

[PROVISIONAL TRANSLATION FROM PERSIAN]

[Translator's notes appear in square brackets]

[Personal information has been **redacted**.]

Supreme Revolutionary Court of the Islamic Republic

[Emblem]

Islamic Republic of Iran

Date: 25/12/1361 [16 March 1983]

Number: A/1392

Enclosure -----

In the Name of God

File number 17323/M/61 - Office of the Islamic Revolutionary Prosecutor, accused: 1- Abdolshoghi Tebyani, son of Cherghali 59 years of age; 2- Sirous Mehrazar, son of Ali, 50 years of age; [the two accused are] the shareholders of the Chablin Company who had been tried for the offence of grave activities to promote the goals of the oppressive Zionist Baha'i sect and the order, which was to confiscate 75% of the class one shares and 25% of the class 2 shares to the interests of the Islamic Government, was reviewed and the result is as follows:

According to the file documents said accused have been among the leaders of the perverse Baha'i sect and as set out in the existing documents have been actively involved in the organization. They have admitted to these facts in the court hearing (page 89 and 90). The first accused admitted to being a Baha'i, stating that he was the founder of the company, wherein every 3-4 months approximately 30 Baha'is would be trained and then go to other areas (this itself has been the biggest [source of] encouragement for the Baha'is whose employment with government organization has been terminated). He further adds that he donated money to said organization and had transferred ten thousand dollars for his children's study expenses abroad, had travelled to Israel for pilgrimage and had also gone once on a teaching mission.

The second accused, while confessing to be a Baha'i, stated that he had participated in their meetings from an early age and every month donated one hundred tomans to the organization. For some time he had been the secretary of Committee One and has been a director in this company and had been collecting the termination orders of the Baha'i employees to assist them. He has travelled to Israel once and participated in the Baha'i conference in Paris. His signature has been known to the Baha'i Assembly and therefore he has been introducing individuals to the Assembly.

Given the foregoing and the extensive case documents, it appears that the named individuals are active Baha'i leaders who have continued their activities appropriately 3 years after the victory of the Iranian Islamic Revolution. Should the Sharia judge be convinced of the above facts then the Baha'i

organizations and leaders definitely acted against Islam and therefore Article 14 of the Constitution does not apply to them. Article 12 of the Constitution recognises 3 religious minorities and others are not recognised. Hence, the order to confiscate Chablin Company and other properties excluding what is needed for a simple life style for their families, provided the family is not against Islam, is confirmed.

Furthermore, it appears from the statements of the first accused that he owes a significant sum of money to the company and has borrowed two million tomans to purchase his home. He still owes money to the Tedjarat Bank. His debts must be paid first and the remainder be confiscated for the benefit of the government.

Note: Circular number 1/16079 dated 30/3/1362 [20 June 1983] that has been relied on by the Sharia Judge of Court number 12, is related to the associates of the abhorred Regime of the Cruel Shah and does not include the Baha'i leaders.

Supreme Court of the Islamic Revolution

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In the Name of God, the order to confiscate their properties for the benefit of the Islamic Republic of Iran after payment of [the] debts [illegible] [of the accused] will be enforced.

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