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*Last Updated: 11/09/2023*

*PPB*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

October 31, 1984

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*1120*  
*COO71*  
*R5*  
*FE007*  
*FG012*  
*IT120*  
*FG034*  
*FG038*

Dear Mr. Speaker:

Pursuant to Section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA), 50 U.S.C. Section 1703(c), I hereby report to the Congress with respect to developments since my last report of May 3, 1984, concerning the national emergency with respect to Iran declared in Executive Order No. 12170 of November 14, 1979.

*Government*

1. The Iran-United States Claims Tribunal, established at The Hague pursuant to the Claims Settlement Agreement of January 19, 1981, continues to make some progress in arbitrating the 3,848 claims which have been filed before it. In total, 330 claims have been resolved through award or withdrawal. Since my last report, the Tribunal has rendered 33 more decisions, for a total of 151 final decisions. Of these decisions, 111 have resulted in awards in favor of American claimants, of which 76 were awards on agreed terms, authorizing and approving payment of settlements negotiated by the parties, and 35 were adjudicated. Total payments to successful American claimants from the Security Account stood at just over \$306 million as of September 30, 1984. Of the remaining 40 decisions, 19 dismissed claims for lack of jurisdiction, three partially dismissed claims for lack of jurisdiction, 13 dismissed claims on the merits, one approved withdrawal of a claim, three were awards in favor of the Government of Iran, and one was an award in favor of the United States Government.

2. In the past six months, the Tribunal has continued to make progress in arbitrating the claims of U.S. nationals for \$250,000 or more. More than 33 percent of these claims have been disposed of through adjudication, settlement, or voluntary withdrawal, leaving 362 such claims on the docket. On August 6, 1984, the Tribunal rendered its largest non-bank award, almost \$50 million, in favor of the R.J. Reynolds Co. In a significant development, Iran agreed to withdraw all of the cases that it had filed in the Dutch courts seeking to set aside certain Tribunal awards in favor of U.S. claimants. It also agreed to stay proceedings in Iranian courts against two U.S. claimants, as requested by the Tribunal, but has not yet complied with similar Tribunal requests in other cases.

Periodic Report on The Iran Emergency

*Delivered by hand: 10/31/84 (4:40p)*

*Ltr also to George Bush  
Pres of The Senate  
attached*

3. The Tribunal has proceeded with its previously adopted test-case approach for arbitrating the claims of U.S. nationals against Iran for less than \$250,000. The Department of State has submitted Supplemental Statements of Claim in 33 of these claims (including 14 of the 18 test cases selected by the Tribunal), and has filed major factual and legal memoranda in support of those claims. Supplemental Statements of Claim are being prepared for 91 additional claims. While Iran continues to resist efforts to resolve these claims expeditiously, we are pressing for early Tribunal action. A third senior legal officer has recently been hired by the Tribunal to work exclusively on these claims. Finally, the Tribunal recently issued three awards on agreed terms, reflecting settlements between U.S. claimants and Iran of these claims.

4. The Department of State continues to coordinate the efforts of concerned governmental agencies in presenting U.S. claims against Iran as well as U.S. responses to claims brought by Iran. Since my last report, the Tribunal has resolved three government-to-government claims based on contracts for the provision of goods and services. In one case, the United States received an award for costs incurred in providing instruction to Iranian students at the United States Coast Guard Academy. Of the other two claims (both brought by Iran), one (against the National Aeronautics and Space Administration) was dismissed on the merits, and the other (against the Atomic Energy Commission) resulted in an award to Iran. As in the past, these awards were rendered solely on the pleadings. The Tribunal has in addition set filing dates for pleadings in 10 government-to-government claims through the end of 1984. Although two hearings were scheduled in cases concerning the interpretation and implementation of the Algiers Accords, the Tribunal has postponed these hearings indefinitely. The United States, however, is fully prepared to proceed with these hearings and is also preparing rejoinders for submission to the Tribunal in two other cases.

5. In the last six months, there has also been a change in the composition of the Tribunal. On April 27, 1984, Gunnar Lagergren, the President of the Tribunal and Chairman of Chamber One, resigned effective October 1, 1984. Despite several rounds of discussion, the six party-appointed arbitrators were unable to agree on a successor. Accordingly, pursuant to the Tribunal's Rules of Procedure, the United States requested the independent Appointing Authority, M.J.A. Moons, the Chief Judge of the Netherlands Supreme Court, to designate a successor. On September 1, 1984, Judge Moons

appointed Karl-Heinz Bockstiegel, a West German national, as a member of the Tribunal. On September 25, 1984, President Lagergren appointed Professor Bockstiegel as "acting President" pending a determination by the Tribunal (or, if necessary, the Appointing Authority) on whether he will serve as President. Professor Bockstiegel held the Chair of International Business Law and served as director of the Institute of Air and Space Law at Cologne University.

6. The January 19, 1981, agreements with Iran also provided for direct negotiations between U.S. banks and Bank Markazi Iran concerning the payment of nonsyndicated debt claims of U.S. banks against Iran from the \$1.418 billion escrow account presently held by the Bank of England. Since my last report, only one additional settlement has been reached. Mellon Bank of Pittsburgh received \$12.4 million in settlement of its claim, of which \$2.8 million was subsequently paid to Iran, primarily for interest on Iran's domestic deposits with the bank. Thus, as of September 30, 1984, there have been 26 bank settlements, totaling approximately \$1.4 billion. Iran has received \$619 million in settlement of its claims against the banks. About 20 bank claims remain outstanding.

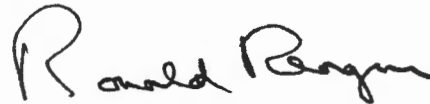
7. On May 21, 1984, the Department of the Treasury amended Section 535.215 of the Iranian Assets Control Regulations to prohibit any transfer, except under license from the Office of Foreign Assets Control, of blocked tangible property in which Iran has any interest whatsoever, the export of which requires the issuance of any specific license under U.S. law. This amendment was promulgated in order to help assure compliance with the export restrictions of U.S. law, particularly those with respect to properties having potential military application.

8. Significant developments have occurred at the Tribunal since my last report. On September 3, 1984, two Iranian arbitrators, Mahmoud M. Kashani and Shafei Shafeiei, assaulted Judge Nils Mangard, a third-country arbitrator, in an attempt to exclude him from the Tribunal. This unprovoked and unprecedented attack resulted in an indefinite suspension of Tribunal proceedings from September 5. In response to the attack, the United States filed a formal challenge seeking the removal of the two Iranian arbitrators in the event that the Government of Iran does not voluntarily remove them. A special chamber has been established to consider requests for withdrawals or terminations of claims and for awards on agreed terms until regular proceedings are reestablished.

9. Although the Tribunal made some progress in arbitrating the claims before it in the first few months of this reporting period, the attack on Judge Mangard in September has seriously disrupted and delayed proceedings. Significant American interests remain unresolved. Prehearing conferences and hearings scheduled for September and October have been postponed indefinitely. However, should the status of the two Iranian arbitrators who perpetrated the attack be resolved expeditiously, we believe that the Tribunal will be restored to its full functioning.

10. Financial and diplomatic aspects of the relationship with Iran continue to present an unusual challenge to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. I shall continue to exercise the powers at my disposal to deal with these problems and will continue to report periodically to the Congress on significant developments.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ronald Reagan". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the word "Sincerely,".

The Honorable Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr.  
Speaker of the  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 31, 1984

Dear Mr. President:

Pursuant to Section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA), 50 U.S.C. Section 1703(c), I hereby report to the Congress with respect to developments since my last report of May 3, 1984, concerning the national emergency with respect to Iran declared in Executive Order No. 12170 of November 14, 1979.

1. The Iran-United States Claims Tribunal, established at The Hague pursuant to the Claims Settlement Agreement of January 19, 1981, continues to make some progress in arbitrating the 3,848 claims which have been filed before it. In total, 330 claims have been resolved through award or withdrawal. Since my last report, the Tribunal has rendered 33 more decisions, for a total of 151 final decisions. Of these decisions, 111 have resulted in awards in favor of American claimants, of which 76 were awards on agreed terms, authorizing and approving payment of settlements negotiated by the parties, and 35 were adjudicated. Total payments to successful American claimants from the Security Account stood at just over \$306 million as of September 30, 1984. Of the remaining 40 decisions, 19 dismissed claims for lack of jurisdiction, three partially dismissed claims for lack of jurisdiction, 13 dismissed claims on the merits, one approved withdrawal of a claim, three were awards in favor of the Government of Iran, and one was an award in favor of the United States Government.

2. In the past six months, the Tribunal has continued to make progress in arbitrating the claims of U.S. nationals for \$250,000 or more. More than 33 percent of these claims have been disposed of through adjudication, settlement, or voluntary withdrawal, leaving 362 such claims on the docket. On August 6, 1984, the Tribunal rendered its largest non-bank award, almost \$50 million, in favor of the R.J. Reynolds Co. In a significant development, Iran agreed to withdraw all of the cases that it had filed in the Dutch courts seeking to set aside certain Tribunal awards in favor of U.S. claimants. It also agreed to stay proceedings in Iranian courts against two U.S. claimants, as requested by the Tribunal, but has not yet complied with similar Tribunal requests in other cases.

*Delivered by hand: 10/31/84 (4:34p)*

*Noted*

3. The Tribunal has proceeded with its previously adopted test-case approach for arbitrating the claims of U.S. nationals against Iran for less than \$250,000. The Department of State has submitted Supplemental Statements of Claim in 33 of these claims (including 14 of the 18 test cases selected by the Tribunal), and has filed major factual and legal memoranda in support of those claims. Supplemental Statements of Claim are being prepared for 91 additional claims. While Iran continues to resist efforts to resolve these claims expeditiously, we are pressing for early Tribunal action. A third senior legal officer has recently been hired by the Tribunal to work exclusively on these claims. Finally, the Tribunal recently issued three awards on agreed terms, reflecting settlements between U.S. claimants and Iran of these claims.

4. The Department of State continues to coordinate the efforts of concerned governmental agencies in presenting U.S. claims against Iran as well as U.S. responses to claims brought by Iran. Since my last report, the Tribunal has resolved three government-to-government claims based on contracts for the provision of goods and services. In one case, the United States received an award for costs incurred in providing instruction to Iranian students at the United States Coast Guard Academy. Of the other two claims (both brought by Iran), one (against the National Aeronautics and Space Administration) was dismissed on the merits, and the other (against the Atomic Energy Commission) resulted in an award to Iran. As in the past, these awards were rendered solely on the pleadings. The Tribunal has in addition set filing dates for pleadings in 10 government-to-government claims through the end of 1984. Although two hearings were scheduled in cases concerning the interpretation and implementation of the Algiers Accords, the Tribunal has postponed these hearings indefinitely. The United States, however, is fully prepared to proceed with these hearings and is also preparing rejoinders for submission to the Tribunal in two other cases.

5. In the last six months, there has also been a change in the composition of the Tribunal. On April 27, 1984, Gunnar Lagergren, the President of the Tribunal and Chairman of Chamber One, resigned effective October 1, 1984. Despite several rounds of discussion, the six party-appointed arbitrators were unable to agree on a successor. Accordingly, pursuant to the Tribunal's Rules of Procedure, the United States requested the independent Appointing Authority, M.J.A. Moons, the Chief Judge of the Netherlands Supreme Court, to designate a successor. On September 1, 1984, Judge Moons

appointed Karl-Heinz Bockstiegel, a West German national, as a member of the Tribunal. On September 25, 1984, President Lagergren appointed Professor Bockstiegel as "acting President" pending a determination by the Tribunal (or, if necessary, the Appointing Authority) on whether he will serve as President. Professor Bockstiegel held the Chair of International Business Law and served as director of the Institute of Air and Space Law at Cologne University.

6. The January 19, 1981, agreements with Iran also provided for direct negotiations between U.S. banks and Bank Markazi Iran concerning the payment of nonsyndicated debt claims of U.S. banks against Iran from the \$1.418 billion escrow account presently held by the Bank of England. Since my last report, only one additional settlement has been reached. Mellon Bank of Pittsburgh received \$12.4 million in settlement of its claim, of which \$2.8 million was subsequently paid to Iran, primarily for interest on Iran's domestic deposits with the bank. Thus, as of September 30, 1984, there have been 26 bank settlements, totaling approximately \$1.4 billion. Iran has received \$619 million in settlement of its claims against the banks. About 20 bank claims remain outstanding.

7. On May 21, 1984, the Department of the Treasury amended Section 535.215 of the Iranian Assets Control Regulations to prohibit any transfer, except under license from the Office of Foreign Assets Control, of blocked tangible property in which Iran has any interest whatsoever, the export of which requires the issuance of any specific license under U.S. law. This amendment was promulgated in order to help assure compliance with the export restrictions of U.S. law, particularly those with respect to properties having potential military application.

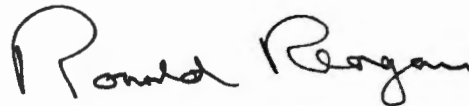
8. Significant developments have occurred at the Tribunal since my last report. On September 3, 1984, two Iranian arbitrators, Mahmoud M. Kashani and Shafei Shafeiei, assaulted Judge Nils Mangard, a third-country arbitrator, in an attempt to exclude him from the Tribunal. This unprovoked and unprecedented attack resulted in an indefinite suspension of Tribunal proceedings from September 5. In response to the attack, the United States filed a formal challenge seeking the removal of the two Iranian arbitrators in the event that the Government of Iran does not voluntarily remove them. A special chamber has been established to consider requests for withdrawals or terminations of claims and for awards on agreed terms until regular proceedings are reestablished.



9. Although the Tribunal made some progress in arbitrating the claims before it in the first few months of this reporting period, the attack on Judge Mangard in September has seriously disrupted and delayed proceedings. Significant American interests remain unresolved. Prehearing conferences and hearings scheduled for September and October have been postponed indefinitely. However, should the status of the two Iranian arbitrators who perpetrated the attack be resolved expeditiously, we believe that the Tribunal will be restored to its full functioning.

10. Financial and diplomatic aspects of the relationship with Iran continue to present an unusual challenge to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. I shall continue to exercise the powers at my disposal to deal with these problems and will continue to report periodically to the Congress on significant developments.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ronald Reagan". The signature is written in dark ink and is centered on the page.

The Honorable George Bush  
President of the Senate  
Washington, D.C. 20510

TO The President of the Senate

OCTOBER 31, 1984

(Date)

**RECEIVED FROM THE WHITE HOUSE:**

Letter from the President, dated 10/31/84, by which he reports on  
developments in resolving the state of national emergency in re Iran  
over the last six months. Being transmitted to the President of the  
Senate in the absence of the Senate.

Delivered by

*Tim*

Received by

*Jim Bell*

TIME REC'D:

*4:34*

TO The Speaker

OCTOBER 31, 1984

(Date)

**RECEIVED FROM THE WHITE HOUSE:**

Letter from the President, dated 10/31/84, by which he reports on  
developments in resolving the state of national emergency in re Iran  
over the last six months. Being transmitted to the Speaker in the  
absence of the House of Representatives.

Delivered by

*Tim*

Received by

*M. Kousser*

TIME REC'D:

*4:40pm*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

October 31, 1984

FOR THE RECORD:

This is the first instance in the history of transmitting Iran emergency reports in which the Congress had adjourned sine die and where technically there was no Congress to receive the report. Instead of transmitting the report by the usual means of a message to the Congress, letters to the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate were employed.

  
Dan Marks  
Deputy Executive Clerk

Received  
1984 OCT 24 PM 2:59



THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY  
WASHINGTON

October 22, 1984

*PR*

Dear Mr. President:

Under Section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, the President is required to submit a report to the Congress concerning the Iran emergency once every six months. A proposed report, which summarizes developments concerning the Iran emergency during the past six months, is enclosed at Tab A. Your last report to Congress, dated May 3, 1984, is enclosed for your reference at Tab B.

I recommend that you forward the proposed report to Congress by November 14, 1984, the end of the current six-month period.

Respectfully,

*Donald T. Regan*

Donald T. Regan

The President  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Enclosures

T  
A  
B  
B

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to Section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA), 50 U.S.C. Section 1703(c), I hereby report to the Congress with respect to developments since my last report of May 3, 1984, concerning the national emergency with respect to Iran declared in Executive Order No. 12170 of November 14, 1979.

1. The Iran-United States Claims Tribunal, established at The Hague pursuant to the Claims Settlement Agreement of January 19, 1981, continues to make some progress in arbitrating the 3,848 claims which have been filed before it. In total, 330 claims have been resolved through award or withdrawal. Since my last report, the Tribunal has rendered 33 more decisions, for a total of 151 final decisions. Of these decisions, 111 have resulted in awards in favor of American claimants, of which 76 were awards on agreed terms, authorizing and approving payment of settlements negotiated by the parties, and 35 were adjudicated. Total payments to successful American claimants from the Security Account stood at just over \$306 million as of September 30, 1984. Of the remaining 40 decisions, 19 dismissed claims for lack of jurisdiction, three partially dismissed claims for lack of jurisdiction, 13 dismissed claims on the merits, one approved withdrawal of a claim, three were awards in favor of the Government of Iran, and one was an award in favor of the United States Government.

2. In the past six months, the Tribunal has continued to make progress in arbitrating the claims of U.S. nationals for \$250,000 or more. More than 33 percent of these claims have been disposed of through adjudication, settlement, or voluntary withdrawal, leaving 362 such claims on the docket. On August 6, 1984, the Tribunal rendered its largest non-bank award, almost \$50 million, in favor of the R.J. Reynolds Co. In a significant development, Iran agreed to withdraw all of the cases <sup>that</sup> ~~which~~ it had filed in the Dutch courts seeking to set aside certain Tribunal awards in favor of U.S. claimants. It also agreed to stay proceedings in Iranian courts against two U.S. claimants, as requested by the Tribunal, but has not yet complied with similar Tribunal requests in other cases.

3. The Tribunal has proceeded with its previously adopted test-case approach for arbitrating the claims of U.S. nationals against Iran for less than \$250,000. The Department of State has submitted Supplemental Statements of Claim in 33 of these claims (including 14 of the 18 test cases selected by the Tribunal), and has filed major factual and legal memoranda in support of those claims. Supplemental Statements of Claim are being prepared for 91 additional claims. While Iran continues to resist efforts to resolve these claims expeditiously, we are pressing for early Tribunal action. A third senior legal officer has recently been hired by the Tribunal to work exclusively on these claims. Finally, the Tribunal recently issued three awards on agreed

terms, reflecting settlements between U.S. claimants and Iran of these claims.

4. The Department of State continues to coordinate the efforts of concerned governmental agencies in presenting U.S. claims against Iran as well as U.S. responses to claims brought by Iran. Since my last report, the Tribunal has resolved three government-to-government claims based on contracts for the provision of goods and services. In one case, the United States received an award for costs incurred in providing instruction to Iranian students at the United States Coast Guard Academy. Of the other two claims (both brought by Iran), one (against the National Aeronautics and Space Administration) was dismissed on the merits, and the other (against the Atomic Energy Commission) resulted in an award to Iran. As in the past, these awards were rendered solely on the pleadings. The Tribunal has in addition set filing dates for pleadings in 10 government-to-government claims through the end of 1984. Although two hearings were scheduled in cases concerning the interpretation and implementation of the Algiers Accords, the Tribunal has postponed these hearings indefinitely. The United States, however, is fully prepared to proceed with these hearings and is also preparing rejoinders for submission to the Tribunal in two other cases.

5. In the last six months, there has also been a change in the composition of the Tribunal. On April 27, 1984, Gunnar Lagergren, the President of the Tribunal and Chairman of Chamber One, resigned effective October 1, 1984. Despite several rounds



of discussion, the six party-appointed arbitrators were unable to agree on a successor. Accordingly, pursuant to the Tribunal's Rules of Procedure, the United States requested the independent Appointing Authority, M.J.A. Moons, the Chief Judge of the Netherlands Supreme Court, to designate a successor. On September 1, 1984, Judge Moons appointed Karl-Heinz Bockstiegel, a West German national, as a member of the Tribunal. On September 25, 1984, President Lagergren appointed Professor Bockstiegel as "acting President" pending a determination by the Tribunal (or, if necessary, the Appointing Authority) on whether he will serve as President. Professor Bockstiegel held the Chair of International Business Law and served as director of the Institute of Air and Space Law at Cologne University.

6. The January 19, 1981, agreements with Iran also provided for direct negotiations between U.S. banks and Bank Markazi Iran concerning the payment of nonsyndicated debt claims of U.S. banks against Iran from the \$1.418 billion escrow account presently held by the Bank of England. Since my last report, only one additional settlement has been reached. Mellon Bank of Pittsburgh received \$12.4 million in settlement of its claim, of which \$2.8 million was subsequently paid to Iran, primarily for interest on Iran's domestic deposits with the bank. Thus, as of September 30, 1984, there have been 26 bank settlements, totaling approximately \$1.4 billion. Iran has received \$619 million in settlement of its claims against the banks. About 20 bank claims remain outstanding.

7. On May 21, 1984, the Department of the Treasury amended Section 535.215 of the Iranian Assets Control Regulations to prohibit any transfer, except under license from the Office of Foreign Assets Control, of blocked tangible property in which Iran has any interest whatsoever, the export of which requires the issuance of any specific license under U.S. law. This amendment was promulgated in order to help assure compliance with the export restrictions of U.S. law, particularly those with respect to properties having potential military application.

8. Significant developments have occurred at the Tribunal since my last report. On September 3, 1984, two Iranian arbitrators, Mahmoud M. Kashani and Shafei Shafeiei, assaulted Judge Nils Mangard, a third-country arbitrator, in an attempt to exclude him from the Tribunal. This unprovoked and unprecedented attack resulted in an indefinite suspension of Tribunal proceedings from September 5. In response to the attack, the United States filed a formal challenge seeking the removal of the two Iranian arbitrators in the event that the Government of Iran does not voluntarily remove them. A special chamber has been established to consider requests for withdrawals or terminations of claims and for awards on agreed terms until regular proceedings are reestablished.

9. Although the Tribunal made some progress in arbitrating the claims before it in the first few months of this reporting period, the attack on Judge Mangard in September has seriously

disrupted and delayed proceedings. Significant American interests remain unresolved. Prehearing conferences and hearings scheduled for September and October have been postponed indefinitely. However, should the status of the two Iranian arbitrators who perpetrated the attack be resolved expeditiously, we believe that the Tribunal will be restored to its full functioning.

10. Financial and diplomatic aspects of the relationship with Iran continue to present an unusual challenge to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. I shall continue to exercise the powers at my disposal to deal with these problems and will continue to report periodically to the Congress on significant developments.

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A

## Declaration of National Emergency With Respect to Iran

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*Message to the Congress Reporting on  
Recent Developments. May 3, 1984*

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*To the Congress of the United States:*

Pursuant to Section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA), 50 U.S.C. Section 1703(c), I hereby report to the Congress with respect to developments between my last report of November 4, 1983, and mid-April 1984, concerning the national emergency with respect to Iran that was declared in Executive Order No. 12170 of November 14, 1979.

1. The Iran-United States Claims Tribunal, established at The Hague pursuant to the Claims Settlement Agreement of January 19, 1981, continues to make progress in arbitrating the claims of U.S. nationals against Iran. Since my last report, the Tribunal has rendered 36 more decisions for a total of 118 final decisions. Eighty-five of these decisions have been awards in favor of American claimants. Sixty of these were awards on agreed terms, authorizing and approving payment of settlements negotiated by the parties and 25 were adjudicated. Total payments to successful American claimants from the Security Account stood at over \$193.1 million, as of March 31, 1984. Of the remaining 33 decisions, 16 dismissed claims for lack of jurisdiction, 3 partially dismissed claims for lack of jurisdiction, 11 dismissed claims on the merits, two approved withdrawal of a claim and one was an award in favor of the Government of Iran. As of March 31, the Tribunal had held 143 prehearing conferences and 88 hearings on the merits and had scheduled another 19 prehearings and 17 hearings through the end of September.

2. The Department of State continues to coordinate the efforts of the concerned government agencies in presenting U.S. claims against Iran as well as U.S. responses to claims brought by Iran. The Department continues to devote a great deal of time to responding to cases brought by Iran under Articles II(3) and VI(4) of the Claims Settle-

ment Agreement, which establish Tribunal jurisdiction over questions of interpretation and implementation of the Algiers Accords. Since my last report, the Tribunal has issued an award in favor of the United States in one of these cases, holding that it had no jurisdiction over Iran's standby letter of credit claims except as counter-claims to claims brought on the underlying contract. The Full Tribunal has also determined that it does have jurisdiction over claims by individuals possessing both U.S. and Iranian nationality, as well as claims by nonprofit organizations. In both instances, the Tribunal's decisions largely accorded with the position taken by the United States. Although the United States has filed replies in all of the interpretive cases, Iran has failed to do so and most of the hearings scheduled for the past six months have been cancelled.

3. Since my last report, a few government-to-government claims based on contracts for the provision of goods or services have been resolved. The United States withdrew three claims following the receipt of payment from Iran for each claim. In addition, the Tribunal dismissed on jurisdictional grounds one claim filed by Iran and one claim filed by the United States, stating that neither was based on contract. It also issued an award in favor of Iran in one claim arising from monies deposited by the Iranian Department of the Environment with the Environmental Protection Agency. In all three claims, the Tribunal based its decision solely on the pleadings. It will most likely continue this practice with most of the remaining official claims.

4. Over the last six months, the Tribunal has continued to make progress in arbitrating the claims of U.S. nationals for \$250,000 or more. More than 25 percent of these claims have been disposed of through adjudication, settlement, or voluntary withdrawal, leaving 381 claims on the docket. The Tribunal has rendered a number of significant decisions for American claimants. It has held that expropriation may be either *de facto* or *de jure* and that compensation for expropriated property must be prompt, adequate and effective. It has also decided

that noncontractual Iranian counterclaims based on taxes allegedly owed by the U.S. claimant are outside its jurisdiction. As I reported in my last report, the Tribunal has requested Iran to stay court proceedings in Iran against at least eight U.S. nationals who have filed claims at the Tribunal on similar issues, but to date Iran has not complied with these requests.

5. In December 1983, the Tribunal adopted a test case approach for arbitrating claims for less than \$250,000 which, as a result of withdrawals, terminations, and settlements, now number 2,706. (The procedure to be used was described in my last report.) Two additional legal officers have joined the Tribunal's staff to work exclusively on these claims. The Tribunal has selected 18 test cases and has begun to set deadlines for Iran's Statements of Defense and, in some cases, has requested Supplemental Statements of Claim from the United States. In March 1984, the Tribunal selected an additional 50 claims at random for which the United States has been requested to file Supplemental Statements of Claim. The Department of State is accordingly in the process of preparing the factual and legal argumentation for all of these claims.

6. In the last six months, there have also been some changes in the composition of the Tribunal. Richard M. Mosk, one of the three U.S. arbitrators, resigned effective January 15, 1984, and Charles N. Brower has replaced him. Mr. Brower, who had previously been named a substitute arbitrator, is a well-known international lawyer who has served as a senior member of the Office of the Legal Adviser of the Department of State. Mr. Mosk is now acting as a substitute arbitrator. In addition, Carl F. Salans and William H. Levit, Jr. have been appointed substitute U.S. arbitrators. Mr. Salans, a member of the law firm of Salans Hertzfeld Heilbronn Beardsley & van Riel in Paris, France, has an extensive background in international adjudication, arbitration and negotiation. Mr. Levit, an experienced litigator, is a senior partner in the law firm of Godfrey & Kahn, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

7. The January 19, 1981, agreements with Iran also provided for direct negotiations between U.S. banks and Bank Markazi Iran concerning the payment of nonsyndicated

debt claims of U.S. banks against Iran from the \$1.418 billion escrow account presently held by the Bank of England. Since my last report, only one additional settlement has been reached. The Bank of America received \$472 million in settlement of its claim, of which \$289.1 million was subsequently paid to Iran, primarily for interest on Iran's domestic deposits with the bank. Thus, as of March 31, 1984, there have been 25 bank settlements, totaling approximately \$1.4 billion. Iran has received \$616 million in settlement of its claims against the banks. About 24 bank claims remain outstanding.

8. On December 22, 1983, the Department of the Treasury amended Section 535.504 of the Iranian Assets Control Regulations to continue in effect indefinitely the prohibition of that section on any final judgment or order by a U.S. court disposing of any interest of Iran in any standby letter of credit, performance bond or similar obligation. The prohibition was promulgated to facilitate the ongoing implementation of the Algiers Accords and, especially, to allow the resolution before the Iran-United States Claims Tribunal of the many claims and issues pending before it involving letters of credit. The prohibition was extended indefinitely because it is not possible to predict how much time will be required in order to resolve these claims.

9. Although the Tribunal has made some progress over the past six months in arbitrating the claims before it, significant American interests remain unresolved. Iran has challenged the validity of four more of the Tribunal's awards in favor of U.S. claimants in the District Court of The Hague and has attempted to delay the arbitral process through repeated requests for extensions and failure to appear at Tribunal proceedings.

10. Financial and diplomatic aspects of the relationship with Iran continue to present an unusual challenge to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. I shall continue to exercise the powers at my disposal to deal with these problems and will continue to report periodically to the Congress on significant developments.

Ronald Reagan

The White House,  
May 3, 1984.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

October 31, 1984

TEXT OF A LETTER FROM THE  
PRESIDENT TO THE SPEAKER OF THE  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

October 31, 1984

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)

Pursuant to Section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA), 50 U.S.C. Section 1703(c), I hereby report to the Congress with respect to developments since my last report of May 3, 1984, concerning the national emergency with respect to Iran declared in Executive Order No. 12170 of November 14, 1979.

1. The Iran-United States Claims Tribunal, established at The Hague pursuant to the Claims Settlement Agreement of January 19, 1981, continues to make some progress in arbitrating the 3,848 claims which have been filed before it. In total, 330 claims have been resolved through award or withdrawal. Since my last report, the Tribunal has rendered 33 more decisions, for a total of 151 final decisions. Of these decisions, 111 have resulted in awards in favor of American claimants, of which 76 were awards on agreed terms, authorizing and approving payment of settlements negotiated by the parties, and 35 were adjudicated. Total payments to successful American claimants from the Security Account stood at just over \$306 million as of September 30, 1984. Of the remaining 40 decisions, 19 dismissed claims for lack of jurisdiction, three partially dismissed claims for lack of jurisdiction, 13 dismissed claims on the merits, one approved withdrawal of a claim, three were awards in favor of the Government of Iran, and one was an award in favor of the United States Government.

2. In the past six months, the Tribunal has continued to make progress in arbitrating the claims of U.S. nationals for \$250,000 or more. More than 33 percent of these claims have been disposed of through adjudication, settlement, or voluntary withdrawal, leaving 362 such claims on the docket. On August 6, 1984, the Tribunal rendered its largest non-bank award, almost \$50 million, in favor of the R.J. Reynolds Co. In a significant development, Iran agreed to withdraw all of the cases that it had filed in the Dutch courts seeking to set aside certain Tribunal awards in favor of U.S. claimants. It also agreed to stay proceedings in Iranian courts against two U.S. claimants, as requested by the Tribunal, but has not yet complied with similar Tribunal requests in other cases.

3. The Tribunal has proceeded with its previously adopted test-case approach for arbitrating the claims of U.S. nationals against Iran for less than \$250,000. The Department of State has submitted Supplemental Statements of Claim in 33 of these claims (including 14 of the 18 test cases selected by the Tribunal), and has filed major factual and legal memoranda in support of those claims. Supplemental Statements of Claim are being prepared for 91 additional claims. While Iran

more

(OVER)

continues to resist efforts to resolve these claims expeditiously, we are pressing for early Tribunal action. A third senior legal officer has recently been hired by the Tribunal to work exclusively on these claims. Finally, the Tribunal recently issued three awards on agreed terms, reflecting settlements between U.S. claimants and Iran of these claims.

4. The Department of State continues to coordinate the efforts of concerned governmental agencies in presenting U.S. claims against Iran as well as U.S. responses to claims brought by Iran. Since my last report, the Tribunal has resolved three government-to-government claims based on contracts for the provision of goods and services. In one case, the United States received an award for costs incurred in providing instruction to Iranian students at the United States Coast Guard Academy. Of the other two claims (both brought by Iran), one (against the National Aeronautics and Space Administration) was dismissed on the merits, and the other (against the Atomic Energy Commission) resulted in an award to Iran. As in the past, these awards were rendered solely on the pleadings. The Tribunal has in addition set filing dates for pleadings in 10 government-to-government claims through the end of 1984. Although two hearings were scheduled in cases concerning the interpretation and implementation of the Algiers Accords, the Tribunal has postponed these hearings indefinitely. The United States, however, is fully prepared to proceed with these hearings and is also preparing rejoinders for submission to the Tribunal in two other cases.

5. In the last six months, there has also been a change in the composition of the Tribunal. On April 27, 1984, Gunnar Lagergren, the President of the Tribunal and Chairman of Chamber One, resigned effective October 1, 1984. Despite several rounds of discussion, the six party-appointed arbitrators were unable to agree on a successor. Accordingly, pursuant to the Tribunal's Rules of Procedure, the United States requested the independent Appointing Authority, M.J.A. Moons, the Chief Judge of the Netherlands Supreme Court, to designate a successor. On September 1, 1984, Judge Moons appointed Karl-Heinz Bockstiegel, a West German national, as a member of the Tribunal. On September 25, 1984, President Lagergren appointed Professor Bockstiegel as "acting President" pending a determination by the Tribunal (or, if necessary, the Appointing Authority) on whether he will serve as President. Professor Bockstiegel held the Chair of International Business Law and served as director of the Institute of Air and Space Law at Cologne University.

6. The January 19, 1981, agreements with Iran also provided for direct negotiations between U.S. banks and Bank Markazi Iran concerning the payment of nonsyndicated debt claims of U.S. banks against Iran from the \$1.418 billion escrow account presently held by the Bank of England. Since my last report, only one additional settlement has been reached. Mellon Bank of Pittsburgh received \$12.4 million in settlement of its claim, of which \$2.8 million was subsequently paid to Iran, primarily for interest on Iran's domestic deposits with the bank. Thus, as of September 30, 1984, there have been 26 bank settlements, totaling approximately \$1.4 billion. Iran has received \$619 million in settlement of its claims against the banks. About 20 bank claims remain outstanding.

7. On May 21, 1984, the Department of the Treasury amended Section 535.215 of the Iranian Assets Control Regulations to prohibit any transfer, except under license from the Office of Foreign Assets Control, of blocked tangible property in which

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OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE CLERK  
TRACKING SHEET FOR PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS

TITLE: Iran Report

TYPE DOCUMENT:

PROCLAMATION

MESSAGE TO THE CONGRESS/SENATE

EXECUTIVE ORDER

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

MEMORANDUM

SIGNING STATEMENT

LETTER (S)

OTHER: \_\_\_\_\_

RECEIVED: 10/23/84 Time: \_\_\_\_\_ a.m./p.m.

SENT TO CORRESPONDENCE FOR TYPING IN FINAL:

Date: 10/23/84 Time: 5 a.m./p.m.

TO RICHARD DARMAN'S OFFICE:

Date: 10/23/84 Time: 6 a.m./p.m.

INFO, INCLUDING STENCIL, TO PRESS OFFICE:

Date: 10/31/84 Time: 3 a.m./p.m.

NOTIFICATIONS:

X  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(initial)

On any major transmittals to the Congress, and in every instance when draft legislation is sent, notify Linda Bennett (ext. 2230).

X  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(initial)

N.S.C., when appropriate (Brian Merchant, ext. 2585)

OTHER INFORMATION:

Approved 10/31/84 (3:55pm)

Iran has any interest whatsoever, the export of which requires the issuance of any specific license under U.S. law. This amendment was promulgated in order to help assure compliance with the export restrictions of U.S. law, particularly those with respect to properties having potential military application.

8. Significant developments have occurred at the Tribunal since my last report. On September 3, 1984, two Iranian arbitrators, Mahmoud M. Kashani and Shafei Shafeiei, assaulted Judge Nils Mangard, a third-country arbitrator, in an attempt to exclude him from the Tribunal. This unprovoked and unprecedented attack resulted in an indefinite suspension of Tribunal proceedings from September 5. In response to the attack, the United States filed a formal challenge seeking the removal of the two Iranian arbitrators in the event that the Government of Iran does not voluntarily remove them. A special chamber has been established to consider requests for withdrawals or terminations of claims and for awards on agreed terms until regular proceedings are reestablished.

9. Although the Tribunal made some progress in arbitrating the claims before it in the first few months of this reporting period, the attack on Judge Mangard in September has seriously disrupted and delayed proceedings. Significant American interests remain unresolved. Prehearing conferences and hearings scheduled for September and October have been postponed indefinitely. However, should the status of the two Iranian arbitrators who perpetrated the attack be resolved expeditiously, we believe that the Tribunal will be restored to its full functioning.

10. Financial and diplomatic aspects of the relationship with Iran continue to present an unusual challenge to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. I shall continue to exercise the powers at my disposal to deal with these problems and will continue to report periodically to the Congress on significant developments.

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN

# # # # #

THE WHITE HOUSE  
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

CO 071

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: OCTOBER 23, 1984

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE HONORABLE AMIR HUSSEIN FARZANEGAN

SUBJECT: WRITES IN SUPPORT OF REMARKS CONCERNING THE  
LATE SHAH OF IRAN

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY (STAFF NAME)	ACTION		DISPOSITION	
	ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C COMPLETED D YY/MM/DD
ROBERT C. MCFARLANE	ORG	84/10/23		
REFERRAL NOTE:		/ /		/ /
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REFERRAL NOTE:		/ /		/ /
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REFERRAL NOTE:		/ /		/ /

TR

CO 84/10/28

COMMENTS: FORMER IRANIAN AMBASSADOR TO EAST GERMANY

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA: T INDIVIDUAL CODES: \_\_\_\_\_  
MI MAIL USER CODES: (A) \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ (C) \_\_\_\_\_

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*A-APPROPRIATE ACTION  *A-ANSWERED                *TYPE RESP=INITIALS *
*C-COMMENT/RECOM       *B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL      *           OF SIGNER *
*D-DRAFT RESPONSE      *C-COMPLETED              *           CODE = A   *
*F-FURNISH FACT SHEET  *S-SUSPENDED              *COMPLETED = DATE OF *
*I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC*                       *           OUTGOING *
*R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY *                       *                       *
*S-FOR-SIGNATURE       *                       *                       *
*X-INTERIM REPLY       *                       *                       *
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REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE  
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249200

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NSC

4-014658S296 10/22/84

ICS IPMNTZZ CSP

3012798807 POM TDMT ROCKVILLE MD 25 10-22 1101A EST 84 OCT 22 P12:09

PMS PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN

WHITE HOUSE DC 20500

TAKE THE PLEASURE TO RESPECTFULLY THANK YOU FOR YOUR KIND REMARKS  
ABOUT THE LATE SHAH OF IRAN AND DENOUNCIATION OF THE FANATIC  
CRIMINALS. RESPECTFULLY YUOURS

AMIR HUSSEIN FARZANEGAN, FORMER IRANIAN AMBASSADOR TO EAST GERMANY  
11424 CUSHMAN RD  
ROCKVILLE MD 20852

1103 EST

THE WHITE HOUSE  
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

C0071

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: NOVEMBER 02, 1984

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: LT. GENERAL MOSTAFA AMJADI

SUBJECT: URGES COOPERATION OF THE UNITED STATES TO  
FREE IRAN AND REESTABLISH A CONSTITUTIONAL  
MONARCHY SYSTEM

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY (STAFF NAME)	ACTION		DISPOSITION	
	ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C COMPLETED D YY/MM/DD

ROBERT C. MCFARLANE

ORG 84/11/02

*C0211184*

*199005*

REFERRAL NOTE: \_\_\_\_\_

*R 84/11/07*

*A 84/11/16*

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COMMENTS: \_\_\_\_\_

*State*

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: \_\_\_\_\_

MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: \_\_\_\_\_

MI MAIL

USER CODES: (A) \_\_\_\_\_

(B) \_\_\_\_\_

(C) \_\_\_\_\_

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*I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC*		* OUTGOING	*
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*S-FOR-SIGNATURE	*	*	*
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**UNCLASSIFIED**

(Classification)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT  
TRANSMITTAL FORM

S/S 8430352

Date December 13, 1984

For: Mr. Robert C. McFarlane  
National Security Council  
The White House

Reference:

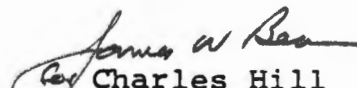
To: The President From: Lt. General Mostafa Amjadi  
Date: October 30, 1984 Subject: Urges cooperation of the U.S.  
to free Iran and reestablish a constitutional monarchy system  
WH Referral Dated: November 7, 1984 NSC ID# 258157  
(if any)

       The attached item was sent directly to the  
Department of State.

Action Taken:

- A draft reply is attached.  
       A draft reply will be forwarded.  
       A translation is attached.  
  X   An information copy of a direct reply is attached.  
       We believe no response is necessary for the reason  
cited below.  
       The Department of State has no objection to the  
proposed travel.  
       Other.

Remarks:

  
Charles Hill  
Executive Secretary

**UNCLASSIFIED**

(Classification)



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

November 16, 1984

Lt. General Mostafa Amjadi (Ret)  
c/o The United National Forces for the Liberation of Iran  
Post Office Box 1155  
Santa Monica, California 90406

Dear General Amjadi:

The White House has asked me to thank you for your kind letter to President Reagan of October 30.

Your remarks in support of views on Iran which the President recently expressed are very much appreciated, and the observations which you made in your letter on the present situation in Iran have been attentively noted.

Let me thank you very much on the President's behalf for your communication to him of your outlook.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Peter Lydon".

Peter Lydon  
Deputy Director  
Office of Iranian Affairs

8430352

T H E W H I T E H O U S E O F F I C E

REFERRAL

NOVEMBER 7, 1984

TO: DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ACTION REQUESTED:  
DIRECT REPLY, FURNISH INFO COPY

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 258157

MEDIA: LETTER, DATED OCTOBER 30, 1984

TO: PRESIDENT REAGAN

FROM: LT. GENERAL MOSTAFA AMJADI  
RETIRED, FORMER DEPUTY PRIME  
MINISTER OF IRAN  
THE UNITED NATIONAL FORCES FOR THE  
LIBERATION OF IRAN  
POST OFFICE BOX 1155  
SANTA MONICA CA 90406

SUBJECT: URGES COOPERATION OF THE UNITED STATES TO  
FREE IRAN AND REESTABLISH A CONSTITUTIONAL  
MONARCHY SYSTEM

PROMPT ACTION IS ESSENTIAL -- IF REQUIRED ACTION HAS NOT BEEN  
TAKEN WITHIN 9 WORKING DAYS OF RECEIPT, PLEASE TELEPHONE THE  
UNDERSIGNED AT 456-7486.

RETURN CORRESPONDENCE, WORKSHEET AND COPY OF RESPONSE  
(OR DRAFT) TO:  
AGENCY LIAISON, ROOM 91, THE WHITE HOUSE

SALLY KELLEY  
DIRECTOR OF AGENCY LIAISON  
PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE



258 157

8430352

October 30, 1984.



President Ronald Reagan  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue  
Washington, DC.

نیروی مبارزین رها شده ایران

The United National Forces For The  
Liberation Of Iran. P.O. Box 1155  
Santa Monica, Calif. 90406

Dear Mr. President:

Now that you have courageously and openly spoken to the American people and the world in regard to the past mistakes in American policy which caused the downfall of the late Shah of Iran, on behalf of the Iranian people we would like to take this opportunity to express our deepest gratitude for this official acknowledgement and your kind attention to what is truly happening in Iran under the present regime of terror and murder.

Millions of Iranians in Iran and exiled Iranians abroad deplore this regime which has brought devastation to our country - Iran; international terrorism and murders of several hundreds of thousands of people.

The majority of Iranians who have been the most trusted and one of the best allies of the United States of America in the region in the past, have always been concerned and work toward the common goal of the people of Iran and the United States of America to stop the spread of communism.

Freedom seekers for Iran all, are for a just government in Iran under a constitutional parliamentary monarchy system which will bring old glory, prosperity and unity for the Iranian people and put a stop to international terrorism and spreading of international communism.

Mr. President, before it is too late the utmost efforts must be put to work towards the common goal of the two great nations, the United States of America and Iran - Therefore, the Iranian people are asking from the peace loving nation of the United States of America and the world to cooperate with us in our final goal, a free Iran, end to terrorism in the

طرفداران قانون اساسی رژیم مشروطه سلطنتی

THE SUPPORTERS OF IRANIAN CONSTITUTION OF PARLIAMENTARY MONARCHY SYSTEM.

NSC



نیروی مبارزین رهائی ایران

The United National Forces For The  
Liberation Of Iran. P.O. Box 1155  
Santa Monica, Calif. 90406

world, and a dead end stop to international communism. By re-establishing a constitutional monarchy system under our beloved young Shah - these goals can be realized.

Respectfully yours,

*M. A. Amjadi*

Lt. General Mostafa Amjadi (Ret.)  
Former Deputy Prime Minister of Iran. ✓

طرفداران قانون اساسی رژیم مشروطه سلطنتی

THE SUPPORTERS OF IRANIAN CONSTITUTION OF PARLIAMENTARY MONARCHY SYSTEM.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

CO 071

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: NOVEMBER 06, 1984

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE HONORABLE AMIR ASLAN ALFSHAR

SUBJECT EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR THE PRESIDENT AND  
IN APPRECIATION FOR REMARK REGARDING IRAN  
DURING PRESIDENTIAL DEBATE

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ACTION DISPOSITION

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY (STAFF NAME) ACT CODE DATE YY/MM/DD TYPE RESP C COMPLETED D YY/MM/DD

ANNE HIGGINS

ORG 84/11/06

*C 84/11/06*

REFERRAL NOTE:

*ASC*

*A 84/11/06 NAN C 02/11/84*

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COMMENTS FORMER AMBASSADOR FROM IRAN

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: \_\_\_\_\_

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20R  
37R  
AH  
Dr. Amir Aslan Afshar

~~Ambassador~~

~~Grand Master of Ceremonies of His Imperial Majesty  
Mohammad Reza Pahlavi Aryamehr Shahanshah of Iran~~

38 Promenade des Anglais  
F-06000 NICE - FRANCE

Oct. 29. 1984

The honorable Ronald Reagan  
President of the United-States of America  
Washington D.C.

Dear Mr. President,

Since 1955/56 when my wife and I were chosen to be the first Eisenhower Exchange Fellow from Iran, we have stayed very much attracted to your wonderful country.

Later I was called to represent my country on several sessions at the General Assembly of the U.N. New-York and served later as a member of Parliament and was Ambassador of the Shah in Austria from 1967-

1969, when I was at the same time "Chairman of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency" in Vienna.

from 1969 to 1973 I served as Ambassador of the Shah to the United States of America, where I have prepared Mr. Nixon's official visit to Iran.

Later I was appointed as Ambassador to Mexico and to the Federal Republic of Germany, where I have spent over 4. years. My last responsibility was "Grand-



"2"

Dr. Amir Aslan Afshar

Ambassador

Grand Master of Ceremonies of His Imperial Majesty  
Mohammad Reza Pahlavi Aryamehr Shahanshah of Iran

Master of Ceremonies of The Shah of Iran, and in this Quality I have left my Country "as The only official" with the Shah into The Exil and served him till his last day in Egypte.

My four years of Services were during Mr President Nixon's Administration and the relations between our two Countries could not have been better. I wish to add that whenever The Republicans were at the head of The Government we always had the best of relations. It is also my sincere belief that had President Nixon stayed in Power or had you been elected to the presidency a few years earlier, we would not have lost our Country Iran and the world would not have been in the Turmoil it is in now.

My only consolation is that though Iran has been sacrificed, the sacrifice has not been in vain, for in your words, on the day of the debate with Mr. Mandale, you mentioned the situation in Iran as an example of what should not be let to happen again. Now that we have lost our Country and all our



3.

Dr. Amir Afsar Afshar

Ambassador

Grand Master of Ceremonies of His Imperial Majesty  
Mohammad Reza Pahlavi Aryamehr Shahanshah of Iran

possessions and freedom, our only hope is in you,  
to save what is still left to be considered as lost  
and to be saved of the free world.

My father in law - the late Mohammad Saed, who had  
spent most of his diplomatic career in the Soviet Union  
and who was three times Prime Minister of Iran, and who  
had refused the Oil concession to the Soviets, has never  
stopped saying that the Soviet Union only respects force,  
a strong determination and Patriotism on the side of  
her enemies.

So please "Mr President," remember that the enemy  
of the free world is at work night and day to achieve  
its goal and don't give it that chance.

And last but not least let me tell you that I  
admire your honesty, your will and your charm and  
wish you all the best for your reelection -  
My wife an "Aquarian," wishes you as a fellow  
"Aquarian," and the charming Mrs Reagan all  
the best - you have so well deserved.

God bless you God bless America

Yours sincerely

Dr. A. Afshar Afshar,

enclosed:

2 Photo copies of my Biography  
and one Photo with President Nixon.



With  
Ambassador of the Shah of Iran  
Dr. Amir Aslan Afshar



ADU-AGN

wealth Holiday Inns of Canada Ltd. since 1970; MP (Cons.) for Bristol North East 1970-74, and for Christchurch and Lymington since 1974; Vice-Chmn. Parly. Tourism Cttee.; Vice-Chmn. Conservative Wessex Members Group; Founder and First Chmn. Brunel Socy.; Gov., S.S. Great Britain Project; Vice-Chmn. Parly. Transport Cttee.; Chmn. British-Jordanian Parly. Group; Vice-Chmn. All Party British Chinese Parliamentary Group. *Member*, National Council, British Hotels, Restaurants and Caterers' Assn. *Publications*: Hotels, The Case for Aid (1966); A Policy for Tourism (1977); British Steam in Camera-Colour. *Clubs*: Carlton (London); Royal Lymington Yacht (Lymington). *Address*: Woodend House, Ridgeway Lane, Lymington, Hants.; and office 128 King Henry's Road, Swiss Cottage, London, N.W.3.

**ADUKO, Louis Antoine, BA, MA, Ivory Coast Diplomat. B. 1917. M. 2** 1963, Marcelle Nahas. *S. 4. Daus. 3. Career*: Chief of Personnel Dept., then Chief of Scholarships Dept., Ministry of National Education; Dep. Dir. in charge of African Affairs, then Dir. of Political Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ambassador Resident, Chmn. of National Border Comm.; Ambassador Ex. and Plen. to the Court of St. James's 1973-78; Ambassador Ex. and Plen. to Nigeria since 1978. *Address*: Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

**AEPPLI, Hans, Dr. rer. pol.**; Former Dir. of Swiss National Bank. *B. 21 Mar. 1913. Educ.* Handels-Hochschule, St. Gall (dipl. Kaufmann) and Univ. of Berne (Dr. rer. pol.). *M. 1947, Renata Piantini. S. 2. Dau. 1. Career*: previously Chief of Section of Swiss Finance Administration (until June 1954). *Publication*: Die Schweiz. Aussenhandelspolitik von der Abwertung des Schweizerfrankens bis zum Kriegsbeginn (1936-39). *Address*: Stanserstrasse 13, Ennetbürgen, Switzerland.

**AFRICA, Augusto, T., Philippine Customs Collector. B. 1927. Educ.** Zamboanga City Schools; Univ. of Philippines, AB, LL.B. *M. 1953, Celina Ramos. Daus. 2. Career*: Admitted to Philippine Bar 1935; Govt. service Law Division, Manila Customhouse, legal asst., Chief Appraiser, Deputy Collector of Customs, currently Collector of Customs. *Chmn.* Bureau of Customs Embroidery Board. *Mem.* Sigma Rho, Phi Kappa (both U.P.). *Clubs*: Baguio Country; Filipino; Army and Navy. *Address*: 2 Atok St., Quezon City; and office Manila Customhouse, Port Area, Manila, Philippines.

**AFSHAR, Dr. Amir Aslan, Iranian Diplomat. B. 1922. Educ.** Zartoshtian Sch., Tehran; Hindenburg High Sch., Berlin; Univs. of Berlin, Greifswald, Vienna and Geneva; Doctorate in Political Science, Univ. of Vienna; Hon. Doctorate in Humanities, Univ. of Utah. *M. 1950, Camilla Saed. S. Mohammed. Dau. Fatima. Career*: Joined Foreign Service, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tehran 1948; Attaché, Imperial Embassy of Iran, The Netherlands 1950-54; Delegate to Asian-African Conf., Bandung, Indonesia 1955; Toured U.S. under Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program 1955-56; Elected Deputy to 19th Session of Iranian National Assembly (Majlis) 1956; Delegate to 13th, 14th and 16th U.N. General Assemblies 1957, '58 and '60; Appointed Civic Aide to H.I.M. The Shahanshah Aryamehr 1958; Elected Deputy to 20th Session of Iranian National Assembly (Majlis) 1960; Minister Ex. and Plen. 1962; Ambassador to Austria 1967-69; Head of Iranian Delegations to Outer Space Conf., UNIDO Conf. and Roads and Traffic Conf., Vienna 1968; Chmn. Bd. of Govts., International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna 1968-69; Ambassador to the U.S.A. 1969-73, concurrently accredited to Mexico 1970-73; Head of Iranian Delegations to Washington Diplomatic Conf. on Patent Cooperation Treaty 1970, INTELSTAT Plenipotentiary Conf. 1971, and 16th General Conf. of I.A.E.A., Mexico City 1972; Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany 1973-77; Grand Master of Ceremonies of H.I.M. The Shahanshah Aryamehr 1977-79. *Decorations*: Iranian: Order of Homayoun, 1st and 2nd Class; Order of Taj, 3rd, 4th and 5th Class; Medal of Farhang, 2nd Class (Educational); Medal of Pas, 1st Class; Commemorative Medal for 25 years of the Reign of H.I.M. The Shahanshah Aryamehr; Coronation Medal; "2,500th Anniversary of the Founding of the Persian Empire" Medal; Medal of 50 years of Pahlavi Dynasty. *Foreign*: Grosskreuz, 1st Class (Cordon), Bundesverdienst Kreuz (Gold and Silver), Austria; Commander, Order of Dannebrog, Denmark; Commandeur de la Legion d'Honneur, France; Grand Officer and Commander, Order of Ehrenkreuz, Germany; Grand Officer and Officer, Order of Oranje Nassau, Netherlands; Order of Istiklal, 1st Class (Cordon), Grand Officer, Order of Kowkab, Jordan; Order of Ordinal Tudor Vladimirescu, 1st Class, Romania; Grand Officer, Most Noble Order of the

Crown of Thailand; Order of Momtaz, 1st Class (Cordon), Oman. *Publications*: Study and Comment on the Constitution of the German Third Reich (German); Study and Comment on the Administrative Law of the German Third Reich (German); The Possibilities of the Development and Expansion of the Iranian Economy (Persian); The Fall of the Third Reich (Persian); Iran's Participation in International Organisations (Persian); God Created the World, The Dutch Built Holland (Persian); Report on America (English). *Address*: 240 Avenue Hafez, Tehran, Iran.

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**AFSHAR, Amir Khosrow, KCMG, Iranian diplomat. B. 1920. Educ.** American Coll., Tehran (Diploma); Univ. of Geneva (BA); Faculty of Law, Paris Univ. *M. Parvaneh Nikpour. S. Allahyar. Daus. Iran, Soundabeh. Career*: First Secy., Imperial Iranian Embassy, Washington 1947-48, and Permanent Delegation, Iran to U.N. 1948-50; Head, U.M. Dept. Min., Foreign Affairs, Tehran 1950-51; Head, Third Political Dept. Min. Foreign Affairs, Tehran 1951-53, and Fourth Pol. Dept. 1953; Chargé d'Affaires, London 1953-54; Min. Plenipotentiary, Imperial Iranian Embassy, London 1954-57; Dir. Gen., Political Affairs, M.F.O., Tehran 1958-59; Political and Parliamentary Under-Secy., M.F.O., Tehran 1959-61; H.I.M.'s Ambassador to Germany 1961-63; to France 1963-66; Dep., Acting Foreign Min. 1967-69; H.I.M.'s Ambassador to the Court of St. James's 1969-74. *Address*: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tehran, Iran.

**AFUHS, Georg, B. 1909. Retired Austrian diplomat. Educ.** High School, Univ., Faculty of Law (LLD). *M. 1947, Hedwig Hoinig. Daus. 4. Career*: Entered Civil Service (Head of Finance Office Korneuberg) 1932; in Denmark, and later in charge of the repatriation of Austrian prisoners-of-war 1940-46; in Foreign Office since 1946; Secy. of Legation, Paris 1947, and Brussels 1948, and later in the year in Political Dept., Federal Chancellery; Head of Liaison Office, Munich 1950-51; Federal Chancellery 1955-56; Min. at The Hague 1956-58 (Ambassador 1958-62); in Austrian Foreign Office 1962-75. *Address*: Michaelerstrasse, 19-23, Vienna 18, Austria.

**AGAR, Herbert, PhD. American author and publisher. B. 1897. Educ.** Columbia Univ. (AB); Princeton Univ. (MA, PhD). *M. 1945, Barbara Lutyens Wallace. Career*: served in World War I (U.S. Naval Reserve) 1917-18; London correspondent for Louisville (Kentucky) Courier-Journal 1930-34; editor of same newspaper 1939-42; U.S. Naval Reserve 1942-43; Special Asst. to U.S. Ambassador at the Court of St. James's 1943-45; Counsellor for Public Affairs, U.S. Embassy in London 1945; Dir., British Div., U.S. Office of War Information 1943-45; Dir., Rupert Hart-Davis Ltd., publishers 1953-64, and T. W. W. Ltd. 1957-68. *Publications*: Milton and Plato (1928); Bread and Circuses (1930); The Defeat of Baudelaire (trans.) (1932); The People's Choice (1933); Land of the Free (1935); Pursuit of Happiness (1938); A Time for Greatness (1942); The Price of Union (1950); Declaration of Faith (1952); Abraham Lincoln (1952); The Unquiet Years, U.S.A. 1945-55 (1957); The Saving Remnant (1960); The Perils of Democracy (1965); Britain Alone (1973), etc. *Address*: Beechwood, Petworth, Sussex.

**AGNEW, James Broughton, British. B. 1906. Educ.** Sydney Boys' High School. *M. 1932, Ada Winifred Burgess. S. 2. Career*: Gen. Mgr., N.S.W. Fresh Food & Ice Co. Ltd. 1941-52; Finance Mgr., Commonwealth Hostels Ltd. 1953; Gen. Mgr., Rex Hotels Pty. Ltd. 1954-61. Finance Mgr. and Alternate Dir., Hooker Corporation Ltd., June 1961-71; T. M. Burke Pty. Ltd., Prouds Pty. Ltd., and subsidiaries 1963-76, and Hooker Pastoral Co. Pty. Ltd. 1964-72. *Member*: Associate, Inst. of Chartered Accountants in Australia (A.C.A.); Associate (Senior) Australian Socy. of Accountants (A.A.S.A. Senr.). *Clubs*: Australian Golf; Double Bay Bowling. *Address*: 7A 13 Bellevue Road, Bellevue Hill, Sydney, N.S.W., Australia.

**AGNEW, Peter Graeme, MBE. Publisher and printer. B. 1914. Educ.** Stowe School and Trinity Coll., Cambridge. *M. 1937, Diana Mary Hervey. S. Ian Hervey, James Philip. Daus. Penelope Mary, Diana Nicola. Dep. Chmn., Bradbury Agnew & Co. Ltd., since 1969. Address*: Roscaddon, Manaccan, near Helston, Cornwall TR12 6JH.

**AGNEW, Spiro Theodore, B. 1918. Educ.** student, Johns Hopkins, LL.B. U. Baltimore. *M. 1942, Elinor Isabel Judefind. S. 1. Daus. 3. Career*: Formerly engaged in Private Practice Law, Baltimore; Served as Officer AUS 1941-45, 51; Chmn., Baltimore County Bd. Appeals 1958-61; Baltimore County



AMIR ASLAN AFSHAR

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Amir Aslan Afshar has visited the whole of Europe, including Eastern Europe, the USA, Canada, Mexico, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Thailand, Singapore, India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Oman, Saudi-Arabia, Iraq, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Turkey, Egypt and Morocco. The son of Amir Massoud and Amir Banou, he was born in Teheran, Iran, on 21 November 1922, and married Camilla Saed, daughter of Mr Mohamad-Saed, then Prime Minister of Iran. They have one son, Mohammad Amir, and one daughter, Fatima. He studied at various universities including the University of Berlin, Germany, University of Greifswald, Germany, and University of Geneva, Switzerland, and earned a Doctorate in Political Science from the University of Vienna, Austria, and was awarded an Honorary Doctorate in Humanities by the University of Utah, USA. During the course of a distinguished career he has held the positions of Attaché, Imperial Embassy of Iran, Netherlands, 1950-54, Deputy to 19th and 20th Sessions of Iranian Majlis (Parliament), 1956-61, Civil Aide, His Imperial Majesty, Shah of Iran, 1958-79, Minister Plenipotentiary and Extraordinary, 1962, Ambassador to Austria, 1967-69, Chairman, Board of Governors of International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna, 1968-69, Ambassador to USA, 1969-73, Concurrently Ambassador to Mexico, 1970-73, Ambassador to Federal German Republic, 1973-77, and Grand Master of Ceremonies of His Imperial Majesty, Shahanshah of Iran, 1977-79. He also served as Delegate of Iran to the 13th, 14th and 16th General Assemblies of the UN in New York, USA, 1957, 1958 and 1960, and headed the Iranian Delegation to the 1955 Asian-African Conference, Bandung, Indonesia, Outer Space Conference, Vienna, 1968, and UNIDO, Vienna, 1968, Conference of Roads and Traffic, Vienna, 1968, Diplomatic Conference on Patent & Trade, Washington, USA, and Intelsat, Washington, 1971, and General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, Mexico City, 1972. An Eisenhower Exchange Fellow, USA, 1955-56, Dr Afshar is the author of many books including "Study & Comment on the Constitution of the German Third Reich", and "Study & Comment on the Administrative Law of the German Third Reich", both in German, "Possibilities of the Development of the Iranian Economy", in German, "The Fall of the Third Reich", in Persian, "Iran's Participation in International Organizations", in Persian, "God Created the World, the Dutch Built Holland", in Persian, and "Report on America" in English. He is the recipient of numerous honours and decorations including Order of Homayoun, 1st & 2nd Class, Order of Taj, 3rd, 4th and 5th Class, Medal of Farhang, 2nd Class (Educational), Medal of Pas, 1st Class, Commemorative Medal for 25 years of Reign of His Imperial Majesty The Shahanshah Aryamehr, Coronation Medal, 2,500th Anniversary of Founding of Persian Empire Medal, Medal, 50 years of Pahlavi Dynasty, all Iranian decorations, Foreign decorations include Grosskreuz, 1st Class, Bundesverdienst Kreuz, Gold and Silver, Austria, Commander, Order of Dannebrog, Denmark, Commandeur de la Legion d'Honneur, France.

**WHITE HOUSE  
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET**

C0071

- O - OUTGOING
- H - INTERNAL
- I - INCOMING

Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD)   /  /  

Name of Correspondent: Denis Kutner

MI Mail Report      User Codes: (A) \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ (C) \_\_\_\_\_

Subject: Unlawful Imprisonment, Torture and  
Genocide of the Bahai's in Iran

**ROUTE TO:**

**ACTION**

**DISPOSITION**

Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>CU Holland</u>	<u>ORIGINATOR</u>	<u>84,10,16</u> <sup>WS</sup>		<u>C</u>	<u>84,10,22</u> <sup>JV</sup>
<u>CU ATTY</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>84,10,16</u>		<u>S</u>	<u>84,10,16</u> <sup>JV</sup>
<u>CU ATTY</u>		<u>  /  /  </u>	<u>NAN</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>84,10,22</u>
		<u>  /  /  </u>			<u>  /  /  </u>
		<u>  /  /  </u>			<u>  /  /  </u>

**ACTION CODES:**

- A - Appropriate Action
- C - Comment/Recommendation
- D - Draft Response
- F - Furnish Fact Sheet to be used as Enclosure
- I - Info Copy Only/No Action Necessary
- R - Direct Reply w/Copy
- S - For Signature
- X - Interim Reply

**DISPOSITION CODES:**

- A - Answered
- B - Non-Special Referral
- C - Completed
- S - Suspended

**FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:**

- Type of Response = Initials of Signer
- Code = "A"
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### PRESIDENTIAL REPLY

Code	Date	Comment	Form
C	_____	Time: _____	P- _____
DSP	_____	Time: _____	Media: _____

**SIGNATURE CODES:**

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- n - 2 - Ronald Reagan
- n - 3 - Ron
- n - 4 - Dutch
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- CBn - Presidential & First Lady's Correspondence
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- O - Memo
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- R - Report
- S - Sealed
- T - Telegram
- V - Telephone
- X - Miscellaneous
- Y - Study

DBW - done



# WORLD HABEAS CORPUS

**Commission for International Due Process of Law**  
105 W. Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois, 60603 U.S.A.

37  
Fred Fielding  
(FyA)

TELEPHONE  
State 2-1946  
AREA CODE 312

World Habeas Corpus . . . "the difference between civilization and tyranny."

SIR WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL

"World Habeas Corpus is a concrete program whereby the now only morally binding Universal Declaration of Human Rights would be made, by the voluntary consent of the nations of the World, a legally binding commitment enforceable in an International Court of Habeas Corpus which would function through appropriately accessible regional courts."

JUSTICE WILLIAM J. BRENNAN, JR., *United States Supreme Court*

"If it (World Habeas Corpus) can be made to grow in strength, it can become a mighty power for order and decency and peace in the world."

ERWIN N. GRISWOLD, *Dean, Harvard Law School*  
*United States Solicitor-General*

October 11, 1984

266253 CW

RE: UNLAWFUL IMPRISONMENT, TORTURE AND GENOCIDE  
OF THE BAHAI'S IN IRAN

Dear SECRETARY GENERAL:

This is a PETITION to invoke the sanctions of the UNITED NATIONS CHARTER and all the DOCUMENTS, PROTOCOLS, COVENANTS, AGREEMENTS and ACCORDS on HUMAN RIGHTS against the GOVERNMENT OF IRAN.

The emergency situation currently facing IRANIAN BAHAI'S demands an immediate response from the WORLD COMMUNITY. In condemnation of flagrant violations of internationally accepted standards of basic HUMAN RIGHTS, our purpose is simple: to avoid a FULL-SCALE GENOCIDE, which has already begun, against the IRANIAN BAHAI'S.

It is imperative that action be taken now to prevent the unlawful IMPRISONMENT, TORTURE, and MASS MURDER of this peaceful religious minority in IRAN. This PETITION may be processed in accordance with UN RESOLUTION 1503 (XLVIII), regarding communication of HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS.

RESOLUTION 1235 (XLII) of the ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL requires that the COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS authorize an AD HOC study group to make a thorough study of the situation. These procedures must be initiated immediately, to arouse public international opinion, and to organize a WORLD-WIDE effort to attain the immediate cessation of CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY perpetrated by the ISLAMIC REGIME of AYATOLLAH RUHOLLAH KHOMEINI.



# WORLD HABEAS CORPUS

**Commission for International Due Process of Law**  
105 W. Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois, 60603 U.S.A.

October 11, 1984  
Page TWO

The NUREMBERG TRIALS supply us with a precedent for the establishment of an AD HOC TRIBUNAL, empowered to indict IRAN, for its crimes against the BAHA'IS. A state's killing of its own citizens is no longer a matter of domestic concern. The NUREMBERG precedent established INTERNATIONAL HUMAN DUTIES to bring the perpetrators of GENOCIDE to the BAR OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE. The law of civilized nations demands this action, lest the UNITED NATIONS be guilty of aiding and abetting this crime by condoning it with silence.

The doctrine of HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION can also be used to justify organized action to prevent GENOCIDE. Where the conscience of mankind is shocked by the flagrant injustices and atrocities within a state, the general prohibition against intervention in that state's domestic affairs is not applicable. Intervention by many states to prevent a state from attempted GENOCIDE or suppressing religious liberties, as has several times happened in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, has been recognized and required by INTERNATIONAL LAW.

As a member of the UNITED NATIONS, receiving the benefits of membership, IRAN is bound to adhere to the standards proclaimed in the U.N. CHARTER, THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS, the INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS, the INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS, and the COVENTION ON THE PREVENTION AND PUNISHMENT OF THE CRIME OF GENOCIDE. Although technically not bound by the EUROPEAN CONVENTION ON HUMAN RIGHTS and FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS, and the amended HELSINKI ACCORDS, this roster of international conventions has been incorporated into international law and is applicable to all civilized nations.

A conclusion must be reached which will have the effect of checking the IRANIAN GOVERNMENT and providing relief for the oppressed BAHA'IS. To that end, this PETITION urges that the following steps be taken:

- (1) In accordance with ARTICLE 6 of the UNITED NATIONS CHARTER, EXPEL IRAN from the UNITED NATIONS for persistent violations of the principles contained in the CHARTER.
- (2) Establish an INTERNATIONAL AD HOC TRIBUNAL for the purpose of investigating and accounting for crimes against the BAHA'IS.



# WORLD HABEAS CORPUS

Commission for International Due Process of Law  
105 W. Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois, 60603 U.S.A.

October 11, 1984  
Page THREE

- (3) Employ the good offices of the SECRETARY-GENERAL to establish an open communication with the IRANIAN GOVERNMENT and elicit its cooperation regarding a solution to the problem of its treatment of the BAHA'I MINORITY.

The official policies of oppression and persecution against the BAHA'IS are well-documented. Evidence of systematic and continuous violations of basic HUMAN RIGHTS has accumulated. In support of this PETITION, consider the following FACTS:

I. As reported by the NATIONAL MOVEMENT OF IRANIAN RESISTANCE:

AZIZOLA GOLSHANI, an IRANIAN BAHA'I, was sentenced to death by public hanging, after legal proceedings which took place behind closed doors. The indictment revealed the following charges:

- propaganda on behalf of the BAHA'I religion
- financial help to the followers of the BAHA'I religion
- voyage to ISRAEL
- writing an article entitled "Why I am a Baha'i."

FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF:

- UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS  
Articles 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 18, 19
- INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS, 1976, Articles 1, 2, 5, 6, 9, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 26, 27
- INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION -  
Articles 2, 5, 6, 7



# WORLD HABEAS CORPUS

**Commission for International Due Process of Law**  
105 W. Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois, 60603 U.S.A.

October 11, 1984  
Page FOUR

- GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF THE U.N. CHARTER
- INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS - Articles 1-2, 2-2, 4.

II. As reported in the U.S. SENATE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, JUNE 15, 1984:

In Sepah Military Prison in Sharaz, NUSRAT YALDOI, a BAHAI woman, was whipped with wire cables till unconscious, for refusing to recant her religion. Unable to stand, she was dragged by the arms with her feet trailing for trial. She was held in a prison cell for 55 days without medical attention. Finally, she was hanged with nine other BAHAI women who also refused to recant.

The UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS, Article 5, and the INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS, Article 7, both specifically state:

"NO ONE SHALL BE SUBJECTED TO TORTURE, OR TO CRUEL, INHUMAN OR DEGRADING TREATMENT OR PUNISHMENT."

III. The INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BAHAI'S has distributed copies of an official circular letter concerning BAHAI employees of the IRANIAN airline "HOMA," which state:

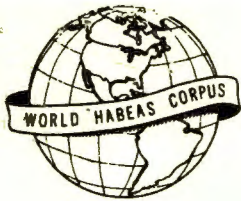
"Insofar as the Baha'i religion is not an official religion of Iran, and knowing that under the former regime the recruitment of Baha'i employees had been an illicit act, in accordance with the command of the saintly Islamic religion, Baha'i employees do not have the right of remuneration taken from the wealth of the Muslim people. It is henceforth impossible to continue payment of your retirement."

This case is not exceptional. All BAHAI'S working in the public sector and the administration have been systematically dismissed.

FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF:

- UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS Articles 17-2, 22, 23-1, 2, 3, 25





# WORLD HABEAS CORPUS

Commission for International Due Process of Law  
105 W. Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois, 60603 U.S.A.

October 11, 1984  
Page FIVE

- INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS, Articles 1-2, 6-1, 7(a)(1).
- INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS, Articles 1-2, 2-1, 4-1, 5-1, 18-1, 2, 3, 22-1, 2, 26, 27

These instances of repression, discrimination, torture and murder are representative of the OFFICIAL POLICY OF GENOCIDE against all members of the BAHA'I FAITH. The seriousness of the KHOMEINI regime's intention to eliminate the BAHA'IS entirely from IRANIAN SOCIETY is made obvious by these facts:

(1) There are approximately 300,000 BAHA'IS living in IRAN. Over 700 are now illegally detained in prison simply for being BAHA'I. More than 170 have been executed for the crime of their faith. These numbers include men, women and children.

(2) More than 300 BAHA'I homes have been destroyed. 10,000 BAHA'IS have been dismissed from their jobs without warning and without justification. BAHA'I students have been expelled from colleges and secondary schools. Teaching of the BAHA'I faith has been officially outlawed.

(3) The testimony of witnesses, many of whom were prisoners in IRANIAN JAILS, corroborates evidence of a frequently occurring phenomenon. The pattern consists of:

- UNAUTHORIZED, ARBITRARY ARREST
- EXTENDED DETENTION, in inhuman conditions, often while blindfolded, without being informed of the charges.
- SUMMARY TRIALS, affording the defendant no opportunity to consult with counsel, to present defense witnesses, or to appeal.
- ON-THE-SPOT WHIPPINGS and EXECUTIONS.



# WORLD HABEAS CORPUS

Commission for International Due Process of Law  
105 W. Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois, 60603 U.S.A.

October 11, 1984  
Page SIX

- FREQUENT USE OF TORTURE to elicit false confessions of spying for ISRAEL or to induce BAHA'IS to recant their faith and embrace ISLAM.

The abuses suffered by the BAHA'IS in IRAN stand in stark contrast to the tolerance and respect for others which they profess. The BAHA'IS have committed no crimes, participated in no antigovernment activities, presented no danger to the regime, yet they have been made the object of unrestrained hatred on the part of IRAN'S clerical rulers and their supporters. Mass arrests, confiscation of property, desecration of graveyards, torture and execution of hundreds of innocent men, women and children are well documented facts. What more does it take to inspire the international community to renew its public protests against this ongoing campaign of persecution in IRAN? It is already too late to save the more than 170 BAHA'IS executed for the crime of their faith. For the 750 remaining in prison, 32 of which are already sentenced to death, the time for organized action is NOW.

This PETITION urges an international effort to enforce the guarantees proclaimed in the INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS AGREEMENTS by which IRAN is bound. The HOLOCAUST AGAINST THE IRANIAN BAHA'IS is now rampant. It is imperative that there be no repetition of the toleration of GENOCIDE, as has happened in the past, by the UNITED NATIONS and the WORLD at large. The full strength of ARTICLE 6 should be invoked and enforced. Pleas for international action and humanitarian intervention, to protect oppressed and tortured minorities who are victims of CRIMES against HUMANITY and GENOCIDE, should not be the subject of international procrastination and diplomatic chicanery.

Respectfully submitted,

COMMISSION FOR INTERNATIONAL DUE PROCESS OF LAW  
(NGO)

By

Luis Kutner,  
Chairman

Of Counsel:  
Richard F. Pollack

The Honorable Javier Perez de Cuellar  
Secretary General  
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