

Previous	<p>Query returned 24 of 929552 total documents. Displaying hit: 11</p>	Next
		Request Upload Request Translation

Original Document Information

Document #: ISGQ-2005-00017862	Classification: [REDACTED]		
English Title: Information about the relation between Algeria and Iran [REDACTED]			
Language: ARABIC, ENGLISH			
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Translation Information

Translation #	Classification	Status	Translating Agency
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Related Document Numbers

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Document Remarks

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This file contains the following information: -Pages 2-192: Contain correspondence dated 1988-2001, between the Iraqi Intelligence Service (IIS), the Iraqi Embassy in Algeria, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Iraqi Embassy in Tehran, several Sections and Departments regarding information about the Algerian-Iranian relationship to include the following subjects: -Iranian support for the Islamic Groups in Algeria -Information about the visit of 'Abd-al-Qadir Hajjar (Member in Algerian National Public Council) to Iran -Visit of the 'Abbasi Madani (Head of the Algerian Islamic Rescue Front) sons to Iran to get the financial support - Iran using the good relation with Al-Sudan to spread the principles and ideology of the Iranian revolution in Africa and Northwest Africa -Iranians Smuggling the high explosive material (C4) to the Islamic Groups in Algeria by the help of Hezbollah through Beirut airport -Reports from Iraq to Algeria about roles of Iran and America in Algerian incidents -Information about Algerian Parliament delegation who leaving the 31st Session for the Arabic Parliaments Union Council -Information about the Iranian financial support for the Armed Islamic Groups, for example, Iran gave Hezbollah 7 Million US Dollar in Jan 1997 -Iranian efforts to France and Italy to solve the Algerian crisis -Information from several radio broadcasts (Israel, Mont Carlo and America voice) about spreading of the nuclear weapons, the Turkish Prime Minister Tasnu Chelar involved in paying 10 Million US Dollar to Syrian Intelligence to kill 'Abdallah Ujalan in 1994, and others -Information about returning the situation to normal between Algeria and Iran -Information auditing card used only inside the IIS containing information at the Algerian Government that [REDACTED] Iranian Intelligence supplying money and weapons through the Islamic Movements and Groups in Turki to the Islamic groups in Algeria to do sabotage activities -Information about unveiling the accident of killing Muhammad Budyaf - Several telegrams and articles, some of them written in English and French regarding information about the Khomeini Regime and others say Iraq have no nuclear arms and the crisis between Algeria and Iran -Report titled (Al-Shaykh 'Abbad Madani from Iran point of view) -Information about the Iraqi Naqid Rabah -Information about the visit of Ayah Allah Yazidi to Algeria

Batch Information

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Translation Form

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Title of Document: Alger-Iran deteriorating relations. 1990-2000			
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This file is dated 1991-2001 by the IIS. It contains reports about the Algerian-Iranian relations, which deteriorated in early 1991 due to the accusations, by Algeria, of Iranian support to the anti-Algerian government, Islamic Front. The first page of the file is dated January 2001 indicates that the Algerian-Iranian relations was normalizing to a diplomatic level. The reason behind improved relations was due to the initiative of the Algerian 'Abd-Al-Qadir Hajjar, current Algerian ambassador in Tehran, in reaching an agreement between Algeria and Iran contingent to a change in the Iranian policy towards supporting the armed Islamic front in Algeria.

[TC: all the reports available in this file are not supported by reliable sources and contain IIS analysis of the situation rather than actual facts. The reports do not give actual facts or consistency of sources reporting it.]

Page 14 dated 14 Apr 1998 contains a report by the director of D1/4 to the M4/7/3. The report contains all information available to the D1 about the Iranian role in the Algerian situation, as follows:

1. Members of the opposition Islamic Front for Rescuing Algeria had several visits to Iran asking financial support; some of the members included sons of 'Abbasi Madani the president of the Front, Rabih Kabir in-charge of the Front's operations abroad, and Jamal Zaituni the former armed groups' emir who was assassinated by the Algerian authorities in 1996.
2. The Iranian regime uses its relations with Sudan as a bridge to export the ideology of the Iranian revolution to Africa and Northwest Africa, as well as taking advantage of the relations of the Sudanese Islamic Front with other Islamic movements particularly in Algeria.
3. The Iranian regime secretly exports C-4 high explosive material to the groups in Algeria via Hezbollah in Lebanon through Beirut airport and seaport; [TC: from page 16] this information was previously reported to the M1/2 in letter 1376 dated 13 Oct 1996.
4. Iran recently opened a consulate in Wajda, Morocco, despite the nonexistence of Iranian citizens in that city, for supporting, financing and overseeing the operations of the armed groups in Algeria.

Page 36 dated 1 Feb 1998 contains a report by the D1 at the Iraqi embassy in Algeria, about the Iranian support of armed Islamic groups. The report contains the following:

1. Recently a new organization has been formed in Iran, named "Islamic Culture and Relations Organization". The organization was formed of five agencies that integrated to export fundamentalism abroad. This organization was financed by the Zukat money [TC: Zukat is the money paid by Muslims according to their income, as taxes] and has legal cover as tourist companies and trade companies worldwide.
2. The organization oversees eleven military and ideology training centers of Muslim members worldwide. It specializes in preparing the trainees then sends them back to their country. The most important centers are: Yahunal martyr

center, established in 1993 in Karaj, 40KM from Tehran; Imam 'Ali center in Zajrir, north of Tehran; Ibak training center; Nahawind training center, specialized in intelligence preparation; the rest of the centers are specialized in military and ideology training as in Imam Hussayn center, Fatih Gharni Husayni, Afizari, Bait Al-Maqdis University in Qum, and the training centers in Manjil Radhban Bandar Imam and Bikhtran and they are supervised by the revolutionary guards and the ministry of foreign affairs.

3. The estimated budget of this organization to spread fundamentalism worldwide for 1997 is USD 270 Million, 7 millions of which was given to Hezbollah in southern Lebanon during January 1998. The Iranian embassy in Damascus is an important center of money distribution and communications in the Arab world. Tourist and trade companies handle that task in Europe, especially in France.

The source of the above information: Secret information from the Algerian intelligence.

Page 67 dated 15 May 1995 contains an information accuracy-check form. On 10 May 1995, the information reported was obtained from the Algerian embassy in Ankara, Turkey. The first secretary at the Algerian embassy, Mishri Kuti, visited the IIS station in Ankara. During the conversation the IIS learned the following: [TC: This document indicates that Mr. Kuti did not provide the information intentionally]

1. The Algerian government has some proofs indicating that during the years 1992-1994, the US and the Iranian intelligence had delivered weapons and money to fundamentalist opposition movements in Alger to carry some destructive operations. The delivery was done via the Turkish Islamic fundamentalist movement.
2. The Algerian government has some proofs indicating that Iran supplies the Algerian fundamentalist movements with weapons and money through the Islamic movements in Sudan.
3. The Algerian government has decided to improve its relations with the United States due to the discovery of US intelligence support to the fundamentalists, which could cause a danger threat to the future of the country.

Page 66: contains an IIS report from their station in Algeria dated Oct. 1995. The report indicates the following:

The Iranian regime is supporting the militant movements in Algeria by recruiting members from France and Algeria and moving them by way of Lebanon to receive training in a camp north of Tehran. The person in charge of the camp is an Iraqi National named Ahmad Sadghi, who is Khamini's representative in al-Quds Forces.

Pages 73-75: contain an IIS report from their station in Ankara, Turkey, dated May 1995. The report claims that the US opened offices for the Algerian Islamic fronts and is harboring some of its members such as Anwar Haddam and Rabih Kabir. It also claims that the US is sending them weapons by way of Turkey.

Page 90 dated 18 Nov 1992 contains a report by D1 section3 to the director of section 4. This report contains information about the deteriorating relations between Alger and Iran. Part of the bad relations [TC: item # 4] was the arrest of an Islamic group and admitting receiving support from Iran, as well as the seizure of weapon cache sent to the group from Iran through Libya and Sudan. [TC: this is the same group mentioned on page 85 that was involved in attacking the Algerian airport]

Page 129 dated 3 Oct 1995 contains a letter from D1 at the Iraqi embassy in Alger to the D2/1. The letter contains the latest information about the Iranian support of the militant groups in Alger, as follows:

1. Iran is training members of the militant groups at a base called Imam 'Ali, north of Tehran, and another base called Buhonar near Karaj River. The trainees receive Islamic Shi'a religious training then commando training to include explosives and attacks.
2. The Algerian trainees were brought to Iran through Lebanon from France and other countries.
3. One of the training instructors is an Iraqi citizen called Hajji Ahmad Sadghi, the representative of Khamini'i at Quds Forces.