

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.¹ Those cases were pending when, in September 2010, the United States and Iraq concluded an *en bloc* (lump-sum) settlement agreement.² 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.³ 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.⁴ 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.⁵ This was the State Department's second referral of claims to the Commission under the Claims Settlement Agreement, the

¹ 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).

² 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").

³ See *id.* Art. III(1)(a)(ii).

⁴ See 22 U.S.C. § 1623(a)(1)(C) (2012).

⁵ 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").

first having been by letter dated November 14, 2012 (“2012 Referral” or “November 2012 Referral”).⁶

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-taking¹ by Iraq² 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 taking³ 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. . . .

¹ 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.

² 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.

³ 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.

⁶ 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.” *Letter dated November 14, 2012, from the Honorable Harold Hongju Koh, Legal Adviser, Department of State, to the Honorable Timothy J. Feighery, Chairman, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission*, at ¶3 n.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.⁷

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 its 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.⁸ 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 at ¶ 3.

Nationality

This claims program is limited to claims of "U.S. nationals." Here, that means the claim must have been held by a national of the United States when the claim arose and continuously thereafter until May 22, 2011, the date the Agreement entered into force.⁹ Claimant satisfies the nationality requirement. He has provided a copy of his U.S. passport valid from September 18, 1984 to September 17, 1994, which shows that he was a U.S.

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

⁸ See 22 U.S.C. § 1623(a)(1)(C)(2012).

⁹ See Claim No. IRQ-II-161, Decision No. IRQ-II-003, at 4-5.

national at the time of the alleged hostage-taking in August through December of 1990. He has also provided a copy of his current U.S. passport, which expires on November 12, 2022, and 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 any of the so-called Pending Litigation cases at the time of the entry into force of the Claims Settlement Agreement.¹⁰ Footnote 3 of the 2014 Referral specifically lists the Pending Litigation cases for purposes of the Referral. Claimant has averred, 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 not received any compensation under the 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.

¹⁰ The Agreement entered into force on May 22, 2011. See Claims Settlement Agreement, art. IX.

Merits

Factual Allegations

Claimant states that Iraq held him hostage from August 2, 1990, until December 2, 1990, a total of 123 days. Claimant asserts that he relocated to Iraq in 1989, where his employer assigned him to serve as an engineering manager on a project at an Iraqi petrochemical facility. After Iraq invaded Kuwait on August 2, 1990, Iraqi security forces detained Claimant at the petrochemical facility. Claimant was held for most of the time in his residential trailer, but for a week was held in the control complex of the facility. During his detainment, Claimant feared he would be killed by Iraqi security forces or in an allied bombing of the petrochemical facility. Claimant was diagnosed with an irregular heartbeat and put on blood pressure medication. On approximately November 29, 1990, Claimant was told that Mohammad Ali, a former American professional boxer and activist, had negotiated the release of 15 hostages and that he was part of this group. He was taken to the Mansour Melia Hotel in Baghdad, and on the evening of December 1, 1990, he was driven to the airport where he met Mr. Ali. On December 2, 1990, Claimant and 14 other hostages departed Iraq on an evacuation flight bound for Amman, Jordan.

Supporting Evidence

Claimant has supported his claim with his sworn Statement of Claim and his declaration. He has also provided a copy of his U.S. passport valid from September 18, 1984, through September 17, 1994, which contains an Iraqi entry visa dated June 22, 1989, and an Iraqi exit stamp dated December 2, 1990. He has additionally provided a copy of a December 2, 1990 Associated Press article discussing the December 2, 1990 evacuation flight organized by Muhammad Ali and identifying Claimant by name as one of the individuals on the flight.

Claimant has also 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, affidavits submitted in a lawsuit brought by other U.S. nationals who were also in Kuwait or Iraq during the First Gulf War, and several unclassified cables from the U.S. Department of State.

The Commission further takes notice of other publicly available news reports published by the *Associated Press* and the *New York Times* that discuss Mr. Ali's efforts to obtain the release of U.S. nationals who were detained in Iraq. For example, a November 27, 1990 *Associated Press* report states that, on that same day, "[Iraqi President Saddam] Hussein said . . . after meeting with boxing great Muhammed Ali that a number of Americans held in Iraq would soon be allowed to leave the country." The *New York Times* reported on November 28, 1990, that on the previous day, Hussein stated in a television broadcast that "that he would allow Mr. Ali to return to the United States with 'a number of the American guests accompanying him.'"

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.¹¹ The Commission has previously held that, to establish a hostage-taking claim, a claimant must show that Iraq (a) seized or detained the claimant

¹¹ See Claim No. IRQ-II-161, Decision No. IRQ-II-003, at 16.

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.¹² 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.¹³

Application of Standard to this Claim

(1) Armed Conflict: Claimant alleges that Iraq took him hostage in Iraq on August 2, 1990, and held him hostage for 123 days, until December 2, 1990, when Iraqi officials allowed him to leave the country on an evacuation flight organized by Muhammad Ali. 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.¹⁴ Thus, Claimant Estate satisfies this element of the standard.

(2) Hostage-taking: To satisfy the hostage-taking requirement of Category A of the 2014 Referral, Claimant Estate must show that Iraq (a) seized or detained Claimant and (b) threatened him 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 his release. Claimant satisfies this standard for the 123-day period from August 2, 1990, to December 2, 1990.

(a) Detention/deprivation of freedom: For purposes of analyzing Claimant's allegations of having been detained, his time in Iraq following the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait

¹² See *id.* at 17-20.

¹³ See *id.* at 17.

¹⁴ See *id.* at 16-17.

can be divided into three periods: (i) between the invasion on August 2, 1990, and the Iraqi government's formal closing of the borders on August 9, 1990; (ii) from that August 9th formal closing of the borders until Iraq authorized Claimant's release on or about November 27, 1990 (the date of the Ali-Hussein meeting); and (iii) from the date Iraq authorized Claimant to leave on or about November 27, 1990 until Claimant's departure on December 2, 1990.¹⁵

From August 2, 1990, until Iraq formally closed its borders and Kuwait's borders to foreign nationals on August 9, 1990, Iraq confined Claimant within Iraq. The Commission has previously determined that Iraq detained U.S. nationals who were in Kuwait and/or Iraq during this period by threatening them with immediate seizure and/or forcible detention.¹⁶ Although some foreign nationals did manage to leave Kuwait and/or Iraq during this period, Claimant could not reasonably be expected to have escaped.¹⁷ Claimant presumably had, as the United Nations Compensation Commission has put it, a "manifestly well-founded fear" of being killed or forcibly detained if he attempted to leave the country.¹⁸ For the purposes of the legal standard applicable here, putting Claimant in this situation in effect amounts to detention.¹⁹ Iraq thus detained him from August 2, 1990, to August 9, 1990.

¹⁵ See *id.* at 20-21. While Claimant alleges that he was physically seized and held by force by Iraq during these periods, we need not decide that issue: as explained below, his presence in Iraq during this time is alone sufficient to establish that he was detained under the standard that applies here.

¹⁶ See Claim No. IRQ-II-281, Decision No. IRQ-II-139, at 9-10 (*citing* Claim No. IRQ-II-161, Decision No. IRQ-II-003, at 21).

¹⁷ See Claim No. IRQ-II-281, Decision No. IRQ-II-139, at 10 n.23.

¹⁸ 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.

¹⁹ See Claim No. IRQ-II-281, Decision No. IRQ-II-139, at 10.

From August 9, 1990, until Iraq authorized Claimant's release on or about November 27, 1990, the Iraqi government confined Claimant to Iraq, preventing him from leaving by the threat of force. As the Commission has previously held, starting on August 9, 1990, the Iraqi government formally closed Kuwait and Iraq's borders, forcibly prohibiting U.S. nationals from leaving.²⁰ As of that date, Iraq formally prohibited Claimant from leaving Iraq, effectively detaining him within the borders of Iraq.²¹ For Claimant, this formal policy of prohibiting U.S. nationals from leaving Iraq lasted until around November 27, 1990, when the Iraqi government purportedly authorized his release. Because Iraq's previous releases of various categories of foreign nationals did not apply to Claimant, this release date was the earliest that he could have legally left Iraq.

Although Iraq may have authorized Claimant to leave the country on or about November 27, 1990, his detention did not end on that date. As the Commission has previously recognized, a claimant's detention ends only on the date that he is released from the control of the person or entity that detained him.²² Any attempt "[by the perpetrator] to restrict [the] movements" of a claimant establishes control,²³ whereas a claimant who has a reasonable opportunity to leave the site of his or her captivity is deemed no longer to be under the perpetrator's control.²⁴

Under this standard, Claimant remained under Iraq's control until December 2, 1990. The Commission has previously held that Iraq imposed restrictions on air travel

²⁰ See Claim No. IRQ-II-161, Decision No. IRQ-II-003, at 7, 21-22.

²¹ See *id.* at 22.

²² See Claim No. IRQ-II-161, Decision No. IRQ-II-003, at 22; see also Claim No. LIB-II-183, Decision No. LIB-II-178 (Proposed Decision), at 13 (2012).

²³ Claim No. IRQ-II-161, Decision No. IRQ-II-003, at 22 (citing Claim No. LIB-II-183, Decision No. LIB-II-178 (Proposed Decision), at 12 (2012)).

²⁴ See *id.*

during this period, restrictions that prevented those hostages whose release Mr. Ali secured from leaving Iraq until December 2, 1990.²⁵ Indeed, the available evidence indicates that Claimant left Iraq at the first reasonable opportunity, on a December 2, 1990 evacuation flight with Mr. Ali. Because there is no evidence that Claimant remained voluntarily in Iraq at any time during this period, we conclude that he was under Iraq's control and thus detained from the date that Iraq may have authorized his release (on or about November 27, 1990) until December 2, 1990.

In sum, Iraq thus detained Claimant from August 2, 1990, until December 2, 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.²⁶ This included Claimant.²⁷ 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 be permitted to leave.²⁸

In short, the Iraqi government made unequivocal threats to continue to detain U.S. nationals in Kuwait and Iraq. Claimant was a U.S. national in Iraq at the time. Claimant has thus established that Iraq threatened to continue to detain him.

²⁵ See Claim No. IRQ-II-267, Decision No. IRQ-II-145, at 10..

²⁶ See Claim No. IRQ-II-161, Decision No. IRQ-II-003, at 23.

²⁷ 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>.

²⁸ See Claim No. IRQ-II-161, Decision No. IRQ-II-003, at 23.

(c) Third party coercion: The Commission has previously held that Iraq detained all U.S. nationals in Kuwait and 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.²⁹ 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.³⁰ Indeed, at the time, the U.S. government itself understood Iraq's actions to be hostage-taking.³¹

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 123 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.

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.³² Therefore, for the 123 days Iraq held Claimant hostage, he is entitled to an award of \$765,000, which is \$150,000 plus (123 x \$5,000). This amount constitutes the

²⁹ *See id.*

³⁰ *See id.* at 23-24.

³¹ *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).

³² *See* Claim No. IRQ-II-161, Decision No. IRQ-II-003, at 24-26.

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.³³

³³ 22 U.S.C. §§ 1626-1627 (2012).

AWARD

Claimant is entitled to an award in the amount of \$765,000.

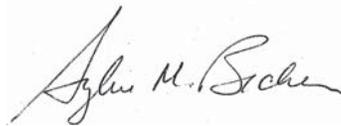
Dated at Washington, DC, December 14, 2017
and entered as the Proposed Decision
of the Commission.

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

January 19, 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).