



Although Claimant was not among them, many of the U.S. nationals in Iraq and Kuwait at the time of the 1990-91 Iraqi occupation of Kuwait sued Iraq (and others) in federal court for, among other things, hostage-taking.<sup>1</sup> Those cases were pending when, in September 2010, the United States and Iraq concluded an *en bloc* (lump-sum) settlement agreement.<sup>2</sup> The Agreement, which entered into force in May 2011, covered a number of personal injury claims of U.S. nationals arising from acts of the former Iraqi regime occurring prior to October 7, 2004, including claims of personal injury caused by hostage-taking.<sup>3</sup> Exercising its authority to distribute money from the settlement funds, the U.S. Department of State provided compensation to numerous individuals whose claims were covered by the Agreement, including some whom Iraq had allegedly taken hostage or unlawfully detained following Iraq's 1990 invasion of Kuwait.

Under the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949 ("ICSA"), the Secretary of State has statutory authority to refer "a category of claims against a foreign government" to this Commission.<sup>4</sup> The Secretary has delegated that authority to the State Department's Legal Adviser, who, by letter dated October 7, 2014, referred three categories of claims to this Commission for adjudication and certification.<sup>5</sup> This was the State Department's second referral of claims to the Commission under the Claims

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<sup>1</sup> See, e.g., *Hill v. Republic of Iraq*, 175 F. Supp. 2d 36 (D.D.C. 2001); *Vine v. Republic of Iraq*, 459 F. Supp. 2d 10 (D.D.C. 2006).

<sup>2</sup> See *Claims Settlement Agreement Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Iraq*, Sept. 2, 2010, T.I.A.S. No. 11-522 ("Claims Settlement Agreement" or "Agreement").

<sup>3</sup> See *id.* Art. III(1)(a)(ii).

<sup>4</sup> See 22 U.S.C. § 1623(a)(1)(C) (2012).

<sup>5</sup> See *Letter dated October 7, 2014, from the Honorable Mary E. McLeod, Acting Legal Adviser, Department of State, to the Honorable Anuj C. Desai and Sylvia M. Becker, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission* ("2014 Referral" or "October 2014 Referral").

Settlement Agreement, the first having been by letter dated November 14, 2012 (“2012 Referral” or “November 2012 Referral”).<sup>6</sup>

One category of claims from the 2014 Referral is applicable here. That category, known as Category A, consists of

claims by U.S. nationals for hostage-taking<sup>1</sup> by Iraq<sup>2</sup> in violation of international law prior to October 7, 2004, provided that the claimant was not a plaintiff in pending litigation against Iraq for hostage taking<sup>3</sup> at the time of the entry into force of the Claims Settlement Agreement and has not received compensation under the Claims Settlement Agreement from the U.S. Department of State. . . .

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<sup>1</sup> For purposes of this referral, hostage-taking would include unlawful detention by Iraq that resulted in an inability to leave Iraq or Kuwait after Iraq invaded Kuwait on August 2, 1990.

<sup>2</sup> For purposes of this referral, “Iraq” shall mean the Republic of Iraq, the Government of the Republic of Iraq, any agency or instrumentality of the Republic of Iraq, and any official, employee or agent of the Republic of Iraq acting within the scope of his or her office, employment or agency.

<sup>3</sup> For purposes of this category, pending litigation against Iraq for hostage taking refers to the following matters: *Acree v. Iraq*, D.D.C. 02-cv-00632 and 06-cv-00723, *Hill v. Iraq*, D.D.C. 99-cv-03346, *Vine v. Iraq*, D.D.C. 01-cv-02674; *Seyam (Islamic Society of Wichita) v. Iraq*, D.D.C. 03-cv-00888; *Simon v. Iraq*, D.D.C. 03-cv-00691.

2014 Referral at ¶ 3.

On October 23, 2014, the Commission published notice in the *Federal Register* announcing the commencement of the second Iraq Claims Program pursuant to the ICSA and the 2014 Referral.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> Although the November 2012 Referral involved claims of U.S. nationals who were held hostage or unlawfully detained by Iraq, it did not involve hostage-taking claims *per se*. Rather, it consisted of certain claimants who had *already received* compensation under the Claims Settlement Agreement from the State Department for their hostage-taking claims, and it authorized the Commission to award additional compensation to those claimants, provided they could show, among other things, that they suffered a “serious personal injury” during their detention. The 2012 Referral expressly noted that the “payment already received by the claimant under the Claims Settlement Agreement compensated the claimant for his or her experience for the entire duration of the period in which the claimant was held hostage or was subject to unlawful detention and encompassed physical, mental, and emotional injuries generally associated with such captivity or detention.” 2012 Referral, *supra*, n.3.

<sup>7</sup> *Program for Adjudication: Commencement of Claims Program*, 79 Fed. Reg. 63,439 (Oct. 23, 2014).

On October 23, 2015, the Commission received from Claimant a completed Statement of Claim seeking compensation under Category A of the 2014 Referral, together with exhibits supporting the elements of his claim.

## DISCUSSION

### Jurisdiction

This Commission's authority to hear claims is limited to the category of claims referred to it by the United States Department of State.<sup>8</sup> The Commission's jurisdiction under the "Category A" paragraph of the 2014 Referral is limited to claims for hostage-taking of (1) "U.S. nationals," provided that the claimant (2) was not a plaintiff in any litigation against Iraq for hostage taking pending on May 22, 2011 (the "Pending Litigation"), and (3) has not received compensation under the Claims Settlement Agreement from the Department of State. 2014 Referral ¶ 3.

### *Nationality*

This claims program is limited to claims of "U.S. nationals." Here, that means a claimant must have been a national of the United States when the claim arose and continuously thereafter until May 22, 2011, the date the Agreement entered into force.<sup>9</sup> Claimant satisfies the nationality requirement. He has provided a copy of his cancelled U.S. passport, which shows that he was a U.S. national at the time of the alleged hostage-taking (August 1990). He has also provided a copy of his most recent U.S. passport, which establishes that he remained a U.S. national through the effective date of the Claims Settlement Agreement.

### *No Pending Litigation*

Additionally, Category A states that the claimant may not have been a plaintiff in

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<sup>8</sup> See 22 U.S.C. § 1623(a)(1)(C).

<sup>9</sup> See Claim No. IRQ-II-161, Decision No. IRQ-II-003, at 4-5.

any of the so-called Pending Litigation cases at the time of the entry into force of the Claims Settlement Agreement.<sup>10</sup> Footnote 3 of the 2014 Referral specifically lists the Pending Litigation cases for purposes of the Referral. Claimant has averred under oath in his Statement of Claim, and the pleadings in the cases cited in footnote 3 confirm, that he was not a plaintiff in any of those Pending Litigation cases. The Commission thus finds that Claimant has also satisfied this element of his claim.

*No Compensation under the Claims Settlement Agreement  
from the Department of State*

The Claimant also satisfies the final jurisdictional requirement. Claimant has stated that he has never “received any compensation under the [U.S.-Iraq] Claims Settlement Agreement from the Department of State.” Further, we have no evidence that the State Department has provided him any compensation under the Claims Settlement Agreement. Therefore, Claimant meets this element of his claim.

In summary, this claim is within the Commission’s jurisdiction pursuant to the 2014 Referral and is entitled to adjudication on the merits.

Merits

*Factual Allegations*

Claimant states that Iraq held him hostage from August 2, 1990 until August 12, 1990, a total of 11 days. He alleges that he was living with his wife in an apartment in Mahboula, Kuwait, when Iraq invaded the country on August 2, 1990. That morning, his employer called to inform him that the American Embassy had told him of the invasion and “instruct[ed] [them] to stay inside and await further guidance from the Embassy.” Claimant alleges that no such guidance ever came. Meanwhile, that afternoon, “a

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<sup>10</sup> The Agreement entered into force on May 22, 2011. *See* Claims Settlement Agreement, art. IX.

contingent of Iraqi troops had positioned themselves on open ground surrounding the marina near [their] complex.” Claimant and his colleagues “became increasingly anxious for [their] security and well-being as [they] observed Iraqi troops drawing closer to [their] complex . . . .” Thus, on August 6, 1990, Claimant and his wife joined a convoy of vehicles that attempted to flee Kuwait by land via the Saudi border, but they “were stopped by Iraqi soldiers at a roadblock . . . and ordered to return to Kuwait City.”

Claimant states that, “[f]ollowing [their] failed escape attempt, the Iraqi military presence outside of [their] compound continued to intensify and [they] became increasingly concerned for [their] safety.” He alleges that, on one occasion, “three armed Iraqi soldiers climbed over the wall of [their] compound and, after being approached by [one of his colleagues], snatched his watch and demanded alcohol and women.” Claimant states that the watch was later returned, but “that did nothing to make [them] feel any safer.”

Following this incident, Claimant and his colleagues “continued to make plans to flee the country[,]” and on August 12, 1990, he and his wife joined several other individuals and drove across the desert towards the border with Saudi Arabia. Along the way, they encountered a roadblock “set up by by three jeep loads of Iraqi soldiers who stopped [them] and a large number of other vehicles—threatening to fire upon anyone who might try to pass.” After several hours, the soldiers “abruptly left,” and all the vehicles “made a mad dash to flee the area.” Eventually, they reached a Saudi border post. Claimant states that, after several hours of waiting, they were allowed to pass into Saudi Arabia. They drove to Riyadh, where they spent one or two days. Claimant then flew to Switzerland, and then New York City, before ultimately landing in Orlando, Florida.

*Supporting Evidence*

Claimant has supported his claim with, among other things, his own sworn declaration, dated February 22, 2016, in which he describes his ordeal in Kuwait; two news articles published after his return home describing his experience, including his escape across the desert; and a copy of his U.S. passport valid at the time of the Iraqi invasion, which contains, *inter alia*, a Kuwaiti entry visa dated February 6, 1989, a Kuwaiti entry stamp dated July 26, 1990, a Saudi entry stamp dated August 12, 1990, and a Saudi exit stamp dated August 14, 1990.<sup>11</sup>

Additionally, Claimant has submitted a number of documents that provide background about the broader geopolitical situation during the First Gulf War in 1990-91, including some that relate specifically to the circumstances faced by U.S. nationals in Iraq and Kuwait at the time. These documents include statements from U.S. and Iraqi officials, resolutions of the United Nations Security Council, newspaper articles, a report from Amnesty International on human rights violations committed by Iraq in 1990, unclassified cables and a memorandum from the U.S. Department of State, and affidavits submitted in two lawsuits brought by other U.S. nationals who were also in Kuwait or Iraq during the First Gulf War.

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<sup>11</sup> In a declaration filed with other claims in this program, counsel for Claimant explains that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia uses the Islamic Hijri calendar, rather than the Gregorian calendar used in the United States and most western nations. Thus, the Saudi entry stamp in Claimant's passport includes the date "٢١ محرم ١٤١١" in Arabic script, which translates to the 21st day of the month of Muharram in the year 1411, which in turn corresponds to August 12, 1990, in the Gregorian calendar. Likewise, the Saudi exit stamp includes the date "٢٣ محرم ١٤١١" in Arabic script, which translates to the 23rd date of the month of Muharram in the year 1411, which corresponds to August 14, 1990, in the Gregorian calendar. The Commission has confirmed these conversions with the Official Calendar of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and they are consistent with counsel's explanation. See *Date Conversion*, Official Calendar of Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, <http://www.ummulqura.org.sa/Index.aspx> (last visited November 16, 2017). Unlike Saudi Arabia, entry and exit stamps from Kuwait, Iraq, and Jordan used the Gregorian calendar.

*Legal Standard*

To make out a substantive claim under Category A of the 2014 Referral, a claimant must show that (1) Iraq was engaged in an armed conflict and (2) during that conflict, Iraq took the claimant hostage.<sup>12</sup> The Commission has previously held that, to establish a hostage-taking claim, a claimant must show that Iraq (a) seized or detained the claimant and (b) threatened the claimant with death, injury or continued detention (c) in order to compel a third party, such as the United States government, to do or abstain from doing any act as an explicit or implicit condition for the claimant's release.<sup>13</sup> A claimant can establish the first element of this standard by showing that the Iraqi government confined the claimant to a particular location or locations within Iraq or Kuwait, or prohibited the claimant from leaving Iraq and/or Kuwait.<sup>14</sup>

*Application of Standard to this Claim*

(1) Armed Conflict: Claimant alleges that Iraq took him hostage in Kuwait on August 2, 1990, and held him hostage for 11 days, until August 12, 1990, when he escaped to Saudi Arabia. In its first decision awarding compensation for hostage-taking under the 2014 Referral, the Commission held that during this entire period, Iraq was engaged in an armed conflict with Kuwait.<sup>15</sup> Thus, Claimant satisfies this element of the standard.

(2) Hostage-taking: To satisfy the hostage-taking requirement of Category A of the 2014 Referral, Claimant must show that Iraq (a) seized or detained him and (b) threatened him with death, injury or continued detention (c) in order to compel a third

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<sup>12</sup> See Claim No. IRQ-II-161, Decision No. IRQ-II-003, at 16. An estate claimant would of course need to make this showing as to its decedent.

<sup>13</sup> See *id.* at 17-20.

<sup>14</sup> See *id.* at 17.

<sup>15</sup> See *id.* at 16-17.

party, such as the United States government, to do or abstain from doing any act as an explicit or implicit condition for his release. Claimant satisfies this standard for the 11-day period from August 2, 1990, to August 12, 1990.

(a) Detention/deprivation of freedom: For purposes of analyzing Claimant's allegations of having been detained, his time in Kuwait following the Iraqi invasion can be divided into two periods: (i) between the Iraqi invasion on August 2, 1990 and the Iraqi government's formal closing of the borders on August 9, 1990; and (ii) from that August 9th formal closing of the borders until Claimant's escape into Saudi Arabia on August 12, 1990.<sup>16</sup>

From August 2, 1990, until Iraq formally closed its borders to foreign nationals on August 9, 1990, Iraq confined Claimant to his home by threatening all U.S. nationals with immediate seizure and forcible detention.<sup>17</sup> Although some foreign nationals did manage to leave Kuwait and/or Iraq during this period, Claimant could not reasonably be expected to have escaped.<sup>18</sup> Iraqi authorities were forcibly detaining foreign nationals (including U.S. nationals) in Kuwait, relocating many to Baghdad against their will.<sup>19</sup> Claimant understandably had, as the United Nations Compensation Commission has put it, a "manifestly well-founded fear" of being killed or forcibly detained if he and his wife had made any attempt to leave the country.<sup>20</sup> The Commission has previously recognized that for the purposes of the legal standard applicable here, putting Claimant in this

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<sup>16</sup> *See id.* at 20-21.

<sup>17</sup> *See id.* at 21.

<sup>18</sup> *See id.*

<sup>19</sup> *See id.*

<sup>20</sup> Report and Recommendations Made by the Panel of Commissioners Concerning the First Instalment of Individual Claims for Damages up to US \$100,000 (Category "C" Claims), UN Doc. S/AC.26/1994/3 (1994), at 93.

situation in effect amounts to detention.<sup>21</sup> Iraq thus detained Claimant from August 2, 1990, to August 9, 1990.

From August 9, 1990, until he crossed the border into Saudi Arabia on August 12, 1990, the Iraqi government confined Claimant to Kuwait, preventing him from leaving the country by the threat of force. Starting on August 9, 1990, the Iraqi government formally closed Kuwait's borders, forcibly prohibiting U.S. nationals from leaving.<sup>22</sup> As the Commission has previously held, as of that date, Iraq prohibited Claimant from leaving the country, effectively detaining him within the borders of Kuwait and Iraq.<sup>23</sup> This policy remained in place through the date when Claimant escaped into Saudi Arabia on August 12, 1990. For purposes of the Commission's standard, therefore, we conclude that Claimant was under Iraq's control and thus detained from August 9, 1990 to August 12, 1990.

In sum, Iraq detained Claimant from August 2, 1990, until August 12, 1990.

(b) Threat: In its first decision awarding compensation for hostage-taking under the 2014 Referral, the Commission determined that the Iraqi government threatened U.S. nationals in Kuwait and Iraq numerous times with continued detention.<sup>24</sup> Both Iraqi President Saddam Hussein and the Speaker of Iraq's National Assembly Saadi Mahdi made clear that American nationals (as well as those from numerous other countries) would not have been permitted to leave Kuwait and/or Iraq at the time

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<sup>21</sup> See Claim No. IRQ-II-161, Decision No. IRQ-II-003, at 21.

<sup>22</sup> See *id.* at 21-22.

<sup>23</sup> See *id.* at 22.

<sup>24</sup> See *id.* at 23.

Claimant escaped to Saudi Arabia.<sup>25</sup> Claimant has thus established that Iraq threatened to continue to detain him.<sup>26</sup>

(c) Third party coercion: The Commission has previously held that Iraq detained all U.S. nationals in Kuwait or Iraq at the time and threatened them with continued detention in order to compel the United States government to act in certain ways as an explicit and/or implicit condition for their release.<sup>27</sup> Iraq itself stated that it sought three things from the United States government before it would release the detained U.S. nationals; it wanted the United States (i) not to attack Iraq, (ii) to withdraw its troops from Saudi Arabia; and/or (iii) to end the economic embargo imposed on Iraq.<sup>28</sup> Indeed, at the time, the U.S. government itself understood Iraq's actions to be hostage-taking.<sup>29</sup>

In sum, this claim meets the standard for hostage-taking within the meaning of the 2014 Referral. Iraq held Claimant hostage in violation of international law for a period of 11 days, and Claimant is thus entitled to compensation.

#### COMPENSATION

Having concluded that the present claim is compensable, the Commission must next determine the appropriate amount of compensation.

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<sup>25</sup> *See id.*

<sup>26</sup> While we determine that these statements apply to Claimant and other similarly situated U.S. nationals who were prevented from leaving Iraq or Kuwait after the invasion, we do not make any findings as to whether they also apply to U.S. nationals with diplomatic status: Iraqi officials made specific representations about the ability of diplomatic and consular staff members with U.S. nationality (and their relatives) to leave Iraq and Kuwait throughout the crisis. *See In Iraq: 'We Have A Problem' Iraq Holds Fleeing U.S. Diplomats Staff from Kuwait Reaches Baghdad, But Can't Leave*, PHILA. INQUIRER, Aug. 24, 1990, <https://perma.cc/B2YF-79AY>.

<sup>27</sup> *See* Claim No. IRQ-II-161, Decision No. IRQ-II-003, at 23.

<sup>28</sup> *See id.* at 23-24.

<sup>29</sup> *See* George H. W. Bush, "These Innocent People . . . Are, In Fact, Hostages" in U.S. Dep't of State, *American Foreign Policy Current Documents 1990* 484 (Sherrill Brown Wells ed. 1991); *see also* 2014 Referral at ¶ 3; *cf.* S.C. Res. 674 (Oct. 29, 1990) ("actions by . . . Iraq authorities and occupying forces to take third-State nationals hostage" and demanded that Iraq "cease and desist" this practice).

In its first decision awarding compensation for hostage-taking under the 2014 Referral, the Commission held that successful claimants should be awarded compensation in the amount of \$150,000 plus an additional \$5,000 for each day the claimant was in captivity.<sup>30</sup> Therefore, for the 11 days Iraq held Claimant hostage, he is entitled to an award of \$205,000, which is \$150,000 plus (11 x \$5,000). This amount constitutes the entirety of the compensation to which Claimant is entitled under the Claims Settlement Agreement.

The Commission hereby enters the following award, which will be certified to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment under sections 7 and 8 of the ICSA.<sup>31</sup>

AWARD

Claimant is entitled to an award in the amount of \$205,000.

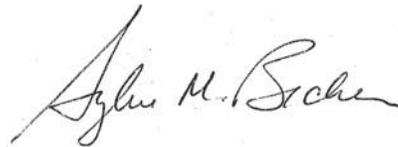
Dated at Washington, DC, November 16, 2017  
and entered as the Proposed Decision  
of the Commission.

**This decision was entered as the  
Commission's Final Decision  
on**

**January 16, 2018**



Anuj C. Desai, Commissioner



Sylvia M. Becker, Commissioner

NOTICE: Pursuant to the Regulations of the Commission, any objections must be filed within 15 days of delivery of this Proposed Decision. Absent objection, this decision will be entered as the Final Decision of the Commission upon the expiration of 30 days after delivery, unless the Commission otherwise orders. FCSC Regulations, 45 C.F.R. § 509.5 (e), (g) (2016).

<sup>30</sup> See Claim No. IRQ-II-161, Decision No. IRQ-II-003, at 24-26.

<sup>31</sup> 22 U.S.C. §§ 1626-1627 (2012).