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**WHORM Subject File Code:** CO071  
(Countries: Iran)  
**Case File Number(s):** 204000-219999  
**Box Number:** 90

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*Last Updated: 11/09/2023*

**WHITE HOUSE  
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET**

*NWTT*



- O - OUTGOING
- H - INTERNAL
- I - INCOMING  
Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD)   /  /

Name of Correspondent: Richard Darman

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

Subject: 6-month report to Congress Re: Iran emergency

**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>CUHOL</u>	<u>ORIGINATOR</u>	<u>84,04,23</u>	<u>JV</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>84,05,27</u>
	Referral Note:				
<u>CUAT 19</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>84,04,23</u>	<u>JV</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>84,05,27</u>
	Referral Note:				
<u>CUFIEL</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>84,05,27</u>	<u>JV #</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>84,05,27</u>
	Referral Note:				
		<u>  /  /  </u>			<u>  /  /  </u>
	Referral Note:				
		<u>  /  /  </u>			<u>  /  /  </u>
	Referral Note:				

**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
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- S - For Signature
- X - Interim Reply

**DISPOSITION CODES:**

- A - Answered
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- S - Suspended

**FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:**

- Type of Response = Initials of Signer
- Code = "A"
- Completion Date = Date of Outgoing

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

Keep this worksheet attached to the original incoming letter.  
Send all routing updates to Central Reference (Room 75, OEOB).  
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# RECORDS MANAGEMENT ONLY

## CLASSIFICATION SECTION

No. of Additional Correspondents: \_\_\_\_\_ Media: \_\_\_\_\_ Individual Codes: \_\_\_\_\_

Prime Subject Code: \_\_\_\_\_ Secondary Subject Codes: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

## PRESIDENTIAL REPLY

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

**SIGNATURE CODES:**

- CPn - Presidential Correspondence
- n - 0 - Unknown
- n - 1 - Ronald Wilson Reagan
- n - 2 - Ronald Reagan
- n - 3 - Ron
- n - 4 - Dutch
- n - 5 - Ron Reagan
- n - 6 - Ronald
- n - 7 - Ronnie

- CLn - First Lady's Correspondence
- n - 0 - Unknown
- n - 1 - Nancy Reagan
- n - 2 - Nancy
- n - 3 - Mrs. Ronald Reagan

- CBn - Presidential & First Lady's Correspondence
- n - 1 - Ronald Reagan - Nancy Reagan
- n - 2 - Ron - Nancy

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- H - Handcarried
- L - Letter
- M - Mailgram
- O - Memo
- P - Photo
- R - Report
- S - Sealed
- T - Telegram
- V - Telephone
- X - Miscellaneous
- Y - Study

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 27, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD G. DARMAN  
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND  
DEPUTY TO THE CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: FRED F. FIELDING *Orig. signed by FFF*  
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Periodic Report to Congress  
on Iran Emergency

Our office has reviewed the draft of the above-referenced report, submitted by the Department of the Treasury for the President's signature. In general, the report appears to comply with the requirements of § 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. § 1703(c), that the reports submitted to Congress every six months pursuant to that section provide an update concerning actions taken since the previous report and any changes in information previously provided.

The present draft contains certain technical errors, however, discovered in the course of our review. We have discussed these errors with the Office of Foreign Assets Control at the Department of Treasury and cleared the necessary corrections with that office as well as the Office of Legal Adviser at the Department of State, where the document was prepared. These corrections are as indicated on the marked copy of the draft you have provided us. (attached at Tab A). An explanation for these changes is set forth below:

- The first numbered paragraph incorrectly uses the terms "award" and "decision" interchangeably. The appropriate changes are indicated.
- The first numbered paragraph also states, erroneously, that the Iran-United States Claim Tribunal has rendered 32 decisions since the filing of the last report. As indicated in the marked draft, the correct number is 36.
- The second numbered paragraph cites Article IV(6) of the Claims Settlement Agreement. As indicated, the correct citation is Article VI(4).

- The last sentence of the fourth numbered paragraph has been revised to read as follows:

"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 [Iran continues to defy these orders] to date Iran has not complied with these requests." (deleted language is in brackets, new language is underlined.)

This change conforms the language to previous reports, reflecting a more limited interpretation of the Tribunal's authority in such instances. State agrees that this change properly reflects the terms of the underlying agreements.

- The seventh numbered paragraph has been changed so that "Bank Markazi" is corrected to read "Bank Markazi Iran."

We have been advised informally by the General Counsel's Office of OMB that they have no comments on this report.



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 ~~32~~ <sup>36</sup> more ~~awards~~ <sup>decisions</sup> for a total of 118 final ~~awards~~ <sup>decisions</sup>. Eighty-five of these ~~awards have been~~ <sup>decisions have been</sup> in favor of American claimants. Sixty ~~of these~~ <sup>of these</sup> ~~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 ~~awards~~ <sup>decisions</sup>, 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 ~~IV(6)~~<sup>VI(4)</sup> of the Claims Settlement 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 counterclaims 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. ~~Iran continues to defy 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 <sup>Iran</sup> Markazi 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.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 27, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR FRED F. FIELDING

FROM: WENDELL L. WILLKIE *WZW*

SUBJECT: Periodic Report to Congress  
on Iran Emergency

The White House has received from Treasury Secretary Regan a draft of the above-referenced report, which the President is required to submit to the Congress every six months under § 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. § 1703(c). Richard Darman's office has asked us to review it. These reports have been filed each May and November since the declaration of a national emergency concerning Iran on November 14, 1979. (Executive Order No. 12170). Comments were requested by today; Darman's office advises, however, that additional time may be taken. The President should forward this report to Congress no later than May 14.

These periodic reports are required to provide information concerning actions taken since the previous report and concerning changes in the information previously submitted. Based on a review of previous reports, the above-cited statute and the Claims Settlement Agreement between the United States and Iran of January 19, 1981, the present draft appears to provide the required information in the appropriate form. My review nonetheless disclosed a few technical errors in this document, resulting in certain changes that are proposed in the memorandum for Darman. I have secured approval for these corrections from the Iranian Claims Administrator in the Office of the Legal Adviser at the Department of State, where the document was prepared, and the Office of Foreign Assets Control at the Department of Treasury, which is supposed to review the report prior to its transmittal to the White House.

The proposed memorandum for Darman is attached for your review and signature.



## WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 4/23/84 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 4/27/84

SUBJECT: 6-MONTH REPORT TO CONGRESS RE IRAN EMERGENCY

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	McFARLANE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MEESE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	McMANUS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BAKER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MURPHY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEAVER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	OGLESBY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
STOCKMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SPEAKES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FELDSTEIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SVAHN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FIELDING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	VERSTANDIG	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FULLER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WHITTLESEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HERRINGTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HICKEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
JENKINS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**REMARKS:**

Please provide any comments/recommendations by Friday, April 27th.

Thank you.

**RESPONSE:**

1984 APR 23 PM 2:42

Richard G. Darman  
Assistant to the President  
Ext. 2702



THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

WASHINGTON

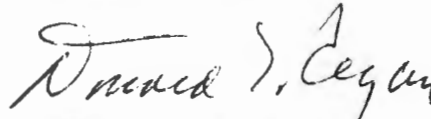
April 20, 1984

Dear Mr. President:

Under Section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, the President is required to submit, once every six months, a report to Congress concerning the Iran emergency. A proposed report, which summarizes developments since your last report concerning the Iran emergency, is enclosed at Tab A. Your last report to Congress, dated November 4, 1983, is enclosed for your reference at Tab B.

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

Respectfully,

  
Donald T. Regan

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

Enclosures

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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.

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THE WHITE HOUSE,

*0071*

*D9*

# WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

O - OUTGOING

H - INTERNAL

I - INCOMING

Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 84,01,116

Name of Correspondent: Jeanne Donovan

MI Mail Report

User Codes: (A) \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ (C) \_\_\_\_\_

Subject: Winter appeals for an Iranian student who is in danger of reprisal for his pro-western ties

### 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>CO Batt</u>		<u>ORIGINATOR</u>	<u>DD 84,02,29</u>			<u>C 84 04 102</u>
	<u>DOS</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>84 03 04</u>			<u>A 84,03,09</u>
			<u>1 1</u>			<u>1 1</u>
			<u>1 1</u>			<u>1 1</u>
			<u>1 1</u>			<u>1 1</u>

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- Code = "A"
- Completion Date = Date of Outgoing

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

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Prime Subject Code: CO 071 - \_\_\_\_\_ Secondary Subject Codes: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

## PRESIDENTIAL REPLY

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

**SIGNATURE CODES:**

- CPn - Presidential Correspondence**  
 n - 0 - Unknown  
 n - 1 - Ronald Wilson Reagan  
 n - 2 - Ronald Reagan  
 n - 3 - Ron  
 n - 4 - Dutch  
 n - 5 - Ron Reagan  
 n - 6 - Ronald  
 n - 7 - Ronnie

- CLn - First Lady's Correspondence**  
 n - 0 - Unknown  
 n - 1 - Nancy Reagan  
 n - 2 - Nancy  
 n - 3 - Mrs. Ronald Reagan

- CBn - Presidential & First Lady's Correspondence**  
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 n - 2 - Ron - Nancy

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 R - Report  
 S - Sealed  
 T - Telegram  
 V - Telephone  
 X - Miscellaneous  
 Y - Study



UNCLASSIFIED  
CLASSIFICATION

S/S # 8406905  
Date March 30, 1984

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT  
TRANSMITTAL FORM

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

REFERENCE:

TO: President Reagan FROM: Ms. Jeanne Donovan  
DATE: 1/16/84 SUBJECT: Requests Assistance  
for an Iranian Student in India  
WHITE HOUSE REFERRAL DATED: 3/6/84 NSC # 209261

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  
 An information copy of a direct reply is attached  
 We believe no response is necessary for the  
reason cited below  
 Other

REMARKS:

  
Charles Hill  
Executive Secretary

UNCLASSIFIED

CLASSIFICATION



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

March 9, 1984

*copy*

Ms. Jeanne Donovan  
108 W. Tyler St.  
Stillwater, OK 74075

Dear Ms. Donovan:

Your letter of January 16, to the President, concerning an Iranian national currently living in India, has been forwarded by the White House to this office for a reply.

Since Mr. Mehrdad Sadeghi has studied in India for the past four years, it is possible that the Government of India might permit him to remain in that country should he not wish to return to Iran. India has often permitted Iranian nationals to remain there under circumstances which would appear to be similar to those of Mr. Sadeghi--but we cannot, of course, predict the decision of another government on a specific case.

As Mr. Sadeghi apparently does not wish to remain in India, however, he has correctly sought out the UNHCR office, which has worldwide responsibility for refugees. If that organization determines that he meets the criteria of a refugee, it will offer him an opportunity for resettlement in a country that accepts refugees. There are several other countries besides the United States that provide assistance and resettlement to refugees.

Attached are the six priorities of refugees accepted by the United States for resettlement in this country. Although Iranians are processed for the United States refugee program in all six priorities, it does not appear from the information provided thus far that Mr. Sadeghi would qualify under those priorities.

I hope that this information will be helpful for you. If you have any other questions about the U. S. refugee program, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Cordially yours,

Bruce A. Flatin

Director

Office of Refugee Admissions,  
Processing, and Training

drafted: RP/RAP/RC:MWilliams *mw*

3/8/84

632-3665

8406905

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

REFERRAL

MARCH 6, 1984

TO: DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ACTION REQUESTED:  
DIRECT REPLY, FURNISH INFO COPY

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 209261

MEDIA: LETTER, DATED JANUARY 16, 1984

TO: PRESIDENT REAGAN

FROM: MS. JEANNE DONOVAN  
108 W. TYLER  
STILLWATER OK 74075

SUBJECT: WRITER APPEALS FOR AN IRANIAN STUDENT WHO  
IS IN DANGER OF REPRISAL FOR HIS PRO -  
WESTERN TIES

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

84 MAR -6 10:13  
Read 5/5-1  
P



33  
DBS  
Appeal for Iranian Student in danger of reprisal for "pro-western" ties

108 W. Tyler  
Stillwater, OK 74075  
405/624-6358 (work)  
405/372-1068 (home)

209261

8406905

January 16, 1984

SK  
President Ronald Reagan  
Capitol Building  
Washington, D.C. 20027

Dear President Reagan:

A young man's life balances on bureaucratic entanglements, so in desperation I plead with you to find a way to help us.

encl.  
My brother worked in Iran during the Revolution and was in fact one of the last Americans to leave the country. During his stay he worked for Northrop and the BBC. While in Iran he became friends with a studious and courageous young Iranian named Mehrdad Sadeghi who placed himself at great personal risk to assist my brother as translator, mediator and right-hand. Mehrdad attempted to come to the states to study when he finished high school; this was near the end of the Revolution. Needless to say, he wasn't allowed to come. However, he competed in a national scholarship examination and won first place in the nation which gave him the opportunity to study in India, although he could not study in the discipline of his choice. Mehrdad is now expected to complete his undergraduate degree in March, 1984 and then he will be required to return to Iran. However, his "pro-western" and "friend of Americans" reputation now puts his life on the line. Two classmates studying in India with Mehrdad returned to Iran for a vacation--they never came back because they were executed. Mehrdad's name is tied to them so his fate is inevitable.

My brother and I have pursued Mehrdad's case for some time now and have repeatedly been rebuffed or referred to someone else. I personally have contacted a local charitable organization which is slow to respond, I have just written letters to Senators David Boren and Don Nickles as another avenue, and now I write to you in desperation. Mehrdad submitted our sealed and notarized letters of endorsement to the UNHCR in New Delhi and they said that a decision would be made on January 30, 1984. There is, of course, a slim possibility that our personal letters will achieve their goal--to save Mehrdad's life--, but we dearly hoped for something more official on his behalf.

I shudder to think that Mehrdad may have to forfeit his life because he was a friend to Americans, and that the homeland of those Americans could not lift a hand to help because it was too much trouble. Would anyone care to wear Mehrdad's shoes for awhile?

Sincerely yours,

*Jeanne Donovan*  
Jeanne Donovan

1 November 1983

United Nations High Commission  
For Refugees  
New Delhi, India

Dear Sirs:

This letter is in support of Mehrdad Mir Mohamed Sadeghi's application for United Nations refugee status in hopes that a favorable decision will be made on his case prior to March 1984. I've known Mehrdad for about five years and worked closely with him in Iran when he assisted me in my work as the Isfahan correspondent for the British Broadcasting Company under Andrew Whitley. I and a number of Americans, including the former American Consul in Isfahan, as well as journalists from Great Britain, owe Mehrdad a debt of gratitude that would well be difficult to repay for the support he gave so many of us at his own personal risk.

I knew Mehrdad's family in Iran, he and I have been corresponding regularly over these years and I visited him recently in India. It should be pointed out that he is definitely not a political activist and in fact his only interest in all the time I've known him has been the continuation of his education. In that respect, he has had my support, the support of my family and of educators in America but has been unable to get a student visa to the States because of his nationality and the political turmoil in his country. Initial inquiries took place while Americans were being held hostage at the American Embassy in Tehran and we were told to wait until the hostages were released; subsequently we were told to wait until Iran's relations with American improved; then until the "political climate" toward Iranians in America improved; finally, that we'd waited too long because too many Iranians in America had applied for asylum. All of these impediments applied to official and unofficial State Department policies, to reconciliations between governments, to the attitudes and actions of groups of American and Iranian people, but none addressed Mehrdad Sadeghi as an individual.

Few of the Iranian students Mehrdad's age who are now studying in the States came there with school marks as high as Mehrdad's. During the turmoil in Iran when most of the schools were closed, Mehrdad continued his studies in a room reserved for that purpose in my house. Upon graduation from high school (during the hostage problem when he couldn't get into the States), Mehrdad competed in a national scholarship examination and placed first in the nation, winning the opportunity to study in India but losing the chance to study medicine.

Few of the Iranians still living outside the States, provided as much assistance to as many Americans in the midst of the Iranian revolution, without pay and with as much personal risk. In exchange for his own private study room, Mehrdad worked as my translator. That job and my position as an American living in Isfahan and working for a news agency gave us both high visibility and demanded that we both be present when major demonstrations were held and when major conflicts occurred. When an American from Bell Helicopter shot an Iranian taxi driver, Consul McGaffey and a member of his staff, the assailant, and a number

December 6, 1983

108 W. Tyler  
Stillwater, OK 74075

Migration and Refugee Service  
Catholic Social Services  
739 N. Denver  
Tulsa, OK 74106


To whom it may concern:

I am reaching out to your organization for help because you were recommended to me by Ms. Susan Reed with the United Nations High Commission Legal Aid in Washington, D.C. If you cannot help, I hope you can at least recommend someone else that I may contact.

Enclosed you will find several letters concerning a Mr. Mehrdad Sadeghi, an Iranian national studying in India on scholarship. He has been studying in India since the Iranian revolution and will complete his studies in March 1984. At that time he must return to Iran, but unfortunately his life will be forfeited if he does because of his pro-American sentiments and his participation in a demonstration against Khomeini, although he was only there as an observer. Friends of his who were anti-Khomeini have already been executed. Our reasons for helping Mehrdad are expressed in the attached letters which I hope you will take the time to read.

Since time is short I have already sent my letter to the UN High Commission in India which will supplement my brother's and that of a Northrop official. If there is any way whatsoever that your organization could help us in our endeavor to save Mehrdad, you will have our eternal gratitude.

Sincerely yours,

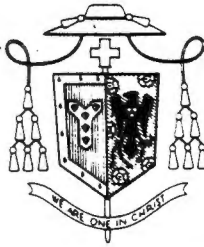
  
Jeanne Donovan

Enclosures

MOST REV. EUSEBIUS J. BELTRAN  
BISHOP

DR. EDWARD L. MAILLET  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

DIOCESE  
OF  
TULSA



# CATHOLIC CHARITIES

739 NORTH DENVER • 918-585-8167 • TULSA, OKLAHOMA 74106

December 7, 1983

United States Catholic Conference  
Migration and Refugee Services  
1250 Broadway  
New York, N.Y. 10001

Attn: Mrs O. Boroni - 203 348 7000

Gentlemen:

We enclose herewith for your further processing an Affidavit of Relationship executed by Mrs Jeanne Donovan pertaining to Mr Mehrdad M.M. Sadeghi (a friend of her brother) who is now in Hyderabad, India.

We also include letters from Mrs Donovan depicting the intention of Mr Sadeghi to seek for a refugee status to immigrate to the US for fear of being persecuted if he return to Iran due to his pro-American spirit and due to his anti-Khomenei activities.

If you need further information, please advise us

Very truly yours,

*Ed Maillet*  
for Dr Edward L. Maillet

ELM:tv  
Encl:

*Mx Vao*

*Large, secretary*

*No reply as of  
1/16/84*



108 W. Tyler  
Stillwater, OK 74075  
USA

November 30, 1983

Mr. Karim  
United Nations High Commission  
for Refugees  
P. O. Box 3059  
New Delhi 110003  
INDIA

Dear Mr. Karim:

I wish to support Mehrdad M. M. Sadeghi's request for refugee status in the United States and offer any assistance required to achieve this.

Mr. Sadeghi became a firm friend of my brother, Gilbert Johnson, while he worked and resided in Isfahan, Iran, despite growing hatred for Americans. As a result of this friendship Mehrdad made it possible for my brother to chronicle the demonstrations for the BBC by acting as an assistant, translator, mediator and right hand. Mehrdad arranged for balanced sources of information between religious leaders, military officers, villagers, townsmen, Savak officials and other foreigners in the country. As an ultimate act of friendship, Mehrdad risked his life to protect my brother's by interceding with American-hating rioters during street confrontations. I owe Mehrdad my deepest gratitude for his brave performance on behalf of my brother. As an added plus to Mehrdad's qualities, he is a top-notch student which proves that he is intelligent and goal oriented. I beg your pardon if any of this has already been indicated by my brother, but I feel that in this case it can only stress the value we place on his friendship and his future.

If Mehrdad receives the sanction of your commission for refugee status, my husband and I are willing to offer him guardianship in the U.S. and all the responsibilities that this entails. If our stability is of interest, my husband is an Associate Professor of geology at Oklahoma State University and has been employed there for eight years. I am the Department Head Secretary with supervisory responsibilities and have been employed in the OSU Department of Geology since June 1977. If you require further details, we will be happy to provide them.

Time is running out for Mehrdad as he is about to finish his higher education in India. If he returns to Iran, his life may be forfeited, and under the circumstances mentioned, this would be a

11/30/83  
Mr. Karim, UNDP  
p. 2

sad waste of such a valuable life. Valuable in light of what he has done on behalf of Americans, and valuable with respect to his potential for a productive life in the United States rather a burden on our system. We anxiously await a favorable decision on the part of your commission.

Sincerely,

*Jeanne Donovan*

Jeanne Donovan

*Nowell Donovan*

Nowell Donovan

Notarization:

Before me appeared Jeanne Donovan and Nowell Donovan who signed this letter in my presence. Their identities were () known to me or () verified by proper identification. They appeared to me at the address indicated below on November 30, 1983.

*Stephen P Smith*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Notary Public

*Dept of Community*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Address

*034*  
\_\_\_\_\_

*Waterbury, CT*  
\_\_\_\_\_

My commission expires *Feb 10, 1985*.

of Americans from Northrop and Bell Helicopter were trapped in the Kourosh Hotel by an Iranian crowd bent on burning the hotel down. Consul McGaffey had been cut slightly with a knife trying to de-fuse the crowd. Mehrdad helped me negotiate with Ayatollah Khodami to intercede. Khodami took the three men to his house and disbanded the crowd that followed them. (I believe Khodami is now in prison and Ayatollah Taheri has gained control of Isfahan.) A number of times afterward Mehrdad interceded on behalf of British and American correspondents who came into Isfahan at politically dangerous periods, arranging a contingency of pro-western Iranians around them to keep them safe. When the roads to Tehran were closed and the Northrop Company needed to get their files to Tehran to ship them back to the States, Mehrdad helped me negotiate safe passage, again by translating in person a request for Khodami's help. The original request had come to me from a friend and former employer at Northrop. Finally, when a sniper in Tehran began shooting at the windows of the Intercontinental Hotel in Tehran, holding news correspondents captive, Mehrdad helped me enlist assistance in Tehran by phone through officials in Isfahan and the sniper was captured.

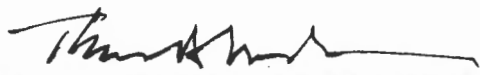
Admittedly, much of this assistance was possible because rebel groups in Iran were vying for news coverage but Mehrdad became involved beyond his work as a translator only out of a desire to help me and his "other American friends". That assistance through civilians and public officials gave him a reputation as a "pro-westerner", a "friend of Americans", and that reputation places him in danger if he should be forced to return to Iran. So far two of his classmates in India, friends who were actively opposed to Khomeini's government, have been executed upon their return to Iran on vacation. His association with them, known by Iranian government officials, increases his danger. His family is no longer allowed to send him money, so I've been helping him financially and will continue to do so until he can make his own way. In this regard, should he be allowed access to some country other than America, I will continue to help him but considering that members of my family are also willing to take him in and help him get a new start, America is naturally our first choice. My sister, who works at the University of Oklahoma, and her husband, Noel Donovan, who is a professor there, are anxious to help him continue his education in Oklahoma. Other members of my family there have expressed an interest to become involved. Mr. James Malone, Superintendent of the V.I.T. Unit School District No. 2 in Table Grove, Illinois, offered to take Mehrdad into his family and support his education there. Jim has been a friend for close to twenty years. A list of friends in the United States have offered to help Mehrdad in whatever way they can, in addition to the financial assistance I offer him.

In March 1984, Mehrdad will have completed his bachelor of science degree in Electrical Engineering. Since graduate studies in India are reserved for Indian nationals, he will be asked to return to Iran. He has been unable to gain access to any other country and I don't believe that the circumstantial evidence we have qualifies him for asylum. Consul McGaffey, for instance, was never aware of Mehrdad's involvement on his behalf in Isfahan, though I spoke with him on the phone after he had been taken to Khodami's. All that withstanding, the impending danger to Mehrdad should he be forced to return to his country is real and present, and primarily because of his willingness to help Americans when they were in danger. I ask only that his case be judged fairly and without prejudice. If I can help in any other way, please let me know.

Respectfully,

  
Gilbert L. Johnson

Northrop - 244  
P.O. Box 148, Khamis Mushayt  
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

  
NOTARY PUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES

14 November 1983

Jeanne,

After going over my letter to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees in New Delhi, I noticed something missing. I explained some of the incidents where Mehrdad helped Americans in a more or less official capacity while he worked for me, but I didn't mention why I'm personally involved.

True, Mehrdad is my friend and his family accepted me as a part of their family while I was living in Isfahan. That was during a time when even people with long-term relationships in Iran were being shunned, whether because of the changing attitudes that swept the country or because their friends feared reprisal from their own countrymen. Mehrdad and his family protected themselves with the argument that despite the political differences of our countries they considered me a "good" man and that alone entitled me to respect and welcome. I share that attitude with them and would like to think that other Americans are as capable of the same kind of fairness in their thinking. If the western world ever returns to Iran, I think it will be because people like Mehrdad's family, despite all political hostility to the contrary, continue to maintain that there is good in many of us and continue to argue on behalf of westerners they have known and respected. In a climate of hostility and oppression, that takes considerable courage.

I don't know if it was because of what his family taught him or because of what is inherently in him, but throughout my experience with Mehrdad in Iran he never failed to show the same kind of courage. And that has cost him. It cost him his country, his family, his friends. It cost him his security and the opportunity to continue his education and better his life. Yet the idea of individual worth still has value to him, he's talked about it often. That's determination, of the same kind that made America a great country. I've explained how he applied all this to help Americans he never knew, negotiating on their behalf in counterpoint to public sentiment and the hostile attitudes of government officials around him. That kind of negotiation, gaining cooperation for Americans when everyone else was against them, wouldn't have been effective unless he had a good understanding of the arguments on their behalf and a deep commitment to express them.

I still haven't explained what he did for me, personally. I can't remember the exact dates, but in one incident I was following a story about a group of Iranian Airforce men who were supposedly the first to actually demonstrate on Khomeini's behalf in Isfahan, a sign that the tide of sentiment was turning officially away from the government of Shah Reza Pahlavi. I entered a mosque with Mehrdad as my translator to interview some of the airforce men. The story was more involved than than my sources had realized. Several days before, the commanding officer of the airforce base outside Isfahan had issued a directive. It said that anyone who had decided he couldn't abide by the enforcement (martial law) measures that had been put into effect and who was committed to the "other side" of the argument could submit his resignation and would be allowed to leave the military. The airforce was ostensibly weeding out non-supporters by allowing them to go their own way. Thirteen airforce men applied and the day before I entered the mosque, they were executed. The crowd, which included companions and relatives of the dead men, was more hostile than we had anticipated. Northrop, an American company, was still supporting the airforce at the time and of course the peoples' first question to me applied to my nationality. When they heard the answer the entire crowd back me against the wall of the mosque, farthest from the door.



That's when Mehrdad stepped in. Though I speak some farsi, I couldn't keep up with everything being said. One line I did pick up from Mehrdad was that if they wanted to harm me, first they would have to harm him. There was some pushing and shoving, but eventually Mehrdad got them to listen, explaining that I was a "havenegar" (newsman), that I had nothing to do with the executions and that I was only there to hear their story. I'm happy to say I got the story, which amounted to about five seconds of airtime on the BBC. It was a hard way to make a living.

There were similar confrontations every time I left the house, whether following a story, visiting the few Americans left in Isfahan, or even something as simple as shopping. Mehrdad was always there to smooth things out and see that I was allowed to go my way and travel freely in the city. Several times on the streets, he had me walk on without him while he held people back and argued on my behalf.

One night I went to dinner at a family's home in the old souk on the south side of the city. Mehrdad went with me, as well as an American English teacher who now lives in Washington. This was later in the revolution when martial law was in force half the time and during the other half the local ayotollahs' revolutionary guards patrolled the streets. Travel during martial law curfew hours was possible if you knew the proper signals when approaching the military road blocks, which were stationed at all the major intersections. During the periods patrolled by revolutionary guards, a Moslem pennant on the aerial of the car or a picture of one of the religious leaders was sufficient. One dared not get the two confused. Before leaving the family's home, we listened to the radio to get the hours of the curfew which were constantly changing. The radio said ten o'clock. We left at nine with the appropriate artifacts on the car to appease the revolutionary guards. Unfortunately and without public notice, the curfew hour had been moved up to nine o'clock. We were caught by a military roadblock with religious artifacts on the car. Mehrdad was with us. Everybody got out and the men were thrown up against the car and frisked. I was found with film in my pockets, another "illegal" act. I was kicked to the rear of the car, slammed across the hood and had a machinegun pointed at my head. I remember that the barrel was still warm. This was during a time when people were being shot for just being out of their homes. As a matter of fact, two young boys had been shot in my neighborhood for trying to run back home after curfew hours. Then Mehrdad began to talk. He was told to "shut up" and another soldier leveled a machinegun at him but he continued to talk, explaining that I was an American, had worked for a company that was still trying to support the military, that I had film in my pocket because it was part of my job now as a reporter for the BBC. The BBC then had a good reputation with both sides of the conflict in Iran. He was asked what the religious artifacts were doing on the car and he explained. I could see the confusion in the soldiers' faces. They didn't quite know what to do, so they took their frustrations out on the car, knocking out the windows and lights with rifle butts and kicking dents in the doors. They also destroyed the film by stomping on it, but they let us go, thanks to Mehrdad's help.

I could go on, but one story begins to sound like the next. The point is that Mehrdad was continually protecting me during my stay, especially in the latter part of 1978 and early '79 and protecting and supporting Americans still living in Isfahan whenever they needed help. Sometimes they knew about his involvement, more often they didn't because then it wasn't important for them to know what we did or how we did it. It's important now. We're friends alright, but from my point of view I owe him more than that; I owe him my life.

شركة نورثروب  
**NORTHROP**

15 November 1983

United Nations  
High Commission for Refugees  
New Delhi, India

Dear Sirs:

I wish to add a note of corroboration to Mr. Johnson's statement about Mehrdad M. M. Sadeghi's assistance to Northrop Worldwide Aircraft Services, Inc. (NWASI) in Iran. I was Director of Administrative Services for NWASI in Iran and was serving in that capacity during the company's evacuation from Iran in February of 1979. At that time NWASI still had a large quantity of files in Isfahan and all roads between Isfahan and Tehran were blocked by revolutionary guards. I had an employee of mine, Mr. Mansour Baghapour, fly to Isfahan to see if he could arrange a cross-land shipment of these files to Tehran so that we might ship them out of the country. I suggested that he might contact Mr. Johnson whom I thought might have some access to the religious leaders in Isfahan and be able to offer assistance. Mr. Johnson enlisted Mr. Sadeghi's help and it was Mr. Sadeghi who carried the request on NWASI's behalf to the major religious leader in Isfahan. I understand that it took some convincing on Mr. Sadeghi's part to arrange the meeting and a certain amount of risk since Americans weren't particularly popular at that time. We are grateful for his assistance.

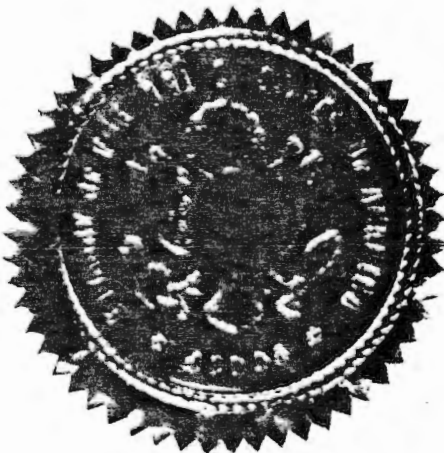
*W.D. King*  
W.D. King  
Manager  
Northrop Jeddah

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia  
Western Province  
City of Jidda  
Embassy of the United States of America

Before me, Louis P. Russell  
Consul of the United States of America at Jidda,  
Saudi Arabia, duly commissioned and qualified,  
personally appeared Willis D. King

Who subscribed and sworn to the above before  
me this 15th day of November 1983

*Louis P. Russell*  
LOUIS P. RUSSELL,  
CONSUL OF THE UNITED STATES  
OF AMERICA



MAILGRAM SERVICE CENTER  
MIDDLETOWN, VA. 22645  
TEAM

Western  
Union Mailgram



4-0313405011002 01/11/84 SICS IPMBNGZ CSP TLUB  
1 4056246358 MGM IDBN STILLWATER OK 01-11 0348P EST

▶ NOWELL DONOVAN  
108 W. TYLER  
STILLWATER OK 74075

THIS IS A CONFIRMATION COPY OF THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE:

4056246358 MGM IDBN STILLWATER OK 47 01-11 0348P EST  
ZIP  
MRS O. BORONI  
U.S. CATHOLIC CONFERENCE MIGRATION & REFUGEE  
SERVICES 1250 BROADWAY  
NEW YORK NY 10001

WE ANXIOUSLY AWAIT PROCESSING OF AFFIDAVIT OF RELATIONSHIP RE:  
MEHRDAD SADEGHI. HIS LIFE IS IN DANGER AND TIME RUNS SHORT. THANKS  
FOR CONSIDERATION.

JEANNE DONOVAN  
108 W. TYLER  
STILLWATER OK 74075

1549 EST

MGMCOMP MGM



JV

WHITE HOUSE  
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

C0071

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

WW<sup>E</sup>

Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 1 1

Name of Correspondent: Christine and Nochin Hatami

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

Subject: Requests investigation of the programs funded by the Mostafazadeh Foundation

ROUTE TO:		ACTION	DISPOSITION		
Office/Agency	(Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>OW Holland</u>		<u>ORIGINATOR</u>	<u>84103106</u>	<u>JV</u>	<u>C 84106106</u>
		Referral Note:			
<u>OW AT19</u>		<u>D</u>	<u>84103107</u>	<u>JV</u>	<u>C 84106106</u>
		Referral Note:			
<u>OW AT04</u>		<u>S</u>	<u>84106106</u>	<u>JV - RAH</u>	<u>A 84106106</u>
		Referral Note:			
			<u>1 1</u>		<u>1 1</u>
		Referral Note:			
			<u>1 1</u>		<u>1 1</u>
		Referral Note:			

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"
- Completion Date = Date of Outgoing

Comments: Jun 68 RAH memo also to Carol Dickins

Keep this worksheet attached to the original incoming letter.  
 Send all routing updates to Central Reference (Room 75, OEOB).  
 Always return completed correspondence record to Central Files.  
 Refer questions about the correspondence tracking system to Central Reference, ext. 2590.



# RECORDS MANAGEMENT ONLY

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Prime Subject Code: C0071 Secondary Subject Codes: HU 013 RM039 \_\_\_\_\_  
ED \_\_\_\_\_  
JN \_\_\_\_\_

## PRESIDENTIAL REPLY

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

**SIGNATURE CODES:**

**CPn - Presidential Correspondence**  
 n - 0 - Unknown  
 n - 1 - Ronald Wilson Reagan  
 n - 2 - Ronald Reagan  
 n - 3 - Ron  
 n - 4 - Dutch  
 n - 5 - Ron Reagan  
 n - 6 - Ronald  
 n - 7 - Ronnie

**CLn - First Lady's Correspondence**  
 n - 0 - Unknown  
 n - 1 - Nancy Reagan  
 n - 2 - Nancy  
 n - 3 - Mrs. Ronald Reagan

**CBn - Presidential & First Lady's Correspondence**  
 n - 1 - Ronald Reagan - Nancy Reagan  
 n - 2 - Ron - Nancy

**MEDIA CODES:**

B - Box/package  
 C - Copy  
 D - Official document  
 G - Message  
 H - Handcarried  
 L - Letter  
 M - Mailgram  
 O - Memo  
 P - Photo  
 R - Report  
 S - Sealed  
 T - Telegram  
 V - Telephone  
 X - Miscellaneous  
 Y - Study

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON


June 6, 1984

Dear Mr. & Mrs. Hatami:

This is to advise you that your letter of February 9, requesting an investigation of the programs funded by the Mostazafan Foundation, has been forwarded to the Department of Justice for review and consideration.

We appreciate your bringing your views on this matter to our attention.

Sincerely,

Richard A. Hauser   
Deputy Counsel to the President

Mr. & Mrs. Noshin Hatami  
25 Winged Foot Drive  
Medford, New York 11763

RAH/WLW:nb  
FFFielding  
RAHauser  
WLWillkie  
✓Subj.  
Chron.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 6, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR CAROL E. DINKINS  
DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FROM: RICHARD A. HAUSER <sup>151</sup>  
DEPUTY COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Request for Federal Investigation  
of Mostazafan Foundation

We have received the attached correspondence from Noshin and Christine Hatami, requesting an investigation of programs funded by the Mostazafan Foundation of New York. The letter makes general allegations of improprieties in the activities of the foundation. It is forwarded to your attention for appropriate action, if any is required.

Attachment

RAH/WLW:nb  
FFFielding  
RAHauser  
WLWilkie  
Subj.  
Chron.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 6, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD A. HAUSER

FROM: WENDELL L. WILLKIE *WLV*

SUBJECT: Request for Federal Investigation  
of Mostazafan Foundation

Noshin and Christine Hatami of Long Island, New York have written the President to request an investigation of programs funded by the Mostazafan Foundation, which they report is the former Pahlavi Foundation. Their letter alleges in general terms a misuse of authority and funding by the foundation, including propaganda activity on behalf of Ayatollah Khomeini.

I have prepared for your review and signature a transmittal memorandum to Carol Dinkins at the Department of Justice, as well as a letter to the Hatami couple, acknowledging their letter, and advising them of the referral.



254

210385 Cu

President Ronald Reagen  
The White House  
Washington, D.C.

February 9, 1984

*N. Small of [unclear]*

Dear Mr. President,

I am writing to you in reference to an issue that concerns an Iranian organization in the United States.

// I am a reporter for a weekly newspaper on Long Island, New York. My husband is an instructor at Suffolk County Community College and a high school teacher.

The Mostazafan Foundation (ex-Pahlavi Foundation) of New York, located at 650 Fifth Avenue, operates as a non-profit organization under the administration of a small group of Moslem businessmen. The principle function of the Foundation is to grant loans to Iranian students. My husband, a native of Iran, worked in this organization from 1979 - 1981 in various capacities, his last position being the Director of the Student Loan Program.

During that time, he became aware of inconsistencies within the loan program itself, as well as other misuses of authority and funding, including conducting mass propaganda for the Ayatollah Khomeini and granting loans to student members of Hezbollah, the party of God. As you know, this is the Shiite sect which governs Iran and has claimed responsibility for many acts of terrorism around the world. Many of those students did not meet the academic standards required to receive loans.

Members of the administration and employees travel freely between the U.S. and Iran, carrying information and conducting business. The Vice President also held the position as Consulate General of the Islamic Republic of Iran in New York - a diplomat who remained in the U.S. when all other diplomats were ordered to leave.

In October of 1981, an election was held in Iran for the presidency. The entire staff of the Mostazafan Foundation in New York was asked to submit their passports to be carried to Washington where a staff member would vote for them. My husband, who is an American citizen, refused to do so along with a colleague, the office manager. They were both fired the same day.

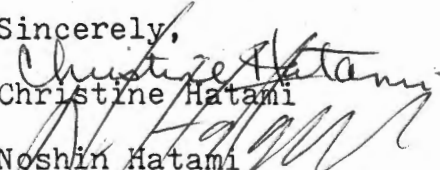
We have been in contact with the New York State Attorney General's Office of Charities, Trusts and Estates which oversees the Foundation. They were responsive at first but have since told us that they have found all of the Foundation's books to be in order and that anything beyond that was not their concern.

My husband has factual information which disputes those findings. The Attorney General either has no power, or it is not in his interest to investigate this matter. We have become extremely frustrated, disturbed and suspicious of the total lack of governmental supervision of an organization in New York City which has daily contact with the government of Iran.

Therefore, we appeal to you to utilize your good office to conduct an investigation of the programs that have been funded by the Foundation (eg. the funds for research in Granada, the purchase of a building in Washington for a mosque), of the personnel practices (eg. Islamic agents observe the staff and report to Iran), and the personal finances of the top administrators and their contractors.

We are available for further details and information at any time. Thank you for your concern and efforts.

Sincerely,

  
Christine Hatami

Noshin Hatami  
25 Winged Foot Drive  
Medford, N.Y. 11763  
(516) 924 - 7412

THE WHITE HOUSE  
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

*C0071*

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: APRIL 23, 1984

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE HONORABLE MARJORIE L. NIELSON

SUBJECT ENCLOSSES SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 11,  
CONCERNING THE PERSECUTION OF THE BAHAI  
RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY OF IRAN

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY (STAFF NAME)	ACTION		DISPOSITION	
	ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C COMPLETED D YY/MM/DD
LEE VERSTANDIG	ORG	84/04/23	<i>LV</i>	<i>84/05/10</i>
REFERRAL NOTE:				
ROBERT GLEASON	RSA	84/04/23		<i>84/05/15</i>
REFERRAL NOTE:				
<i>NSC</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>84/05/14</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>84/05/14</i>
REFERRAL NOTE:				
REFERRAL NOTE:				
REFERRAL NOTE:				

COMMENTS  
*Central file*

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA: *E* INDIVIDUAL CODES: 2200

IA MAIL USER CODES: (A) \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ (C) \_\_\_\_\_

- \*\*\*\*\*
- |                          |                      |                      |   |
|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---|
| *ACTION CODES:           | *DISPOSITION CODES:  | *OUTGOING            | * |
| *                        | *                    | * CORRESPONDENCE:    | * |
| *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 *       |                      |                      | * |
- \*\*\*\*\*

REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE  
(ROOM 75, OEOB) EXT. 2590  
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING  
LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS  
MANAGEMENT.



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

May 10, 1984

Dear Senator Nielson:

On behalf of the President, I would like to thank you for your recent letter and enclosed Senate Joint Resolution No. 11, concerning the persecution of the Baha'i religious community of Iran.

A copy of your letter has been forwarded to the appropriate officials at the National Security Council for their benefit.

I sincerely appreciate your sharing this resolution with the Administration. Please let me know if I can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,



Lee L. Verstandig  
Assistant to the President for  
Intergovernmental Affairs

The Honorable Marjorie L. Nielson  
Senator of the State of Colorado  
State Capitol  
Denver, Colorado 80203



# 213636

*S*  
*Lee Keenan*  
*J. Gleason*



MARJORIE L. NIELSON  
Secretary of Senate

Senate Chamber  
State of Colorado  
Denver

State Capitol  
Denver, Colorado 80203  
866-2316

April 23, 1984

The Honorable Ronald Reagan  
President of the United States  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

The Senate and the House of Representatives of the Fifty-fourth General Assembly of the State of Colorado, meeting in second regular session, have adopted the enclosed Senate Joint Resolution No. 11 and requested that a copy be forwarded to you for your information.

Sincerely yours,

*Marjorie L. Nielson*

Marjorie L. Nielson

MLN:mcw

Enclosure

## SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 11.

BY SENATORS Cole, Allard, Fowler, Allshouse, Baca, Beatty, Beno, Bishop, Brandon, Callihan, Dodge, Donley, Ezzard, Gallagher, Glass, Groff, Holme, MacManus, McCormick, Noble, Peterson, Phelps, Powers, Rizzuto, Sandoval, Soash, Stewart, Stockton, Strickland, Traylor, Wells, and Winkler; also REPRESENTATIVES Schauer, Allison, Bath, Brown, Campbell, Chavez, Dambman, Davoren, DeFilippo, Dunning, Fenlon, Hernandez, Herzog, Hume, Knox, Kopel, Paulson, Prendergast, Reeves, Strahle, and Taylor-Little.

CONCERNING THE PERSECUTION OF THE BAHAI RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY  
IN IRAN.

WHEREAS, The Baha'i religious community in Iran is suffering severe persecution and repression at the hands of Iranian authorities; and

WHEREAS, Since 1979, when the Islamic revolutionary government came to power, at least 150 Baha'is have been executed or assassinated, including the hanging of six men and ten women, among them three teenage girls, on June 18, 1983, and many more Baha'is have disappeared under suspicious circumstances; and

WHEREAS, Hundreds of Baha'is have been summarily imprisoned solely because of their religious beliefs, and countless others have suffered harassment for their faith, including torture, dismissal from employment, deprivation of trade licenses, destruction of homes, confiscation of property and businesses, seizure of bank funds, destruction of holy places, and denial of education to their children; and

WHEREAS, On August 29, 1983, the Iranian government declared illegal all Baha'i religious organizations and institutions, thereby depriving Baha'is of the central means of practicing their faith; and

WHEREAS, These violations of human rights on the part of Iranian authorities constitute violations against all civilized norms of behavior, as incorporated within such expressions of world opinion as the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights and, indeed, violate the very principles of Islam itself; and

WHEREAS, The international community has expressed its shock and revulsion at the present program of the Iranian government to decimate the Baha'i Faith; and

WHEREAS, The principles of the Baha'i Faith inculcate the oneness of religion, nonviolence, friendly relations with all peoples, and obedience to government, and the Baha'i teachings abhor every form of sedition, conspiracy, and treason against one's country; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved by the Senate of the Fifty-fourth General Assembly of the State of Colorado, the House of Representatives concurring herein:

That we, the members of the General Assembly, do hereby condemn the persecution of the Baha'is in Iran and implore the Iranian government to take all necessary measures to end the discrimination and repression against members of the Baha'i Faith.

Be It Further Resolved: That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, The United States Secretary of State, the Foreign Affairs Committees of the United States House of Representatives and Senate, and each member of the Colorado Congressional Delegation.

*Ted L. Strickland*

Ted L. Strickland  
PRESIDENT OF  
THE SENATE

*Carl B. Bledsoe*

Carl B. Bledsoe  
SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE  
OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Marjorie L. Nielson*

Marjorie L. Nielson  
SECRETARY OF  
THE SENATE

*Lorraine F. Lombardi*

Lorraine F. Lombardi  
CHIEF CLERK OF THE HOUSE  
OF REPRESENTATIVES



ID# 214390

THE WHITE HOUSE  
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

00071

INCOMING

8415645

DATE RECEIVED: MAY 04, 1984

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE HONORABLE ROSE MOFFORD

SUBJECT: TRANSMITS CONCURRENT MEMORIAL PASSED BY  
ARIZONA LEGISLATURE REGARDING PERSECUTION OF  
BAHA'IS IN IRAN

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY (STAFF NAME)	ACTION		DISPOSITION	
	ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C COMPLETED D YY/MM/DD
LEE VERSTANDIG	ORG	84/05/04	LV	84/05/27 LD
REFERRAL NOTE: _____				
ROBERT GLEASON	RSA	84/05/04		84/05/23 LD
REFERRAL NOTE: _____				
99005	A	84/05/04	XAN	84/06/04 TS
REFERRAL NOTE: _____				
IAGLEA	A	84/06/06	WS	84/06/07 DD
REFERRAL NOTE: F-71 _____				
REFERRAL NOTE: _____				

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

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: 2200 \_\_\_\_\_

IA MAIL USER CODES: (A) \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ (C) \_\_\_\_\_

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*ACTION CODES:	*DISPOSITION CODES:	*OUTGOING	*
*	*	* CORRESPONDENCE:	*
*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 *			*

\*\*\*\*\*

REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE  
(ROOM 75, OEOB) EXT. 2590  
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING  
LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS  
MANAGEMENT.

Unclassified  
(Classification)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT  
TRANSMITTAL FORM

84 MAY 5 12:02

s/s 8415645

Date 6/4/84  
WHITE HOUSE  
SITUATION ROOM

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

Reference:

To: The President From: Arizona State House-Rose Mofford

Date: April 27, 1984 Subject: Transmits Concurrent

Memorial Passed by Arizona Legislature re Baha'is in Iran

WH Referral Dated: May 29, 1984 NSC ID# 214390  
(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.

\_\_\_\_\_ 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:

No action deemed necessary.

*James W. Bean*  
Charles Hill  
Executive Secretary

Unclassified  
(Classification)

8415645

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

REFERRAL

MAY 29, 1984

TO: DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ACTION REQUESTED:  
APPROPRIATE ACTION

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 214390

MEDIA: LETTER, DATED APRIL 27, 1984

TO: PRESIDENT REAGAN

FROM: THE HONORABLE ROSE MOFFORD  
ARIZONA SECRETARY OF STATE  
STATE HOUSE  
PHOENIX AZ 85007

SUBJECT: TRANSMITS CONCURRENT MEMORIAL PASSED BY  
ARIZONA LEGISLATURE REGARDING PERSECUTION OF  
BAHA'IS IN IRAN

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

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

May 21, 1984

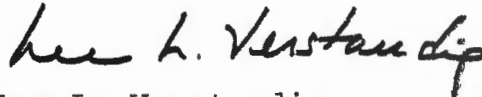
Dear Secretary Mofford:

On behalf of the President, I would like to thank you for your recent letter which transmits the Arizona House Concurrent Memorial 2001 regarding the persecution of Baha'is in Iran.

I have forwarded a copy of your correspondence to the appropriate officials at the Department of State for their benefit.

Thank you for contacting the Administration on this matter.

Sincerely,



Lee L. Verstandig  
Assistant to the President for  
Intergovernmental Affairs

The Honorable Rose Mofford  
Secretary of State  
State House  
Phoenix, Arizona 85007



214390



OFFICE OF  
**The Secretary of State**  
STATE HOUSE  
**Phoenix, Arizona**

April 27, 1984

8415645

3.7  
*LaVerstouder*  
*Robert Shash*

ROSE MOFFORD  
SECRETARY OF STATE

The Honorable Ronald Reagan  
President of the United States  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue  
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

The Arizona State Thirty-sixth Legislature, Second Regular Session, 1984, passed House Concurrent Memorial 2001, urging the President and the Congress of the United States to continue efforts to halt persecution of Baha'is in Iran and expressing outrage at the genocidal and inhumane treatment of the largest religious minority in Iran.

The members of the Legislature have asked me to transmit the enclosed copy of this Memorial to you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

A large, stylized handwritten signature in red ink, appearing to read "Rose Mofford".

ROSE MOFFORD  
Secretary of State

RM:bp

Enclosure

# STATE OF ARIZONA

## Department Of State



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
STATE OF ARIZONA                      SS.

I, ROSE MOFFORD, Secretary of State, do hereby certify that *THE ATTACHED DOCUMENT IS A TRUE, CORRECT AND COMPLETE COPY OF HOUSE CONCURRENT MEMORIAL 2001, THIRTY-SIXTH LEGISLATURE, SECOND REGULAR SESSION, 1984, URGING THE PRESIDENT AND THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES TO CONTINUE EFFORTS TO HALT PERSECUTION OF BAHAI'S IN IRAN AND EXPRESSING OUTRAGE AT THE GENOCIDAL AND INHUMANE TREATMENT OF THE LARGEST RELIGIOUS MINORITY IN IRAN; THAT I AM THE OFFICIAL OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA IN CUSTODY AND CONTROL OF THE ORIGINAL OF SAID DOCUMENT AND THE LEGAL KEEPER THEREOF.*



IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Arizona. Done at Phoenix, the capital, this 27th day of April A.D. 1984

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Rose Mofford", is written over the date line of the text above.

ISSUED BY  
**ROSE MOFFORD**  
SECRETARY OF STATE

State of Arizona  
House of Representatives  
Thirty-sixth Legislature  
Second Regular Session  
1984

HOUSE CONCURRENT MEMORIAL 2001

A CONCURRENT MEMORIAL

URGING THE PRESIDENT AND THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES TO CONTINUE EFFORTS TO HALT PERSECUTION OF BAHAI'S IN IRAN AND EXPRESSING OUTRAGE AT THE GENOCIDAL AND INHUMANE TREATMENT OF THE LARGEST RELIGIOUS MINORITY IN IRAN.

1 To the President and the Congress of the United State of America:  
2 Your memorialist respectfully represents:  
3 Whereas the persecution of the three hundred thousand members of the  
4 Baha'i religious community in Iran has received worldwide attention; and  
5 Whereas the entire civilized world was shocked by the news from Iran  
6 of the June 1983 summary executions of six men and ten women, including  
7 three teenage girls, without publicly announced charges or public trial,  
8 for no other reason than their adherence to their faith; and  
9 Whereas since the 1979 revolution in Iran more than one hundred fifty  
10 members of the Baha'i community of Iran have been slain for their refusal  
11 to recant their faith; and  
12 Whereas reports of attempted forced conversions of Baha'is to Islam  
13 and wholesale deliberate starvation of Baha'i communities in Iran, along  
14 with confiscations of property, bank accounts and pensions, and the  
15 expulsion of all students of Baha'i parentage from all schools in Iran,  
16 have been made public; and  
17 Whereas the actions against the Baha'is by the present Iranian  
18 government violate all norms of civilized behavior, internationally  
19 promulgated declarations of human rights, and indeed, violate the very  
20 principles of Islam itself; and  
21 Whereas the actions of the Iranian government appear to all  
22 fair-minded observers to be a barbaric and genocidal attempt to eradicate  
23 the Baha'i Faith in the land of its birth.  
24 Wherefore your memorialist, the House of Representatives of the State of  
25 Arizona, the Senate concurring, prays:  
26 1. That the Congress of the United States continue its support for  
27 efforts at the national and international levels, to halt the persecution  
28 of the Baha'i minority in Iran.

1           2. That the Secretary of State of the State of Arizona transmit  
2 copies of this Memorial to the President of the United States, the  
3 President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the House of  
4 Representatives of the United States, each member of the Arizona  
5 Congressional Delegation, and to the Baha'i International Community and  
6 the Spiritual Assembly of the Baha'is of Phoenix, Arizona.

Passed the House - February 14, 1984 by the following vote:  
47 Ayes, 0 Nays, 13 Not Voting

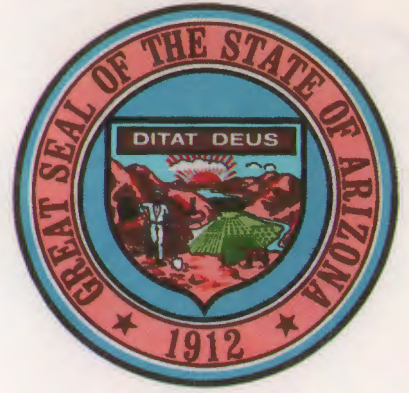
Passed the Senate - March 23, 1984 by the following vote:  
23 Ayes, 0 Nays, 7 Not Voting

Filed in the Office of the Secretary of State - March 26, 1984



# STATE OF ARIZONA

## Department Of State



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA      SS.  
STATE OF ARIZONA

I, ROSE MOFFORD, Secretary of State, do hereby certify that THE ATTACHED DOCUMENT IS A TRUE, CORRECT AND COMPLETE COPY OF HOUSE CONCURRENT MEMORIAL 2001, THIRTY-SIXTH LEGISLATURE, SECOND REGULAR SESSION, 1984, URGING THE PRESIDENT AND THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES TO CONTINUE EFFORTS TO HALT PERSECUTION OF BAHAI'S IN IRAN AND EXPRESSING OUTRAGE AT THE GENOCIDAL AND INHUMANE TREATMENT OF THE LARGEST RELIGIOUS MINORITY IN IRAN; THAT I AM THE OFFICIAL OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA IN CUSTODY AND CONTROL OF THE ORIGINAL OF SAID DOCUMENT AND THE LEGAL KEEPER THEREOF.



IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Arizona. Done at Phoenix, the capital, this 27th day of April A.D. 1984

*Rose Mofford*  
ROSE MOFFORD  
SECRETARY OF STATE

**ISSUED BY**  
**ROSE MOFFORD**  
**SECRETARY OF STATE**

State of Arizona  
House of Representatives  
Thirty-sixth Legislature  
Second Regular Session  
1984

HOUSE CONCURRENT MEMORIAL 2001

A CONCURRENT MEMORIAL

URGING THE PRESIDENT AND THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES TO CONTINUE EFFORTS TO HALT PERSECUTION OF BAHA'IS IN IRAN AND EXPRESSING OUTRAGE AT THE GENOCIDAL AND INHUMANE TREATMENT OF THE LARGEST RELIGIOUS MINORITY IN IRAN.

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22 fair-minded observers to be a barbaric and genocidal attempt to eradicate  
23 the Baha'i Faith in the land of its birth.  
24 Wherefore your memorialist, the House of Representatives of the State of  
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26 1. That the Congress of the United States continue its support for  
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2 copies of this Memorial to the President of the United States, the  
3 President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the House of  
4 Representatives of the United States, each member of the Arizona  
5 Congressional Delegation, and to the Baha'i International Community and  
6 the Spiritual Assembly of the Baha'is of Phoenix, Arizona.

Passed the House - February 14, 1984 by the following vote:

47 Ayes, 0 Nays, 13 Not Voting

Passed the Senate - March 23, 1984 by the following vote:

23 Ayes, 0 Nays, 7 Not Voting

Filed in the Office of the Secretary of State - March 26, 1984