

WORLD ATHLETIC SPORTS CORPORATION

Warmbrand Building
507 Fifth Avenue
New York 17, New York

Executive Office

- 19 -

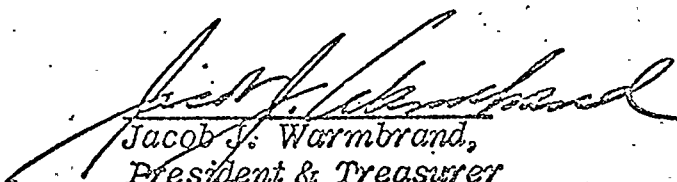
OXford 7-5690


To: Shahanshahi Sports Organization of Iran

March 3, 1963

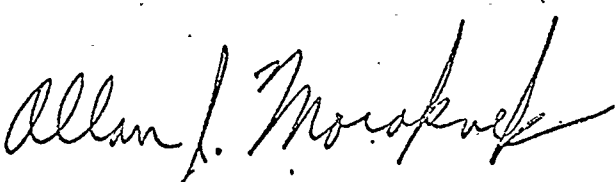
FINAL PROPOSAL

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 and garage and maintenance equipment.


Jacob J. Warmbrand,
President & Treasurer


Carol J. 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.)

WORLD ATHLETIC SPORTS CORPORATION

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 the sports facilities for the proposed sports center in Kerman:

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.

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WORLD ATHLETIC SPORTS CORPORATION

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- 21 -

OXford 7-5690

To: Shahanshahi Sports Organization of Iran

March 3, 1963

FINAL PROPOSAL

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[Handwritten initials]

[Handwritten signature of Jacob J. Warmbrand]
Jacob J. Warmbrand,
President & Treasurer

[Handwritten signature of Carol J. Conard]
Carol J. Conard,
Secretary of Corporation

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

[Handwritten signature of Allan J. Thompson]

Notary Public, State of New York
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No. 03-2773435
Commission Expires March 30, 1966

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

Executive Office.

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OXford 7-569

To: Shahanshahi Sports Organization of Iran

March 3, 1963

FINAL PROPOSAL

The following is the itemized list of the sports facilities for the proposed sports center in Shiraz:

1. One 9 hole golf course.
2. Six swimming pools.
3. Three tennis courts.
4. One baseball field.
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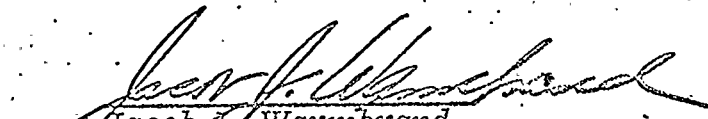
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Jacob S. Warmbrand,
President & Treasurer


Carol J. Conard,
Secretary of Corporation

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No. 03-2773435

Commission. Expires March 30, 1963

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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 the sports facilities for the proposed sports center in Esphahan:

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2. Six swimming pools.
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- 25 -

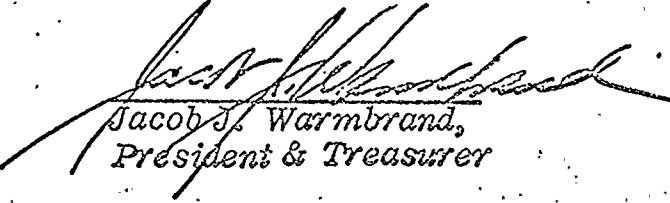
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To: Shahanshahi Sports Organization of Iran

March 3, 1963

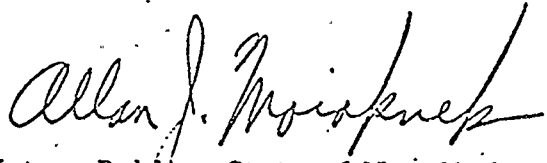
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Allan J. Moir
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Warmbrand Building
507 Fifth Avenue
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Oxford 7-5690

utive Office

To: Shahanshahi Sports Organization of Iran

March 3, 1963

FINAL PROPOSAL

The following is the itemized list of the sports facilities for the proposed sports center in Ramsar:

1. One 9 hole golf course.
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OXford 7-690

To: Shahanshahi Sports Organization of Iran

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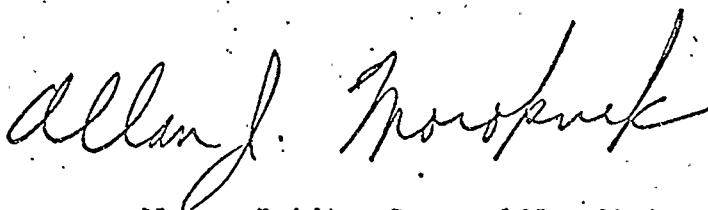
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Carol J. Conard,
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OXford 7-5690

To: Shahanshahi Sports Organization of Iran

March 3, 1963

FINAL PROPOSAL

The following is the itemized list of the sports facilities for the proposed sports center in Rasht:

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WORLD ATHLETIC SPORTS CORPORATION

Warmbrand Building
507 Fifth Avenue
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OXford 7- 70


To: Shahanshahi Sports Organization of Iran

March 3, 1963

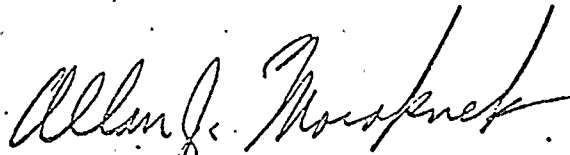
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Jacob J. Warmbrand,
President & Treasurer


Carol J. Conard,
Secretary of Corporation

Sworn to before me
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(Cont.)

WORLD ATHLETIC SPORTS CORPORATION

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cutive Office

- 30 -

OXford 7-5690

To: Shahanshahi Sports Organization of Iran

March 3, 1963

FINAL PROPOSAL

The following is the itemized list of the sports facilities for the proposed sports center in Mashad:

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(Cont.)

WORLD ATHLETIC SPORTS CORPORATION

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OXford 7-569


To: Shahanshahi Sports Organization of Iran

March 3, 1963

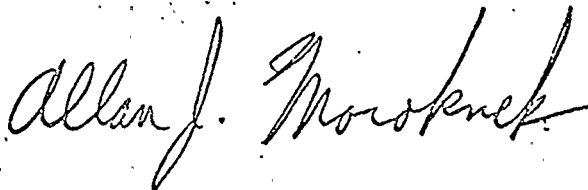
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Jacob J. Warmbrand,
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Carol J. Conard,
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WORLD ATHLETIC SPORTS CORPORATION

Warmbrand Building
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OXford 7-5690

Executive Office

To: Shahanshahi Sports Organization of Iran

March 3, 1963

FINAL PROPOSAL

The following is the itemized list of sports facilities for the proposed sports center in Tabriz:

1. One 9 hole golf course.
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c/c

[Signature]

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

Executive Office

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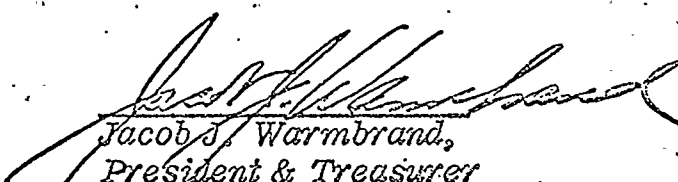
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To: Shahanshahi Sports Organization of Iran

March 3, 1963

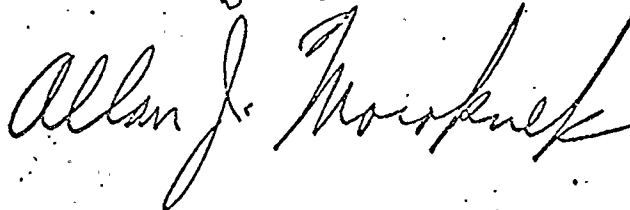
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WORLD ATHLETIC SPORTS CORPORATION

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OXford 7-5690

To: Shahanshahi Sports Corporation

March 3, 1963

FINAL PROPOSAL

We propose the following terms of payment in U. S. Dollars payable through a U. S. bank or a Swiss bank:

1. Ten (10%) per cent of the total estimated cost upon the signing of the contract.
2. Ten (10%) per cent upon the completion of preliminary drawings and specifications together with a detailed estimate of the cost of construction.
3. Eight (80%) per cent in ten equal annual installments through promissory notes bearing an interest of 5 1/2% per annum, and guaranteed by the Bank Meli of Iran or the Ministry of Finance.

Responsibility of selection of construction firm (s), architects and engineering firm will be assumed by this firm in conjunction of the International Sports Foundation.

The Khaibar Khan agrees to accept the Honorary Chairmanship in the development of this Sports' Project which is intended to be used for the public at large. The Khaibar Khan asserts he will exert his best efforts on the behalf of this program. As you are well acquainted with International sports' reputation of The Khaibar Khan, you may readily appreciate his earnest effort during the past seven (7) years in the fulfillment of an improved sports' facilities program in Iran. When completed such facilities will bring to Iran and other Middle Eastern countries increased recognition, healthier bodies and minds, and a greater measure of prosperity.

It is further recommended that upon completion of the entire project, that a committee, selected by the public-at large, be named. Such a committee will be selected which is divorced and devoid of political

(Cont.)

WORLD ATHLETIC SPORTS CORPORATION

Warmbrand Building
507 Fifth Avenue
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OXford 7-1390

To: Shahanshahi Sports Organization of Iran

March 3, 1963

FINAL PROPOSAL


affiliation. such members should have a background of sports and
be distinguished in their interests for the benefit of the public-at large.

Respectfully submitted,


WORLD ATHLETIC SPORTS CORP.,


Jacob J. Warmbrand,
President & Treasurer


Joseph Trachtenberg,
Attorney of Corporation

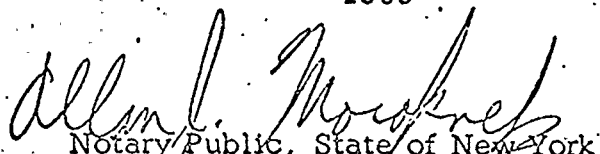

Mariam Kushan,
Assistant Treasurer


Martin J. Warmbrand,
Vice President & Comptroller

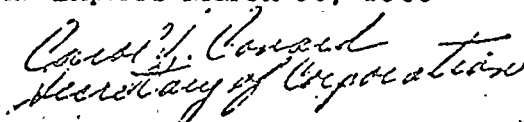

Carol J. Conard,
Secretary of Corporation

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

cc: The Khaibar Khan
cc: International Sports Foundation


Notary Public, State of New York
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*Final proposal dated
March 3, 1963, including
pages 1 (ch) through 357 (city-five)*

Carol J. Conard
Secretary of Corporation

Unit

Khaibar Back in Limelight

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

By Ward Just

Washington Post Staff Writer

The case of the Khaibar doings in the U.S. aid program in Iran. Last week Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Under Secretary George W. Ball conferred with an Iranian economist here for the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund, in an attempt to persuade him to testify against Khaibar. "I explained the American judicial process to him," Ball said yesterday. "The state is not and lists darkly at evil."

THE RULING COUNCIL:

Honorary Chairman

THE KHAIBAR KHAN:

Vice Chairman

SHEIKH ABDOL HAMID TAHERI

Honorary President

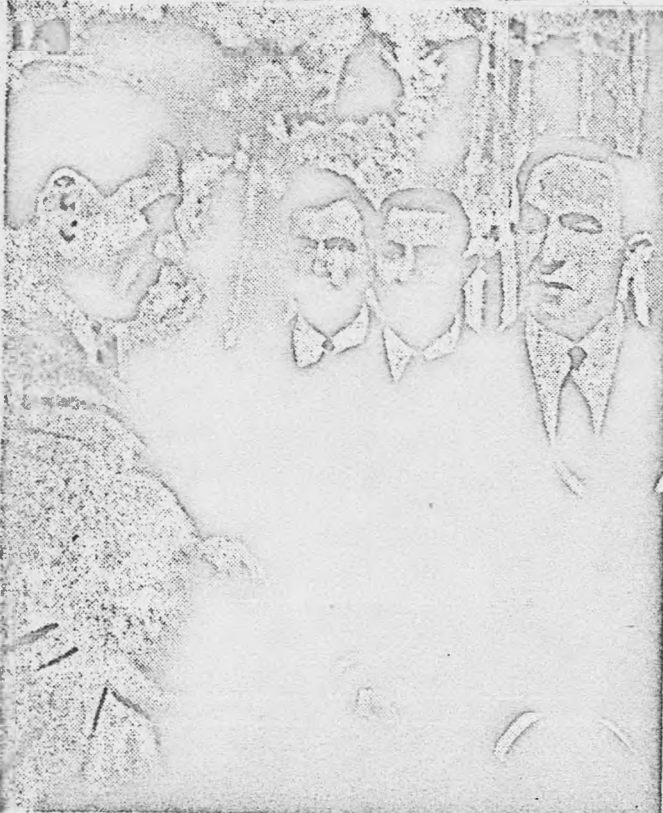
SHEIKH SALEH KHAZAI

Vice President

MEMBER KHAN KURDESTANI

KHAIBAR—From Page A1

Shah of Iran Presses for U.S. Prosecution of



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

partment does have a special interest because this involves the royal family of a friendly country." From other sources, it was learned that the witness is a somewhat reluctant one. It was also learned that while an explanation of U.S. jurisprudence formed part of Ball's conversation, it was by no means the whole of it. Other U.S. officials were called in to speak to the Iranian. Ball denied that great pressure was being brought to bear ("sheer nonsense," he said) but conceded that State "obviously" was interested. "K.K.," as he is known to intimates of the New York cafe society set, came to Washington more than two years ago bearing documents that purported to tell of intrigue and graft in the U.S. aid program in Iran. Khaibar's Charges The charges were stupendous: Khaibar alleged that \$102 million was diverted from the U.S. aid program and siphoned through a Swiss bank account of the Pahlavi Foundation of Iran to numerous prominent Americans and Iranians. One of the alleged bag men identified by Khaibar was David Rockefeller, chairman of the board of the Chase Manhattan Bank. The charges were met here with some skepticism, but Khaibar, accompanied by his comely secretary, Miriam Kushan, found his way to the Senate Permanent Investigating subcommittee. After holding hearings for more than a year, Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) took the floor of the Senate last April to publicly cast doubt on the reliability of Khaibar and the authenticity of his documents. A report will be issued shortly by the McClellan Committee, sources said yesterday, and will substantiate McClellan's charges. Meanwhile, in the courts of New York, there have been other moves afoot. Not the least of these is a Federal grand jury, which is inquiring into the Khaibar's activities. Sues Prince and Princess What concerns the State Department, specifically, is the fact that Khaibar has been in the country for some time and has been seen in the company of several prominent Americans and Iranians. One of the alleged bag men identified by Khaibar was David Rockefeller, chairman of the board of the Chase Manhattan Bank. The charges were met here with some skepticism, but Khaibar, accompanied by his comely secretary, Miriam Kushan, found his way to the Senate Permanent Investigating subcommittee. After holding hearings for more than a year, Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) took the floor of the Senate last April to publicly cast doubt on the reliability of Khaibar and the authenticity of his documents. A report will be issued shortly by the McClellan Committee, sources said yesterday, and will substantiate McClellan's charges. Meanwhile, in the courts of New York, there have been other moves afoot. Not the least of these is a Federal grand jury, which is inquiring into the Khaibar's activities. Sues Prince and Princess What concerns the State Department, specifically, is the fact that Khaibar has been in the country for some time and has been seen in the company of several prominent Americans and Iranians.

United Patriots For Justice

(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

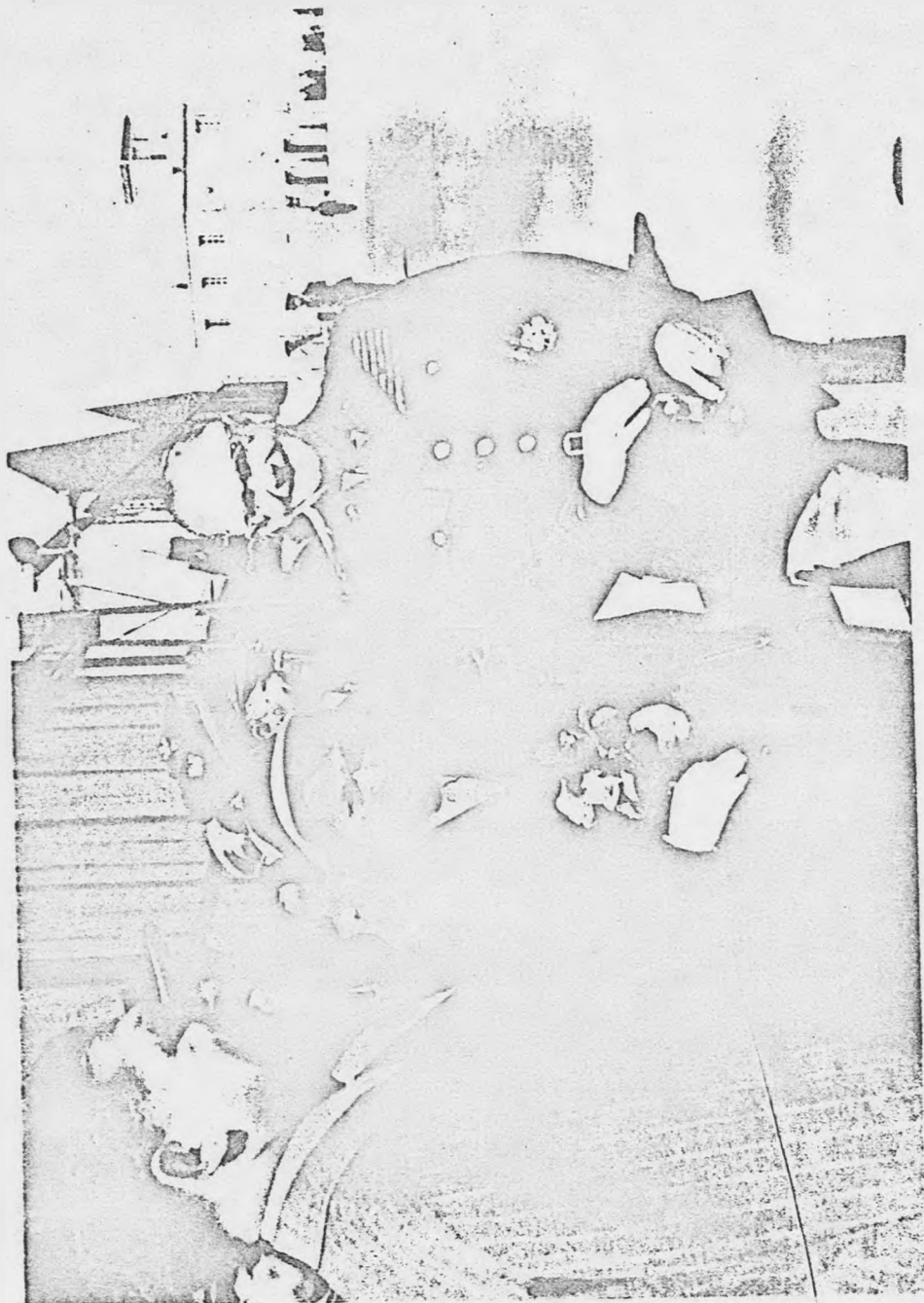
MOHAMMAD KHAN KURDESTAN:

Lur Tribe, Persia

DR. NOSRATOLAH KHAN BRUJERI:

Hamedan, Persia

DR. AHMAD HUSSEIN DAVARI



MR. & MRS. LOY HENDERSON, WILLIAM WARN AND GENERAL McCLOY
IN TEHRAN

United Patriots For Justice

(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 KURDESTANI

Arab Tribe, Persia

SHEIKH SALEH KHAZAL

Arab Tribe, Bahrain

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

Basori Tribe, Persia

ROSTAM ALI KHAN BASERI

Ghashghai Tribe, Persia

SATAR KHAN GHASHGHAI

Kurd Tribe, Persia

MOHAMMAD KHAN KURDESTANI

Lur Tribe, Persia

DR. NOSRATOLAH KHAN BRUJERDI

Hamedan, Persia

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 Bakhtiari, 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 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-

February 15, 1965

selfish American policy. We could not take on a more difficult nation than Iran. I should like, however, to have a try at it. The real 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 ten years. And incidentally the whole experiment 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

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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

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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:

"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

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compelled to hew to the Shah's line, and few men in the post-Zahedi governments had any independent power. The Shah exercised 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 ominous-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, rapporteur 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

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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 verbatim 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 determining 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 appalling conditions in Iran. In his tender solicitude for the population of the United States Virgin Islands, Mr. Navabi remarks that:

"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 rights and civil liberties, and of their own resources?

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

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

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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 self-determination. 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 delegate.

The true situation in Iran has been eloquently presented by the philosopher Bertrand Russel (in The Minority of One) November, 1964. All of the frightful facts marshaled by Lord Russel are well-known, 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

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admits with regard to the deposition of Mohammed Mossadeq 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 a 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

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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

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

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

patients were either eaten 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 addicted. The Shah introduced heroin in addition to opium because it is a more efficient crop. Millions of dollars are earned annually by the Shah and in 1960 his sister, 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 Banani's "Modernization of Iran" which was found by Michael Parrish (TMO, December, 1962) to have been ghost-written by an American press agent (Donald Wilhelm).

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 Government. The men in question are Professor 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 Izzat 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 installment 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 optimistic on the land sold to middle peasants. They point clearly to the fact that the main beneficiaries are the landlords themselves. The 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 distributed 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 rials 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-

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shadowed its agricultural credit and development services to new landowners". The Shah receives payments for land holdings in hard cash from the bank and invests it in oil tankers, stocks in Europe 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 endowment 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 benevolent monarch.

In visible practice, however, the current land program allows the large landowners to perpetuate their exploitation. Peasant protest in the Zanzan 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 "cooperative" about 2,800 are in working condition according to the director Amir Parviz. The main function they possess is the collection of peasant member

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ship 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 monthly. The average income of an Iranian 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

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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 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 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 Subcommittee. 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. The 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 American 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

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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.

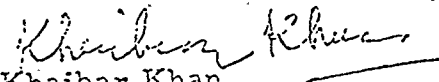
Check No. 117695 - Voucher No. 4458 - Payee: Central Bank of Iran -
Date of Check 4/16/63 - Amount of Check \$2,000,000.

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 private 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,


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