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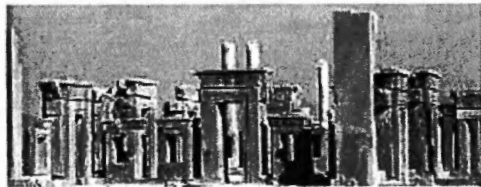
(U) History of Iran

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From Intellipedia

You have new messages (last change).

Return to Iran



The 2500 year old ruins of Persepolis

Contents

- 1 Pre-History
- 2 1953 Coup
- 3 Islamic Republic of Iran
- 4 References

Pre-History

Written history in Persia (Iran) begins with the Proto-Elamite civilization around 3200 BCE, and continues with the arrival of the Aryans and the establishment of the Median dynasty. The Achaemenid followed by building the Persian Empire, under Cyrus the Great in 546 BCE, forming the world's first super-power. Alexander the Great conquered Persia in 331 BCE, soon only to be succeeded by the Parthian and Sassanid dynasties, which followed the Achaemenids as Persia's greatest pre-Islamic empires.

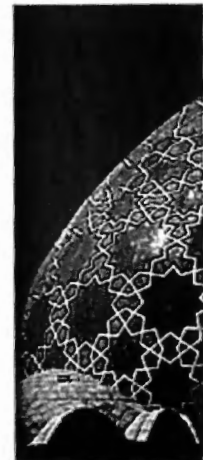
The Middle Ages saw the unfolding of many critical events such as the Islamic Conquest of Iran, the destruction of Persia under the Mongol invasion beginning in 1220, the conquest of Tamerlane, and the establishment of Iran's first Shi'a Islamic state under the Safavid dynasty in 1501. From then on Persia increasingly became the arena for rival colonial powers such as Imperial Russia and the United Kingdom. With the arrival of modernization in the late 19th century, Iranians longed for a change and thus the Persian Constitutional Revolution of 1905/1911 followed.

Following the Constitutional Revolution, in 1921, Reza Shah Pahlavi staged a coup against the Qajar dynasty. A modernizer, Reza Shah made plans to develop industry, build railroads, and establish a national education system. During World War II, the Shah was forced to abdicate by the Allies in favor of his son, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, whom the Allies hoped would be more supportive of them.

On March 21, 1935 Reza Shah Pahlavi issued a decree asking foreign delegates to use the term *Iran* in formal correspondence. After Persian scholars protested, Mohammad Reza Shah in 1959 announced that both *Persia* and *Iran* could be used interchangeably.

1953 Coup

In 1953, Prime Minister Mohammed Mossadegh, was removed from power in a plot orchestrated by



9th-11th century Persia was at the center of the Golden Age of Islam

British and U.S. intelligence agencies, apparently to protect their oil interests (dubbed "Operation Ajax").^[1] The operation was conducted following the Prime Minister's nationalization of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company. It reinstated the Iranian monarchy, handing power back to Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi.

Following Dr. Mosaddegh's fall and with strong support from the United States, the Shah modernized Iranian industry; however, his efforts led to great discontentment among the shia clergy. This eventually led to the Iranian revolution in 1979. An Islamic republic was soon established under Ayatollah Khomeini and Iran entered into one of its darkest periods in its modern history.

Islamic Republic of Iran

The new theocratic political system instituted strict conservative Islamic laws and introduced an unprecedented level of direct clerical rule and the country's political title was changed to the *Islamic Republic of Iran*. Thousands of people affiliated with the former regime were executed.^[2] The Islamic regime also engaged in an anti-Western course due to Western support of the Shah. In particular Iranian-American relations were severely strained after the Iranian seizure of U.S. embassy personnel in 1979, Iran's subsequent attempts to export its revolution, and its support of anti-Western militant groups such as Lebanese Hezbollah.

In 1980, Iran was attacked by neighbouring Iraq and the destructive Iran-Iraq War continued until 1988. The struggle between the reformists and conservatives over the future of the country continues today through electoral politics and was a central Western focus in the 2005 elections, which resulted in the election of conservative Mahmoud Ahmadinejad.

References

- ↑ *Special Report, New York Times, "The C.I.A. in Iran"*
- ↑ <http://holycrime.com/>

(b) (3) - P.L. 86-36

Retrieved from [redacted]

Categories: Iran | History by Country - Asia | History of Iran
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NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY
FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MARYLAND 20755-6000

FOIA Case: 101214A
18 September 2018

JOHN GREENEWALD
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CASTAIC CA 91384

Dear Mr. Greenewald:

This responds to your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request of 28 March 2017 for Intellipedia records on Operation Ajax. As stated in our initial response to you, dated 3 April 2017, your request was assigned Case Number 101214. For purposes of this request and based on the information you provided in your letter, you are considered an "all other" requester. As such, you are allowed 2 hours of search and the duplication of 100 pages at no cost. There are no assessable fees for this request. Your request has been processed under the provisions of the FOIA.

For your information, NSA provides a service of common concern for the Intelligence Community (IC) by serving as the executive agent for Intelink. As such, NSA provides technical services that enable users to access and share information with peers and stakeholders across the IC and DoD. Intellipedia pages are living documents that may be originated by any user organization, and any user organization may contribute to or edit pages after their origination. Intellipedia pages should not be considered the final, coordinated position of the IC on any particular subject. The views and opinions of authors do not necessarily state or reflect those of the U.S. Government.

We conducted a search across the three levels of Intellipedia and located documents that are responsive to your request. The documents are enclosed. Certain information, however, has been deleted from the documents.

This Agency is authorized by statute to protect certain information concerning its activities, in this case, internal URLs. Such information is exempt from disclosure pursuant to the third exemption of the FOIA, which provides for the withholding of information specifically protected from disclosure by statute. The specific statute applicable in this case is Section 6, Public Law 86-36 (50 U.S. Code 3605). We have determined that such information exists in this record, and we have excised it accordingly.

In addition, personal information regarding individuals has been deleted from the enclosure in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552 (b)(6). This exemption protects from disclosure information that would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of

personal privacy. In balancing the public interest for the information you requested against the privacy interests involved, we have determined that the privacy interests sufficiently satisfy the requirements for the application of the (b)(6) exemption.

Since these deletions may be construed as a partial denial of your request, you are hereby advised of this Agency's appeal procedures. If you decide to appeal, you should do so in the manner outlined below.

- The appeal must be in sent via U.S. postal mail, fax, or electronic delivery (e-mail) and addressed to:

NSA FOIA/PA Appeal Authority (P132)
National Security Agency
9800 Savage Road STE 6932
Fort George G. Meade, MD 20755-6932

The facsimile number is (443)479-3612; the email address to submit an appeal is FOIARSC@nsa.gov.

- It must be postmarked or delivered electronically no later than 90 calendar days from the date of this letter. Decisions appealed after 90 days will not be addressed.
- Please include the case number provided above.
- Please describe with sufficient detail why you believe the denial of requested information was unwarranted.
- NSA will endeavor to respond within 20 working days of receiving your appeal, absent any unusual circumstances.

For further assistance or to discuss your request, you may contact our FOIA Public Liaison at foialo@nsa.gov. You may also contact the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS) at the National Archives and Records Administration to inquire about the FOIA mediation services they offer. OGIS contact information is Office of Information Services, National Archives and Records Administration, 8601 Adelphi Road-OGIS, College Park, MD 20740-6001; e-mail: ogis@nara.gov; main: 202-741-5770; toll free: 1-877-684-6448; or fax: 202-741-5769.

Sincerely,



for

JOHN R. CHAPMAN
Chief, FOIA/PA Office
NSA Initial Denial Authority

Encls:
a/s