## **FBI - CENTRAL RECORDS CENTER**

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INTERVIEWS

Class / Case # 0056 156

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# A. S. Department of Justice

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CLASSIFICATION NO.

# FEDERAL BUREAU

### Volume Number

Serials

See also Nos.

Bureau File Number

INVESTIGATION

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### RAMPART DETECTIVE DIVISION

INTERVIEWS - JUNE 6, 1968 KENNEDY SHOOTING DR 68-521-466

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DARNELL JOHNSON - 9225 Holmes Avenue, Ph. 566-4746 Interviewed in rm 1184 new Hall of Records. Present during interview were Mr. Herb Carter, L.A. Co. Human Relations Commission, and Agents R. Morneau and I. Wells, L.A. Office F.B.I. and myself.

Mr. Johnson stated that he was present at the Ambassador Hotel when Senator Kennedy was shot. He stated that as Kennedy finished talk and started towards kitchen area, he entered kitchen area by another entrance and as Kennedy and party were approaching him down the kitchen aisle he observed a group of five people between he and Kennedy party.

The group was standing close enough that there was physical contact between the five people and they all appeared to be talking with the exception of the suspect that was taken into custody. The suspect did not appear to be engaging in the conversation. This group of people was described by Mr. Johnson as following:

1. F/C 23-25 5' 8" 140 well built, long lt hair wearing white dress with quarter size drk polka dots.

M/C 30-35 6' 1" 185-195 blnd hair poss surf syl wearing blue wash and wear coat and drker blue pants white shirt and tie.
M/C 24-25 5'10" - 11" med built brn hair long like needed a hair cut wearing spt coat w darker pants white shirt and tie
M/C 25-26 6' slim, dk brn hair, brn spt coat, white shirt and tie
Suspect -- Identified from mug.

When the ruckus started girl and 3 guys turned and left walking past me either out or back to ball room. "Girl" and guy in blue coat returned. "Girl" talked to a mex. girl (F/Mex 19-21 5'2" hvy) who was part of Kennedy group Release UNDER 1416 - SU SMSJ-L

### RAMPART DETECTIVE DIVISION

I-54-8

### INTERVIEWS - CONTINUED

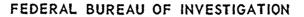
As suspect was being escorted out of kitchen area, everybody started following. Girl was still in kitchen areaas Johnson left area with the crowd. He does not recall seeing the guy in the blue coat at the time and didn't see the other two men again. Would recognize girl if he saw her again also the guy in the blue coat.

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Stated that Semate had features similar to Cheryl Wessels from mug shown him and hair also appears to be similar but "girls" poss shorter.

### R. Johnson



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7/19/68

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Date .

Lieutenant ROY KEENE, Los Angeles Police Department, made available the results of an interview with RAFER JOHNSON which is as follows:

	WWWWW JANH
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On	7/11/68 Los Angeles, California Los Angeles 56-156
by	SA R. J. LA JEUNESSE, JR./mdm 7/12/68 Date dictated

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

RAMPART DETECTIVE DIVISION

INTERVIEWS - JUNE 5, 1968 KENNEDY SHOOTING DR 68-521 466 INTERVIEWED BY M.J. MC GANN R. L. CLAKINS HOMICIDE DIV.

STATEMENT OF RAFER JOHNSON 5470 West Blvd. 90043 Ph: 294-1270

Can I.D. susp. and gun. (Heard one shot, Kennedy entered door. Then heard several more, by bhe time 2nd shot fired, he was at door.) Susp. pacing Kennedy who was walking eastbound surrounded by newsmen. When Johnson entered through door, he saw Rosey Grier heading toward susp. who was holding the gun. Grier got to the susp. and grabbed him before Johnson did. Susp. was still waving gun out in front of him. Johnson thought it was held in his left hand. Johnson took possession of the gun. Susp. was held by Grier, Johnson, and other unk persons. Susp. turned over to uniform officer at scene. Susp. taken out through main Susp. described as Male Latin, 25/26, short, thin, dark lobby. curly hair, med. length, blue denim pants, jacket unk color, blk socks. Johnson asked, "Why did you do it" Susp stated in English, "I'll explaint it." As Johnson passed Kennedy, he noted Kennedy, an aide, and possibly a woman down

20F 2 NA es. JOHNSON Snsp paceing Kennedy who was an ETB supporte my News men. Whe Johnson ENTERED. Thisaugh Book he Sm RUSCY GRIER HEADING TOWARD Susp who was holding the gun. Greich the g The sales & gansets bin berver Joh 70 ocilini DiD. Sup with still unvering gan FRONT JE RELEASE UNDERED. 14176 SON TO MILLES WAS

CHECKED AND	INTERVIEWS	TAPE#29317
PERSON INTERVIEWED KA	DAR, Gabor	DATE/TIME 7-30-68 2:30 PM
SEX M RACE C HAIR	Brn EYES Brn HT 5-8 WT 130	DOB 1-4-47
RESIDENCE ADDRESS 309	N. Ogden Dr.	PHONE WE 42168
	N. Oyuen DL.	
BUSINESS ADDRESS		PHONE

INFORMATION: (WHO, WHAT, WHEN, WHERE, WHY & HOW)

SEE: ATTACHED INTERVIEW



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THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION WAS GATHERED FROM AN INTERVIEW WITH GABOR KADAR CONDUCTED BY SGT. J.R. MAC ARTHUR, SGT. C.E.COLLINS, AND SGT. F.J. PATCHETT, ALL OF THE LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT AT 803 PARKER CENTER ON JULY 30, 1968 AT 2:30 P.M.

Gabor Kadar, Address: 309 North Ogden Drive, Los Angeles. Telephone No. Webster 42168. Male Caucasian. Birthdate: January 4, 1947. Height: five feet-eight inches. Weight: 130 pounds. Brown hair and brown eyes. Occupation: President of Diplomate Sales Company Incorporated of 309 North Ogden Drive, Los Angeles, California.

Witness states he arrived at the Ambassador Hotel at approximately 10:00 p.m. on June 4, 1968. Upon arriving, he had tried to gain entrance to the Embassy ballroom, but was refused. He then went to the Ambassador ballroom and remained there for approximately one half hour. He then went to the floor below the Ambassador ballroom into a kitchen area where he obtained a cook's uniform which he put on and then went back up the stairs to the Embassy room where he gained admittance. He removed the uniform.

During Senator Kennedy's speech, he stood in front of the podium on the west side. When the speech was concluded and Kennedy left the stage by the rear exit, witness jumped up on the stage and followed the Senator out the back. He observed the Senator enter the pantry area and was approximately three or four feet from the door when he heard what he thought was four or five firecrackers go off. He then ran forward and observed one man lying on the floor who appeared to be dead. He then observed two males struggling with the suspect. He believes one of the males was Roosevelt Grier. He then jumped up on the metal table where the struggle was going on. He yelled for someone to get the gun. He also states that he hit the suspect on the chest and on the knee.

He remained in the kitchen until after the police arrived and took the suspect away.

KAULITZ, DAVID TRENT (Registered Owner) 1112 18th St., Apt 2, Santa Monica (60 Mercedes Benz 4-dr)

6-6-68 11:40pm Cullum (Phone)

Sgt. Williams, DHQ, received call from unknown source stating they had seen a light blue Mercedes Benz auto on a parking lot at 22631 Ventura Blvd. with two long haired creeps in the car. License # JLE 166, with a Jordan license plate 6628 above the California plate. Above is registered to this plate.

INTERVIEWS	FILE # 1-251
PERSON INTERVIEWED: KAWALEC, STANLEY STEVEN	DATE/TIME 7-2-68 10am
SEX M RACE CAUC HAIR EYES HT WT	DOB 12-2-20
RESIDENCE ADDRESS S. Westlake #107	PHONE HU 36171
BUSINESS ADDRESS Ambassador Hotel	PHONE DU 37011 ext 356

INFORMATION: (WHO, WHAT, WHEN, WHERE, WHY & HOW)

### Reinterview:

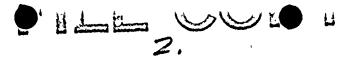
Kawalec was guard posted by Wm Gardner, chief of security, Ambassador Hotel, at rear door of stage. Just prior to conclusion of speech he was instructed by another security guard, Tom Perez (works back gate at Ambassador from 230pm to 1030pm), to clear the crowd in the kitchen area as the Senator would be coming through. Kawalec recalled there were a lot of people in the kitchen as he walked ahead of the senator. He attempted to have people stand back for the senator as he walked through the kitchen. He recalled the senator stopping to shake hands with people. He was not sure where he was when he first heard the shots. However, he did recall having to turn around, as the shots came from his rear - unknown if right or left side, and when he did he first observed the senator down. His next observation was the struggle with the suspect. He stated there was a fireman to his left (unknown name atthis time) and the two joined hands to hold back the crowd. His position at this time was at the end of the ice machine furtherest from the partition. He recalled hearing 4 or 5 shots, no more. He was in uniform at the time.

APPF

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14 76

7-68

FILE 🕴 作下上 Business Address & Phone: 3373/50 Informants Name; 2107 WEST KAMONA BINOLCOVING ENDALL. CHARLES Residence & Phone: Data & Time Received Investigator Receiving Info: 5-6-6-MCGANN INFORMATION: MEMBER 56, V. Gran Class, TO BE INTERVIEWED. ASSICNED TO: MC GANA ACTION TAKEN - RHAULTS: ON 6-17-68 I INTERVIEWED MR. KENDAN AT his home. HE STATED HE HAS BEEN AMERIACE DE THE SAN GABRIEL VALLEY GUAN CLERE FOR THE PAST 104PS. ON 6-4-68 APPOX, 12 Pm. HE ARBINED AT THE CLARS ASTU & ENTERED THEARANGE FROM THE PARKING AREA WALKING Along THE ETTST END OF THE STURAGE SANCH TO TARGET \$ 5. ADDENDUM #" AFTER ARMUCING AT TARJET & 5 he MOTED SIRAM UNDERED TATTE E. L.F. CLE Date/Time Completed:



FIREING ON TARGET # 12 0213. SIRAM WAS FIREING A SHORT BARRELED REV. Blue STEEL IN COLOR SMALL CAL. SIRKAN WEN FIREING DONALE OCTION RAPID FIRE. KENDALI ANSO NOTED A BIND FEM ( 110 FUR, DESCRIPTION) FIREING ON TARGET # 1022 ADDENDER AT 1. HE When ODS SWO OR TAREE young ADULTS FIREING-ON TARGET 210222, AFTER FIREING FOR ABOUT 20 min he HOTED THE BIND PEAR. WAS JONE. HE DID NOT SEE THIS FER AMAIN. SIRHAN WAS STILL FIREING LAPID FIRE & REMAINED ON THE RANGE FOR APPESE 11/2 hps. WHEN KENOAU STARTED TO LEAVE THE PARIGE HE NOTICED SIRHAN DISCUSSING his TARGETS with BuckNer (The RANGE MASTER, NOT KENDALL DID BEE SIRKAN LANG A CONVERSATION WITH ANG ONE UN THE RANGE. ON 6-5-68 12 PAC KERIDAH 3 AN SIRHAN ON T.V. & RETHEMBERED him FROM The RANGE. ON 6-6-68 KENDAH RETURKED TO THE RANGE & TOID MR HATJER (GUN CLUD MgR) OF his Discovers

Both KENDAN & HAGER CLECKED & THE En BIGK IN ROSTER & FOUND SIRBARS NAME & ADDESS. KENDALL IS VERY COOPERATIVE & SEEMS TO BE Relinder:



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HORTH DIRECTION OF FIRE CONTROL-1-212 45 617 818 10/11 12/13 11/15 16/17 18/18 20 21 21 23 24 TOWER STORAGE REPAIR SHACK RIFLE RANG SHACK PISTOL RANGE PARKING AREA SAN GABRIEL VALLEY GUN CLUB 4001 FISH CANYON RD. DUARTE, CALLE NOT DRAWIN TO SCALE 2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 141

### Rampart Detective Division

Interview -- June 6, 1968 Kennedy Shooting Dr#68-521-466 6-5-68 6:50 a.m.

After conducting several interviews at good Samaritan Hospital we attempted to interview Mrs. Kennedy. A representative of the family, Mr. Frederick Dutton, refused us permission to stating he wanted to talk to the Chief (referring to Chief Fisk). The Chief informed Mr. Dutton that he was interferring with the investigation, but Mr. Duttom remained adament.

Pierre Salinger then entered the discussion and he promised that Mrs. Kennedy would not talk to anyone regarding the case until interviewed by the assigned investigations.

> Chiquet/Henderson Homicide 6-5-68 7:45 a.m.

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Add. 2nd incident, Sgt. Jordon and Sgt. Barry

P.D. Oackage on Schaiber Schan

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United Patriots For Justice

(Established 1951)

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Lur Tribe, Persia DR. NOSRATOLAH KHAN BRUJERDI

Homodon, Porsia DR. AHMAD HUSSEIN DAYARI c/o Moss, Wels & Marcus 341 Madison Avenue New York City, New York

February 15, 1965

To The Special Committee of 24 on the Situation With Regard To the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples:

Your Excellencies:

I have the honor on behalf of the oppressed tribal peoples in Iran, who make a population of nearly five million and who consist of the Bakhtiaris, the Arabs, the Kurds, the Lurs, the Ghashghais, the Mamesanis, the Baseris and the Bovir Ahmedis, to present to you this petition, to extend an urgent invitation to the Special Committee to send a mission to the tribal areas to confirm the fact of the oppression under which these people live, and the manner in which they have been systemthese people live, and the manner in which they have been systematically deprived of their freedom, their resources, and of all of the basic human rights which the Charter of the United Nations, the Declaration of Human Rights, and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.have sought to-assure them.

On January 12, 1944, President Franklin D. Roosevelt, expressing his interest in relieving the tribal peoples in Iran, said in a memorandum to Secretary of State Cordell Hull:

"Iran is definitely a very, very backward nation. It consists really of a series of tribes, and 99 percent of the population is, in effect, in bondage to the other 1 per cent. The 99 per cent do not own their land and cannot keep their own production or convert it into money or property.

I was rather thrilled with the idea of using Iran as an example of what we could do by an un-

We could not take selfish American policy. on a more difficult nation than Iran. I should The real like, however, to have a try at it. difficulty is to get the right kind of American experts who would be loyal to their ideals, not fight among themselves, and be absolutely honest financially. If we could get this policy started, it would become permanent if it succeeded as we hope during the first five or And incidentally the whole exten years. periment need cost the taxpayers of the United States very little money."

Twenty years and \$ U. S. 2,000,000,000 later, the corrupt and greedy regime of the Shah had so systematically diverted from the people, and into private bank accounts and investments in Switzerland, the United States, the United Kingdom, and South America such a large portion of the billions of dollars of foreign aid and oil revenues that the condition of the tribal peoples was no different than had been described by President Roosevelt in 1944.

Indeed, so experienced a person in Middle Eastern affairs as Max Weston Thornburg (a senior official of the Bahrein Petroleum Company and the California-Texas Oil Company, Petroleum Adviser to the United States Department of State, adviser to:the Governments of Turkey and Iran, and Professor at the University of California and at the Harvard Center for International Studies) in his book "People and Policy in the Middle East", published in 1964, had this to say:

> "Persia is a good case to start with, because almost all the factors commonly regarded as favorable to accelerated growth seem to have been present during the thirty-five years that have passed since Reza Shah took over. Throughout this time, except for a short period following oil nationalization, there was ample money for substantial investment, public and private, including both foreign exchange and national currency. As for human resources, around 20,000,000 people were reasonably well distributed in respect to economic resources. A relatively small upper class was well educated in their own or European universities. This

group included lawyer's, economists, and engineers and other technologists. As for political organization, throughout the period there has been a constitution modeled on Western patterns, with an elected Parliament (Majles) and Council of Ministers. Except for the period 1941-1946 while the country was occupied by Allied powers, and except for Mossadegh's three years in power, the Shah has had all but complete dictatorial powers if he chose to exercise them - backed by the army and police.

Notwithstanding all this, a broad assessment of this thirty-five years of effort indicates that around 90% of the population is not better off. than at the beginning. What has obstructed advancement?"

It is indeed surprising that the Shah himself who came from one of the poorest families in Iran and whose father Reza Ghuli as a boy of 12 in 1889 had to work in the stables of the Russian Legation in Azarbaijan, has so utterly forgotten the poor populace of the country. One would think that he would remember the poor condition in which he used to live as a small boy when his father was a private at the Cossack Army and even for this reason alone would do something to better the condition of living of the deprived and starved group, a group that once he himself belonged to, in Iran.

On June 4, 1964, Roger Baldwin and Jan Papnek on behalf of The International League For the Rights of Man, in a letter to the Secretary-General said:

> "We have had occasion in the past to call to the attention of the proper agencies of the United Nations the grave violations of human rights in Iran. Documentary evidence makes it clear that under the guise of a constitutional monarchy with democratic professions, the present regime follows the most autocratic methods of suppressing opposition.

We have in our possession the names of many Iranian citizens, some of them well-known in

public life, prosecuted before military tribunals, for acts not associated with violence or subversion. It is a matter of record that martial law has been in effect for many years in order to silence the opposition; that political prisoners are tortured; that indeed a year ago, hundreds if not thousands of persons not engaged in armed rebellion were shot down by the military. These serious crimes against the Iranian people committed by agents of an autocratic government should not go unnoticed by the United Nations. We trust that whatever lies within the competence of any U. N. agency will be done to inquire into the situation - so grave as to shock all those familiar with it."

Vice-President Hubert Humphrey, in a letter published in Newsweek Magazine on May 22, 1961, said:

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"Do you know what the head of the Iranian army told one of our people? He said the army is in good shape, thanks to U. S. aid it was now capable of coping with the civilian population. That army isn't planning to fight Russians. It is planning to fight the Iranian people."

Yet, as was pointed out by George Liska in "The New Statecraft", published by the University of Chicago in 1960, and as appeared in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Hearings on the Mutual Security Act of 1958, millions of dollars are spent from military aid funds to Iran each year to support Savak, the secret police, so that it can supervise the Army and make sure that it is not subverted into assisting the civilian population, including the tribal peoples, rather than fighting them.

As Richard W. Cottam has said in "Nationalism in Iran" published by the University of Pittsburg Press, the regime of the Shah has inevitably taken on the complexion of the police state. Describing the manner in which the peoples of Iran have found themselves in a totalitarian state, Professor Cottam said:

"Increasingly the Majles and the cabinet were

compelled to hew to the Shah's line, and few men in the post-Zahedi governments had any independent power. The Shah excercised control through the Government's security organs - the army, the gendarmery, the police, and the steadily growing Iranian equivalent of the Gestapo which bears the ominious-sounding initials of SAVAK."

As Max Thornburg has said, the rapacious regime of the Shah has bled both the treasury and the current production of the country into their own or their henchmen's pockets; the tribes and the urban populations have become openly defiant of the Shah's government; the peasant population has been facing starvation and pestilence; and the press has become nothing more than paid and controlled organs for slander, available to the highest bidder in a country where the only ones who can back such a bid are the regime.

The Government of Iran itself (through its representative in the United Nations) has stated very clearly and idealistically its position with regard to human rights. Mr. Mohied Din Nabavi, <u>rapporteur</u> for the SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE SITUATION WITH REGARD TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES, committed his Government to the strongest possible stand in favour of political and economic freedom for all peoples. Cannot the United Nations implement the words of the Iranian representative so that the subjugated oppressed Iranian peoples are afforded the noble liberties which their own representative so eloquently defends within the United Nations?

For example, on April 29, 1964, at a meeting of the Sub-Committee, concerning the United States Virgin Islands,

> "MR. NAVABI (Iran) emphasized that the provisions of the Declaration on the granting of independence applied to all dependent Territories, irrespective of their size and population.

> Since the promulgation of the Organic Act in 1936, progress in the United States Virgin Islands had generally been rapid and satisfactory. The Iranian delegation welcomed the economic and social successes achieved and the fact that the

population was able to participate actively in politics and in the administration of their Territory. The United States was fulfilling its obligations under the Charter with regard to the Virgin Islands. The only doubt which his delegation had, on which it would welcome clarification, was whether the 1964 Constitutional Convention would in any way be limited by the provisions of the United States Constitution in its choice of the Territory's future status. It was important that the population should decide freely how it would exercise its right to self-determination."

In this above passage, quoted <u>verbatim</u> from the Sub-Committee report, the Iranian representative supports unequivocally the right of populations to decide freely how they wish to exercise their right to self-determination. Since this is the stated position of the Iranian Government, surely the United Nations can have no reservations about determing whether these rights exist in Iran, or whether the population is utterly subjugated by a police state headed by the Shah and supported by American arms and foreign aid funds. Mr. Navabi even suggests indirectly a method by which the United Nations could investigate the apalling conditions in Iran. In his tender solicitude for the population of the United States Virgin Islands, Mr. Navabi remarks that:

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"Although the Special Committee was fully entitled to send visiting missions to the Territories that it was considering, it would perhaps be better in the case of the smaller Territories to send one or more observers, who would report to the Special Committee."

Could not the United Nations send "visiting missions" to Iran to observe and report how this sovereign people , has been enslaved by its self-appointed Sovereign? And how the tribal millions have been deprived of self-government, of human irights and civil liberties, and of their own resources?

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Again, in July 20, 1964, the distinguished representative of Iran acted as <u>rapporteur</u> for the Sub-Committee (Report III). In this capacity, Mr. Navabi pronounced the following glowing conclusions:

2025 RELEASE<sup>\*</sup>UNDER E.O. 14176

.... the Sub-Committee was of the opinion that,

during the aforementioned Constitutional Convention, the people should be called upon to choose in complete freedom the form of their political future: full independence, free association or integration, without that freedom being subjected to any restriction whatsoever:

.....In any case, the people should be consulted to ascertain their wishes without any restriction whatsoever. No legal, political, constitutional or other obstacles should be permitted to interfere with their freedom of choice in the exercise of their right to selfdetermination. It was said that the Administering Power must respect the voice thus to be made by the population in accordance with the principles embodied in resolutions 1514 (XV) and 1541 (XV);"

These elementary truths of human rights, so unequivocally stated by Mr. Nabavi, are the very rights which the Iranian people are being denied completely. All that we ask for the Iranian people is that the United Nations compel the Iranian Government to honour its own words as spoken by its own delégate.

The true situation in Iran has been eloquently presented by the philosopher Bertrand Russel (in <u>The Minority of</u> <u>One</u>) November, 1964. All of the frightful facts marshaled by <u>Lord Russel are well-known</u>, even common-place, to every Iranian whether of high or low station. Can the United Nations in good conscience admit the following account to be true, and yet do nothing about it?

> "The Iranian army, consisting of two hundred thousand men, serves the Shah, Mohammed Reza. It is said that this army is intended to defend Iran from outside attack. The army is supported by U. S. forces stationed in the Persian Gulf ostensibly for the purpose of maneuvers. There is a large police force and also a secret police numbering over sixty thousand. The actual function of this vast collection of armed men is the protection of American and British oil refineries and pipelines.

The Central Intelligence Agency plays an important role behind the scenes, as it proudly

admits with regard to the deposition of Mohammed Mossadegh when he nationalized the oil industry in Iran.

The Shah is supported by the large landowners and the army. He receives oil royalties of \$400 million annually in addition to which the United States sends him an annual sum of \$80 million.

Despite the substantial income from oil and aid alone, the average life expectancy of Iranians is under thirty and the death rate is approximately fifty per cent of all children born. Eighty-five percent of the population is illiterate. Oppression takes the form of complete control of the press and the Assembly. Restless university students are murdered in their classrooms, political opponents have been subjected to torture, and any ordinary Iranian may be held and beaten without formal recourse.

This aspect of Iranian life is rarely discussed in the Western press. The Shah spends large sums on advertising and on public relations firms. He is portrayed as a progressive monarch who faces opposition because of his attempts at reform! Yet despite his great "efforts", an examination of the Iranian budget reveals that twelve billion rials are spent on the army and one billion on the Ministry of Health. Six-tenths of billion rials are allocated for universities. Of the two latter figures, much disappears into the pockets of officials before reaching its nominal destination.

I shall discuss shortly the much vaunted land reform program of the Shah. I shall mention now only that no land whatever has been given away and that sixty percent of all farmers possess no land at all. The Shah himself is said to own 3.7 million acres, three million of which are the property of his heir upon coming of age. Any remaining land may be sold to peasants but nothing is given. The Shah receives honorary

### February 15, 1965 =

degrees in the United States, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation has formally "visited" opponents of the Shah living in America.

The four hundred million dollars revenue from oil is entirely absorbed by the military elite. They swallow, as well, the taxes taken, the profits from the proceeds of land sold to the peasants, allocations for various fake projects of development, and bribes for protection and favor. Newsweek gave an interesting account of this process in its issue of 16 April 1962. Not surprisingly, eighty-five percent of the population exists on an average annual income of \$70.

The national treasury, moreover, is perpetually bankrupt owing to the rate of depletion into foreign banks where the Shah has numerous accounts. Sums which do not so disappear are used to buy the service of aristocratic landowners, military officers and military police, which are the largest force of their kind in the Middle East. In addition, 60,000 secret police are used to spy continually upon all educated people and tribal leaders. Even the families of these men are ignorant of their position in the secret police.

The behavior of this secret police is in the tradition of tyranny. The Research and Information Commission of the International Students Conference reported that in December 1953, the Royal Military Guard and police agents entered the University of Teheran and shot to death three unarmed students suspected of dissident views. Frequent invasions of the University by armed soldiers in uniform, police and secret agents occurred, and if three or more students were observed talking together, they were approached and warned to cease their discussion.

May 2, 1961 saw Government troops attack 4,000 teachers in Teheran because of a teachers' strike for higher pay. One teacher was killed and three wounded according to a first hand report of Dr. Burton W. Marvin, Chairman of

the American Exchange Division at the University of Teheran (Saturday Evening 'Post, December 30, 1961).

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Six months later, on January 21, 1962, paratroopers of the Shah broke into the 'University and attacked students with bayonets, injuring five hundred and disabling many permanently. The "crime" of the students, was a request that secondary school students, who had been expelled for spoken criticisms of the Government, should be readmitted, (Time Magazine, February 2, 1962). The Chancellor of the University of Teheran sent the following courageous message to the Prime Minister:

Pursuant to our conversation, at 11:00 a.m., soldiers and paratroopers have occupied Teheran University. There was no reason or excuse for the violation of the rights or regulations of the University.

Soldiers and paratroopers after entry attacked boys and girls indiscriminately ...many of the students were beaten to the point of death. I have never seen or heard of so much cruelty, sadism, atrocity and vandalism on the part of Government forces. Some of the girls were criminally attacked in the classrooms by the soldiers.

When we inspected the University buildings, we were faced with a situation as if an army of barbarians had invaded an enemy territory. Books were torn, shelves were broken, typewriters smashed, laboratory equipment stolen or destroyed, desks, chairs, doors, windows and walls were vandalized by the troops fighting unarmed students without interference from their officers.

Even the University hospital had not been immune from the soldiers. Many of the nurses and

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

patients were either beaten or wounded. The same pattern was followed in the faculty club and the foreign students' dormitory. At present, a great number of students are severely injured and are patients at the University hospital.

As the Chancellor of the University, also as the representative of the faculty and the student body, I take this opportunity to protest against this atrocious and criminal action. As long as the responsible individuals are not punished for their beastly action, all the deans of the colleges and I submit our resignations. (Dr. A. Farhad, Chancellor, Teheran University, as quoted in the report of the RIC of the International Student Conference.)

It will be enlightening to study the Shah's own private interests in this paragon country of liberty and enlightenment. The Minority of One in December 1962 documented how the Shah, while portraying himself as a reforming monarch giving land to the landless, actually owned (and still owns) a monopoly of all opium plantations. Whereas in 1953, heroin was unknown in Iran, today twenty percent of Iranians under thirty are The Shah introduced heroin in addaddicted. ition to opium because it is a more efficient crop. Millions of dollars are earned annually by the Shah and in 1960 his siter, Princess Ashraf, was arrested by the Swiss police for having suitcases full of heroin.

The United States Customs Department and the Federal Bureau of Investigation apparently know beyond doubt that Iran is the primary source of narcotics smuggled into the United States, but the Shah's value to Western oil interests and the other like members of the "Free World" grant him immunity.

The Shah spends over six million dollars annually on advertising his "benevolence" through the firm of Kaston, Hilton, Chesley, Clifford and Atherton. Books are commissioned as apologia, such as A. Banani's "Modernization of Iran" which was found by Michael Parrish (TMO, December, 1962) to have been ghostwritten by an American press agent (Donald Whilhelm).

The pattern of brutal repression continues today. The military tribunal investigating the appeal of the many prisoners of the national movement, the Iranian National Front, has confirmed the original sentences of long-term solitary confinement. These men were first sentenced in February 1964. Nine men were given a total of 51 years in the Shah's prisons because of verbal opposition to the oppressive measures of the The men in question are Professor Government. Mehdi Bazargan, former dean of the Faculty of Technology (ten years solitary confinement); Professor Ayatullah Talaghani, Department of Theology (ten years solitary confinement), Dr. Yadullah Sahabi, Professor of Geology (six years solitary confinement); Dr. Ahmad-ali Babai (six years solitary confinement); Engineer Izzatu Sahabi (four years solitary confinement); Mehdi Jafari (four years solitary confinement) and Parviz Adalatmanesh, (one year solitary confinement).

The trial was held in secret and the request of the accused to have the proceedings published at their own expense was turned down.

I shall now examine in some detail the nature of land reform in Iran, for it is upon this program that the Shah has hinged his campaign of respectability.

Of the fifteen million peasants of Iran, 600,000 have been sold parcels of land. Out of a total of 50,000 villages, 3,700 have been bought from the landlords. This took place over a period of sixteen months and resulted in installme obligations upon Iran's poor peasants which they can ill afford.

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The Iranian Minister of Agriculture reported that the value of the land bought is 399, 171, 197 rials of which 338,937,942 rials have been paid as the first installment. This land, which sells for the benefit of landlords, is sold to the "middle peasants" who own one or several units of production (seed, water, cattle or agricultural tools). This is the explanation of the payment of 17,956,778 rials for the first installment. The poorest peasants, who are the greatest majority, in no way partake. The Shah once described them in a speech as "living in caves and mud houses in which even animals could not survive". These people have not paid 120,000,000 rials into "co-operatives" as claimed.

It should be remembered that these figures are Governmental and must be taken as the most opimistic on the land sold to middle peasants. They point clearly to the fact that the main beneficiaries are the landlords themselves. The  $\cdot$ Shah remains the largest holder of land in the country. Over 2, 100 villages were accumulated during the 1930's by his father through confiscation and terror. When the Shah's father left in 1941 for exile, his accumulated holdings were given to the state to be freely distirubted to the landless peasants. But, the final decision on this was "postponed" until 1951. The Shah then took possession of the title to this land personally. He proclaimed his intention to distribute the land and obtained 18,000,000 rials from the United States Operations Mission for "provision of credit" to new peasant owners. The Shah entered this amount into his private bank established for the purpose, as well as a further 9,000,000 rilas for "personnel and expenditure". Sixty percent of the funds in this bank have been "donated" by public agencies to "help out" the peasants.

The U.S.O.M. report of 1960 shows that "Bank Iran's commercial banking activities have over-

### February 15, 1965 -

shadowed its agricultural credit and development services to new landowners". The Shah -receives payments for land holdings in hard cash from the bank and ivests it in oil tankers, stocks in Eruope-and America, night clubs, hotels and restaurants throughout the world. The peasants pay the price of the land in difficult installments to the bank. Despite this, only 478 villages of the Shah, with the poorest land, have been sold. The U.S.O.M. further reports, "At the termination of distribution, approximately 660 villages will have been distributed to 50,000 families. The remaining villages are to become an edowment of the Crown Prince." Apart from this, 33 percent of the distributed land has gone to people of military and political importance not themselves engaged in agriculture.

The Crown Land distribution program makes clear that the Shah is a shrewd business speculator who has transferred insecure and unprofitable land into secure and profitable assets in and outside Iran. He is a skillful promoter of his own interests who fraudulently portrays himself as a benevelent monarch.

In visible practice, however, the current land program allows the large landowners to perpetuate their exploitation. Peasant protest in the Zanjan area led to the sacking of three villages, the arrest en masse of the total male population and their exile to remote prisons.

On April 16, 1964, the New York Times gave an account (report of Jay Walz) which is instructive. Sixteen percent of the villages have been distributed in the manner described above. The remainder will be "very difficult to distribute". Lesser landowners possessing one village or less number 100,000 and they command the labor of almost fifteen million. Of 3,500 "cooperatives about 2,800 are in working condition according to the director Amir Parviz. The main function they possess is the collection of peasant membership fees of 2,000 rials.

'Last year the Shah ordered the construction of 2,000 houses as part of a program of "housing reform".

Seven hundred are near completion - for officers of the Imperial Guard. Four hundred more are planned for high Army officers in Teheran. These houses will have two to sixteen rooms (Ettelat, semi-Governmental newspaper). Others are to be built for ranking Army officers in different parts of the country and for distribution by the Ministries of Labor and Interior to those who carried out the election order of the Shah of summer 1963. It is estimated that ninety percent of the Iranian peasantry live in dark cave like shelters while such houses are provided as part of a program of reform for the military elite. The cost of meat, vegetables, fruit and eggs is higher than in the United States. The secret police and high ranking Army officers receive salaries of \$1,500 to \$2,000 The average income of an Iranian monthly. is \$80 a year.

When the national uprising occurs, will the United States protect Iranian "freedom" as in Vietnam by seeking at immense human cost to suppress the rebellion? The answer to this question depends on our ability to bring to the people of America and the West the truth about the Free World and the Cold War."

I earnestly request Your Excellencies that I may be granted an opportunity to appear before your Special Committee of 24, in order to present voluminous and documented evidence and substantiation of the absolute truth of Lord Russell's detailed and accurate account. The evidence and documents which I propose to present to your Special Committee of 24 is identical to that which has already been given by the United Patriots for Justice to the United States Department of Justice and to the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Government Operations in May of 1963, at which time

the following statement was released by Senator McClellan, Chairman of the above mentioned Committee:

"May 16, 1963. Senator John L. McClellan (D., Ark.), Chairman of the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigation, announced today the beginning of a preliminary inquiry into certain aspects of the Foreign Aid Program. . At the present time the inquirty is expected to deal primarily with the administration and the effectiveness of United States aid to Iran.

'Yesterday the Subcommittee heard in executive session the testimony of The Khaibar Khan, leader of the Bakhtiari Tribe of Iran, who is temporarily living in the United States and who spoke for a group he described as "K. K. United Patriots for Justice." During the course of his secret testimony, The Khan described Foreign Aid operations in Iran and surrendered to the Subcommittee voluminous documents in his possession in full substantiation of the testimony he gave the Sub-Committee. These documents, if corroborated, point to gross corruption and misuse of funds in excess of \$100,000,000.00 in connection with the administration of United States aid to Iran. current inquiry will follow avenues of investigation suggested by the documents and by the testimony of The Khaibar Khan. Future action by this Subcommittee will be determined by the facts developed during the preliminary inquiry."

These documents prove beyond a doubt that

\$322, 651, 758. 10 in United States Foreign Aid and national revenues intended for development programs were shamefully diverted into the pockets of the Shah, his family, his Iranian satraps, and corrupt America and British officials and private citizens. Intensive investigation by the Justice Department and the McClellan Committee has served only to corroborate this evidence, and not one of these allegations has been challenged or disproved.

To give you a clear picture of these shameful diversions here are a few items which were checked by the McClellan

Committee with the records of the United States Treasury Department and proved to be accurate:

Check No. 81108 - Voucher No. 716 - Payee: Central Bank of Iran -Date of Check 6/13/61 - Amount of Check \$24, 300, 000.

Check No. 105972 - Voucher No. 1013 - Payee: Central Bank of Iran -Date of Check 9/11/62 - Amount of Check \$3, 100, 600.76.

Check No. 117695 - Voucher No. 4458 - Payee: Central Bank of Iran -Date of Check 4/16/63 - Amount of Check \$2,000,000.

These three checks issued by the United States Treasury Department and given to Iran for development programs have been endorsed by Mahmoud Foroughi, the present ambassador of the Shah in this country and deposited to prive accounts.

When the Shah returned to Iran after his hasty flight to Italy in 1953 made numerous promises to the tribal leaders during his meetings with them, enclosed photograph, for full scale development programs in their areas and pledged to obey the constitution. Not only none of those promises were kept or carried out but he became more greedy and a brutal dictator.

In the name of justice for the tribal peoples of Iran, and for the whole Iranian population, I plead with all the force at my command that you allow me to present to you the case for the forgotten peoples of Iran.

Respectfully yours,

huben filier Khaibar Khan,

Honorary Chairman

cc: The Members of Committee:

Australia, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Chile, Denmark, Ethiopia, India, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Poland, Sierra Leone, Syria, Tunisia, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

His Excellency U Thant, Secretary General of the United Nations His Excellency Alex Quaison-Sackey, President of the General Assembly of the United Nations



(Established 1951)

THE RULING COUNCIL

Honorary Chairman THE KHAIBAR KHAN

Vice Chairman SHEIKH ABDOL HAMID TAHERI

Honorary President SHEIKH SALEH KHAZAL

Vice President MOHAMMAD KHAN KURDESTAN

Arab Tribe, Persia SHEIKH SALEH KHAZAL

Arab Tribe, Bahrein SHEIKH ABDOL HAMID TAHERI

Arab Tribe, Kuwait SHEIKH ABDOL AZIM

Arab Tribe, Qatar SHEIKH MOHAMMAD KARIM

Bakhtiari Tribe, Persia THE KHAIBAR KHAN TAIMOUR KHAN OSIVAND

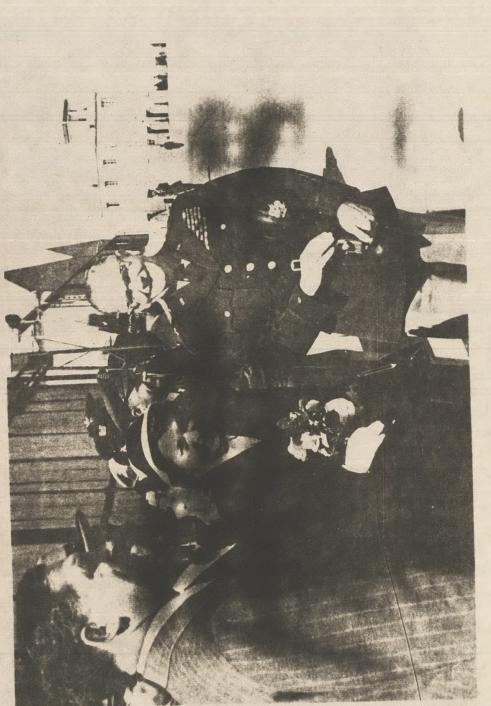
Baseri Tribe, Persia ROSTAM ALI KHAN BASERI

Ghashghai Tribe, Persia SATAR KHAN GHASHGHA

Kurd Tribe, Persia MOHAMMAD KHAN KURDESTAN

Lur Tribe, Persia DR. NOSRATOLAH KHAN BRUJER

Hamedan, Persia DR. AHMAD HUSSEIN DAVARI





Unite Khaibar Back in Linelight

# Iran Shah's Accuser Faces Action by U.S.

By Ward Just Washington Post Staff The case of the Khaihar doings in the U.S. aid n, the jet-set swashbuckler gram in Iran.

o entranced a Senate com Last was ttee and accused the chai an of the board of the Call enheiter Bank of them and in surfacing again. The Shah of Iran is putting Fund, in an attemp proceed with the prosecu-Khalbar.

tary George W. Ball confe with an Iranian econor here for the annual of the International Mone

"I explained the of Khaibar, his bitter ny who initials his shirts judicial process to said yesterday. " t dressed man on

THE RULING COUNCIL

Honorary Chairman THE KHAIBAR KHAN

Vice Chairman SHEIKH ABDOL HAMID TAHERI

Honorary President SHEIKH SALEH KHAZAL

Vice President

USALAN VILAN MINDECTANI

KHAIBAR-From Page Al

# Shah of Iran Presses for U.S. Prosecution



Khaibar Khan, at right, submitted this picture of himself ad the Shah of Iran, at left. Iranian Embassy officials dispute the authenticity of the photograph. The two other men in the picture are uniden

partment does have a special Americans and Iranians. One and Ball country."

learned that the witness is a Bank. somewhat reluctant one. It ence formed part of Ball's conto the Iranian.

Ball denied that great presconceded that State "obviously" was interested.

"K.K.," as he is known to intimates of the New York cath authenticity of his documents. society set, came to Washing ton more than two years ago bearing documents that purported to tell of intrigue and graft in the U.S. aid program McClellan's charges. in Iran.

### Khaibar's Charges

U.S. aid program and iphoned through a Swiss bank account, Sues Prince and Princes of the Pahlavi Fo tion 0 Iran to

interest because this involves of the alleged bag men identi- jury the royal family of a friendly fied by Khaibar was David suit Rockefeller, chairman of the brought From other sources, it was board of the Chase Manhattan two royal

Con

i e i l

The charges were met here Reza was also learned that while an with some skepticism, but Fatem explanation of U.S. jurisprud- Khaibar, accompanied by his Shah's a comely secretary, Mirians versation, it was by no means Kushan, found his way to the scene, its a the whole of it. Other U.S. of Senate Permanent Investigat be the ficials were called in to speak ing subcommittee. After hold- that the ing hearings for more than a agred in sure was being brought to bear ("sheer nonsense," he said) but Ciellan (D-Ark.) took the floor a vern of the Senate last April to inter the year, Chairman John L. Mc- \$2 million of the Senate last April to letic publicly cast doubt on the re-Khaib liability of Khaibar and the A report will be issued shortly by the McClellan ventue Committee, sources said yes sport terday, and will substantiate Meanwhile, in the courts of it bo

New York, there have been and other moves afoot. Not the The charges were stupen-dous: Khaibar alleged that \$102 grand jury, which is inquiring million was diverted from the into the Khaibar's activities.

What concer

THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

SENATE PERMANENT SUBCOMMITTED ON INVESTIGATIONS

FOR	TATEDIATE		RELEASE
May	16,	1963	•

inquiry.

EXHIBIT

#### FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE May 16, 1963

Senator John L. McClellan (D., Ark.), Chairman of the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, announced today the beginning of a preliminary inquiry into certain aspects of the Foreign Aid Program. At the present time the inquiry is expected to deal primarily with the administration and the effectiveness of United States aid to Iran.

Yesterday the Subcommittee heard in executive session the testimony of The Khaibar Khan, leader of the Bakhtiari Tribe of Iran, who is temporarily living in the United States and who spoke for a group he described as "K. K. United Patriots for Justice." During the course of his secret testimony, The Khan escribed Foreign Aid operations in Iran and surrendered to the Subcommissee voluminous documents in his possession in full substantiation of the testimony he gave the Subcommittee. These documents, if corroborated, point to a coss corruption and misuse of funds in excess of \$100,000,000.00 in conduction with the administration of United States aid to Iran. The current inquiry will follow avenues of investigation suggested by the documents and by the instimony of The Khaibar Khan. Future action by this Subcommittee will be determined by the facts developed during the preliminary

> Published by or on behalf of the E. E United Patricts For Anstree, Shahpour Avenue, Ehoramshahr, Iran, of which the Kindber Khan, 341 Madison Avenue, New York 17. New York, is the United Stat. 3 agent. The Khaibar Khan is registered with the Department of Justice. Washington, D. C. under the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1633 as amended as the Agent of the aforesaid principal. Copies of the Registration Statement referred to are available for public inspection in approval of the contexts of Justice. Registration does not indicate Geverament.

United States Senate WASHINGTON, D.C.

21 June 1965

Mr. Richard H. Wels " Moss, Wels, & Marcus 341 Madison Avenue New York, New York 10017

Dear Mr. Wels:

ROBERT F. KENNEDY

Thank you for sending me the letter which you sent to Senator McClellan about the Khaibar Khan matter.

I am sure Senator McClellan has responded appropriately, but if you think that there is anything in particular that you think I should be doing about this matter, I would appreciate hearing from you further.

Best wishes.

Sincerely house

Robert F. Kennedy

WORLD ATHLETIC SPORTS CORPORATION Warmbrand Building 507 Fifth Avenue New York 17, New York

# OXford 7-5690

1-216

March 3, 1963

To: Board of Directors Shahanshahi Sports Organization of Iran Teheran, Iran

FINAL PROPOSAL

Attention: General Mohamad Ami Khatemi

#### Gentlemen:

ecutive Office

Reference to letters, ref. no. H. E. Abol Hassan Ebtehadj, H. E. Ahmad Chafigh, H. E. Harry A. Brenn 1-3-58, and H. E. Abol Hassan Ebtehadj 15-3-58, Maj. Gen. Mohamad Daftary 10-5-59 #417-59-H-IBC, H. E. Dr. Poyani 25-4-62, H. E. Ghods-Nakhai 27-6-62 & 16-11-62 and your letter of February 12, 1963 on behalf of His Imperial Majesty, Mohamad Reza Shah Pahlavi, the Shahanshah and conferences held in London, San Fransisco and Los Angeles with delegation of your organization we are pleased to render our Final Proposal as requested by you for the construction of the Sports' Development program in Teheran and twelve other major cities of Iran and smaller program for the Bakhtiari areas. Our extended studies indicate that facilities for a comprehensive sports program can be installed in Teheran for an estimated amount of \$17,650,241.32. We outline below the details of the program. The main features will be so planned that they can be expanded in the future We estimate that the and still maintain architectuaral balance and harmony. entire program be completed within 6 to 7 years after signing of the contract. The estimated cost of the program for other twelve cities in Iran will be approximately \$22, 828, 000.00 and an estimated cost of \$12,500, 315.10 for Total estimated costs sports and other facilites for the Bakhtiari areas. of the entire program will amount to \$52,978,679.63.

We herein submit our itemized list of facilities for the proposed Public Olympic Sports Center in Teheran, Iran and for sports centers in twelve other principal cities in Iran together with the proposed program for the Bakhtiari areas:

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O., 14176

1. One grass 18 hole golf course similar to Black Course, Beth Page, Long Island, New York and a clubhouse with complete facilities.

2. One grass 18 hole golf course following the pattern same

(Cont.)

WORLD ATHLETIC SPORTS CORPORTION Warmbrand Building 507 Fifth Avenue New York 17, New York

*xecutive Office* 

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OXford 7-5690

To: Shahanshahi Sports Organization of Iran

March 3**,** 1963

FINAL PROPOSAL

as Fresh Meadow Course in Queens, Long Island, New York and a clubhouse with full facilities.

- 3. Three professional golf instruction class facilities like P.G.A. facilities.
- 4. Nine driving ranges similar to Sanford, Florida.

5. Nine miniature golf courses each 18 holes similar to American courses.

6. Six swimming pools of the latest model with all fixtures with a capacity of 500 swimmers. One Olympic type swimming pool similar to that in Rome accommodating 26,000 people.

7. Twelve tennis courts (four grass) like Forest Hills, Queens, Long Island, New York and the rest should be hard courts like Wimbledon, England.

8. One tennis club with all fixtures.

9. Four tennis training courts like Kesiana Park, Flushing.

10. Two special tennis professional class facilities.

11. Three squash clubhouses with all facilities.

- 12. Three football fields similar to those in England.
- 13. Three rugby fields, English type.
- 14. Three baseball fields, American type, one with seating capacity for 10,000 people.
- 15. A race course like Roosevelt Race Course, Long Island, New York.

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Executive Office

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March 3, 1963

Shahanshahi Sports Organization of Iran To:

FINAL PROPOSAL

- 44 two to three bedroom houses with complete 33. facilities for employees.
- 24 three to four bedroom houses with complete 34. facilities for staff.
- Parking area for 1500 vehicles. 35.
- A pony ring for children with complete facilities. 36.
- 46 two bedroom houses for workers with complete 37. facilities.
- Eight snack-bars to be installed in various parts of 38. the grounds.

Several samll artificial lakes. 39.

Service facilities, i.e., plumbing and water piping 40. and electricity.

The entire grounds should be surrounded by trees and low walls for safety of children. 41.

A modern guest house for foreign visitors, capacity 42. 20 persons.

Centeral air conditioning plant and telephone exchange 43. for all buildings.

- A guest house for visiting athletes, capacity 100 people. 44.
- Four sporting goods shops for golf, tennis and all other sportswear and equipment. 45.

One medical dispensary with 24 beds. 4....

46.

(Cont.)

WORLING THLETIC SPORTS CORPORATION Warmbrand Building 507 Fifth Avenue New York 17, New York

## Executive Office

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OXford 7-56.90

### To: Shahanshahi Sports Organization of Iran

March **3,** 1963

FINAL PROPOSAL

- 47. One cooperative store and shopping center for staff and employees.
- 48. One small school facility for children of staff and employees.
- 49. One executive office building with twelve offices.
- 50. One repair facility and garage for sports center vehicals and maintenance equipment.
- 51. One storage warehouse for athletic equipment and repairing materials and tools.
- 52. Television monitors to be located in suitably positioned stadium areas so as to allow complete vision to all major events.
- 53. Complete up to date gymnasium accommodating all aspects of gymnastic sports.
- 54. Bachelor quarters to accommodate 3 twenty four security officers and such facilities as may be required.
- 55. One fire department complete with alarm system and such vehicals as necessary.
- 56. One forum area wherein will be placed on permanant display bronze heads and plaques honoring those instrumental in developing this project and an area for national sports heros.

It should be added that it is planned that the above will be contained in the land donated by His Imperial Majesty, Mohamad Reza Shah Pahlavi, the Shahanshah of Iran and it is located at the Vanak Area, Pahlavi Road, Teheran, Iran.

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WORE ATHLETIC SPORTS CORPORTION Warmbrand Building 507 Fifth Avenue New York 17, New York

Executive Office

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OXford 7-5690

To: Shahanshahi Sports Organization of Iran

March 3, 1963

FINAL PROPOSAL

The following is the itemized list of facilities for the proposed program in the Bakhtiari areas:and the centeral location will be Izeh:

- 1. Elementary school for 500 students with library, gymnasium and all complete up to date facilities.
- 2. 12 schools for one hundred students with library, gymnasium and all complete up to date facilities in different villages of Bakhtiari.
- 3. Hospital with 300 beds with complete modern facilities in Izeh.
  - 4. 25 medical dispensaries located in different villages. of Bakhtiari.
  - 5. 12 three to four bedroom houses for doctors and staff.
  - 6. One nursing living quarters accommodating 50 nurses with complete facilities.
  - 7. 48 two and three bedroom houses for employees with complete facilities.
  - 8. 58 two bedroom houses for workers with complete facilities.
  - 9. 72 one bed room houses for workers with complete facilities.
  - 10. One shopping center with complete facilities and cooperative stores.
  - 11. One repair facilities and garage and maintenance equipment.

(Cont.)

WORL ATHLETIC SPORTS CORPOR Warmbrand Building 507 Fifth Avenue New York 17, New York

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OXford 7-5590

To: Shahanshahi Sports Organization of Iran

March 3, 1963 -

FINAL PROPOSAL

- 12. 25 two bed room houses to be located at dispensaries in different villages.
- 13. 24 two bed room houses to be located near schools in different villages.
- 14. 12 two bed room houses to be located near the school at Izeh.
- 15. 4 orphanage each with a capacity of accommodating 50 orphans with complete up to date educational and technical training facilities.
- 16. 1 living quarters for the elderly and disabled men with complete facilities accommodating 100 people.
- 17. I living quarters for the elderly and disabled women with complete facilities accommodating 100 people.
- 18. Necessary: utilities, roadways, electivicity, water supplies, sanitary and other facilities in Leh.
- 19. 6 heliports, with 3 helicopters.
- 20. Fifty public baths.
- 21. 12 two bedroom houses for security officers and such facilities as may be required.
- 22. One 9 hole golf course in Izeh.
- 23. 3 swimming pools in Izeh.
- 24. Three tennis courts.

(Cont.)

Executive Office

### WOR ATHLETIC SPORTS CORPORTION Warmbrand Building 507 Fifth Avenue New York 17, New York

Executive Office

- 8 -

OXford 7-5690

To: Shahanshahi Sports Organization of Iran

March 3, 1963

FINAL PROPOSAL

- 25. One baseball field in Izeh.
- 26. One football field in Izeh.
- 27. Three basketball field in Izeh.
- 28. One stadium capacity for 2,000 people in Izeh.
- 29. One complete clubhouse accommodating 200 people in Izeh.
- 30. Three houses with three and four bedrooms with complete facilities for staff in Izeh.
- 31. One playground and park with all facilities for children in Izeh.
- 32. One swimming pool for children in Izeh.
- 33. One driving range in Izeh.
- 34. One tennis court for beginners, Izeh.
- 35. 12 two bed room houses with complete facilities for employees, Izeh
- 36. One sporting goods shop, Izeh.
- 37. One small warehouse in Izeh.
- 38. One guest house for 12 people, in Izeh.
- 39. One small office building with two offices.
- 40. One small training school.
- 41. One playing field for 10,000 people.

(Cont.)

### WOR D ATHLETIC SPORTS CORPORATION Warmbrand Building 507 Fifth Avenue New York 17, New York

*xecutive* Office

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OXford 7: 7

To: Shahanshahi Sports Organization of Iran

March 3, 1963

FINAL PROPOSAL

- 42. Outdoor cinema for 500 people with projection booth and equipment.
- 43. One fire department complete with alarm system and such vehicles as necessary.
- 44. One Driving school.
- 45. One motel with complete facilities accommodating 50 people with a tennis court and driving range and swimming pool.
- 46. One motel with complete facilities accommodating 100 people with a tennis court and driving range and swimming pool.

It should be added that it is planned that the above will be contained in lands donated by The Khaibar Khan in Izeh and different other villages in the Bakhtiari areas.

Jacob J. Warmbrand, President & Treasurer

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Carol Y. Conard, Secretary of Corporation

Sworn to before me this 3 <sup>r</sup> day of March, 1963

1 Olan

Notary Public, State of New York Appointed for Queens County No. 03-2773435 Commission Expires March 30, 1963

(Cont.)

Sworn to before me this 32 day of March, 1963.

### WORL ATHLETIC SPORTS CORPORTION Warmbrand Building 507 Fifth Avenue New York 17, New York

Executive Office

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To: Shahanshahi Sports Organization of Iran

OXford 7-5690

March 3, 1963

FINAL PROPOSAL

The folliwing is the itemized list of the sports facilities for the proposed sports centers in Masjid-I-Solyman (Oil Area):

1.	One 9 hole golf course.		
2.	Six swimming pools.		
3.	Three tennis courts.		
4.	One baseball field.		
5.	One football field.		
6.	Three basketball fields.		
7.	One stadium capacity for 2,000 people.		
8.	One complete clubhouse accommodating 200 people.		
9.	Three houses with three and four bedrooms with complete facilities for staff.		
10.	One playground and park with all facilities for children.		
11.	One swimming pool for children.		
12.	One driving range.		
13.	One tennis court for beginners.		
14.	Twelve two bed room houses with complete faciltics for employees.		
15.	One sporting goods shop.		
16.	One small warehouse.		

(Cont.)

17.

One guest house for 12 people.

WOR ATHLETIC SPORTS CORFOR Warmbrand Building 507 Fifth Avenue New York 17, New York

Executive Office

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OXford 7-5690

To: Shahanshahi Sports Organization of Iran

March 3, 196

FINAL PROPOSAL

18. One small office building with two offices.

19. One small training school.

20. One playing field for 10,000 people.

- 21. Outdoor cinema for 500 people with projection booth and equipment.
- 22. Service facilities, i.e., plumbing, water piping, electricity and telephone.
- 23. One repair facilities and garage and maintenance equipment.

It should be added that it is planned that the above will be contained in lands donated by The Khaibar Khan in Masjid-I-Solyman.

Jacob J, Warmbrand,

President & Treasurer

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Conard,

Secretary of Corporation

Sworn to before me this 3rd day of March, 1963

Notary Public, State of New York Appointed for Queens County No. 03-2773435 Commission Expires March 30, 1963

(Cont.)

Sworn to before me this 3<sup>-</sup>day of March, 1963

WORLD ATHLETIC SPORTS CORPORTION Warmbrand Building 507 Fifth Avenue New York 17, New York

Executive Office

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OXford 7-5690

To: Shahanshahi Sports Organization of Iran

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FINAL PROPOSAL

March 3, 1963

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The following is the itemized list of the sports facilities for the proposed sports center in Ahwaz.

- 1. One 9 hole golf course.
- 2. Six swimming pools.
- 3. Three tennis courts.
- 4. One baseball field.
- 5. One football field.
- 6. Three basketball fields.
- 7. One stadium capacity for 2,000 people.
- 8. One complete clubhouse accommodating 200 people.
- 9. Three houses with three and four bedrooms with complete facilities for staff.
- 10. One playground and park with all facilities for children.

11. One swimming pool for children.

- 12. One driving range.
- 13. One tennis court for beginners.
- 14. Twelve two bed room houses with complete facilities.for employees.
- 15. One sporting goods shop.
- 16. One small warehouse.
- 17. One guest house for 12 people.

(Cont.)