

<http://www.peace-social-justice.org/pdf/english/Namir%20Report%20FINALterror.pdf#search='Cyrus%20Elahi'>  
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Except from: NAMIR: Report on Islamic Republic's Terrorism Abroad.

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

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

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

The killers of H. Chitgar, as those of Sh. Bakhtiar were traveling with Turkish passports. Furthermore, in his visit to Turkey in September 1991, the French prosecutor Jean-Pierre Bruguière "was able to confirm the existence of a base in Istanbul". He established that a network of traffickers provided the forged identity papers. This network included a number of Iranian nationals.<sup>14</sup> It is in fact the transit from Ankara of units of Revolutionary Guards, a few days before the assassination of Cyrus Elahi that alerted Western Secret Services of the imminence of terrorist attempts in Europe. <sup>15</sup>

During the spring of 1991, the D.S.T. (French Department for the Security of the Territory) informed the French Ministry of Interior of the reconstitution of a Secret Services in the Iranian Embassy in Paris since the fall of 1990. The report's conclusion underlined the existence of a policy aimed at the physical elimination of opposition

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members which had already led to the assassination in Paris of C. Elahi and A. Boroumand. The report was accompanied by a letter to the Minister of Interior, Philip Marchand from the DST's director, Jacques Fournet, warning of the imminence of future eliminations<sup>20</sup>. This appraisal was confirmed by the French Judiciary Police in charge of the Elahi and Boroumand cases. According to the French police "for 90%, the key to the assassination of Boroumand is in Tehran"<sup>21</sup>. Furthermore, a DGSE (French intelligence) note (23 October 1992, *Espionage, Interference and Terrorism: the Iranian threat*) warns that "by bringing a political, logistic and financial support to radical organizations (of the Middle East), Iran plays thenceforth an essential role in the development of Middle Eastern terrorism"<sup>22</sup>.

#### Elahi's Case

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