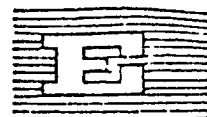


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COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Thirty-seventh session

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 1604TH MEETING

Held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva,
on Tuesday, 17 February 1981, at 4.30 p.m.

Chairman: Mr. CALERO RODRIGUES (Brazil)

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Question of the human rights of all persons subjected to any form of detention or imprisonment, in particular:

(b) Question of missing and disappeared persons.

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25. Mr. KNIGHT (Baha'i International Community) said that he wished to report on the disappearance of 14 prominent members of the Baha'i Community in Iran. Three of them had been kidnapped between May 1979 and January 1980 and the other 11, including all 9 members of the National Administrative Council of the Baha'is of Iran, had been arrested by revolutionary guards in August 1980. The families of the persons who had disappeared had made every effort to locate their relatives, but their appeals had gone unheeded. He therefore took the opportunity afforded by the discussion to request the Iranian Government once again to throw some light on the fate of those disappeared persons. The Working Group had already been provided with details of the kidnappings, but he nonetheless wished to give the Commission a brief summary of the situation.

26. Since the revolution, prominent Baha'is in many parts of Iran had been arrested and, in some cases, executed as part of a continuing and systematic campaign to demoralize, paralyze and ultimately eradicate the Iranian Baha'i Community. Although Iran's 300,000 Baha'is were indigenous Iranians and constituted the largest religious minority in the country, the new Constitution, which recognized the smaller Christian, Jewish and Zoroastrian minorities, did not recognize them, so that they were outside the protection of the law. Those who wished to perpetrate attacks on Baha'is and their property could therefore do so with virtual impunity. Since the inception of the Baha'i faith in Iran in 1844, the Baha'is had been frequently persecuted in that country. During the Pahlavi régime (1921-1979), discriminatory legislation had been enacted which had deprived the Baha'is of many basic rights and freedoms. Since the revolution the persecutions had been resumed with even more intensity. The enemies of the Baha'i faith were conducting a campaign of vilification against the Baha'is, who were accused of supporting the former Shah, of being agents of Savak, opponents of Islam, spies for Israel, moral degenerates, and enemies of the Iranian Government and people, all of which accusations were totally unfounded. The Iranian Baha'is, in common with Baha'is the world over, were obliged to show loyalty and obedience to the Government of the country in which they lived, and to refrain from involvement in politics or any subversive activity. They were committed to the highest standards of morality and rectitude in their public and private lives. In addition, they believed that the essential spiritual unity of all mankind was expressed through all the great religions - including Islam - which they regarded as divine in origin and whose founders they honoured and revered. Those facts had repeatedly been presented to the Iranian authorities, together with evidence that the Iranian Baha'is had steadfastly upheld those fundamental principles of their faith, but all such representations and appeals for justice and fair treatment had gone unheeded.