

**FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION
OF THE UNITED STATES
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20579**

In the Matter of the Claim of	}	
	}	
	}	
5 U.S.C. §552(b)(6)	}	Claim No. IRQ-II-174
	}	
	}	Decision No. IRQ-II-015
	}	
Against the Republic of Iraq	}	
	}	

Counsel for Claimant:

Daniel Wolf, Esq.
Law Office of Daniel Wolf

PROPOSED DECISION

Claimant brings this claim against the Republic of Iraq (“Iraq”) alleging that Iraq held him hostage in violation of international law in August and September 1990. Because he has established that Iraq held him hostage for 37 days, he is entitled to an award of \$335,000.

BACKGROUND AND BASIS OF THE PRESENT CLAIM

Claimant alleges that he was a two-year-old United States citizen living in Kuwait with his mother, father, and two brothers when Iraq invaded the country on August 2, 1990. Claimant states that, because he was only two years old at the time, he has no memory of his detainment or escape. For this reason, Claimant has submitted his mother’s declaration recounting the details of these events. He thereby asserts that, beginning with the invasion and for more than five weeks thereafter, he and his family were forced to hide in their residence in constant fear of being captured by Iraqi

authorities. He further claims that during this entire period, the Iraqi government in effect forcibly prevented him (and other U.S. nationals) from leaving Kuwait and/or Iraq and did so with the express purpose of compelling the United States government to acquiesce to certain Iraqi government demands. Claimant states that, by September 4, 1990, he and his family had run out of food and, out of desperation, they set out to escape across the border with Jordan. Claimant further states that the trip to the border was dangerous and harrowing and that Iraqi soldiers stopped them along the way at checkpoints near Baghdad. According to Claimant, he and his family arrived at the border on September 5, 1990, and were kept there until they had paid a bribe and were allowed to cross into Jordan on September 7, 1990. Claimant and his family then returned to the United States on September 9, 1990.

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

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).

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 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. . . .

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").

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 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.

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.

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 22, 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. On February 23, 2016, Claimant submitted his declaration in support 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.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

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).

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.⁹ Claimant satisfies the nationality requirement. He has provided a copy of his U.S. passport valid from May 7, 1988 to May 6, 1993, which shows that he was a U.S. national at the time of the alleged hostage-taking (August and September of 1990). He has also provided a recent U.S. passport that expired on May 10, 2014 and which thus 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 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.

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

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

*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.

Merits

Factual Allegations

Claimant states that Iraq held him hostage from August 2, 1990 until September 7, 1990, a total of 37 days. Claimant states that after Iraq invaded Kuwait on August 2, 1990, he and his family remained sequestered inside their home in Kuwait for the next five weeks. Pursuant to Iraqi President Saddam Hussein’s August 28, 1990 announcement that foreign national women and minors could leave the country, Claimant was formally permitted to go.¹¹ Between September 1, 1990 and September 23, 1990, the U.S. government organized several charter flights from Iraq and Kuwait to repatriate those released U.S. nationals wishing to return to the United States.¹² Neither Claimant nor his parents mention this August 28th release announcement or the charter flights. Rather, Claimant states that, on September 4, 1990, he and his family had run out of food and, out of desperation, set out to escape across the border with Jordan. Claimant further states that the trip was dangerous and harrowing and that Iraqi soldiers stopped them

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

¹² See *id.* at 12-13.

along the way at checkpoints near Baghdad. Once they arrived at the border on September 5, 1990, Claimant and his family were kept there until they had paid a bribe and were allowed to cross into Jordan on September 7, 1990. They then returned to the United States on September 9, 1990.

Supporting Evidence

Claimant has supported his claim with his sworn Statement of Claim, his declaration, and his mother's declaration. He has also provided a copy of his passport, which he states contains an Iraqi exit stamp dated September 7, 1990 and a Jordanian entry stamp also dated September 7, 1990. While these stamp dates are hard to discern in the copy of his passport Claimant has provided, we do note a U.S. entry stamp dated September 9, 1990. Moreover, Claimant's assertions are corroborated by the claims of his mother and brothers, who have submitted declarations that they were traveling together, as well as copies of their own passports, two of which have clearly discernable September 5, 1990 Iraqi entry stamps—the date on which the family allegedly crossed from Kuwait into Iraq—and September 7, 1990 Jordanian entry stamps—the date on which the family allegedly crossed from Iraq into Jordan.¹³ Furthermore, Claimant has provided a September 10, 1990 associated press article which identifies Claimant's mother and father by name, "and their three small children," as returning hostages.

In addition, 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

¹³ See Claim No. IRQ-II-173, Decision No. IRQ-II-014 and Claim No. IRQ-II-250, Decision No. IRQ-II-017.

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.

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.¹⁴ 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.¹⁵ 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.¹⁶

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 37 days, until September 7, 1990, when he was able to cross the border into Jordan. In its first decision awarding compensation for hostage-taking under the 2014 Referral, the Commission held that during this entire

¹⁴ See *id.* at 16. An estate claimant would of course need to make this showing as to its decedent.

¹⁵ See *id.* at 17-20.

¹⁶ See *id.* at 17.

period, Iraq was engaged in an armed conflict with Kuwait.¹⁷ 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 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 37-day period from August 2, 1990 to September 7, 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 three periods: (i) between the Iraqi 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 the August 28, 1990 announcement that women and minors could leave Iraq and Kuwait; and (iii) from that August 28th announcement until Claimant's departure on September 7, 1990.¹⁸

From August 2, 1990 until Iraq formally closed its borders to foreign nationals on August 9, 1990, Iraq confined Claimant to his family's residence by threatening all U.S. nationals with immediate seizure and forcible detention.¹⁹ Although some foreign nationals did manage to leave Kuwait and/or Iraq during this period, Claimant could not reasonably be expected to have escaped.²⁰ Iraqi authorities were forcibly detaining foreign nationals (including U.S. nationals) in Kuwait, relocating many to Baghdad

¹⁷ See *id.* at 16-17.

¹⁸ See *id.* at 20-21.

¹⁹ See *id.* at 21.

²⁰ See *id.*

against their will.²¹ Claimant and his family understandably had, as the United Nations Compensation Commission has put it, a “manifestly well-founded fear” of being killed or forcibly detained if they had left their home.²² The Commission has previously recognized that for the purposes of the legal standard applicable here, putting Claimant and his family in this situation in effect amounts to detaining them in their residence.²³ Iraq thus detained Claimant in his residence from August 2, 1990 to August 9, 1990.

From August 9, 1990 until he crossed the border into Jordan on September 7, 1990, the Iraqi government confined Claimant to Kuwait (and, for a couple of days before he crossed the border into Jordan, to Iraq), 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.²⁴ As the Commission has previously held, as of that date, Iraq prohibited all U.S. nationals from leaving the country, effectively detaining Claimant within the borders of Kuwait and Iraq.²⁵ For Claimant, this formal policy of prohibiting U.S. nationals from leaving Iraq and Kuwait lasted until August 28, 1990, when the Iraqi government announced that all female and minor U.S. nationals could leave.²⁶

Although Claimant may have been legally permitted to leave Kuwait on August 28, 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

²¹ *See id.*

²² 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.

²³ *See* Claim No. IRQ-II-161, Decision No. IRQ-II-003, at 21.

²⁴ *See id.* at 21-22.

²⁵ *See id.* at 22.

²⁶ *See id.*

control of the person or entity that detained him.²⁷ Any attempt “[by the perpetrator] to restrict [the] movements” of a claimant establishes control,²⁸ 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.²⁹

Under this standard, Claimant remained under Iraq’s control until September 7, 1990. The Commission has recognized that Iraq imposed conditions on travel that limited the ability of foreign women and minors, including U.S. nationals, to leave Iraq and/or Kuwait immediately after the August 28, 1990 release announcement.³⁰ Claimant and his family made the arduous journey to the Jordanian border and paid a bribe so they could cross into Jordan on September 7, 1990. It is not necessary to determine here whether Claimant (and his parents) knew or could or should have known that he was legally permitted to leave Kuwait on August 28, 1990. Even if he had been aware of the August 28, 1990 announcement, he would not necessarily have been able to leave any earlier: the charter flights the U.S. government organized to repatriate those released U.S. nationals wishing to return to the United States flew from Iraq between September 1, 1990 and September 23, 1990. Because there is no evidence that Claimant remained voluntarily in Kuwait at any time during this period, we conclude that he was under Iraq’s control and thus detained from August 28, 1990 to September 7, 1990.

In sum, Iraq thus detained Claimant from August 2, 1990 until September 7, 1990.

²⁷ 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).

²⁸ See 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)).

²⁹ *See id.*

³⁰ *See id.*

(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.³¹ This included Claimant.³² 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.³³

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 Kuwait at the time. Claimant has thus established that Iraq threatened to continue to detain him.

(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.³⁴ 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

³¹ See *id.* at 23.

³² 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>.

³³ See Claim No. IRQ-II-161, Decision No. IRQ-II-003, at 23.

³⁴ See *id.*

Iraq.³⁵ Indeed, at the time, the U.S. government itself understood Iraq's actions to be hostage-taking.³⁶

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 37 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.³⁷ Therefore, for the 37 days Iraq held Claimant hostage, he is entitled to an award of \$335,000, which is \$150,000 plus (37 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.³⁸

³⁵ See *id.* at 23-24.

³⁶ 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).

³⁷ See Claim No. IRQ-II-161, Decision No. IRQ-II-003, at 24-26.

³⁸ 22 U.S.C. §§ 1626-1627 (2012).

AWARD

Claimant is entitled to an award in the amount of \$335,000.

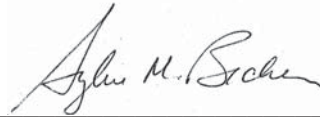
Dated at Washington, DC, September 27, 2016
and entered as the Proposed Decision
of the Commission.



Anuj C. Desai, Commissioner

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

November 3, 2016



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) (2015).