

Translation of report from Dr. Hussein Nají beginning Thursday,
7 February 1980

1. I telephoned my colleague, Dr. Ma'súmí, heart specialist, who is at present treating Imam Khomeini. He became very sad when I explained what happened to me and my wife. He was particularly astounded over the gravity of the situation which culminated in the kidnapping of Dr. Davúdí and Mr. Rowshání. He said he would speak to Ayatollah Khoemini's son, Haj Ahmad, whose telephone number he also gave to me.

2. I phoned Haj Ahmad and told him I was prepared to be executed as a Bahá'í in front of the hospital where his father was being treated and I was not ready to turn myself in to unknown groups. I added that, according to my religious beliefs, I was obedient to my government and therefore he should name an authority to whom I could hand myself over. He very kindly replied that he had heard from Dr. Ma'súmí about me and my high qualifications and said I should not give myself up to anyone until he investigated the matter. He said he would get in touch with the Central Komiteh in Teheran and that I should telephone him again in one-half hour.

It was proven later that his contact with the Central Komiteh produced a very unfavourable effect because that Komiteh is composed of our main enemies.

3. It was fortunate that in the unit where Khomeini was under treatment, the head nurse who had worked with me for many years had duty. With great sincerity, she helped me on many occasions during my ordeal.

4. After one-half hour I telephoned Haj Ahmad, but this time one of Khomeini's aides, Mr. Kaffáshzádi, replied and gave me the same advice as Haj Ahmad had given. I learned from reliable sources that subsequent to these telephone calls, up to two o'clock in the afternoon, the atmosphere among those surrounding the Imam, was favourable. But later, because of the influence of the Central Komiteh, everyone was against me and said I was the head of the National Spiritual Assembly and had collaborated with the previous regime and that I was a colleague of Dr. Ayádí. It was also stated that my wife should remain in prison.

5. I phoned Mrs. Ma'súmí, wife of my colleague, and she was very moved when she heard our story and greatly sympathized with us.'

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6. I called the hospital where I work and while asking them to take care of my patients, I told them what had happened to me and my wife and the difficulties I was going through.
7. In the evening I sent a cable to Ayatollah Khomeini with copies to the Attorney-General of the Revolutionary Council, the Minister of Health, and the Director of the Medical Association of Iran. I also sent a separate cable to the President. In the cable to Khomeini, I introduced myself and stated that because I was a Bahá'í I was attacked several times. I also mentioned a previous occasion when I was called in for interrogation. However, the recent kidnappings of Dr. Davúdí and the others made me doubt the authority of the groups who were responsible for these acts, and I requested that the name of the proper authority be given to me so I could surrender myself. This cable, according to information I received, was not delivered to Khomeini, but was given instead to his entourage. In the cable to the Medical Association, I added that it was their duty to protect a physician who is being harassed by unknown groups.
8. The next day, Friday (8 February 1980), I made numerous telephone calls to my colleagues and to various hospitals and told them about the atrocities which unknown assailants, in the name of Islam, are inflicting on the Bahá'í community.
9. On Saturday, I sent the same type of cable to the Attorney-General and added that I was searching for a legitimate refuge to which I could surrender myself.
10. I contacted one of my patients, a member of the daily newspaper Etela'át, who also was indebted to me. He sent the news editor of the paper to interview me. For some reason, we could not get together but I wrote in detail what had happened. An open letter had also been given to him for publication. He contacted my house and also went to the homes of Dr. Davúdí and Mr. Rowshání for investigation, but nothing was published about these visits.

Dr. Nají added in his report that shortly after his wife was taken away, the guardsmen returned to the house and took all of his wife's jewelry and cash, their personal documents and picture albums.

When Dr. Ma'súmí first heard of the attack on the home of Dr. Nají, he took four guardsmen with him and went to the house in order to protect it, but unfortunately, it was too late.

11. From Saturday (9 February) on there were constant telephone calls to my home and clinic. We had posted someone at both places to inform the callers in detail about the Bahá'í Faith and about the atrocities that were being inflicted on the Bahá'ís.

12. My non-Bahá'í family tried to help me and went to the Central Komiteh of Teheran where they met with A. Tehrání, a member of that Komiteh. They found out that he was quite aware of the events and told them that besides everything else, I had been the writer of the National Spiritual Assembly circular letters and there was no way out for me.

13. At this time, the National Assembly met twice to decide whether or not I should give myself up. I did not participate in the meetings lest their emotions affect their decision. They unanimously decided I should not turn myself in. Mr.

and Mr. Manúhir Qá'im-Maqámí were also in the same situation as myself, except that I had a wife taken as hostage.

14. From the third day on, Dr. Ma'súmí regretfully reported that his numerous approaches to the high authorities had not been effective, and he was told very strongly that he should stop defending me.

15. In the company of Mr. [redacted], we met President Banísadr. Immediately he told us that on the previous night they had discussed Dr. Nají's case for two hours at a meeting of the Revolutionary Council, and it was decided:

- a - to leave Dr. Nají alone
- b - to telephone the Attorney General, Mr. Qudúsí, about the prisoners.
- c - to instruct government authorities that Bahá'ís should not have sensitive posts.

The President added that, "at this time when Imam Khomeini has a heart ailment you Bahá'ís have made up the story of the heart specialist and his wife in order to exploit it for your own interests, and they say that the wife attacked the guardsmen with boiling water." I replied that I was that heart specialist and that lady was my wife. I also said, "How can anyone accept the fact that six armed men attacked a defenseless woman at our home and sent her as a hostage to Evin prison?" I told him that the story about the boiling water was made up only as an excuse for her arrest. He was surprised and looked at my face for a long time before saying

anything and then changed the subject.

From this meeting, we came to the conclusion that the method used by the official government in dealing with the Bahá'ís is quite different than that of the enemies, namely Tablīghāt-i-Islāmī which dominates the Central Komiteh of Teheran. This organization has acquired blank paper signed by the Attorney-General of the Revolutionary Council and has used this stationery whenever it wishes to attack the Bahá'ís. The documents produced, therefore, were not actually issued by the proper authorities.

16. Through the influence of my non-Bahá'í friends, a recommendation was taken to the Attorney-General, A. Qudúsí. The first obvious result of these connections was that he asked for my wife's file and signed an order for her release. He even expressed his astonishment over her arrest. It is interesting to note that on the order he signed, nothing was mentioned about my surrendering myself to the authorities, and this is categorically opposed to what the officials of the Central Komiteh were demanding. Because of this contradiction, it took a few days more before the order was effected and my wife was released. I am sure that the President's telephone call to Mr. Qudúsí had its desired effect.

17. Since Mowlaví 'Abdu'l-Áziz, the religious leader of the Sunní Moslems in Baluchistan, was being treated in the same hospital as Khomeini, I wrote the latter a long letter telling him about the atrocities inflicted on the Bahá'ís, as well as on my wife and me, and requested him to be in instrument to convey this petition to Khomeini since I had no access to him.

After two days when the head nurse met Mr. Kaffáshzádih, Imam Khomeini's aide, (this was one-half hour after Mowlaví met with the Imam) coming out of Khomeini's room, he showed her my letter on the corner of which, apparently made on the instruction of the Imam himself, Haj Ahmad had written a few lines. Mr. Kaffáshzádih assured the nurse that the necessary instruction has been issued.

18. The members of the family of Behbáhání are my patients and one of them, Siyyid Jafar Behbáhání, is a religious dignitary and a good friend of Ayatollah Kaní, head of the Central Komiteh of Teheran. I wrote a letter to Kaní quoting from my various cables, etc., and expressed my confidence that these atrocities

had not been carried out with his approval.

19. I should have mentioned earlier that on the third day of this whole episode, I sent a long cable to Ayatollah Montazeri in the Holy City of Qum and while giving information about my case, I requested him to name a place to which I could surrender myself.

20. After the meeting with the President, petitions on behalf of the three kidnapped friends and the six new prisoners, as well as those presently under attack, namely , Qá'im- Maqámí and myself, were written to the Attorney-General of the Revolutionary Council. The petition about the nine prisoners was an appeal for the application of justice, and our three letters were a challenge to the Attorney-General stating that if he wished us to surrender ourselves to him, he was welcome to summon us. We gave him the telephone numbers and addresses where we could be contacted.

21. Two weeks had elapsed since my wife was taken to the prison when I telephoned Dr. Ma'súmí and complained that Khomeini's son, who had shown so much kindness on first day, had now changed his attitude because of the accusations made by our enemies. Dr. Ma'súmí replied that Haj Ahmad, more that I realized, had been helpful to our community. He added that my wife would soon be released.

The National Spiritual Assembly feels that because the supreme Revolutionary Council had discussed the case about our community and had decided to protect the Bahá'ís, they must have been greatly influenced by Haj Ahmad.

22. On 11 February, I met the chairman and secretary of the Medical Association of Iran and explained in detail what had happened to us. This was very effective and even the deputy chairman of the Association and his wife could not prevent their tears from flowing.

With Bahá'í greetings,

(signed) Dr. Hussein Nají