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Last Updated: 11/09/2023

B121

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

WVS

November 7, 1984

270106
1120
1230
COO71
FE007
PU001-03
FG006-11
FG034
FG038

Dear Mr. Speaker:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergency Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the Federal Register and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice stating that the Iran emergency is to continue in effect beyond November 14, 1984, to the Federal Register for publication. Similar notices were sent to the Congress and the Federal Register on November 12, 1980, November 12, 1981, November 8, 1982, and November 4, 1983.

comment

The crisis between the United States and Iran that began in 1979 has eased, but has not been fully resolved. Although the international tribunal established to adjudicate claims of U.S. nationals against Iran and of Iranian nationals against the United States continues to function, full normalization of commercial and diplomatic relations between the United States and Iran will require more time. In these circumstances, I have determined that it is necessary to maintain in force the broad authorities that may be needed in the process of implementing the January 1981 agreements with Iran and in the eventual normalization of relations with that country.

Sincerely,

Extension of National Emergency with
Respect to Iran
Ronald Reagan

The Honorable Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr.
Speaker of the
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

LT also to George
Bush President of
The Senate

27010655

Deliver by hand: 11/7/84 (1:03p)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 7, 1984

Dear Mr. President:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergency Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the Federal Register and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice stating that the Iran emergency is to continue in effect beyond November 14, 1984, to the Federal Register for publication. Similar notices were sent to the Congress and the Federal Register on November 12, 1980, November 12, 1981, November 8, 1982, and November 4, 1983.

The crisis between the United States and Iran that began in 1979 has eased, but has not been fully resolved. Although the international tribunal established to adjudicate claims of U.S. nationals against Iran and of Iranian nationals against the United States continues to function, full normalization of commercial and diplomatic relations between the United States and Iran will require more time. In these circumstances, I have determined that it is necessary to maintain in force the broad authorities that may be needed in the process of implementing the January 1981 agreements with Iran and in the eventual normalization of relations with that country.

Sincerely,

Ronald Reagan

The Honorable George Bush
President of the Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Delivered by hand: 11/7/84 (1p)

noted
JPM

NOTICE

- - - - -

CONTINUATION OF IRAN EMERGENCY

On November 14, 1979, by Executive Order No. 12170, the President declared a national emergency to deal with the threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States constituted by the situation in Iran. Notices of the continuation of this national emergency were transmitted by the President to the Congress and the Federal Register on November 12, 1980, November 12, 1981, November 8, 1982, and November 4, 1983. Because our relations with Iran have not yet returned to normal and the process of implementing the January 19, 1981, agreements with Iran is still underway, the national emergency declared on November 14, 1979, must continue in effect beyond November 14, 1984. Therefore, in accordance with Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing the national emergency with respect to Iran. This notice shall be published in the Federal Register and transmitted to the Congress.

Ronald Reagan

THE WHITE HOUSE,
November 7, 1984.

*Orig. filed w/ ER 11/7/84 (12:45p)
Copy attached to letter*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 7, 1984

FOR THE RECORD:

This is the second instance in the history of transmitting Iran emergency reports in which the Congress had adjourned sine die and where technically there was no Congress to receive the report. Instead of transmitting the report to the Congress, letters to the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate were employed.



Dan Marks
Deputy Executive Clerk

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Delivered to R60

11/7

10³⁰ am

November 7, 1984

MR. PRESIDENT:

Attached for your approval are the notification to Congress of the extension of national emergency with respect to Iran and accompanying notice to the Federal Register.

These documents were submitted by the Department of the Treasury and are concurred in by the Department of Justice, OMB, NSC, and Legislative Affairs. Counsel's Office has no objection.

If you concur in the above recommendation, we will have the originals executed in Washington.

Richard G. Darman

need decision on 11/8

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 11/6/84 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: c.o.b. TODAY

SUBJECT: EXTENSION OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO IRAN

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MURPHY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MEESE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	OGLESBY <i>no obj 11/6</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BAKER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEAVER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SPEAKES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
STOCKMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SVAHN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	VERSTANDIG	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FIELDING <i>OK per Wendell Walker 11/6</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WHITTLESEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FULLER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HERRINGTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HICKEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
McFARLANE <i>OK 11/6</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
McMANUS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please provide any comments by c.o.b. today, 11/6.
Thank you.

RESPONSE:

Richard G. Darman
Assistant to the President
Ext. 2702



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

1984 NOV -6 PM 1:14

November 6, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: DAVID A. STOCKMAN *AAS*
SUBJECT: EXTENSION OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT
TO IRAN

Under the National Emergencies Act, authorities being exercised pursuant to the Novemebr 14, 1979, declaration of national emergency with respect to Iran will lapse this November 14 unless the President transmits to the Congress a notice that the authorities are being extended. If the Iran emergency were to lapse, the President could be prevented from taking necessary steps to implement the January 1981 settlement with Iran, to effectuate new settlements, or to protect the interests of U.S. claimants.

I recommend that you: (1) sign the attached letter to the Congress transmitting the notice of emergency extension and (2) submit the proposed notice of extension of the national emergency concerning Iran to the Federal Register.

These documents, which were prepared by the Department of the Treasury with the concurrence of the Departments of Justice and State, should be signed no later than November 7, 1984, so that the notice of emergency extension can be published in the Federal Register by November 10, 1984, prior to the expiration date of the current authority.

see cont. on copy sheet
Attachment

244944

MEMORANDUM

1984 NOV -6 PM 7:07
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

8243

November 6, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD G. DARMAN

FROM:

Paul B. Thompson
ROBERT M. KIMMITT

SUBJECT:

Extension of National Emergency
with Respect to Iran

NSC Staff has no comment on OMB recommendation to the President,
subject as above.

1984 NOV -6 PM 5:54

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 6, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD G. DARMAN
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND
DEPUTY TO THE CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: WENDELL L. WILLKIE *WLL*
ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Extension of National Emergency
with Respect to Iran

Our office has reviewed the above-referenced transmittal letter to Congress and the Notice of Continuation of Iran Emergency to be published in the Federal Register. We recommend that the President sign and submit these documents in the form which has been prepared by the Executive Clerk's office.

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 11/6/84 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: c.o.b. TODAY

SUBJECT: EXTENSION OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO IRAN

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MURPHY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MEESE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	OGLESBY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BAKER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEAVER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SPEAKES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
STOCKMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SVAHN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input type="checkbox"/> P	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SS	VERSTANDIG	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FIELDING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WHITTLESEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FULLER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HERRINGTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HICKEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
McFARLANE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
McMANUS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please provide any comments by c.o.b. today, 11/6.
Thank you.

RESPONSE:

No objections.
u Ruzic

Richard G. Darman
Assistant to the President
Ext. 2702

NOTICE

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CONTINUATION OF IRAN EMERGENCY

On November 14, 1979, by Executive Order No. 12170, the President declared a national emergency to deal with the threat to the national security, foreign policy and economy of the United States constituted by the situation in Iran. Notices of the continuation of this national emergency were transmitted by the President to the Congress and the Federal Register on November 12, 1980, November 12, 1981, November 8, 1982, and November 4, 1983. Because our relations with Iran have not yet returned to normal and the process of implementing the January 19, 1981, agreements with Iran is still underway, the national emergency declared on November 14, 1979, must continue in effect beyond November 14, 1984. Therefore, in accordance with Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act, I am continuing the national emergency with respect to Iran. This notice shall be published in the Federal Register and transmitted to the Congress.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergency Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the Federal Register and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice stating that the Iran emergency is to continue in effect beyond November 14, 1984, to the Federal Register for publication. Similar notices were sent to the Congress and the Federal Register on November 12, 1980, November 12, 1981, November 8, 1982, and November 4, 1983.

The crisis between the United States and Iran that began in 1979 has eased, but has not been fully resolved. Although the international tribunal established to adjudicate claims of U.S. nationals against Iran and of Iranian nationals against the United States continues to function, full normalization of commercial and diplomatic relations between the United States and Iran will require more time. In these circumstances, I have determined that it is necessary to maintain in force the broad authorities that may be needed in the process of implementing the January 1981 agreements with Iran and in the eventual normalization of relations with that country.

THE WHITE HOUSE,



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

100-1101-10-11-14

November 6, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: DAVID A. STOCKMAN *DAS*

SUBJECT: EXTENSION OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO IRAN

Under the National Emergencies Act, authorities being exercised pursuant to the November 14, 1979, declaration of national emergency with respect to Iran will lapse this November 14 unless the President transmits to the Congress a notice that the authorities are being extended. If the Iran emergency were to lapse, the President could be prevented from taking necessary steps to implement the January 1981 settlement with Iran, to effectuate new settlements, or to protect the interests of U.S. claimants.

I recommend that you: (1) sign the attached letter to the Congress transmitting the notice of emergency extension and (2) submit the proposed notice of extension of the national emergency concerning Iran to the Federal Register.

These documents, which were prepared by the Department of the Treasury with the concurrence of the Departments of Justice and State, should be signed no later than November 7, 1984, so that the notice of emergency extension can be published in the Federal Register by November 10, 1984, prior to the expiration date of the current authority.

Attachment

Note: This is copied verbatim from last year's memo -- as though there's something magical about those dates. They were correct for last year, but not for this year's report.

"Notice" needs to be filed in (FR) before 12:30p on Friday, 11/9/84, so that it'll appear on 13th - before the

NOTICE

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CONTINUATION OF IRAN EMERGENCY

On November 14, 1979, by Executive Order No. 12170, the President declared a national emergency to deal with the threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States constituted by the situation in Iran. Notices of the continuation of this national emergency were transmitted by the President to the Congress and the Federal Register on November 12, 1980, November 12, 1981, November 8, 1982, and November 4, 1983. Because our relations with Iran have not yet returned to normal and the process of implementing the January 19, 1981, agreements with Iran is still underway, the national emergency declared on November 14, 1979, must continue in effect beyond November 14, 1984. Therefore, in accordance with Section 202(d)² of the National Emergencies Act, ^{(50 U.S.C. 1622(d))} I am continuing the national emergency with respect to Iran. This notice shall be published in the Federal Register and transmitted to the Congress.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

(In absence of the Congress)
Dear Mr. Speaker (Mr. President):

Section 202(d) of the National Emergency Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the Federal Register and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice stating that the Iran emergency is to continue in effect beyond November 14, 1984, to the Federal Register for publication. Similar notices were sent to the Congress and the Federal Register on November 12, 1980, November 12, 1981, November 8, 1982, and November 4, 1983.

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THE WHITE HOUSE,

Clerk

Document No. 24494485

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 11/6/84 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: c.o.b. TODAY

SUBJECT: EXTENSION OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO IRAN

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MURPHY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MEESE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	OGLESBY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BAKER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEAVER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SPEAKES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
STOCKMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SVAHN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input type="checkbox"/> P	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SS	VERSTANDIG	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FIELDING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WHITTLESEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FULLER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HERRINGTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HICKEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
McFARLANE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
McMANUS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please provide any comments by c.o.b. today, 11/6.

Thank you.

RESPONSE:

Richard G. Darman
Assistant to the President
Ext. 2702

NOTICE

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CONTINUATION OF IRAN EMERGENCY

On November 14, 1979, by Executive Order No. 12170, the President declared a national emergency to deal with the threat to the national security, foreign policy and economy of the United States constituted by the situation in Iran. Notices of the continuation of this national emergency were transmitted by the President to the Congress and the Federal Register on November 12, 1980, November 12, 1981, November 8, 1982, and November 4, 1983. Because our relations with Iran have not yet returned to normal and the process of implementing the January 19, 1981, agreements with Iran is still underway, the national emergency declared on November 14, 1979, must continue in effect beyond November 14, 1984. Therefore, in accordance with Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act, I am continuing the national emergency with respect to Iran. This notice shall be published in the Federal Register and transmitted to the Congress.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

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THE WHITE HOUSE,

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE CLERK
TRACKING SHEET FOR PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS

TITLE:

Iran Emergency Extension

TYPE DOCUMENT:

PROCLAMATION

MESSAGE TO THE CONGRESS/SENATE

EXECUTIVE ORDER

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

MEMORANDUM

SIGNING STATEMENT

LETTER (S)

OTHER:

Notice to FR

RECEIVED:

11/16/84

Time:

1:50 a.m./p.m.

SENT TO CORRESPONDENCE FOR TYPING IN FINAL:

Date:

11/16/84

Time:

2:10 a.m./p.m.

TO RICHARD DARMAN'S OFFICE:

Date:

11/16/84

Time:

5:05 a.m./p.m.

INFO, INCLUDING STENCIL, TO PRESS OFFICE:

Date:

11/17/84

Time:

11:30 a.m./p.m.

NOTIFICATIONS:

*They will do to Robin Gray on
Call per Darman's instructions via
Sara E.*

(initial)

On any major transmittals to the Congress, and in every instance when draft legislation is sent, notify Linda Bennett (ext. 2230).

(initial)

N.S.C., when appropriate (Brian Merchant, ext. 2585)

OTHER INFORMATION:

*Note: Notice is filed w/ FR first
(before 12:30p on Fri., 11/19) and the
the letter (w/ copy of notice attached) are
delivered.*

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Santa Barbara, California)

For Immediate Release

November 8, 1984

TEXT OF A LETTER FROM
THE PRESIDENT TO THE SPEAKER OF
THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND
THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)

Section 202(d) of the National Emergency Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the Federal Register and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice stating that the Iran emergency is to continue in effect beyond November 14, 1984, to the Federal Register for publication. Similar notices were sent to the Congress and the Federal Register on November 12, 1980, November 12, 1981, November 8, 1982, and November 4, 1983.

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Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN

#

-more- (OVER)

*As actually released - upon President's return,
we dated the text of the letter 11/7/84.*

NOTICE

CONTINUATION OF IRAN EMERGENCY

On November 14, 1979, by Executive Order No. 12170, the President declared a national emergency to deal with the threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States constituted by the situation in Iran. Notices of the continuation of this national emergency were transmitted by the President to the Congress and the Federal Register on November 12, 1980, November 12, 1981, November 8, 1982, and November 4, 1983. Because our relations with Iran have not yet returned to normal and the process of implementing the January 19, 1981, agreements with Iran is still underway, the national emergency declared on November 14, 1979, must continue in effect beyond November 14, 1984. Therefore, in accordance with Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing the national emergency with respect to Iran. This notice shall be published in the Federal Register and transmitted to the Congress.

RONALD REAGAN

THE WHITE HOUSE,
November 7, 1984

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary
(Santa Barbara, California)

For Immediate Release

November 8, 1984

TEXT OF A LETTER FROM
THE PRESIDENT TO THE SPEAKER OF
THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND
THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

November 7, 1984

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Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN

more

(OVER)

NOTICE

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CONTINUATION OF IRAN EMERGENCY

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RONALD REAGAN

THE WHITE HOUSE,
November 7, 1984.

#

DG

ID # 271393 SS CU

C0071

WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET



O - OUTGOING

H - INTERNAL

I - INCOMING

Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 1 1

Name of Correspondent: Dave Chew

MI Mail Report

User Codes: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

Subject: Report to the Congress re: Iran
Emergency

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>CUHOLL</u>	<u>ORIGINATOR</u>	<u>85.04.17</u>		<u>C 85.04.18</u>
<u>CUAT 18</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>85.04.17</u>		<u>C 85.04.18</u>
	<u>4/18/85 JBR MEMO TO Chew</u>			
		<u>1 1</u>		<u>1 1</u>
		<u>1 1</u>		<u>1 1</u>
		<u>1 1</u>		<u>1 1</u>

ACTION CODES:

- A - Appropriate Action
- C - Comment/Recommendation
- D - Draft Response
- F - Furnish Fact Sheet to be used as Enclosure
- I - Info Copy Only/No Action Necessary
- R - Direct Reply w/Copy
- S - For Signature
- X - Interim Reply

DISPOSITION CODES:

- A - Answered
- B - Non-Special Referral
- C - Completed
- S - Suspended

FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:

- Type of Response = Initials of Signer
- Code = "A"
- Completion Date = Date of Outgoing

Comments: Copy of 4/16/85 JAG, Baker ltr. to the President

Keep this worksheet attached to the original incoming letter.
 Send all routing updates to Central Reference (Room 75, OEOB).
 Always return completed correspondence record to Central Files.
 Refer questions about the correspondence tracking system to Central Reference, ext. 2590.

RECORDS MANAGEMENT ONLY

CLASSIFICATION SECTION

No. of Additional Correspondents: _____ Media: 0 Individual Codes: 1110

Prime Subject Code: CQ 071 Secondary Subject Codes: _____

PRESIDENTIAL REPLY

Code	Date	Comment	Form
C		Time: _____	P- _____
DSP		Time: _____	Media: _____

SIGNATURE CODES:

- CPn - Presidential Correspondence
 - n - 0 - Unknown
 - n - 1 - Ronald Wilson Reagan
 - n - 2 - Ronald Reagan
 - n - 3 - Ron
 - n - 4 - Dutch
 - n - 5 - Ron Reagan
 - n - 6 - Ronald
 - n - 7 - Ronnie

CLn - First Lady's Correspondence

- n - 0 - Unknown
- n - 1 - Nancy Reagan
- n - 2 - Nancy
- n - 3 - Mrs. Ronald Reagan

CBn - Presidential & First Lady's Correspondence

- n - 1 - Ronald Reagan - Nancy Reagan
- n - 2 - Ron - Nancy

MEDIA CODES:

- B - Box/package
- C - Copy
- D - Official document
- G - Message
- H - Handcarried
- L - Letter
- M - Mailgram
- O - Memo
- P - Photo
- R - Report
- S - Sealed
- T - Telegram
- V - Telephone
- X - Miscellaneous
- Y - Study

TRANSMISSION TRACKING WORKSHEET
DATE

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 18, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR DAVID L. CHEW
STAFF SECRETARY

FROM: JOHN G. ROBERTS *JGR*
ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Report to the Congress Regarding
Iran Emergency

Counsel's Office has reviewed the above-referenced report to Congress, and finds no objection to it from a legal perspective.

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 4/17/85 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: Friday, April 19

SUBJECT: REPORT TO THE CONGRESS RE IRAN EMERGENCY

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	OGLESBY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
REGAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ROLLINS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEAVER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SPEAKES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
STOCKMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SVAHN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BUCHANAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	TUTTLE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CHEW	<input type="checkbox"/> P	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SS	VERSTANDIG	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FIELDING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WHITTLESEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FRIEDERSDORF	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>RYAN</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HICKEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>DANIELS</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HICKS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
KINGON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
McFARLANE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please provide any comments/recommendations by Friday, April 19th.

Thank you.

RESPONSE:

David L. Chew
Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702

1985 APR 17 PM 4: 26



THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON 20220

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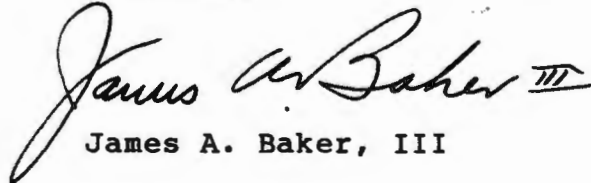
April 16, 1985

Dear Mr. President:

Under Section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, the President is required to submit a report to the Congress concerning the Iran emergency once every six months. A proposed report, which summarizes developments concerning the Iran emergency during the past six months, is enclosed at Tab A. Your last report to Congress, dated October 31, 1984, is enclosed for your reference at Tab B.

I recommend that you forward the proposed report to Congress by May 14, 1985, the end of the current six-month period.

Sincerely,



James A. Baker, III

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Enclosures

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

Pursuant to Section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA), 50 U.S.C. Section 1703(c), I hereby report to the Congress on developments since my last report of October 31, 1984, concerning the national emergency with respect to Iran that was declared in Executive Order No. 12170 of November 14, 1979.

1. The Iran-United States Claims Tribunal, established at The Hague pursuant to the Claims Settlement Agreement of January 19, 1981 (the "Algiers Accords"), continues to make progress in arbitrating the claims before it. Since my last report, the Tribunal has rendered 18 more decisions for a total of 169 final decisions. Of these, 125 have been awards in favor of American claimants; 89 were awards on agreed terms, authorizing and approving payment of settlements negotiated by the parties; and 36 were adjudicated decisions. As of March 31, 1984, total payments to successful American claimants from the Security Account stood at over \$337 million. Of the remaining 44 decisions, 22 dismissed claims for lack of jurisdiction, 3 partially dismissed claims for lack of jurisdiction, 13 dismissed claims on the merits, one approved the withdrawal of a claim, four were awards in favor of the Government of Iran, and one was an award in favor of the United States Government.

2. In the past six months, there have been significant changes in the composition of the Tribunal. As I noted in my last report, Professor Karl-Heinz Bockstiegel of the Federal Republic of Germany was selected to replace President Gunnar Lagergren, who resigned effective October 1, 1984. On December 1, 1984, Professor Bockstiegel was designated President of the Tribunal, in addition to his duties as Chairman of Chamber One. On November 29, 1984, the Government of Iran appointed two new arbitrators to replace Judges Mahmoud M. Kashani and Shafei Shafeiei, whose qualifications

had been challenged by the United States following their unprecedented attack on one of the third-party arbitrators, Judge Mangard, in September 1984. The two new Iranian arbitrators, Hamid Bahrami Ahmadi and Seyed Mohsen Mostafavi Tafreshi, assumed their duties on January 15, 1985. In addition, the Chairman of Chamber Two, Willem Riphagen, submitted his resignation for health reasons, effective April 1, 1985, and the Chairman of Chamber Three, Nils Mangard, has submitted his resignation for personal reasons, effective no later than July 1, 1985. Swiss lawyer Robert Briner and French law professor Michel Virally have recently accepted invitations from the U.S. and Iranian arbitrators to join the Tribunal in place of Chairmen Riphagen and Mangard.

3. In spite of the disruptions that I described in my last report, the Tribunal made some progress in arbitrating the claims of U.S. nationals for \$250,000 or more. The Special Chamber, which was established to consider requests for withdrawals or terminations of claims and for awards on agreed terms, rendered 13 awards on agreed terms prior to its dissolution on January 15, 1985. With the arrival of the two new Iranian arbitrators, the Chambers have once again begun hearing and deciding cases. On March 1, the Tribunal awarded R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. an additional \$12 million in interest on its claim, the decision in which was described in my last report. In total, more than 35 percent of the claims for over \$250,000 have now been disposed of through adjudication, settlement, or voluntary withdrawal, leaving 344 such claims on the docket.

4. The Tribunal has continued with the arbitration of the claims of U.S. nationals against Iran of less than \$250,000 each. In addition to 18 test cases, the Tribunal has selected 100 other claims for active arbitration. In 62 of these claims, the Department of State has submitted Supplemental Statements of Claim, containing more than 16,000 pages

of text and evidence. Additional pleadings are being filed weekly. Although Iran repeatedly seeks extensions of time within which to file its responsive pleadings to these claims, the Tribunal has continued to press for their resolution. At the Tribunal, three senior legal officers and a law clerk work exclusively on these claims. Finally, since my last report, another seven of these claimants have received awards on agreed terms, bringing the total to ten.

5. The Department of State continues to coordinate the efforts of concerned governmental agencies in presenting U.S. claims against Iran as well as responses by the U.S. Government to claims brought against it by Iran. Since my last report, the Department has filed pleadings in seven government-to-government claims based on contracts for the provision of goods and services. These claims include a claim on behalf of the Agency for International Development for over \$38 million based on outstanding developmental loans to the Government of Iran. In addition, the Department of State, working together with the Department of the Treasury and the Department of Justice, filed responsive pleadings in two major interpretive disputes. One related to Iran's claim to over \$400 million remaining from funds transferred pursuant to the Algiers Accords for payment of Iran's syndicated debt. The other was in response to Iran's allegations that the United States breached its obligation under the Algiers Accords to terminate litigation against Iran. The Department of State also filed pleadings in four other interpretive disputes. The Tribunal held one hearing in an interpretive dispute on whether the Tribunal has jurisdiction to arbitrate approximately 111 claims brought by Iran directly against U.S. banks which do not involve standby letters of credit. Finally, two of the Tribunal's chambers have confirmed that action will be taken on or about May 20 to strike or otherwise dispose of 248 claims brought by Iran against U.S. banks based on standby letters of credit.

6. The Algiers Accords also provided for direct negotiations between U.S. banks and Bank Markazi Iran concerning the payment of nonsyndicated debt claims of U.S. banks against Iran from Dollar Account No. 2 (the interest-bearing escrow account established at the Bank of England in January 1981 with the deposit of \$1.418 billion of previously blocked Iranian funds). As of April 10, 1985, three additional settlements had been reached since my last report between Iran and U.S. banks. The three settling banks, Irving Trust Company, Morgan Guaranty Trust Company, and Banker's Trust Company, received a total of \$81.91 million from Dollar Account No. 2 in payment of their claims against Iran. From this amount, \$73.595 million was subsequently paid by these banks to Iran in settlement of Iran's claims against them, primarily for interest on Iran's domestic deposits with these banks. (One of these banks paid Iran an additional \$8.45 million from other funds.) Thus, as of April 10, 1985, there have been 29 bank settlements resulting in payments to the settling banks of approximately \$1.5 billion from Dollar Account No. 2. From that amount, the banks have paid approximately \$693 million to Iran in settlement of Iran's claims against them. About 17 banks have yet to settle their claims. In addition, attorneys from the Department of the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York have been negotiating an "Agreed Clarification" with Bank Markazi to allow the payment from Dollar Account No. 2 of certain amounts still owing on Iran's syndicated debt.

7. There have been no changes in the Iranian Assets Control Regulations since my last report.

8. Although the attack on Judge Mangard in September seriously disrupted and delayed proceedings for three months, the Tribunal resumed full operation in January of this year and the two Iranian arbitrators who committed the attack were

removed by the Government of Iran. Since that time, the Tribunal has actively pursued the arbitration of both private and government claims. Prehearing conferences and hearings that had been cancelled are being rescheduled. The Tribunal has made provision for the issuance of awards in cases heard prior to the removal of the two Iranian arbitrators and the resignations of President Lagergren and Chairmen Riphagen and Mangard. This resumption of Tribunal activities provides reason to expect that more progress will be made in the coming months.

9. Financial and diplomatic aspects of the relationship with Iran continue to present an unusual challenge to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. I shall continue to exercise the powers at my disposal to deal with these problems and will continue to report periodically to the Congress on significant developments.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

ary 19, 1981, continues to make some progress in arbitrating the 3,848 claims which have been filed before it. In total, 330 claims have been resolved through award or withdrawal. Since my last report, the Tribunal has rendered 33 more decisions, for a total of 151 final decisions. Of these decisions, 111 have resulted in awards in favor of American claimants, of which 76 were awards on agreed terms, authorizing and approving payment of settlements negotiated by the parties, and 35 were adjudicated. Total payments to successful American claimants from the Security Account stood at just over \$306 million as of September 30, 1984. Of the remaining 40 decisions, 19 dismissed claims for lack of jurisdiction, three partially dismissed claims for lack of jurisdiction, 13 dismissed claims on the merits, one approved withdrawal of a claim, three were awards in favor of the Government of Iran, and one was an award in favor of the United States Government.

2. In the past six months, the Tribunal has continued to make progress in arbitrating the claims of U.S. nationals for \$250,000 or more. More than 33 percent of these claims have been disposed of through adjudication, settlement, or voluntary withdrawal, leaving 362 such claims on the docket. On August 6, 1984, the Tribunal rendered its largest non-bank award, almost \$50 million, in favor of the R.J. Reynolds Co. In a significant development, Iran agreed to withdraw all of the cases that it had filed in the Dutch courts seeking to set aside certain Tribunal awards in favor of U.S. claimants. It also agreed to stay proceedings in Iranian courts against two U.S. claimants, as requested by the Tribunal, but has not yet complied with similar Tribunal requests in other cases.

3. The Tribunal has proceeded with its previously adopted test-case approach for arbitrating the claims of U.S. nationals against Iran for less than \$250,000. The Department of State has submitted Supplemental Statements of Claim in 33 of these claims (including 14 of the 18 test cases selected by the Tribunal), and has filed major factual and legal memoranda in support of those claims. Supplemental Statements of Claim are being prepared for 91 additional claims. While Iran continues to resist efforts to resolve these claims expedi-

National Emergency With Respect to Iran

Letter to the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate. October 31, 1984

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)

Pursuant to Section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA), 50 U.S.C. Section 1703(c), I hereby report to the Congress with respect to developments since my last report of May 3, 1984, concerning the national emergency with respect to Iran declared in Executive Order No. 12170 of November 14, 1979.

1. The Iran-United States Claims Tribunal, established at The Hague pursuant to the Claims Settlement Agreement of Janu-

tiously, we are pressing for early Tribunal action. A third senior legal officer has recently been hired by the Tribunal to work exclusively on these claims. Finally, the Tribunal recently issued three awards on agreed terms, reflecting settlements between U.S. claimants and Iran of these claims.

4. The Department of State continues to coordinate the efforts of concerned governmental agencies in presenting U.S. claims against Iran as well as U.S. responses to claims brought by Iran. Since my last report, the Tribunal has resolved three government-to-government claims based on contracts for the provision of goods and services. In one case, the United States received an award for costs incurred in providing instruction to Iranian students at the United States Coast Guard Academy. Of the other two claims (both brought by Iran), one (against the National Aeronautics and Space Administration) was dismissed on the merits, and the other (against the Atomic Energy Commission) resulted in an award to Iran. As in the past, these awards were rendered solely on the pleadings. The Tribunal has in addition set filing dates for pleadings in 10 government-to-government claims through the end of 1984. Although two hearings were scheduled in cases concerning the interpretation and implementation of the Algiers Accords, the Tribunal has postponed these hearings indefinitely. The United States, however, is fully prepared to proceed with these hearings and is also preparing rejoinders for submission to the Tribunal in two other cases.

5. In the last six months, there has also been a change in the composition of the Tribunal. On April 27, 1984, Gunnar Lagergren, the President of the Tribunal and Chairman of Chamber One, resigned effective October 1, 1984. Despite several rounds of discussion, the six party-appointed arbitrators were unable to agree on a successor. Accordingly, pursuant to the Tribunal's Rules of Procedure, the United States requested the independent Appointing Authority, M.J.A. Moons, the Chief Judge of the Netherlands Supreme Court, to designate a successor. On September 1, 1984, Judge Moons appointed Karl-Heinz Bockstiegel, a West German national, as a member of the Tribunal. On September 25,

1984, President Lagergren appointed Professor Bockstiegel as "acting President" pending a determination by the Tribunal (or, if necessary, the Appointing Authority) on whether he will serve as President. Professor Bockstiegel held the Chair of International Business Law and served as director of the Institute of Air and Space Law at Cologne University.

6. The January 19, 1981, agreements with Iran also provided for direct negotiations between U.S. banks and Bank Markazi Iran concerning the payment of nonsyndicated debt claims of U.S. banks against Iran from the \$1.418 billion escrow account presently held by the Bank of England. Since my last report, only one additional settlement has been reached. Mellon Bank of Pittsburgh received \$12.4 million in settlement of its claim, of which \$2.8 million was subsequently paid to Iran, primarily for interest on Iran's domestic deposits with the bank. Thus, as of September 30, 1984, there have been 26 bank settlements, totaling approximately \$1.4 billion. Iran has received \$619 million in settlement of its claims against the banks. About 20 bank claims remain outstanding.

7. On May 21, 1984, the Department of the Treasury amended Section 535.215 of the Iranian Assets Control Regulations to prohibit any transfer, except under license from the Office of Foreign Assets Control, of blocked tangible property in which, Iran has any interest whatsoever, the export of which requires the issuance of any specific license under U.S. law. This amendment was promulgated in order to help assure compliance with the export restrictions of U.S. law, particularly those with respect to properties having potential military application.

8. Significant developments have occurred at the Tribunal since my last report. On September 3, 1984, two Iranian arbitrators, Mahmoud M. Kashani and Shafei Shafeiei, assaulted Judge Nils Mangard, a third-country arbitrator, in an attempt to exclude him from the Tribunal. This unprovoked and unprecedented attack resulted in an indefinite suspension of Tribunal proceedings from September 5. In response to the attack, the United States filed a formal challenge seeking the removal of the two Irani-

an arbitrators in the event that the Government of Iran does not voluntarily remove them. A special chamber has been established to consider requests for withdrawals or terminations of claims and for awards on agreed terms until regular proceedings are reestablished.

9. Although the Tribunal made some progress in arbitrating the claims before it in the first few months of this reporting period, the attack on Judge Mangard in September has seriously disrupted and delayed proceedings. Significant American interests remain unresolved. Prehearing conferences and hearings scheduled for September and October have been postponed indefinitely. However, should the status of the two Iranian arbitrators who perpetrated the attack be resolved expeditiously, we believe that the Tribunal will be restored to its full functioning.

10. Financial and diplomatic aspects of the relationship with Iran continue to present an unusual challenge to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. I shall continue to exercise the powers at my disposal to deal with these problems and will continue to report periodically to the Congress on significant developments.

Sincerely,

Ronald Reagan

Note: This is the text of identical letters addressed to Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., Speaker of the House of Representatives, and George Bush, President of the Senate.