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COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS  
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QUESTION OF THE VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL  
FREEDOMS IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD, WITH PARTICULAR  
REFERENCE TO COLONIAL AND OTHER DEPENDENT COUNTRIES AND  
TERRITORIES

Report on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran prepared by the  
Special Representative of the Commission, Mr. Reynaldo Galindo Pohl, pursuant to  
Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/73 and Economic and Social Council  
decision 1994/263

27. In connection with the killing of the former Prime Minister under the monarchy, ~~Shahpour Bakhtiar~~, and his personal secretary, ~~Katibeh Fallouch~~, the Special Representative was informed that on 6 December 1994 the Paris Special Criminal Court sentenced an Iranian citizen, Ali Vakili Rad, aged 35, to life imprisonment, without any possibility of conditional release for a period of 18 years. It also sentenced an Iranian citizen, Massoud Hendi, aged 47, a former chief of Iranian Radio and Television, to 10 years' imprisonment, without any possibility of conditional release for a period equivalent to two thirds of the sentence, for helping the killers to enter the country. However, it ordered the immediate release of a third accused person, the Iranian citizen Zeinal Abedin Sarhadi, aged 28, an employee of the Iranian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Sarhadi, who had been charged with helping the killers to escape to Switzerland, was none the less immediately expelled from France by order of the French Minister of the Interior. In its ruling, the Paris Special Criminal Court took the view that the killers belonged to a criminal organization firmly established in Tehran, Istanbul, Geneva and Paris.

28. The other two persons presumed to have killed Bakhtiar, Farydoun Boyerahmadi and Mohammad Azadi, as well as the consultant at the Iranian Ministry of Telecommunications, Hossein Sheikhattar, and three other persons, were not present at the trial and will be tried later in

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absentia. It should be noted that the Government Procurator, Jacques Mouton, and the two lawyers in the civil proceedings, stated in court that agents of the Iranian Government were to be found in the organization which allowed the two killings to take place.

29. As to the assassination of three leaders of the Democratic Party of Iranian Kurdistan (DPIK) and their translator, in Berlin, Germany, in September 1992, the Special Representative was informed that Mr. Klaus Gruenewald, director of the Federal Constitutional Protection Office, said on 14 October 1994 that the presumed organizer of the crime, an Iranian citizen, Kasem Darabi, had been in contact with the Iranian secret service since early 1990 and had supplied it with information about members of the Iranian opposition in exile. This statement was made to the Berlin court trying the case. He added that the Iranian Minister of Information, Ali Falahian, "had an interest in getting rid of the four Kurdish opposition leaders". The Iranian secret service has been expressly mentioned in the charges brought by the German Federal Department of Public Prosecutions.