

Translation

February 11, 1979

The Honorable Mr. Hossein Dadgar
Investigating Judge
Branch No. 17 of Divan Keifer
Tehran, Iran

Dear Mr. Dadgar:

In regards to the criminal charges pending against Mr. Paul J. Chiapparone and Mr. William D. Gaylord in connection with the Contract for Electronic Data Processing Services, dated 11 Aban 2535, between the Social Security Organization of Iran and Electronic Data Systems Corporation Iran, and in response to your stated interest and inclination for receiving a short history of the relationship between EDS and its subsidiaries and Mr. Mahvi, the enclosed report is hereby respectfully submitted.

We have prepared the enclosed report based primarily on telephone calls with people personally involved in the various events and on a review of the documentation available to us here in Tehran.

We are in the process of gathering and verifying additional information and hope to soon be able to provide to you a more comprehensive and detailed report supported by appropriate documentation. In the meantime, if you have any questions about particular areas addressed in the enclosed report, please let us know and we will attempt to ascertain and provide to you additional information about those areas.

It is hoped that the facts presented in the enclosed report will assist you in your investigation and the discovery of the full truth and will thus enable Mr. Chiapparone and Mr. Gaylord to benefit from the applicable Iranian law in regards to full cooperation with the prosecution leading to the dismissal of all charges against them.

Thank you for your prompt attention to this matter.

Respectfully yours,

John E. Howell

۱۳۵۷/۱۱/۲۳

جناب آقای دادکسر
 با زبیرس محترم دیوانگینفر

با تقدیم احترام باستحضار میرساند در ارتباط با اتهامات جنائی وارده باقای
 شایرونی و آقای ویلیام کیلورد در مورد قرارداد خدمات کامپیوتری بین شرکت الکترونیک
 داتا سیستمز کورپوریشن ایران و سازمان صندوق تامین اجتماعی و بنا باظهار تماایل
 جنابعالی در مورد دریافت تاریخچه روابط بین شرکت الکترونیک داتا سیستمز و شرکتهای
 تابعه آن و آقای ابولفتح محوی ، گزارش خلاصه ای تهیه شده است که بضمیمه
 تقدیم میگردد .

این گزارش بکمک ارتباط تلفنی با اشخاصی که در فعالیتهای مربوطه شرکت داشته اند و همچنین
 با مرور اسنادی که در تهران موجود میباشد تهیه و تکمیل گردیده است .

امید است اقداماتی که هم اکنون توسط "ای.دی.اس" برای تحقیق و جمع آوری اطلاعات
 بیشتر در این زمینه صورت میگردد به "ای.دی.اس" امکان بدهد تا در آینده نزدیک گزارش
 جامع تر و کاملتری همراه با مدارک مربوطه را بجنابعالی تقدیم نماید . ضمنا چنانچه
 در مورد هر قسمت از مطالب گزارش ضمیمه توضیح بیشتری مورد نیاز است این شرکت را
 مطلع فرمائید تا در اسرع وقت توضیحات و اطلاعات بیشتر در اختیار آن مقام محترم
 گذاشته شود .

امید است که مطابق موجود در گزارش فوق الذکر با مر با زبیرسی و کشف حقیقت در مورد
 اتهامات وارده ببعولکین کمک موثر نموده و مطابق قوانین جزائی ایران در مورد همکاری
 کامل با با زبیرس به کشف بیگناهی و لغو اتهامات وارده باقایان شایرونی و کیلورد
 منجر گردد .

از محبت و توجه جنابعالی قبلا تشکر میکنم .

با تجدید احترام

دکتر محمد حسن حسینی
 جان . ای . هاول

MEMORANDUM

Please mark on the map:

TO: [REDACTED] Rashid

FROM: Ken Follett

Bucharest office

DATE: 4 November 81

Dadgar's office

Gasr prison

Hyatt hotel

Hilton hotel

Dvoranchik apartment

Military hospital where Kathy was

Col. Simons's house

1. When did you first meet Col. Simons? What did you and he talk about? What was your impression of him?

2. How did you infiltrate the revolutionaries? Try to give me dates and times of day. Describe the people you talked with and the locations where conversations or events took place. Try and remember your thought processes at the time - why you did certain things or took certain decisions.

3. Tell me everything you remember about your actions on 11 February 79. Include how you felt at various times ; scared, triumphant, anxious, etc.

4. Tell me about the night Jay called you and later asked you to drive one of the Range Rovers to the border.

5. Tell me everything you remember about that trip. At each roadblock, try to recall the conversations you had with revolutionaries and officials. Include everything Col. Simons said to you.

6. When did you begin to think about going to the USA with the others? What were the pros and cons? When did you make up your mind? Why?

7. Tell me when and where you were born, a little about your parents and your childhood, how you came to work for EDS and in what capacity, and how things are for you now.

Thankyou.

Please mark on the map:

(Gayden, Gaylord, Howell)
Bucharest office
MHSW
Dadgar's office
Gasr prison
Hyatt hotel
Hilton hotel
Dvoranchik apartment
Military hospital where Kathy went
Lou Goelz's house

██████ (Rashid)
draft office
garrison
your home

Jay)
the circle where you met the Cycle Man

any other points of interest

MERVIN L. STAUFFER
7171 FOREST LANE
DALLAS, TEXAS 75230

February 3, 1982

Mr. Kenneth Follett
[REDACTED]

Dear Ken:

I am enclosing the following items:

1. The information you requested from John Howell regarding the relationship of EDS to Mr. Mahvi.
2. The information which Gary Fernandes put together on the acquisition of the aircraft.

Again, I must caution you regarding the accuracy of Gary's recollection regarding the aircraft.

Additionally, Jay Coburn and I have gone through our notes and have determined that the last phone number we have for [REDACTED] was in Paris. We believe this was the Meridien Hotel. The number is [REDACTED]. Our last contact with him would have been approximately 18 months ago.

Majid

It was certainly good to talk with you. I look forward to seeing you again. In the meantime, if you have any additional questions please let me know.

Sincerely,



Mervin L. Stauffer

MLS/lh

Enclosures

Ms Pat Golbitz

19 August 82

Dear Pat,

Here is the promised key to the maps I gave you.

1. The Bucharest Office.
2. The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare.
3. The Ministry of Justice.
4. The Gasr Prison.
5. The Hyatt Crown Regency Hotel.
6. The Tehran Hilton.
7. Dvoranchik's house.
8. Military hospital.
9. Lou Goelz's house.
10. U.S. Embassy.
11. Military garrison.
12. Rashid's home.
13. Argentine Circle.
14. Draft registration office.

As soon as you have these maps made, would you please send me copies? I seem to have come home without any maps and I need them to refer to.

Your souvenir of Dallas is ready and I am trying to figure out a way to mail it - it's rather big.

Love,

Please mark on the map: in pencil please in pencil please

(Gayden, Gaylord, Howell)

- ✓ 1- Bucharest office N/A
- ✓ 2- MHSW
- ✓ 3- Dadgar's office (MINISTRY OF JUSTICE) (Ministry of Justice)
- ✓ 4- Gasr prison N/A
- ✓ 5- Hyatt hotel N/A
- ✓ 6- Hilton hotel N/A
- ✓ 7- Dvoranchik apartment N/A
- 8- Military hospital where Kathy went
- 9 Lou Goelz's house (Near American Embassy) - Poche (Near American Embassy) - Poche
- ✓ 10 AMERICAN EMBASSY (Rashid)
- 14 draft office
- 11 garrison
- 12 your home

- Jay)
- ✓ 13 the circle where you met the Cycle Man (Argentine Circle) (Argentine Circle)

any other points of interest

- ✓ 3 KAKH JAIL (MINISTRY OF JUSTICE)
- Kakh Jail (Ministry of Justice)

Mr Gary Williams
American Express Travel

10 June 1983

Dear Mr Williams,

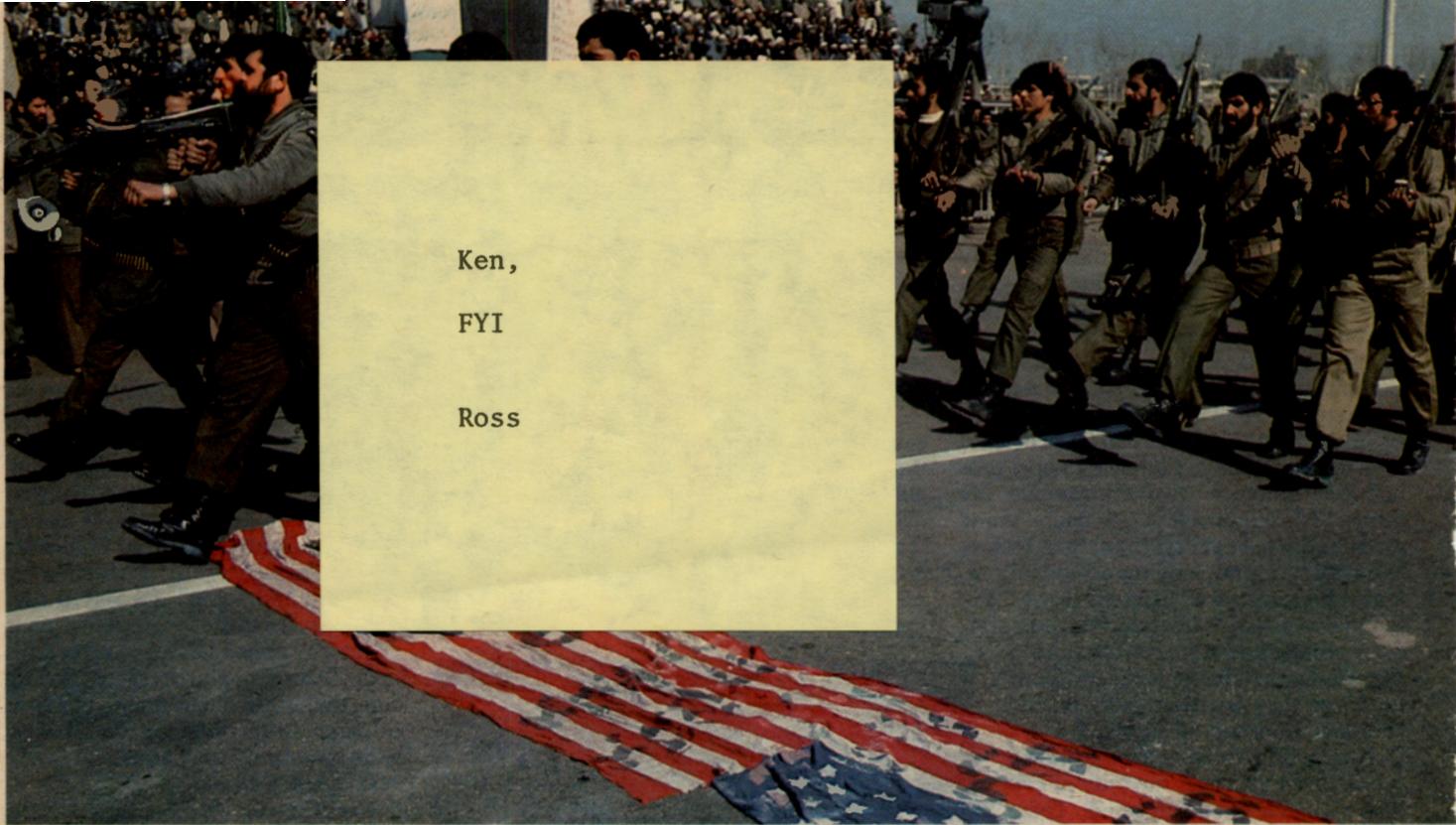
I am embarking on a world tour this autumn and I would like to begin working out a schedule. Here are my plans. Would you please let me know what flights are available for the following trips. Where I have put an asterisk (*), I would like to know the business class fare and the first class fare, please.

31 Aug: London to Mexico City*
3 Sep: Mexico City to Acapulco*
5 Sep: Acapulco to Dallas*
10 Sep: Dallas to London*
 and Dallas to New York
24 Sep: Dallas to London
2 Oct: London to Paris
4 Oct: Paris to Milan (late flights please)
6 Oct: Milan to Madrid (early flights please)
8 Oct: Barcelona to Amsterdam (early flights please)
 Amsterdam to London (late flights please)
11 Oct: London to Frankfurt
17 Oct: Frankfurt to London.

Many thanks,

Yours sincerely,

K.M. Follett.



Ken,

FYI

Ross

Soldiers trample the Stars and Stripes at the anniversary parade: If anything, Teheran's anti-Americanism has hardened

INTERNATIONAL

Inside the New Iran

By ELAINE SCIOLINO

"Martyr! Martyr!"

The chant snapped across Teheran's Azadeh (Freedom) Square like a rifle volley. Militiamen and women in black chadors marched to the cadence of the rallying cry. Artillery pieces mounted on Soviet-supplied trucks rumbled past the reviewing stand. A single U.S.-made F-14 and a hodgepodge of older fighters streaked overhead. True believers peppered the throng of 200,000 with slogans denouncing Egypt, Israel, Iraq, Jordan and the "Great Satan"—America.

For all of its fervor, the military parade marking the third anniversary of Iran's Islamic revolution recalled only faintly the tumultuous February day in 1979 when a closed truck, inching through a million jubilant Iranians, carried Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini into Teheran. I witnessed both celebrations—last month as the first American journalist allowed into Iran since the hostages were released from the U.S. Embassy thirteen months ago. This year Khomeini stayed home from the festivities, but vendors selling beet roots, cherry juice and postcards of the mullahs helped turn the patriotic parade into a cheerful celebration. After three years, Iran's revolution has managed somehow to persevere. The war

with Iraq seems to have shifted Iran's way. The leftist challenge in the streets seems to have peaked. And Khomeini remains unshaken at home—and a looming threat to the rest of the region.

Iran's revolutionaries have paid a heavy price for their power. In the Shah's day every family seemed to know someone who had been tortured by SAVAK, the secret police; these days everyone talks of the executions under Khomeini. "When I look at my address book, nine out of ten people have either been arrested or executed," says one friend. The marketplace is ruled by chaotic food lines and the extortion of the economic underground. And social cohesion is sustained largely by suspicion and hatred. As the chanting crowd at the revolution's birthday party demanded death for national leaders ranging from Israel's Men-

achem Begin to Iraq's Saddam Hussein, a bystander suddenly asked me: "Why aren't you saying 'Death to America'?" When I ignored the question, the man shouted: "There's an American sympathizer in our midst." I quickly left.

Old Slogans: If anything, Iran's anti-Americanism has hardened. When President Hojatolislam Ali Khamenei granted me an interview (NEWSWEEK, Feb. 22), a Teheran newspaper complained that "if the President has important news, he should give it directly to the people." The old slogans, such as "Neither East nor West," have given way to a wary Iranian tilt toward the East. As Soviet aid and trade with Iran increase, America has come to take the blame for practically every Iranian problem. Hoarders and profiteers are labeled "domestic agents of the Great Satan." Urban guerrillas of the Mujahedin-e Khalq are denounced as "hypocrites of America." Iraq's President Hussein is condemned as a "pro-U.S. mercenary," and his border war with Iran also is blamed on America. As I toured the ravaged city of Dezful, recaptured by the Iranians a few months ago, my Iranian guide pointed out a yard in which a pregnant woman had been killed by a Soviet-made missile. Her neighbors had gathered angrily and had begun chanting "Death to America," the guide related. I asked why the

*America remains the
'Great Satan,' hatred
and suspicion rule the
day—and somehow the
revolution perseveres.*



Sygnia

Iraqi prisoners: Turning the tide of war with commando strikes, human-wave assaults and the fervor of its Pashar true believers

people had not shouted "Death to the Soviet Union." The guide replied: "Because it is America who benefits by the war."

In Teheran the 27-acre compound of the U.S. Embassy sits like some forgotten Bastille. Revolutionary guards armed with machine guns and rifles perch under beach umbrellas atop the compound's walls. The front sidewalk is roped off, barbed wire has been strung along the west wall and the north door has been rebuilt with reinforced steel. Militant "students following the line of the Imam" still occupy the embassy and

appear to work on a regular office schedule. They have published thirteen volumes of classified U.S. documents seized in the embassy and intend to release several more volumes. There is talk of converting the chancery to an exhibition hall for displays on U.S. "crimes."

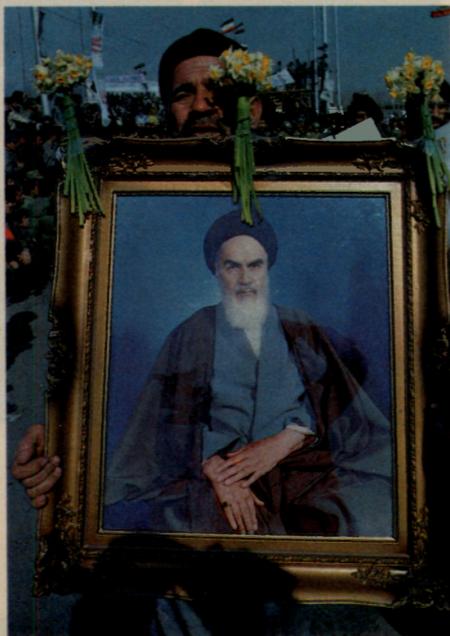
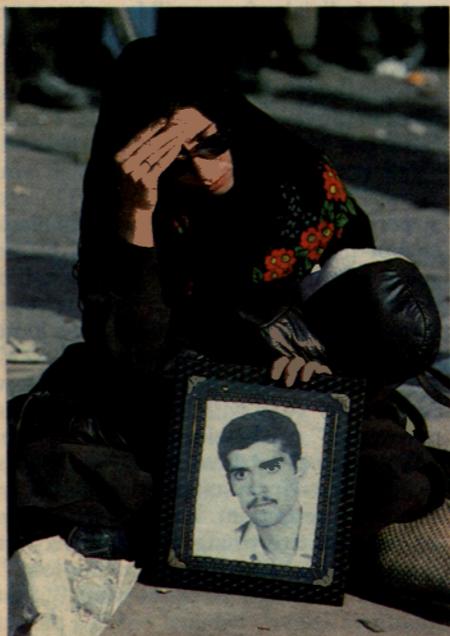
Terror: While Americans are singled out for abuse, Khomeini's first words as he stepped off the plane in 1979 were a general plea for "God to cut off the hand of foreigners and helpers in Iran." At a recent anniversary reception in Teheran, foreign diplo-

mats bristled when a mullah read a passage from the Koran that said: "Oh you who believe, do not take the Jews and Christians as friends." Western diplomats in Iran live under the gun. Says one: "They search our mail. They break into our homes. They terrify us. We're all wondering who's next." The diplomats are not alone. A Western businessman rushing to the airport was horrified to find a handful of hypodermic needles planted in his briefcase; drug dealing is often punished by death in Iran.

The Soviet Union has tried to take advantage of Iran's anti-Western fever. Iran conducts about 60 percent of its foreign trade with East-bloc countries. About 100 Soviet technicians in Isfahan help repair Soviet-made tanks and other weapons captured from the Iraqis, and television has shown Iranians firing Soviet Katyusha rockets toward Iraq. Energy Minister Hassan Ghafurifard recently visited Moscow and concluded an agreement for accelerated Soviet economic and political cooperation. The Soviets will complete construction of two electric-power stations in Iran and build a second hydroelectric dam on the Arak River between the two countries. The Soviet Union is a "friendly country," Ghafurifard concluded.

Protest: In return, revolutionary Iran has deferred mildly to Moscow. At the anniversary parade, some unofficial demonstrators spread the Soviet and American flags in the path of the military marchers, who briskly stomped over both ensigns. Spectators joined in a chant of "Death to the Soviet Union," and within minutes the three Soviet military attachés seated in the reviewing stand stormed away in protest. Parade offi-

Mourning a war casualty, honoring Khomeini: 'The revolution has its own logic'





Pencil power: Rewriting the history books and playing revolutionary war games

cials left the American flag in tatters on the ground but quickly retrieved the Soviet flag. Majlis Speaker Hojatolislam Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani apologized to the Soviet ambassador, calling the gesture "a plot to sabotage the revolution's diplomacy." Other Iranians darkly blamed the incident on Afghans.

Like any outsiders, the Soviets cannot count on their influence in Iran. Iranian papers report Soviet atrocities in Afghanistan and more recently have run critical accounts of Poland under martial law. At a recent press conference, government spokesman Ahmed Tavakoli allegorically denounced Iran's Tudeh Party, a staunchly pro-Soviet organization. "Some people were making a soup," Tavakoli said. "One brought beans, another rice, another vegetables. The last guy caught a rat and put it into the soup so that he, too, could say he contributed something. This is what the Tudeh said: 'I, too, am of the revolution.' But they played no role." When a leading ayatollah met with Soviet Islamic leaders invited for the anniversary celebrations, the Iranian delivered a stinging rebuke—that the Russians had not pushed Islamic teaching in Soviet schools, had not encouraged more Muslims to make the pilgrimage to Mecca and had not sent any theology students to Iran.

Quarantine: Iran's Islamic society is a far-from-happy model of reform. Old friends greeted me as if I had broken a quarantine. A waiter I recognized looked at me with shock, then exclaimed: "Welcome back, Great Satan!" A middle-class friend asked, "When are the Americans coming back? Please tell me that there will be military action to save us." The revolution had torn apart families. I was told of a sister who reported her brother as a Mujahedin sympathizer. The brother was executed. When the family began the traditional 40 days of

mourning, the sister warned, "I will report you to the authorities as well."

Many Iranians who supported the revolution have been pulled down by it. One friend, arrested for his work with an American company, was locked in a windowless cell for twenty days and beaten. Parents spoke bitterly of a son who went shopping, found himself caught in a street brawl and was arrested and executed. In one raid, revolutionary guards killed Musa Khiyabani, a leftist guerrilla leader—and they

President Khamenei: A tilt toward Moscow?

Michel Artault—Gamma-Liaison



INTERNATIONAL

also killed his pregnant wife, Azar Rezai. Azar's parents lost five children in the war against the Shah. Now a sixth has been executed—as a "counter-revolutionary."

Such is the brand of Islamic justice that, according to Amnesty International, has led to more than 4,000 executions in revolutionary Iran. "There are no lawyers at trials," says a human-rights lawyer in Teheran, "no rights of search and seizure, and sometimes the body of the victim is released to the family weeks after the execution so that it's impossible to tell if he was tortured." In the town of Amol, the scene of a recent anti-Khomeini uprising, a mullah told about the local version of due process. "Ten of the 30 prisoners we arrested continued to insult the Islamic nation, pretending to have the support of the people," he said. "The judge told them: 'If the people decide to execute you, we'll execute you; if not, we'll set you free.'" The prisoners were taken to a stadium and placed before a firing squad. The crowd was invited to give the execution order or to remain silent. On the count of three, the mullah said, "the people cried 'Fire.'"

Pardons: Iranian officials refuse the International Red Cross access to their prisons and have allowed Swiss intermediaries to visit only one of the five Americans languishing in Iranian prisons without charges. Khomeini himself concedes that Iranian justice is not the best. In his anniversary speech he chastised judges for lack of discipline and ordered prompt case reviews for all prisoners. About 2,600 Iranian prisoners were pardoned around the time of the anniversary celebrations. And in one noteworthy reform, the revolutionary drug prosecutor announced the review of all future sentences issued by Hojatolislam Sadegh Khalkhali, the notorious "hanging judge."

Any judicial reforms will leave intact an even more rigid code of acceptable Islamic behavior. The rules apply mostly to women. Early in the revolution when I arrived at the office of provisional Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan wearing a head scarf, he said: "You don't have to dress like that, you know." This year as I arrived at the Teheran airport an immigration official in full black chador told me to cover my head before going through customs. Mimeographed posters on public buildings show suitable Islamic dress for women, including a loose smock, loose pants and a large head scarf. Any kind of bareness is discouraged. "How can you get away with keeping your arms uncovered?" one hotel employee asked me.

The idea behind dress codes, I was told, is to free women from status as sex objects. In a popular restaurant, a young man even admonished two young women merely for sharing a joke. "Please don't laugh so loud," he said, "it could be stimulating." Last month an Islamic tribunal ordered the ski slopes around Teheran segregated for the

INTERNATIONAL

same kind of reason. "We are not against skiing by women," explained an official, "but we don't intend to turn a blind eye to prostitution, corruption and vices done in the name of skiing." Women were assigned to the more difficult slopes, and on the first weekend of the new order nine broken legs were reported.

'Confessions': The revolution has dealt more harshly with some of its original secular leaders. Television reports on the early days exclude any mention of Abolhassan Bani Sadr, the first elected President, who now lives in Paris exile. Soudabeh Sodeifih, a Bani Sadr supporter, is imprisoned and has delivered two televised "confessions." Sadeh Ghotbzadeh, the former Foreign Minister and go-between in the hostage crisis,

mullahs. Khomeini has lashed out in frustration at the "pseudo-clergy" and "power-mongers" holding up reform. But the Majlis conservatives have stood fast. "We shouldn't force egalitarianism," said Ayatollah Ali Meshkini of Qom. "In Islam, no one is equal to another person."

While the mullahs have squabbled over power and perquisites, Iran's economy has festered. Under the burden of more than 60 percent inflation, a near riot of customers converged on the central bank to buy a freshly minted gold coin. Since 1979 industrial production has declined by one-third. Foreign reserves have sunk from \$14.5 billion two years ago to less than \$1 billion, declining as oil exports have leveled off at 500,000 to 700,000 barrels a day. In recent weeks Iran has slashed its oil prices three times but still has trouble finding cus-

dealer moved a carload in a single day.

Revolutionary leaders have incorporated the shortages into their creed. As parliamentary speaker Rafsanjani put it: "Too much wealth brings recklessness and misery." But wealth still does as wealth can. Fifty cents buys an egg on Teheran's black market, and \$10 buys a chicken. A 20-liter gas coupon costs \$5, as does a pack of Winston cigarettes. Imported refrigerators and videotape recorders sell under the counter for roughly three times their list prices. Coffee is hard to find at any price.

"True independence in industrial, agricultural and economic fields" is still an important aim, Majlis deputy Shahabeddin Bimeghdar said during a recent debate, but he charged that "nothing real has taken place in that respect." At one showcase factory, the giant Iran National Automobile Plant, the 200 cars rolling off the assembly line every day still are made mostly with kits imported from Britain. When I asked a workers' representative, Madjid Tanha, if the plant could ever be made more self-sufficient, he answered that Iranians do produce 200 parts. Then he added: "How could anyone imagine that overnight we could produce everything ourselves?"

Commandos: Patience has paid off in Iran's seventeen-month war against Iraq. The turning point came last September, when Iranian intelligence pinpointed weaknesses in the Iraqi force occupying Iran's Abadan oil region. Disdaining an all-out offensive, Iran sent commando teams to attack specific targets of opportunity. The surprised Iraqis retreated back across the Karun River, suffering an estimated 3,000 casualties as Iranian troops refused to take prisoners. The Iraqis left behind 200 Soviet-made tanks and tons of other equipment. Iranian television showed whole Iraqi depots captured intact, with tea still brewing on the stoves.

The Iranian attack on Abadan was engineered by revolutionary guards, or Pasdars, the irregular force loyal to the clerical leadership that sprang up at the birth of the revolution. Iran's regular army has always resented the rather disheveled Pasdars, and although the two organizations have shown remarkable cooperation, they still answer to separate commands on the battlefield. Iran's military successes have come as the Pasdars have assumed a greater fighting role. In a second major victory, last November at the border town of Bustan, Pasdar "martyrs" led a Chinese-style human-wave assault across a minefield toward Iraqi positions. The Iranian force—seven Pasdars for every three regular soldiers—took Bustan after a fourteen-hour battle.

For all of its wars and tribulations, Khomeini's holy revolution is more entrenched than ever. Urban guerrillas can still strike their targets with devastating effect, as they did last week by exploding a bomb outside a Teheran military barracks, killing fifteen people and wounding 60. But revolutionary guards have dealt the leftist



INRA—Gamma-Liaison

Nabbing an Iraqi soldier: Iranian raids precise enough to surprise the enemy at tea

has grown a beard and spends most of his time studying in semi-seclusion at a house north of Teheran. One liberal politician who had strongly advocated revolutionary moderation three years ago refused to meet with me this year. "I am too sick now," he said. "I think the situation has made me sick."

Last June's assassination of Ayatollah Mohammed Beheshti, leader of the majority Islamic Republican Party and a master of consensus-building, has left the Majlis in splinters. So far deputies representing the conservative clerical establishment, based in the holy city of Qom, have managed to block two major reforms put forth by more radical factions and implicitly endorsed by Khomeini. One proposal would nationalize foreign trade, crippling merchants in the bazaar who have traditionally contributed to the conservative clergy. Another radical initiative would establish committees to break up and redistribute landholdings, including some controlled by conservative

tomers in a glutted market. Iranian importers "are crying for everything," said a European merchant, "but the sticky point is that we have to sell their oil for them first."

Vodka and Milk: At home the shortages have forced strict rationing of meat, chicken, eggs, milk, cooking oil, rice, sugar, butter, gasoline, kerosene and other essentials. Lines start forming outside Iranian stores at 6:30 in the morning. "I can buy homemade vodka with one call," a friend confided, "but milk—it's impossible." The government makes an effort to ensure food supplies in poor areas. Druggists have begun concocting substitutes for scarce prescription drugs. The bazaar in Teheran offers a few pre-revolutionary leftovers—English scissors, Italian fruit bowls, French cosmetics—and an abundance of cheap Iranian products. One dealer harnessed the rationing hysteria by offering ballpoint pens at "two per ration card." Actually, ballpoint pens are not subject to rationing—but the

rebels some severe setbacks, and public support—not police power—is the mainstay of the revolution. The counterrevolutionaries who organized demonstrations and some hit-and-run skirmishes last summer have so far failed to parlay those actions into any significant support in the streets.

The revolution responds to the needs of Iran's downtrodden as the Shah never did. The government provides housing for the poor. One foundation finds jobs for war victims, and another arranges marriages for disabled veterans. For the anniversary celebrations, Teheran's posh hotels—once the watering holes of international businessmen wearing Gucci shoes and carrying Louis Vuitton bags—instead played host to a cross section of the country's barefoot and unwashed. I watched porters carrying dirty bundles of baggage up to the rooms and introducing families of war victims to such novelties as elevators and showers. The government paid the bills.

A few army officers did chat with me over tea cakes about how they planned to overthrow Khomeini's regime when the war with Iraq ends. But unless they hurry, the new generation in Iran will be thoroughly absorbed into the revolution. At a school I visited in northern Teheran, the boys substitute war games for morning gymnastics—pretending to fight the enemy and carry the wounded off the battlefield. History books have been rewritten: sections on the Algerian war, Israel's "colonization" of Arab territories, U.S. involvement in Vietnam and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan have replaced chapters on the Middle Ages, the discovery of America, the Renaissance and the French Revolution.

Acceptance: Iranians recognize that much of the outside world regards their three-year experiment with disdain and ridicule—and, in the case of Americans, with a lingering resentment over the hostage crisis. At home, the revolution will face a crucial test when it inevitably loses Khomeini; he probably will be succeeded by a three- to five-member council without Khomeini's prestige—and with all the ingredients for more haggling and power-brokering. During the transition, there is a chance that some Napoleon could rise from the battlefield to create an Islamic military state like Pakistan or like Libya. Whatever the future, Iran's revolutionaries are confident that they will survive. "In the old regime, I was jailed for twelve years, deprived of everything in my struggle for this revolution," Ezzatollah Sahabi, a Majlis deputy, told me. "The revolution has its own logic and laws. Just as the excesses of the French Revolution were excused twenty years later, our revolution will be accepted." How long it takes for acceptance to come is a matter of some indifference. For a nation that stands largely apart, that the Iranian revolution lives is the only thing that counts.



A Beirut car-bomb victim lies bleeding: Advertisements for a new round of violence

MIDEAST

Itching for an Invasion

Despite its reputation for "surprises," Israel now seems to be advertising its next military strike: an invasion of southern Lebanon. The latest hint of Israel's intentions came last week from Moshe Arens, Israel's new ambassador to the United States. Meeting with reporters in Washington, Arens said northern Israel was "under PLO guns" that could inflict heavy casualties on the Jewish population. When he was asked if the Palestinians massed along the Lebanese border might break the cease-fire, Arens replied bluntly: "You might almost say it's just a matter of time."

The Reagan Administration responded to the latest alarms by sending special envoy Philip Habib back to the Middle East on his fifth peace mission. Habib's first stop was Beirut, but from there he will probably proceed to Damascus, Amman, Jerusalem and Riyadh. His objective this time remained essentially the same as when Ronald Reagan sent him out a year ago to try to prevent Israeli fury over Syrian SAM-6 missiles in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley from escalating into open war. His strategy was simple—to play for time, hoping that his presence in the area might help defuse tensions, and to tell all parties itching for the trigger: don't do it.

Habib's arrival in Beirut coincided with a new outburst of violence in Lebanon. In Beirut, seven civilians were killed and 60 injured when two car bombs exploded on a crowded seaside market street. At Beirut airport, Muslim gunmen

held a Kuwaiti airliner and its 105 passengers captive for nine hours before releasing them unharmed. And in the northern port of Tripoli, rival private armies battled each other in the streets, ignoring at least two cease-fires.

Surgical Strike: With Israeli troops poised to go into Lebanon, American officials feared that time may be running out on Habib's mediation efforts. U.S. diplomats question Israel's contention that the Palestine Liberation Organization has undertaken a major military buildup in southern Lebanon. They are also skeptical of Israeli reports that the PLO has been trying to acquire Soviet-made FROG surface-to-surface missiles. Some American officials suspect that Israeli Defense Minister Ariel Sharon's much-publicized plan for penetrating Lebanon all the way north to Beirut is actually a bluff—one designed to make a smaller surgical strike against the PLO in the south seem restrained by comparison. But others suspect that Sharon and Israeli

Prime Minister Menachem Begin are indeed laying the groundwork for a major campaign against the PLO, hoping both to neutralize Israel's most persistent enemy and to allay hawkish opposition within Israel to Begin's Sinai withdrawal in April.

Lebanon is not the only flash point in the Middle East. Arens repeatedly warned that in selling sophisticated weaponry to Saudi Arabia, Egypt and other Arab countries, the Reagan Administration threatened to reduce the "qualitative edge" that Israel's

Habib: Don't do it

Frank C. Dougherty



MAY

1982

S.F.C.

Gallett

Book Review

Something Is Missing . . .

Mission to Iran, by William H. Sullivan, W.W. Norton & Company, New York, NY, 1981: 296 pp., \$14.95.

THE LAST AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO IRAN has written an important but curious book. About the only thing that went right for America in Iran during Sullivan's tour there (from June of 1977 to April of 1979) isn't even mentioned in his account of those years. That was the largest jailbreak in history, during which 10,998 Iranians and two Americans were freed from Tehran's Gazre prison three years ago this February. Retired Army Colonel Arthur D. "Bull" Simons and a small team of employees who volunteered from H. Ross Perot's Dallas-based computer services firm, Electronic Data Systems, exploited the riots that wrecked Tehran to free two EDS employees who had been held prisoner for 46 days ("commercial hostages," Iranian authorities called them) on an extortionate \$12.75-million bond without ever having any charges levied against them. Simons and his team got their freed cohorts out of Iran after a suspense-filled, close-call overland odyssey to Turkey, and safely reunited the men with their families in Dallas seven days after the prison break.

That prison break took place the same day that Iranian militants attacked Iran's armed forces headquarters and 26 American military personnel from the Military Assistance Advisory Group there escaped harm only by holing up in an underground bunker. No sooner were they finally extricated to the embassy than militants attacked the embassy compound and held Sullivan and about 100 Americans prisoner for another day.

Thus, it is somewhat understandable that Sullivan remembers those grim days mostly for his own incarceration rather than the liberation of two Americans from Gazre prison. But by its omission, Sullivan's account finally confirms that America's diplomatic machinery had nothing to do with the only thing that went right for the US during our twilight years in that country. Bull Simons, Ross Perot, EDS, Gazre prison, and the two freed EDS employees, Paul Chiapparone and Bill Gaylord, aren't mentioned once in Sullivan's book, even indirectly.

Why they aren't mentioned is a mystery: Sullivan certainly knew of the prison break and escape to Turkey. In fact, we know from other sources, he and the State Department even told the press about the overland escape while it was still underway, and the press printed news of that trek at the very time that Iran's revolutionaries were still desperately trying to recapture the two EDS employees. Perhaps, of course, that's why the whole episode is absent from Sullivan's account of those troubled days: the only thing he and the embassy had to do with that success almost compromised it.

What Sullivan does tell us of American diplomacy in those years is not an encouraging commentary on the national security system under Jimmy Carter, or on Sullivan himself. Time and again, he tells of studies he asked for (one, he acknowledges, "became an obsession with me"), but never got. They involved such issues as US military sales to Iran (Sullivan worried that we weren't telling the Iranians of the long-term costs and obligations they were incurring with each purchase of sophisticated military equipment); Iran's ability to manage and absorb the Shah's industrialization program; and the direction in which Iran's economic development program was really heading. Sullivan complains repeatedly in terms like: "I never did get the information I sought"; "I never saw the results of that effort either"; and, "Neither our political officers nor our intelligence officers were able to satisfy my interests in obtaining further insights."

But he never explains why not—or (with one partial exception) how hard he tried, how often he pushed, how loud he screamed.

Thus, the book stands out for its omissions as much as its information. Still, it is an engaging and important account—albeit a sad perspective on US diplomacy in a fragile period. One closes the book with the hope, "It can't be this bad again." By helping us understand how bad it really was, Sullivan may have helped prevent it from becoming that bad again—if those charged with American diplomacy in the years ahead will but read how it came unglued in recent history.

Benjamin F. Schemmer

SY RUBIN

Mgt Committee

RE FOLLETT

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
Thursday, June 2, 1983

3

Electronic Data Is Paid \$16,545,000 by Iran, Settling Firm's Claims

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL Staff Reporter

DALLAS—Electronic Data Systems Corp. said it settled its claims against the Social Security Organization of Iran and other Iranian government agencies for \$16,545,000.

The claims stem from work EDS did in the late 1970s to set up a social security pro-

gram for Iran. After making payments on the contract for 18 months, the Iranian government stopped, and EDS later took the case to federal court.

As part of the dispute, two EDS employees were seized in December 1978 as hostages and jailed for six weeks by the Iranians. They were freed from jail by a team of rescuers from the company.

EDS said the money to pay its settlement will come from Iranian bank accounts impounded in the U.S. The payment won't have any material effect on EDS earnings for the fourth quarter or fiscal year ending June 30, the company said.

Who Is That Public Figure— And Why Can You Say All Those Terrible Things About Him?

A look at the current state
of one aspect of libel law



by Carol E. Rinzler

A cold draft blew in early this month from sunny California, where CBS fought a suit brought by a physician named Galloway, who alleged he had been defamed in a "Sixty Minutes" broadcast. As it happens, CBS won, but some in the media still feel chilled. Win, lose or draw, the argument goes, there are too many multimillion-dollar libel suits being brought and too many juries awarding too many plaintiffs too much money. Carol Burnett sued the *National Enquirer*; the president of Mobil sued the *Washington Post*; a former Miss Wyoming sued *Penthouse*. All three plaintiffs received large jury awards. Although only Burnett's verdict has survived so far, shivers run up some media spines.

Should book publishers be nervous too? Injured parties are indeed suing more often, and juries show remarkable sympathy for plaintiffs—a study of libel suits brought between 1977 and 1980 found that 89% of cases that went to a jury resulted in victories for the plaintiffs. But 75% of those jury awards were overturned by the trial judge or on appeal, and most of those few that were left were reduced. Moreover, jury trials are few and far between to begin with—less than 10% of all suits brought. In short, defendants win the overwhelming majority of libel suits.

One reason for that record is that the law makes it difficult for any plaintiff to win. (Juries are so often overturned by

judges because judges so often find that juries have not applied the law.) And the law makes it extremely difficult if the plaintiff is a public figure or a public official. Such a plaintiff must prove not only that the statement in question was false but also that the author and/or publisher knew in advance that it was false, or that they "recklessly disregarded" or "entertained serious doubts as to" the truth—what is called in the law "actual malice," a term that has little to do with the ill will or spite the word "malice" normally conjures up.

No Scorecard to Identify Players

The additional burden placed upon public persons makes particular sense when applied to public officials. In order to promote social and political change, the Supreme Court wrote some 20 years ago, "debate on public issues should be uninhibited, robust and wide open." Some false statements are inevitable in free debate, and merely careless falsehoods must be excused in order to give free debate the "breathing space" it needs to survive. A press (or a public) scared of being sued may tend to keep its collective mouth shut even when it believes its damaging statements are true. Moreover, wrote the Court, public officials generally have access to the media; if someone tells a damaging lie about them, they can get right back in there swinging and say it wasn't so. And there's also an element of fair's fair: public officials—speaking out in their official capacity—are generally immune from liability for libel; members of Congress, for example, en-

joy absolute immunity from liability "for any speech or debate in either house."

A few years later, in deciding a case about a football coach whom the *Saturday Evening Post* had erroneously accused of throwing a game, the Supreme Court extended the reach of the new doctrine: "Many who do not hold public office . . . are nevertheless intimately involved in the resolution of important public questions, or, by reason of their fame, shape events in areas of concern to society at large." Like public officials, wrote the Court, public figures have "greater access to the channels of communication" than private individuals do for rebutting false charges. In addition, the Court reasoned in so many words, if you voluntarily assume a high profile, you have to live with the risk that people will take shots at you. Therefore, in order to win a libel suit, public figures, like public officials, should be required to prove that the press in libeling them acted with actual malice.

All pretty clear, except for two small points. Who exactly *is* a public official or a public figure, and does that status hold even for statements made about such a person's nonpublic life?

The law is somewhat clearer, although hardly crystalline, about public officials. The Supreme Court defined that class broadly in 1964 when, in *Times v. Sullivan*, it found a Montgomery, Ala., city commissioner in charge of the police department to be one. Beyond the obvious—elected officials and candidates for office (the governor of South Dakota is currently suing Viking

Rinzler, a former book and magazine editor, is an author and book reviewer, and a lawyer with Cahill Gordon & Reindel.

Collins had become a public figure in so general a controversy, held the court, all authors "of novels about human sexuality" would become naked, so to speak, of protection from news media spewing forth false tales of their "intimate lives."

The controversy also must affect people beyond the immediate participants, which ruled out, in one Supreme Court case, a messy and highly publicized Palm Beach divorce. Therefore, a controversy concerning a lawsuit generally is not sufficient, unless the participants attempt to use the trial to influence the public about an issue broad-

his brother's trial, and "the innocent victim of a home life that drove his brother to murder their parents," was an involuntary public figure. The court disagreed, noting that the plaintiff was only 14 at the time of the crime and hardly had been in a position to influence public opinion. The only clearly defined class of involuntary public figures that may be said to exist consists of criminals, although an alternative reason for the failure of most to recover may be that they are regarded as "libel proof."

The Supreme Court's definition of the second, the "general purpose" or

not recognized such a category, and might not uphold all the cases so decided, the lower courts frequently have determined that persons one might describe as "relatively famous" to be public figures "for the purposes of this case."

The cases have included libel actions brought by authors, corporate executives, athletes, entertainers (e.g., a former *Playboy* centerfold) and entertainers' friends—Elvis Presley's girlfriend, Elizabeth Taylor's ex-amour—far below the level of household names. The courts in these cases have not identified a public controversy but have be-

Among the evidence a court will consider in determining whether a person is . . . a public figure are name recognition statistics and . . . access to the media

er than the outcome of the litigation. In another recent lawsuit, members of a California religious cult, the subject of considerable press attention in the early '70s when they were prosecuted for child abuse, sued Dutton, Avon and the author of a book about the Manson family. The fact that the group had sought press attention in order to influence public opinion not only about their crime but also about their way of life rendered them, for purposes of reporting on those matters, public figures.

The second requisite is that the limited purpose public figure have "injected" or "thrust" himself into the "forefront" of the specific controversy. Courts differ on how vigorous the thrust must be. In the loudspeaker case, the court found that the manufacturer had thrust itself into the controversy by virtue of its aggressive advertising and marketing campaign. In the case that involved the president of the large food cooperative, the executive's active participation in educating consumers and his admitted responsibility for the company's "public image" was sufficient. When the involvement is quite clearly involuntary, the plaintiff is unlikely to be declared a public figure, as for example, the brother of a boy who murdered his parents, a crime that was the subject of a book titled *Life for Death*. The defendant argued that the crime formed a part of the public controversy over "child abuse, violent youth, rehabilitation and the problem of the criminal justice system in general," and that the plaintiff, as a witness to the killings, an important witness at

"all-purpose" category of public figure, has also been refined by lower courts, which permit into this much smaller class those who can be called "celebrities" or "household" names, "whose ideas and actions the public in fact follows with great interest." Among the evidence a court may consider in determining whether or not a person is a general purpose public figure are name recognition statistics, degree of media coverage prior to the libel and degree of access to the media.

Particular examples flesh out the group. Some all-purpose public figure plaintiffs have not disputed their status—Mark Lane, William F. Buckley, Jr., Linus Pauling, Johnny Carson and his wife Johanna, for a few. (*Carson* suggests that one can become an all-purpose public figure by marriage.) In a case that concerned invasion of privacy rather than libel, Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis was found to be a public figure; baseball star Orlando Cepeda also received the nod. "All-purpose" appears to mean just that—the headline of the *National Insider* article about Carson, for example, read: "Johnny Carson Is Moving 'Tonight Show' To Hollywood So He Could Be Closer To The Woman Who Broke Up His Marriage." (As it turned out, the future Mrs. Carson lived in New York, and the two had not met until after Carson was separated.)

It may be that a third category of public figures exists, which might be called the "limited general purpose" public figure, or, if you prefer, the "general limited purpose" public figure. Although the Supreme Court has

stowed public figure status on the plaintiffs, primarily on the basis of their having "taken an affirmative step to attract public attention" and achieving it in some measure (appearing once on the "Today Show" is the sort of thing the courts consider hot stuff). Frequently the rationale for according public figure status is the plaintiff's assumed access to the media, which is arguable. Would the "Today Show" invite a guest back simply because that person was libeled? For the purpose of the libel, which in these cases has to do with the basis for the plaintiff's fame, such as it is, or his or her profession, such persons are considered public figures and must prove actual malice. A Rochester, N.Y., belly dancer who, she claimed, was libeled in a newspaper interview (the article allegedly implied that she sold her favors) "welcomed publicity regarding her performances, and, therefore, must be held to be a public figure with respect to newspaper accounts of her performances." Live by the sword, die by the sword.

The identification of public officials and public figures is at best imprecise, and that's only one fuzzy section of the whole murky area of avoiding libel suits. But book publishers appear to be pretty good at the task. Between 1977 and 1980, only 6% of all libel actions brought were against book publishers or authors. Whether that results from responsible standards, lingering good taste or destructive media self-censorship is a matter of opinion. A brief survey of house counsel suggests it is not often the last. □

and author Peter Matthiessen over allegations about him in a recent book; see *News of the Week*, June 17), cabinet officers, commissioners—the designation applies to those who appear to the public to have “substantial responsibility or control over the conduct of governmental affairs.” Police are almost always held to be public officials, as are schoolteachers.

But not every part-time file clerk at city hall or county dogcatcher is a public official. The position must be important enough that the public has “an independent interest in the qualifications and performance of the person who holds it beyond the general public interest in the qualifications and performance of all government employees.” Nor can the defamatory publication be the reason the public’s interest in the particular person was piqued. The employee’s position has to be one that would merit “public scrutiny and discussion . . . entirely apart from the scrutiny and discussion occasioned by the libel.”

So far as the scope of protection goes, a public official must prove actual malice if the libelous statements relate somehow to his or her “official conduct” or fitness to hold the job. A few guidelines exist for that vague directive. The Supreme Court has held that “a charge of criminal conduct, no matter how remote in time or place, can never be irrelevant to an official’s . . . fitness for office.” Anything relating to qualifications, integrity, honesty or ethics almost certainly is protected, even if the false accusations concern the official’s conduct in private life—dirty doings in a prior private business, for example. But whether fallacious reports

latitude is. One state court suggested that “exposure is limited to matters more closely connected with actual job performance.” In other words, reporting falsely that a United States Senator tortured cats when she was a child arguably might relate to her fitness for office. Writing the same about a small town’s assistant sanitation commissioner might not fall so clearly into the safety zone.

People far removed from the seat of power have been held by the courts to be public officials, among them part-time town attorneys, government contractors, building inspectors, a physician treating prisoners, a navy purchasing clerk. It all depends on the facts. In some cases, lower-echelon functionaries may achieve public official status because they have “injected” themselves into a public controversy—as did a lowly former secretary in a city development agency when she spoke out about urban renewal in Muscatine, Iowa—which makes them, more properly speaking, public figures.

Nailing Jellyfish to the Wall

Identifying public figures, and when they must prove actual malice, is an even trickier business than identifying public officials, “much like trying to nail a jellyfish to the wall,” as one judge put it. In part, that’s because the Supreme Court over the last two decades twice switched definitions—during one period, any person involved in “a matter of public interest” had to prove actual malice, which enabled the press to argue with frequent success that if they were interested in a person, that person was involved in “a matter of public in-

go public in order to influence the outcome of a public controversy. The allegedly defamatory statements, in order to receive the added protection, must be related to the controversy. Vague guidelines contained in Supreme Court cases have been refined somewhat by lower courts.

The first step in identifying a limited purpose public figure, the cases suggest, is to identify a public controversy. It’s not clear how substantial a controversy must be in order to qualify. Tempests in teapots—the firing of a tennis pro by a country club, for instance—won’t do; the firing of a town librarian will. That’s not to say, however, that the controversy must be either political or earthshaking. In one recent case, a manufacturer of loudspeakers sued *Consumer Reports* for stating falsely that instruments heard through the plaintiff’s speakers “tended to wander about the room.” The court found a public controversy concerning “the relative merits” of various loudspeaker systems. In another recent case, in which the plaintiff was president of a large food cooperative, “unit pricing, open-dating [and] the cooperative form of business” was sufficient. In theory, at least, the controversy must be pointed, not merely a matter of general public interest. In a leading Supreme Court case, a scientist using government funds to study, among other things, why monkeys clenched their jaws received Senator William Proxmire’s Golden Fleece Award and sued. Among the reasons the Court gave for finding the plaintiff not a public figure was that the controversy—the public’s concern about government spending—was too general. To hold otherwise

Reporting falsely that a U.S. Senator tortured cats when she was a child might arguably relate to her fitness for office

of adultery or homosexuality, say, are protected is not clear. (Few cases exist to give guidance on such charges; 80% of the libels for which public officials sue concern accusations of criminal conduct, dishonesty or incompetence. When Senator Barry Goldwater sued Ralph Ginzburg for an article in *Fact* magazine titled “Goldwater: The Man and the Menace,” the libel included accusations of latent homosexuality, but because there was no lack of other defamatory material, the court never reached the question.) There is some indication that the lower down the ladder the media go, the narrower their

interest.” (A few states still require a private person involved in “a matter of public concern” to prove actual malice.) More recently, two types of public figures have evolved. The first is the “limited purpose” public figure, about whom only certain statements are protected. The second is the person who, by virtue of his or her “general fame or notoriety . . . and pervasive involvement in the affairs of society [is] a public personality for all aspects of his life.”

Simply, the “limited purpose” or “limited issue” public figure is a private person who voluntarily chooses to

would subject all recipients of government grants to public figure status. True, Proxmire’s award had created a specific controversy around the scientist, but “those charged with defamation cannot . . . create their own defense by making the claimant a public figure.”

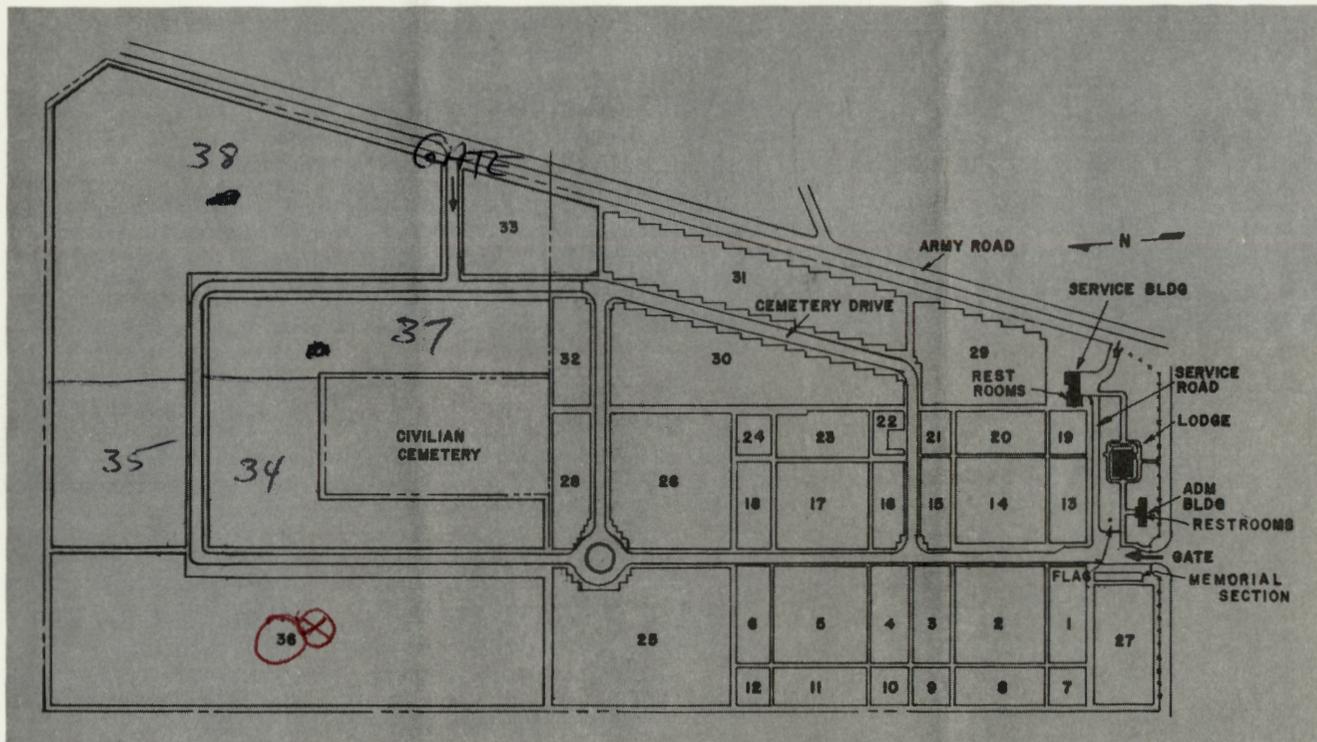
Similarly too general was the controversy claimed by a girlie magazine—“the sexual liberation of actresses in American film.” The magazine was being sued by author Jackie Collins; it had captioned the photo of a nude actress with her name. If, by “promoting, publicizing and selling sex” in her books,

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
Barrancas National Cemetery
 Naval Air Station Pensacola, Florida 32508

Bull Bull VA Pamphlet 40-45M
 June 1977

B-6-28-18 B-6-28-18
 D-5-21-79 D-5-21-79

General Information



1. Entrance gates will be open and visitors permitted in the cemetery throughout the year during the following hours:

8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Everyday
 8:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. Memorial Day

2. Cemetery will not be used as picnic grounds.

3. Visitors will not litter the grounds, cut, break or injure trees, shrubs or plants or otherwise conduct themselves in a manner not in keeping with the dignity and the sacredness of the Cemetery.

4. All graves will be decorated on the work day immediately preceding Memorial Day with small United States flags, which will be removed on the first work day after Memorial Day. Flags are not permitted on graves at any other time.

5. Cut flowers may be placed on graves at any time. Metal temporary flower containers are permitted. Floral items will be removed from graves as soon as they become faded and unsightly.

6. Artificial flowers may be placed on graves only during the period of October 10 through April 15. Plantings, statues, vigil lights, glass objects of any nature and any other type of commemorative items are not permitted on graves at any time.

7. Please contact Superintendent's Office for information regarding floral regulations and installation of a permanent flower container.

8. Approximate location of grave is indicated in red pencil.

9. Please bring all complaints to the attention of the Cemetery Superintendent.

Lucille Margrave
 12-17-19
 3-16-78

A.D. Simons

Name A.D. SIMONS

Grave 1956

Section 36

1956

36

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3-16-78
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 Lucille Margrave

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Your most recent passport issued within the past eight years,
two signed photographs and the fee of \$10 MUST accompany this application.

(PASSPORT OFFICE USE ONLY)

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(First name) (Middle name) (Last name)

ARTHUR DAVID SIMONS

a citizen of the United States, do hereby apply to the Department of State for a passport.

MAIL PASSPORT TO:

IN CARE OF (If applicable) _____

STREET Route 1, Box 46A
CITY Ponce de Leon STATE Florida ZIP CODE 32455
PHONE NOS. Area Code: 904 Home: 836-4557 Business: 836-4557

SEX (M-F) M BIRTHPLACE (City, State or Province, Country) New York City, NY, USA
BIRTH DATE Month 6 Day 28 Year 18

HEIGHT 5 FT. 11 IN. COLOR OF HAIR (Spell out) Gray COLOR OF EYES (Spell out) Brown OCCUPATION Farmer

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Walton

IF YOU WERE BORN ABROAD, WERE YOUR PARENTS U.S. CITIZENS AT THE TIME OF YOUR BIRTH?
FATHER: Yes No
MOTHER: Yes No

IN THE EVENT OF ACCIDENT OR DEATH NOTIFY (Not Mandatory) (Do not show name of a person who will accompany you when traveling)

Name in full: _____ Relationship: _____
Address: _____ Phone No.: _____

PROPOSED TRAVEL PLANS (For Statistical Reporting Purposes - Not Mandatory)

PURPOSE OF TRIP Pleasure
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION
Departure Sea Air Other
Return Sea Air Other
DO YOU EXPECT TO TAKE ANOTHER TRIP ABROAD?
 Yes No IF SO, WITHIN 1 year 2 years 5 years

COUNTRIES TO BE VISITED
England
France
Iran

NO. OF PREVIOUS TRIPS ABROAD WITHIN LAST 12 MONTHS
NONE

(If any of the below-mentioned acts or conditions have been performed by or apply to the applicant, the portion which applies should be struck out, and a supplementary explanatory statement should be attached, signed and made a part of this application.)

I have not since acquiring United States citizenship, been naturalized as a citizen of a foreign state; taken an oath, or made an affirmation or other formal declaration of allegiance to a foreign state; entered or served in the armed forces of a foreign state; accepted or performed the duties of any office, post, or employment under the Government of a foreign state or political subdivision thereof; made a formal renunciation of nationality either in the United States or before a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States in a foreign state; ever sought or claimed the benefits of the nationality of any foreign state; or been convicted by a court or court martial of competent jurisdiction of committing any act of treason against, or attempting by force to overthrow, or bearing arms against the United States, or conspiring to overthrow, put down or to destroy by force the Government of the United States.

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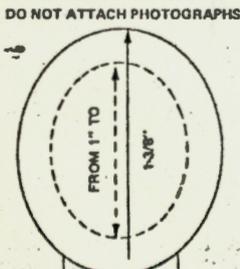
DECLARATION

I declare that the statements made in this application are true and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief, that the attached photographs are a true likeness of me, and that I have not been issued or included in a passport issued subsequent to the one submitted herein.

1-2-79
(Date)

Arthur D. Simon
(Signature of applicant)

(PASSPORT OFFICE USE ONLY)



Submit two identical signed photographs which meet all requirements in paragraph 2 on reverse.



APPLICATION FOR VISA TO IRAN

محل المان مکی
PHOTO

Passport No. _____

When issued: _____

Where issued: _____

Kind of visa: TOURIST

شهر _____

تاریخ و شماره رواید _____

1. Name, Surname, Name of father and mother _____

ARTHUR D. SIMONS, HARRY - BETTY

2. Nationality at present: AMERICAN

Nationality at birth: AMERICAN

Nationality of parents: AMERICAN

3. Marital Status (married, bachelor, widowed): WIDOWED

4. Profession: FARMER

5. Permanent domicile: PONCE de LEON, FLORIDA, USA

6. Are you a member of any political party? No

7. Have you visited Iran before? No

If you had an Iranian Residence Permit state its number: _____

8. Purpose of your present journey to Iran: TOURIST

9. Place and duration of stay in Iran: TEHRAN - 4 WEEKS

10. Indicate name and address of a relative or acquaintance in Iran: _____

STAYING AT INTERCONTINENTAL TEHRAN
IRAN NOVIN AVENUE

Applicant's Signature

Arthur D. Simons