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOUND PUBLIC POLICY AS THEY STRUGGLE TO CONSOLIDATE. THEIR POWER, MOQADDAM IDENTIFIED THE OTHERS IN THE GROUP AS DEFENSE MINISTER MUSTAFA C H A M R A N, DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER MUSTAFA C H A M R A N, DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SADEQ T A B A T A B A I, INTERIOR MINISTER HASHEM S.A B A Q I A N, AND NATIONAL IRANIAN RADIO AND TELEVISION DIRECTOR SADEQ G H O T B Z A D E H.

- 4. ACQ: IRAN, TEHRAN (7 OCTOBER 1979) FIELD REPORT NO. NIT-10,763.
- 5. FIELD DISSEM: EMBASSY AT TEHRAN (CHARGE ONLY). SENT TO AMMAN ..... MANAMA, NEW DELHI, TEL AVIV.

REPORT CLASS S E C R E T--WARNING NOTICE-INTELLIGENCE SOURCES AND METHODS INVOLVED--NOT RELEASABLE TO FOREIGN NATIONALS--NOT RELEASABLE TO CONTRACTORS OR CONTRACTOR/CONSULTANTS--DISSEMINATION AND EXTRACTION OF INFORMATION CONTROLLED BY ORIGINATOR. RVW 9 OCT 99 DRV D9C.1 CLASSIFIED BY RECORDED REPORTING OFFICER. ALL PORTIONS CARRY CLASSIFICATION AND CONTROLS OF OVERALL DOCUMENT.

S E C R E T 100784Z OCT 79 STAFF

CITE TEMRAN 54438

TO: DIRECTOR.

## WNINTEL SOPROBE

- AT 6 OCTOBER STAFF MEETING, DURING DISCUSSION OF SDIVITY AFFAIR, CHARGE INSTRUCTED ACTING POLITICAL COUNSELOR TO CONTACT SOPROBE AS A TREE SOURCE ON ATMOSPHERICS OF THIS CASE. POLCOUND RESPONDED IT PERHAPS BEST WAIT UNTIL DUST SETTLES. AS CHARGE HAS ON OTHER OCCASIONS EXPRESSED INTEREST IN P/1, WE CONCLUDED THAT THIS THE MOMENT TO SURFACE OUR CONTACT. CHARGE OBVIOUSLY CONTENT TO LEAVE THINGS AS THEY ARE, AND GIVEN POLCOUNS REACTION WE ANTICIPATE NO NEED FOR CEASE AND DESIST ORDER TO POLITICAL SECTION WHICH WOULD TEND TO REVEAL THE RELATIONSHIP.
- WHAT ME TAND WE) SEE AS INTENSIFIED IRANIAN PARANCIA. DISCUSSION OF THIS WITH P/1 LED TO SOME SPECULATION AS TO MEANS OF LINITING THE ATTENDANT DAMAGE TO OUR BILATERAL RELATIONS. P/1 SUGGESTED, AS HAS SOURN/1, THAT THERE OUGHT TO BE CONTACT WITH KHOMEINI. HE SAID HE THINKS EVEN A PRO FORMA EXPRESSION OF ACCEPTANCE OF THE REVOLUTION, AND OF CONCERN OVER STATE OF OUR RELATIONS, WOULD DO SOME GOOD. TOOT MENTIONED BY P/1 WAS POSSIBILITY THAT SUCH A MEETING, IF IT WENT ACCEPTABLY WELL, MIGHT OPEN UP MISSION OR STATION ACCESS TO OTHERS OF THE ULEMAS.
- S. P/I FIRST SUGGESTED DICK COTTAM AS GOOD CHOICE TO SEE WHOMEINI, EXPLAINING THIS ON BASIS THAT COTTAM HAS ALREADY MET HIM, AND FACT OF PRIOR ACQUAINTANCE CONSTITUTES SOME ADVANTAGE. P/I SAID HE REGARDS APPROACH BY CHARGE OR OTHER U.S. OFFICIAL AM EQUALLY VIABLE APPROACH, AND CONCLUDED BY SAYING HE THINKS THAT FOR US TO KEEP OUR DISTANCE FROM KHOMEINI SIMPLY LEAVES THE FIELD TO INFLUENCES HOSTILE TO US.T IN THIS CONTEXT, HE VOLUNTEERED THAN HE HAS NO IDEA WHO IN FACT DOES INFLUENCE KHOMEINI'S THINKING.
- 4. SUBSTANCE PARAS TWO AND THREE ABOVE HAS BEEN CONVEYED TO THE CHARGE
- 5. FILE: 201-237926. RVW 10 OCT 99 DRV D9C.1. ALL SECRET

130cm S E C R B.T. 121714Z OCT 79 DEFERRED TELEPOUGE CITE WASHINGTON 531200. SECTION 1 OF 2. TO: TERRAR. FROM: NE/ERAN/R INTO DONE/SAO, NE/INTEL, DEDS/EG/DDO/CS / SUBJECT: ENINTEL - GRADES AND COMMENTS FOR REPORTS. 1: TOLLOWING ARE THE GRADES AND COMMENTS FOR SEPTEMBER NIT'S 16,718 TEROUGH 18,728 REVIEWED 10 OCTOBER 1979. RATING: 5 OBJECTIVE: S.1.B. FIELD NO NIT-19,720 NO OPACT DISSEM NO: TDFIRDB-315/15783-79, 9 SEFT 1979 UNILATERAL, SOURCE SDPROBE/1, FULL CONTROLS ЕT #9535° PAGE 4 WASHINGTON 531200 S E C R E T SUBJECT: 1. YEOMSTAT ATTITUDE TOWARD DEVELOPMENTS IN KURDISTAN; 2. ABSENCE OF IRAQL INTERVENTION IN EURDISTAN' COMMENT: IT WAS USEFUL TO HAVE REPORTING ON HOW KHOMBINI TIEVED THE EURDISH SITUATION AT THE TIME OF THE CAPTURE OF THE EURDISE TOWNS. ALSO, AS STATION KNOWS, TERRE CONTINUES TO BE MIDLESS SPECULATION ON POSSIBLE TRADE INVOLVEMENT IN TRANSLA MINORET MOVEMENTS. REPORT WAS USED IN ACSI BRIEF. 2. NO FILE. RYW 120CT99 DRV D9C.1 ALL SECRET. SECRET BT #9536 \*\*\*

190cm?- 1 1 1 2

S I C R & F. 181828Z OCT 79 DEFERRED TELEPOUCH CITY VISE PROTON 334861. SECTION 1 OF 2.

TO: TERMAN

PROF: #E/TRAN/R INFO ADCHE; NE/INTEL

SUPPRICES WEINTEL - OWADES AND COMMENTS FOR REPORTS.

TOLLOWING ARE THE GRADES AND COMMENTS FOR SEPTEMBER NIT'S 16 321 THROUGH 10,733. NIT-10,724 IS BEING REDRAFTED IN TIEW OF TERRAN 54456.

0127 CS.1.1.

NIT-18,721 NO OPACT TDFIRDB-315/15777-79 RATING: 5
9 SEPTEMBER 1979
UNITABLE SDPROBB/1 CONTROLS: FULL

SUBJECT: PROGRESS OF THE ASSEMBLY OF EXPERTS"

COMMENT: WE FEEL VERY FORTUNATE TO HAVE SDPROBE/1 IN A UNIQUE POSITION TO GIVE US REPORTING ON THE ASSEMBLY OF EXPERTS. VERY MUCH OF INTEREST TO ANALYSTS. THEY WELCOME CONTINUED REPORTING OF THIS SUBJECT. REPORT WAS USED IN THE ACSI BRIEF.

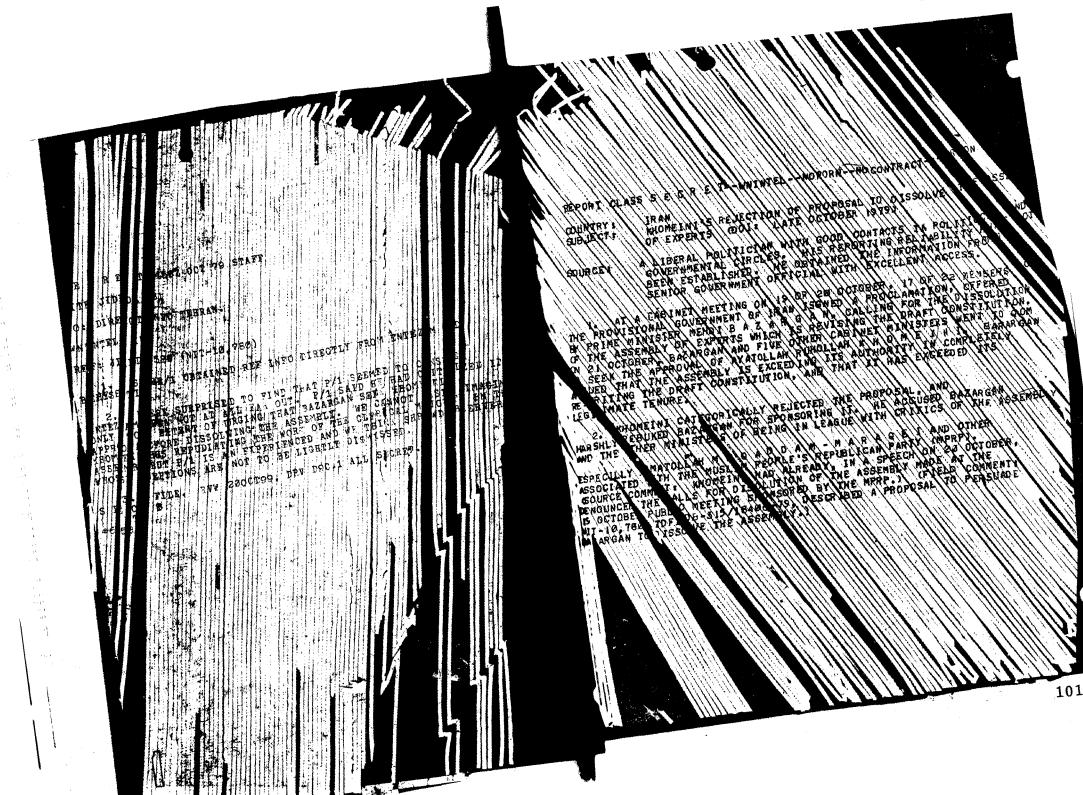
OBJ: 8.1.E.

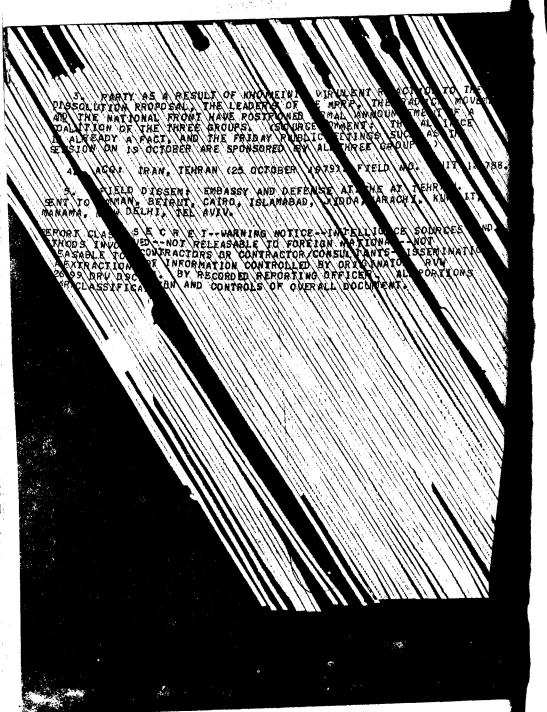
NIT-15,722 NO OPACT TDFIRDS-315/15782-79 RATING: 9 SEPTEMBER 1979
UNITATERAL SDPROBE/1 CONTROLS: PULL

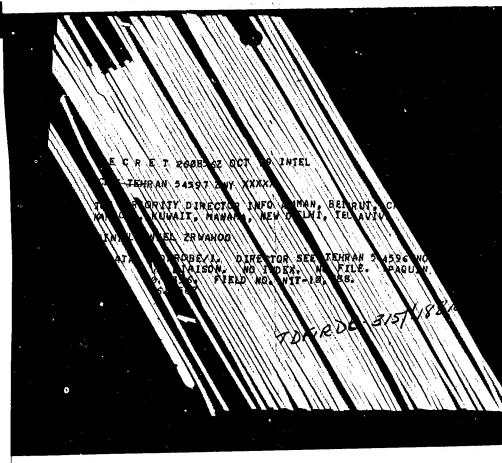
UBJECT: "VIEWS OF RAHMATOLLAH MARAGHEH-MOQADDAM ON PROSPECTS
FOR A NEW IRANIAN POLITICAL COALITION CENTERED ON THE
MUSLIM PROPLE'S REPUBLICAN PARTY"

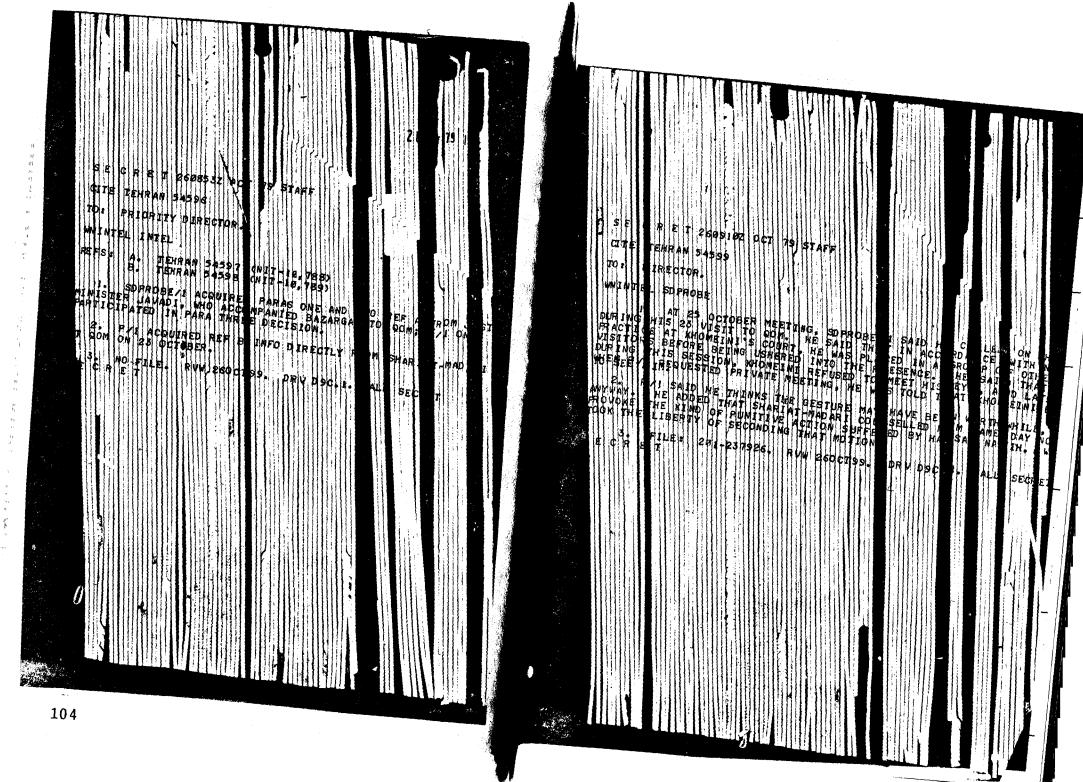
COMMENT THE THE GOOD ANALYSIS BY SDPROBE/1 ON SHARIAT-MIDE POSSIBLE WIND THE GOLITICAL SPECTRUM. ACCORDING TO GLEGOROUS SDEAFUR TO THE TO TRUE US SHARIAT-MADARI HAD FOLLOWERS

PAGE 2 MASHINGTON 534861 S E C R E T AMONG THE MUJAHIDIN AND WE DIDN'T BELIEVE HIM. SEPEPPER/1 HAS NOW ALSO REPORTED THAT THERE IS A SHARIAT-MADARI FACTION IN THE MUJAHIDIN. REPORT WAS USED IN THE ACSI BRIEF.





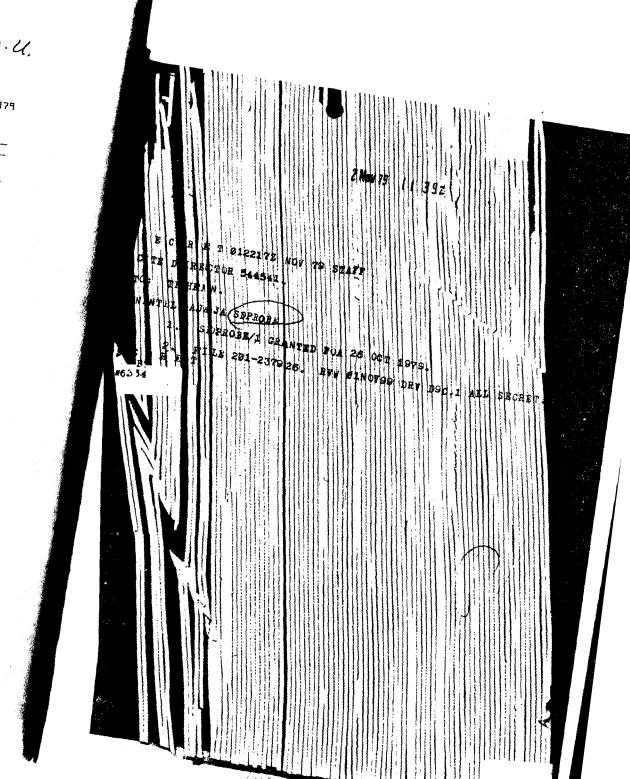




AMERICAN EMBASSY, TEHRAN REFERRAL OF VISA APPLICANT (Category II)

2.0.U. FYRME DATE: 29 OCTOBER 1979 TO: Consular Section
FROM: Referring Officer:
THRU: Approving Officer: THOMAS L. AHERN I request a waiver of personal appearance for the following applicant(s) who I had leve meet the criteria for such waiver: Name: RAHMATOLLAH MARAGHE MOGHADAM Documents Included: PPT, NIV APPLICATION Justification: PER ORAL CONVERSATION

L.O.U.





## EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

SDPROBELL MR. MOGADOAM - MARAGHEH. FURMER GOVERNOR EF EAST AZERBAIJAN. MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY OF EXPERTS. AGE: 55-60. ADDRESS: NORTH SIDE OF MUR-E-DAMAD, NEAR NAFT. MARRIED, DNE SON AT SCHOOL IN U.S. EUROPENN LANGUAGES: FRENCH, ENGLISH. INTRO-DUCTION BY JAPANESE DIPLOMAT, MR. HASEGAWA, AT MR. M'S HOME, IN LUGUE MEETINGS AT SAME PLACE, WEEKLY PURPOSE OF CONTACT: ONFORMATION ON PREGRESS OF ASSEMBLY DE EXPERTS; (2) INFERMATION ON ORGANIZATION AND MEMBERSHIP OF IRANIAN POLITICAL PARTIES; & INFORMATION ON PROGRESS AND PROBLEMS OF THE REVOLUTION; POVIEWS ON IRAN- U.S. RELATIONS. REO: PRIMARY EMPHASIS WAS ON QUESTION OF SOVEREIGNTY, I.E., ROLE OF CLERGY, ROLE OF PEOPLE, VELAYAT-E-FAGIH ÉTC. ALSO: DESCRIPTION DE ASSEMIBLY PROCEEDINGS, ESPECIALLY EN RECE: INFERMAL STRUCTURE AND AZERBAI-JANI ETHNIC BASE OF SHARIAT-MADARI'S PARTY; S-M'S AND MR. M'S PROGRAM TO BROADEN THE BASE OF SUPPERT FOR 3 THE REVOLUTION VIA ELECTIONS TO THE

Real Name: Hassan Nazieh.

Code Name: S. D. Putty.

According to the document No. 1, Nazieh was in contact with C. I. A. before August 2, 1979 and even prior to the victory of the Islamic Revolution. The C. I. A. had again expressed willingness to establish contacts with Nazieh through Josef W. Adelsick (Adelsick was the deputy chief and later the chief of the Tehran-based C. I. A. station in pre-revolution, years). In this connection the C. I. A. tried to get information on Nazieh's schedueled trips outside of Iran.

C. I. A. headquarters informed the C. I. A. station in Tehran to postpone the plan until Adelsick's arrival in Tehran, so that he could evaluate Nazieh's willingness to co-operate in a briefing session that was supposed to be held prior to October 1979 when Nazieh was to meet with the station's officer.

RET 2 1353Z AUG 79 STAFF ITE DIRECTOR 48742 6 13 432 AUG PARISTINFO TEHRA TITE DIRECTOR INTEL RYBAY ALALA IMMEDIATE LONDON, SPARISETHED TERRAM 01 DIRECT R 487489 1. IDEN IS SPUTTY ECRET RW BIAUGSS 2. F FIE: 241-229725 SE ANY AND ALL RAVEL PLANS OF MAZIM (IDER) IN IMMEDIATE MUTURE,
HAS WOULD LIKE TO REESTABLISH CONTACT OUTSIDE OF BRAN BETWEEN
HAZIM AND HIS SORMER RIACTION CONTACT, LOSEPH W. MOLESICK, AT
EAR LEST OPPORTUNITY. RIVE HAUGHS DRY DEC. 1 ALL SECRET 201-229725

P WALT WAS TO BE DESCUSSED . OV 1 1 10 2/ CLOSELT ON THE LANGE OF THE LAN VISIT PERE THE ABOUT THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE P THE REST SEE SEE SEE SEE 0020 The district being the first of the control of the 112 fivitie vin

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S E C R E T 260023Z SEP 79 STAFF

CITE DIRECTOR 520874.

TO: PRIORITY TEHRAN.

WNINTEL RYBAT SDPUTTY

RFFS: A. TEHRAN 54311 B. STOCKHOLM 26212

- 1. APPRECIATE STATION INITIATIVE, A THIRD CHOICE IS TO DEFER PLANS UNTIL ADLESICK ARRIVES THERAN AND STATION CAN MOVE AHEAE AGAINST SOPUTTY/1 IN TANDEM WITH HIM. FYI: IT TENTATIVE HOS PLAN FOR ADLESICK TO THY TEERAN FOR OCTOBER BRIEFING MENTIONED REF B. THIS HAS ADVANTAGE OF ADLOWING CURRENT ASSESS-MENT OF SDPUTTY/1 WILLINGNESS COOPERATE BY ADLESICK BEFORE STATION OFFICER EXPOSED TO P/1.
- 2. IF HOWEVER STATION BELIEVES IT SHOULD MOVE NOW, AGREE BEST ARRANGE TEROUGH SDPROBE/1. IN SUCH EVENT, THERE MIGHT BE ADLESICK'S NAME. CERTAIN COVER ADVANTAGES IN NOT USING
- 3. FILE: 201-229725; 201-237926. RVW 25 SEP 99 DRV D9C.1 ALL SECRET. SECRET

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