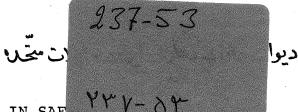
IRAN-UNITED STATES CLAIMS TRIBUNAL

Case No. 237



Date of filing: 27 Nov Ss

ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS IN SAF

** AWARD - Type of Award	
- Date of Award	
pages in English	_ pages in Farsi
** DECISION - Date of Decision	
pages in English	_ pages in Farsi
** CONCURRING OPINION of	
- Date	
pages in English	_ pages in Farsi
** SEPARATE OPINION of	
- Date	
pages in English	_ pages in Farsi
ma allai	
** DISSENTING OPINION of MR. Aldrich	
- Date 29 NOV 85	
\nearrow pages in English \nearrow	_ pages in Farsi
** OTHER; Nature of document:	
- Date	
pages in English	_ pages in Farsi ๋

IRAN-UNITED STATES CLAIMS TRIBUNAL



دیوان داوری دعاوی ایران - ایالات متحده

CASE NO. 237 CHAMBER TWO AWARD NO. 204-237-2

LEILA DANESH ARFA MAHMOUD,

Claimant,

and

THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN,

Respondent.

IRAN UNI	TED STATES		داد ناء داوي
CLAIMS T	RIBUNAL		ايرانــايا لات
FILED - American			
Date	2 7 NO	V 1985	تاريخ
No.	1179 /	9/ ;	ې
	23	3 <i>7</i>	ماما

DISSENTING OPINION OF GEORGE H. ALDRICH

I respectfully dissent from the conclusion reached by my colleagues in this Award. While the Award properly states that naturalization creates a "strong and not easily rebuttable presumption" in favor of the nationality thus acquired, it then allows it to be rebutted solely by the facts that the Claimant waited a number of years before seeking naturalization in the United States and that she was enabled in the interim to continue to hold and sell parts of her real property in Iran. I believe my colleagues give too much weight to these somewhat ambiguous facts and too little weight to the Claimant's prolonged residence in a single community in the United States with a husband who enjoyed permanent employment there, and to the obvious impact of the Iranian Revolution on the question of her dominant nationality.

There is no doubt that, by the spring of 1980 when the claim arose, both of the Claimant's nationalities were real

and effective. Given her prolonged and continuous residence in the United States as the spouse of a U.S. national prior to her naturalization, the solemn act of naturalization should have been sufficient to make her United States nationality dominant in the absence of convincing evidence to the contrary. Where I differ from my colleagues is in my evaluation of that evidence. In my view, neither her delay in seeking U.S. nationality nor her retention of inherited ownership interest in real property in constitute such convincing evidence, particularly in light of the facts that she owned only a three-fourths undivided interest in the property, that her aged father owned the remainder and that other members of the family were living Moreover, the connection with on the property. evidenced by the Claimant's ownership of property in Iran was extinguished by the acts giving rise to the claim.

George H. Aldrich