

Nedenstående er uddrag fra IRAN: POLITICAL OPPOSITION, RESEARCH DIRECTORATE DOCUMENTATION, INFORMATION AND RESEARCH BRANCH IMMIGRATION AND REFUGEE BOARD OTTAWA, CANADA, August 1993

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DANSK FLYGTNINGEHJÆLP TIL ADVOKAT I  
KONKRET SAG.

#### 4. THE MONARCHIST OPPOSITION

e1993/08/00 The revolution of 1978-79 not only overthrew the Shah's regime, it also forced into exile supporters of the monarchy such as the late Shapur Bakhtiar and his Movement of National Resistance. The Organization of Kaviyani Banner (Kaviyani Flag or Derafsh Kaviani) is the most prominent organized monarchist opposition to the Islamic regime in Tehran. More recently, the Babak Khorramdin Organization has claimed responsibility for armed attacks within Iran.

##### 4.1 Organization of Kaviyani Banner

e1993/08/00 The Organization of Kaviyani Banner is the most active monarchist group. In 1992 it changed its name to the Organization for Human Rights and Fundamental Liberties for Iran (l'Organisation pour les droits de l'homme et les libertés en Iran) (§LDDHI 13 Dec. 1992). The group describes itself as a national underground organization aiming to establish parliamentary democracy in Iran (§BBC Summary 30 Sept. 1991). It emerged from the late Ali Amini's defunct Iranian Salvation Front, and is led by Manoucher Gandji, a former minister under the Shah. Although not involved in the armed struggle (§Whitley 22 Mar. 1993), the group claims to have an extensive network of resistance cells in the country and distributes audiotapes and videotapes within Iran (§BBC Summary 30 Sept. 1991).

The organization's main operation reportedly consists of broadcasts from its radio station, Voice of Kaviyani Banner of Iran. The studios are located in Paris, where the group is headquartered, and transmission takes place from Cairo (§Whitley 22 Mar. 1993). From its mobile stations inside Iran, the Voice of Kaviyani Banner regularly broadcasts radio programmes about the group's operations. On 3 November 1991, for example, the radio reported on the group's distribution in Tehran of videotapes about the late Dr. Cyrus Elahi, a former organization cadre (§BBC Summary 5 Nov. 1991). Despite few indications of "strong" support for this group within Iran, many people have been arrested for their alleged involvement with the broadcasts (§Hooglund 30 Mar. 1993). The World Organization of Solidarity with Iranian Youths and the World Organization of Solidarity with Iranian Women are both affiliates of the Organization of Kaviyani Banner (§Whitley 22 Mar. 1993). The second group puts out a regular bulletin on women's rights in Iran. No additional information is currently available on either of these organizations."

Derafshe Kaviani har sin egen hjemmeside på internettet: <http://www.iranffo.org/>. Heri vurderer organisationen sig som: "The Flag of Freedom Organization (FFO) of Iran (Sazemane Derafshe Kaviani), is an underground nationalist movement which advocates the establishment of parliamentary democracy in Iran. Although it enjoys the support of millions of Iranian people, the FFO has to operate underground because the ruling mullahs do not tolerate political opposition. For a fundamentalist regime, which values martyrdom and death, destroying opponents comes easy. Tens of thousands of political detainees are languishing in the Islamic Republic's prisons. Thousands have been summarily executed, often without trial. The war casualties, estimated to be over half a million, plus hundreds of thousands disabled, speak for the way human life is valued by the regime. These are the reasons that a popular, grass-root movement such as FFO must operate underground."

Det er kendt, at Derafshe Kaviani opererer fra Danmark; det fremgår af hjemmesiden: "Aside from its World Wide Web site, the FFO also has 24 hours/day news telephone lines in Hamburg, Paris, London, Oslo and Copenhagen."