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# WITHDRAWAL SHEET

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| ID Doc Type | Document Description  | No of Pages | Doc Date  | Restrictions |
|-------------|---|-------------|-----------|--------------|
| 239188      | NOTES   | 2           | ND        | B1           |
| 239189      | NOTES   | 2           | ND        | B1           |
| 239190      | MEMO<br>ROBERT DEAN TO FRANK CARLUCCI<br>RE. BREAKFAST ITEM           | 2           | 4/21/1987 | B1           |
| 239191      | PAPER<br>RE. EXPORT OF COMPUTERS                                      | 2           | ND        | B1           |
| 239192      | MEMO<br>DEAN TO CARLUCCI RE. FOREIGN<br>POLICY CONTROLS               | 1           | 4/17/1987 | B1           |
| 239193      | MEMO<br>GRANT GREEN TO MELVYN LEVINSKY<br>RE. FOREIGN POLICY CONTROLS | 1           | ND        | B1           |
| 239194      | MEMO<br>DEAN TO CARLUCCI RE. U.S.<br>COMPUTER EXPORTS                 | 2           | 4/13/1987 | B1           |

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|--------|------------|---|-------------|-----------|--------------|
| 239195 | MEMO       | TO CASPAR WEINBERGER RE. U.S. EXPORTS TO IRAN   | 1           | ND        | B1           |
| 239196 | MEMO       | GRANT GREEN TO LEVITSKY, ROBERT ZOELLICK, JAMES LEMON, ET AL, RE. FOREIGN POLICY CONTROLS       | 1           | ND        | B1           |
| 239197 | LETTER     | JACK KEMP TO CARLUCCI   | 1           | 3/17/1987 | B1           |
| 239198 | MEMO       | WEINBERGER TO ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS RE. U.S. EXPORTS TO IRAN | 1           | 3/17/1987 | B1           |
| 239199 | LETTER     | JACK KEMP TO CARLUCCI [COPY OF DOC. 239197]   | 1           | 3/17/1987 | B1           |
| 239200 | PROFS NOTE | RE. S-W-C BREAKFAST   | 1           | 4/28/1987 | B1           |

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DRAFT PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT ON IRAN-IRAQ WAR

The current Iranian assault on Iraqi forces near Basra is a reminder of the terrible suffering and loss which the Iran-Iraq war has brought to the peoples of the Gulf region. The continuation of this bloody struggle remains a subject of deep concern to the United States and to the entire world. It is a war that threatens not only American strategic interests, but also the stability and security of our friends in the region.

As I have emphasized many times, we are determined to help bring the war to the promptest possible negotiated end, without victor or vanquished, leaving intact the sovereignty and territorial integrity of both Iran and Iraq. We cannot but condemn Iranian seizure and occupation of Iraqi territory, and we again call upon the Government of Iran to join the Government of Iraq in seeking a rapid negotiated solution to the conflict.

We share the concern of our friends in the Gulf region that the war could spill over and threaten their security. We would regard any such expansion of the war as a major threat to our interests as well as to those of our friends in the region. We remain determined to ensure the free flow of oil through the Strait of Hormuz. We also remain strongly committed to supporting the individual and collective self-defense of our friends in the Gulf, with whom we have deep and longstanding ties.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

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For Immediate Release

January 23, 1987

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

The current Iranian assault on Iraqi forces near Basra is a reminder of the terrible suffering and loss which the Iran-Iraq war has brought to the peoples of the Gulf region. The continuation of this bloody struggle remains a subject of deep concern to the United States and to the entire world. It is a war that threatens not only American strategic interests, but also the stability and security of our friends in the region.

As I have emphasized many times, we are determined to help bring the war to the promptest possible negotiated end, without victor or vanquished, leaving intact the sovereignty and territorial integrity of both Iran and Iraq. We cannot but condemn Iranian seizure and occupation of Iraqi territory, and we again call upon the Government of Iran to join the Government of Iraq in seeking a rapid negotiated solution to the conflict.

We share the concern of our friends in the Gulf region that the war could spill over and threaten their security. We would regard any such expansion of the war as a major threat to our interests as well as to those of our friends in the region. We remain determined to ensure the free flow of oil through the Strait of Hormuz. We also remain strongly committed to supporting the individual and collective self-defense of our friends in the Gulf, with whom we have deep and longstanding ties.

# # #

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

February 25, 1987

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

On January 23, while the Iranian assault against Iraqi forces was especially intense, I reiterated the deep concern of the United States at the suffering and instability which the Iran-Iraq war has brought to the Gulf region. Since that time, although Iraq has stopped the Iranian attack east of Basra and pushed it back somewhat, the fighting in this tragic conflict has continued on the ground, in the air, and at sea.

Clearly, the peoples of the region cannot rest secure until there is a negotiated end to the conflict. We have frequently called on Iran's leaders to join in working toward a negotiated settlement, as the Iraqis have repeatedly offered to do. Regrettably, the Iranian government has so far proved unresponsive in the face of all efforts to encourage reason and restraint in its war policy. It has also persisted in its efforts to subvert its neighbors through terrorism and intimidation.

We continue to work for a settlement that will preserve the sovereignty and territorial integrity of both Iran and Iraq. Toward that end, I have asked Secretary of State George Shultz to take the lead in an international effort to bring Iran into negotiations. Secretary Shultz has recently named Under Secretary-designate Ed Derwinski to be responsible for our Operation Staunch. This effort has my full support.

As I emphasized in January, this conflict threatens America's strategic interests, as well as the stability and security of all our friends in the region. We remain strongly committed to supporting the self-defense of our friends in the region, and recently moved naval forces in the Persian Gulf to underpin that commitment. We also remain strongly committed to ensuring the free flow of oil through the Strait of Hormuz. Finally, we are determined to help bring the war to the earliest possible negotiated end. With that goal in mind the United States calls for an immediate cessation of hostilities, negotiations, and withdrawal to borders. I urge the international community, in the appropriate fora and through the appropriate mechanisms, to cooperate in the endeavor. The time to act on this dangerous and destructive war is now.

# # #

100TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. J. RES. 216

To support a ceasefire in the Iran-Iraq war and a negotiated solution to the conflict.

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 30, 1987

Mr. SOLARZ (for himself, Mr. TORRICELLI, and Mr. GILMAN) introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

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# JOINT RESOLUTION

To support a ceasefire in the Iran-Iraq war and a negotiated solution to the conflict.

Whereas the conflict between Iran and Iraq has resulted in more than 400,000 fatalities on both sides, including tens of thousands of adolescents since its beginning in September 1980;

Whereas both sides have resorted to periodic attacks on the civilian population of the other country, including Iranian missile attacks on Baghdad and Iraqi Air Force bombing raids on Iranian population centers;

Whereas more than 75,000 prisoners of war are being held on both sides;



Whereas Iraq has resorted to the use of chemical weapons, in violation of its obligations under international law not to use such weapons;

Whereas attacks on neutral shipping in the Persian Gulf threaten to limit the access of the United States and its allies to oil supplies from the region;

Whereas Iranian troops continue to occupy Iraqi territory;

Whereas the possibility of a decisive Iranian breakthrough cannot be precluded as long as the war continues;

Whereas such a breakthrough would be destabilizing to a number of friendly countries in the region, which would be increasingly vulnerable as a result of an Iranian victory both to direct Iranian attacks and to Iranian sponsored subversion and terrorist activities;

Whereas a continuation of the conflict will inevitably lead to tens of thousands of additional casualties, including large numbers of civilians; and

Whereas the Iraqi Government has called for an immediate ceasefire and a negotiated solution to the conflict, including a withdrawal to the internationally recognized border: Now, therefore, be it

1        *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*

2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. CONSEQUENCES OF CONTINUATION OF IRAN-IRAQ**

4                                    **WAR.**

5        The Congress finds that continuation of the Iran-Iraq  
6 war—

7                    (1) would produce unacceptable levels of death  
8                    and destruction which would be incompatible with the

1 humanitarian concerns and values of the American  
2 people; and

3 (2) could result in an Iranian breakthrough which  
4 would threaten the stability of the entire region and  
5 would not be in the strategic interests of the United  
6 States.

7 **SEC. 2. SUPPORT FOR A CEASEFIRE AND A NEGOTIATED**  
8 **SOLUTION TO THE CONFLICT.**

9 Accordingly, the policy of the United States Govern-  
10 ment shall be to support—

11 (1) a ceasefire and a negotiated solution to the  
12 Iran-Iraq conflict, including a withdrawal to the inter-  
13 nationally recognized border, and

14 (2) the establishment of an international tribunal  
15 to investigate the origins of the conflict.

16 **SEC. 3. INTERNATIONAL MEASURES IF NEGOTIATIONS AND**  
17 **CEASEFIRE REJECTED.**

18 It is the sense of the Congress that if either party to the  
19 Iran-Iraq war rejects peace negotiations and an internation-  
20 ally sanctioned ceasefire, including a withdrawal to the inter-  
21 nationally recognized border, the United States should sup-  
22 port internationally approved measures against that country,  
23 and maintain existing limitations on trade.



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# CURRENT NEWS EARLY BIRD EDITION



TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1987

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WASHINGTON POST

21 APRIL 1987

Pg. D-1

## Japanese Envoy to Meet With Reagan Today

By Stuart Auerbach  
Washington Post Staff Writer

White House chief of staff Howard H. Baker Jr. yesterday urged a special Japanese envoy, former foreign minister Shintaro Abe, to bring fresh ideas for easing the growing trade frictions between the United States and Japan when he meets today with President Reagan.

Baker, speaking to reporters on Air Force One as Reagan returned to Washington from his California vacation, also dashed Japanese hopes that the trade sanctions the presi-

dent ordered Friday would be lifted before Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone arrives here April 29.

Abe, who arrived here Sunday night to pave the way for the Reagan-Nakasone summit, met yesterday with Vice President George Bush, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and Secretary of State George P. Shultz. But the major reason for his visit is his meeting today with Reagan to deliver a plea against the trade sanctions.

The president ordered the sanctions—100 percent tariffs on \$300 million worth of Japanese color tele-

vision sets, computers and power tools—after the administration found that Tokyo had failed to honor a semiconductor trade agreement.

Baker made it clear that the president expects some specific proposals from Abe to settle a broad array of trade differences the United States has with Japan, ranging from charges that it is going back on past agreements to open its markets to foreign telecommunications companies to complaints about its barriers to sales of U.S. farm products.

U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter and Agriculture Sec-

retary Richard Lyng are in Tokyo this week pressing the Japanese to drop import restrictions and open their market to foreign goods and companies.

"My hope is that Abe will bring us some ideas that can be pursued by the prime minister and the president," Baker said. "I hope they [the Japanese] come with measures that ease the tensions, reduce the likelihood of a protectionist trade bill and even permit the president to rescind

ENVOY...Pg. 6

WASHINGTON TIMES

21 APRIL 1987

Pg. 1

## Abrahamson predicts SDI will take center stage in '88

By Warren Strobel  
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

The Strategic Defense Initiative "will be a major campaign issue" in next year's presidential elections, the program's director predicted yesterday.

"That's probably good," Air Force Lt. Gen. James Abrahamson said. "We will come out of this time frame

with not just a single administration's or a single president's initiative, but an American initiative. And hopefully out of that, a Western initiative.

"I'm looking forward to that," Gen. Abrahamson said, in comments uncharacteristic of his usual reluctance to discuss the political dimensions of the controversial research program.

The general, speaking at a luncheon meeting with reporters and editors of The Washington Times, also urged caution in evaluating Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's policy of "glasnost," or openness, and the Soviet Union's recent arms control proposals.

Those proposals, he said, should not lessen U.S. resolve to eventually deploy defenses against ballistic nu-

clear missiles.

"One of the most dangerous kind of comments that I have seen is one that says, 'Oh, we must give them something, otherwise the whole Soviet initiative will be lost,'" he said.

Gen. Abrahamson said some of the potential presidential candidates "are reasonably knowledgeable" about the SDI program, but "some are not."

"Some are clearly out of date," he said.

Of Gary Hart, a former senator from Colorado and the Democratic front-runner, Gen. Abrahamson said: "I never felt that he fully under-

SDI...Pg. 4

NEW YORK TIMES

21 APRIL 1987

Pg. D-1

## Sale of Computers to Iran Is Allowed

By DAVID E. SANGER

The Reagan Administration decided late last week to permit the shipment of a \$900,000 computer system to Iran, overriding the objections of Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, according to Government and industry sources.

The decision was made by the National Security Council. It mediated the dispute between Mr. Weinberger,

who vigorously opposed the sale of any equipment to Iran, and the Commerce and State Departments, which urged that the transaction go ahead.

The decision clears the way for the Digital Equipment Corporation to provide a Swiss company with \$900,000 of computer equipment that will be used in an electric power distribution system for Teheran.

The computers involved are not very sophisticated, and a White House official familiar with the transaction said it was approved after the

N.S.C. determined that the computers could not be turned to military use in Iran's war with Iraq. Mr. Weinberger had maintained that the United States should do nothing at all that would help the Iranian Government.

Nonetheless, the question of whether an export license should be issued became a divisive issue within the Reagan Administration.

The computer shipment marks the first major export to Iran since the disclosure last fall that the Administration had secretly approved the

sale of American weapons to Iran in an effort to gain freedom for American hostages in Lebanon.

"In the end, it was concluded that there was no legal way to hold up this shipment, although we need a review of our policy vis-à-vis Iran," one Defense Department official said yesterday. "The N.S.C. is now going to try to set some policy about non-military sales to Iran."

A Commerce Department spokeswoman, Desiree Tucker, said she could not comment on whether any decision had been reached because of rules protecting the confidentiality of

IRAN...Pg. 3

American space effort needs stronger NASA role  
as well as continuing Department of Defense support

# US space program tug of war

By Robert C. Cowen

**T**HE United States must make up its mind whether it wants a strong civilian space program or one dominated by the military.

Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger's "Dear George" letter to the secretary of state, in which he urged excluding foreign partners from the space station program unless they agree to Department of Defense (DOD) terms, is more than a grab for that particular project. It's part of an effort to subordinate NASA to the DOD in policy-making and in operating the US space program.

We are at a fork in the road, warns space policy analyst John Logsdon of George Washington University. We could lose the open civilian program that has been the hallmark of US space activity unless the administration and the Congress act decisively to maintain it.

That would be a tragic loss. Shocked into action by the appearance of the Soviet Union's Sputnik 1 - the first artificial satellite - the United States took a strategically important decision. It clearly separated its civilian space program from its military effort. It took the lead in opening the space frontier for all mankind. Congress created the National Aeronautics and Space Administration with a mandate to run an open program, to encourage international participation, and to share the new scientific knowledge with all.

This has given the United States a leadership position in space activity it could obtain in no other way. But the DOD has never been comfortable with that arrangement. The Air Force, in particular, has felt that it, not NASA, should be the leading space agency. And in the aftermath of the Challenger accident, Air Force Secretary Edward C. Aldridge has reasserted that ambition.

This should not be an issue of military vs. civilian space activity.

The United States needs an effective military space program. It cannot afford to let others get the upper hand on orbit or, eventually, farther from Earth. In navigation, reconnaissance, and communications, Earth satellites have become indispensable to all the armed forces. As the commander of the US Space Command, Gen. Robert T. Herres, has pointed out, the Soviets' largely militarized space program is now gaining an impressive lead in manned space flight. It's sensible for the DOD to want its own astronaut corps and the capability to use it.

None of this justifies abandoning the United States' historic separation of civil and military space programs in favor of the Soviet model of a combined program heavily biased toward the military.

The United States still has much to gain by conducting a fully open civilian program. Other space-faring nations - especially Canada, Japan, and the members of the European Space Agency (ESA) - now have impressive capabilities. ESA contributed the billion-dollar Spacelab to the shuttle program - a facility that converts the shuttle

IRAN...from Pg. 1

companies seeking export licenses.

But a spokesman for Digital Equipment, Jeffrey Gibson, said that last Friday the company received "verbal authority to ship" the computer system and that the export license "should follow in about 10 days."

The N.S.C. action appears to end a dispute over the computer shipment that has been brewing since early 1985. At that time Brown, Boveri & Company, a Swiss-based power-generation and engineering concern, sought an export license for one or more VAX 11/785 computers - powerful machines barred from export to the Soviet bloc - for the Iranian power system.

Secretary Weinberger personally blocked the sale, saying that the VAX

into an orbiting manned laboratory. The contributions of Canada, Japan, and ESA to the US space station would include several billion dollars' worth of laboratory modules and automated satellite servicing equipment. If potential partners decide to go it alone or decide to join with the Soviet Union, as is now beginning to happen, the United States is the loser.

Canada, ESA, and Japan joined the space station program as a strictly peaceful - that is, nonmilitary - endeavor. They are deeply disturbed by the DOD's maneuvering to change this orientation. They find it disconcerting to see NASA officials deferring to DOD officials in space station negotiations.

Ian Pryke, head of ESA's Washington office, notes that ESA, in particular, now has major space capabilities and wants to be treated as an equal. Its members resent being treated as second-class partners whose monetary contributions are welcome but whose desire to maintain a nonmilitary program appears to be held in contempt.

The Challenger loss has weakened NASA. It was foolish to bet the agency's future on the shuttle as the only access to space. NASA continues to be weakened by the administration's lack of commitment to a well-defined civilian space program that it is willing to fund.

The agency is again betting its future on a single, underfunded megaproject, the space station. NASA's shaky state leaves it vulnerable to the DOD's efforts to shape the civilian space program in the military's favor.

Congress and the administration need to define a civilian space program that can regain American leadership and can be adequately funded. They need to settle the issue of civilian control of that program as decisively as was done three decades ago.

If they fail to do so, the United States may remain militarily strong. But it will in all other respects become a second-class space power.

*A Tuesday column. Robert C. Cowen is the Monitor's natural science editor.*

could easily be turned to military use. The State and Commerce Departments reluctantly agreed.

But last year Brown, Boveri applied again, this time for much less powerful PDP/11 computers, first designed in the 1970's. The Commerce and State Departments urged that the sale go ahead, arguing that there was no military use for the machines and that if the United States did not sell them to Iran some ally would.

"It was a question of competitiveness," said a State Department official. "We had to show that the United States could be relied upon" to be a dependable supplier of high-technology goods.

However, Mr. Weinberger again opposed the sale, saying that the United States should not be aiding the Iranian regime at all and that exports should be limited to "humanitarian supplies." His aides argued that improving the Iranian power grid would strengthen a nation branded as a supporter of terrorism.

## Departments in Dispute

Under the current law, however, blocking the sale proved difficult. Since 1984 the Government has barred military shipments to Iran, but the question of "dual-use technology," which could be turned to either commercial or military applications, remained a murky area.

The issue has also been complicated by the continuing disputes between the Defense Department and the Commerce Department over which holds the final word about export controls. A recent study by the National Academy of Sciences concluded that strict export controls, while supported by the Defense Department, were harmful to national competitiveness and often did little to stem the flow of Western technology.

But the Defense Department contends that little has been done to stop the flow of militarily useful technologies to the terrorist countries or the Soviet bloc.

Asked about the N.S.C. decision yesterday, the Pentagon spokesman, Robert Sims, said: "Secretary Weinberger was less concerned about the individual cases than seeing a review of the entire policy.

"The onus now is for someone to prove that an item has specific military end use. It is the Secretary's view that it is not in our interest to sell Iran any equipment except on humanitarian grounds."

Measured by the Pentagon's "processing data rate" scale, used to evaluate computers for export, the machines that will now be shipped to Iran could also be exported to the Soviet Union. The most powerful PDP involved was rated at about 32; computers with a rating of less than 48 can be shipped to the Soviet bloc. In the end, officials said, that fact, rather than any existing policy about exporting to Iran, led the N.S.C. staff to rule in favor of shipping the goods.

ABF

22 Apr 13  
940  
am

o I consumed on  
this last nite

o see 2d p for  
remarks

o The Kemp letter was  
done in Calif. Pam Smith is  
confirming when it was dis-  
patched

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Q. I understand that there was an NSC meeting on Friday regarding the pending export cases for computers to Iran, and that it was decided to approve the export. Why were these sales approved.

A. Under the published regulations governing exports to Iran, the Department of Commerce (which has statutory responsibility for licensing exports under foreign policy controls) had no basis upon which to deny the export of these computers to Iran. These computers are destined to civilian end-users and end uses. Under current foreign policy controls, licenses are denied when goods to Iran are destined for a military end-use or military end-user. The Secretary of Commerce directed that the licenses be issued after consultations with all concerned US Government agencies.

Q. Is the Administration moving towards a policy of liberalizing high technology exports to Iran?

A. No. Our existing policy and regulations, as explained above, stand at this time. Our policy with respect to Iran continues to be under close scrutiny; this scrutiny extends to the question of the level of our exports to Iran.

DECLASSIFIED  
Sec.34(b), E.O. 12958, as amended  
White House Guidelines, Sept. 11, 2006  
BY NARA RW, DATE 6/24/19

DECLASSIFIED  
Sec.34(b), E.O. 12958, as amended  
White House Guidelines, Sept. 11, 2006  
BY NARA DATE



Q. It is my understanding that Frank Carlucci made the final decision on the export. Is that true?

A. The statutory responsibility lies with the Department of Commerce. The Secretary of Commerce consulted with all interested USG agencies before making a decision.

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|-----------|---|------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| 239191    | PAPER<br><br>RE. EXPORT OF COMPUTERS                | 2                            | ND              | B1                              |

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Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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# Sale of Computers to Iran Is Allowed

By DAVID E. SANGER

The Reagan Administration decided late last week to permit the shipment of a \$900,000 computer system to Iran, overriding the objections of Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, according to Government and industry sources.

The decision was made by the National Security Council. It mediated the dispute between Mr. Weinberger, who vigorously opposed the sale of any equipment to Iran, and the Commerce and State Departments, which urged that the transaction go ahead.

The decision clears the way for the Digital Equipment Corporation to provide a Swiss company with \$900,000 of computer equipment that will be used in an electric power distribution system for Teheran.

The computers involved are not very sophisticated, and a White House official familiar with the transaction said it was approved after the N.S.C. determined that the computers could not be turned to military use in Iran's war with Iraq. Mr. Weinberger had maintained that the United States should do nothing at all that would help the Iranian Government.

Nonetheless, the question of

whether an export license should be issued became a divisive issue within the Reagan Administration.

The computer shipment marks the first major export to Iran since the disclosure last fall that the Administration had secretly approved the sale of American weapons to Iran in an effort to gain freedom for American hostages in Lebanon.

"In the end, it was concluded that there was no legal way to hold up this shipment, although we need a review of our policy vis-à-vis Iran," one Defense Department official said yesterday.

Continued on Page D5

# Sale of Computers to Iran Is Allowed

Continued From First Business Page terday. "The N.S.C. is now going to try to set some policy about non-military sales to Iran."

A Commerce Department spokeswoman, Desiree Tucker, said she could not comment on whether any decision had been reached because of rules protecting the confidentiality of companies seeking export licenses.

But a spokesman for Digital Equipment, Jeffrey Gibson, said that last Friday the company received "verbal authority to ship" the computer system and that the export license "should follow in about 10 days."

The N.S.C. action appears to end a dispute over the computer shipment that has been brewing since early 1985. At that time Brown, Boveri & Company, a Swiss-based power-generation and engineering concern, sought an export license for one or more VAX 11/785 computers — powerful machines barred from export to the Soviet bloc — for the Iranian power system.

Secretary Weinberger personally blocked the sale, saying that the VAX could easily be turned to military use. The State and Commerce Departments reluctantly agreed.

But last year Brown, Boveri applied again, this time for much less powerful PDP/11 computers, first designed in the 1970's. The Commerce

and State Departments urged that the sale go ahead, arguing that there was no military use for the machines and that if the United States did not sell them to Iran some ally would.

"It was a question of competitiveness," said a State Department official. "We had to show that the United States could be relied upon" to be a dependable supplier of high-technology goods.

However, Mr. Weinberger again opposed the sale, saying that the United States should not be aiding the Iranian regime at all and that exports should be limited to "humanitarian supplies." His aides argued that improving the Iranian power grid would strengthen a nation branded as a supporter of terrorism.

### Departments in Dispute

Under the current law, however, blocking the sale proved difficult. Since 1984 the Government has barred military shipments to Iran, but the question of "dual-use technology," which could be turned to either commercial or military applications, remained a murky area.

The issue has also been complicated by the continuing disputes between the Defense Department and the Commerce Department over which holds the final word about export controls. A recent study by the

National Academy of Sciences concluded that strict export controls, while supported by the Defense Department, were harmful to national competitiveness and often did little to stem the flow of Western technology.

But the Defense Department contends that little has been done to stop the flow of militarily useful technologies to the terrorist countries or the Soviet bloc.

Asked about the N.S.C. decision yesterday, the Pentagon spokesman, Robert Sims, said: "Secretary Weinberger (was less) concerned about the individual cases than seeing a review of the entire policy."

"The onus now is for someone to prove that an item has specific military end use. It is the Secretary's view that it is not in our interest to sell Iran any equipment except on humanitarian grounds."

Measured by the Pentagon's "processing data rate" scale, used to evaluate computers for export, the machines that will now be shipped to Iran could also be exported to the Soviet Union. The most powerful PDP involved was rated at about 32; computers with a rating of less than 48 can be shipped to the Soviet bloc. In the end, officials said, that fact, rather than any existing policy about exporting to Iran, led the N.S.C. staff to rule in favor of shipping the goods.

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|-----------|---|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|           | <i>Document Description</i>                     | <i>pages</i> |                 | <i>tions</i>    |
| 239192    | MEMO  | 1            | 4/17/1987       | B1              |
|           | DEAN TO CARLUCCI RE. FOREIGN POLICY<br>CONTROLS |              |                 |                 |

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|           | <i>Document Description</i>                                   | <i>pages</i> |                 | <i>tions</i>    |
| 239193    | MEMO  | 1            | ND              | B1              |
|           | GRANT GREEN TO MELVYN LEVINSKY RE.<br>FOREIGN POLICY CONTROLS |              |                 |                 |

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|           | <i>Document Description</i>                | <i>pages</i> |                 | <i>tions</i>    |
| 239194    | MEMO                                       | 2            | 4/13/1987       | B1              |
|           | DEAN TO CARLUCCI RE. U.S. COMPUTER EXPORTS |              |                 |                 |

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|-----------|--|------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| 239195    | MEMO<br><br>TO CASPAR WEINBERGER RE. U.S. EXPORTS TO<br>IRAN | 1                            | ND              | B1                              |

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Jack:

Thanks for your letter regarding exports to Iran. The Government's authority to prohibit the export of these particular computers is questionable, and I have forwarded your letter to the Department of Commerce for a more detailed reply. I have, however, directed a comprehensive review of the possible implementation of full foreign policy controls on items destined for Iran. This effort will be given priority attention.

The Honorable Jack Kemp  
U. S. House of Representatives  
Washington, D. C. 20515



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|-----------|--|------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| 239196    | MEMO<br><br>GRANT GREEN TO LEVITSKY, ROBERT<br>ZOELICK, JAMES LEMON, ET AL, RE. FOREIGN<br>POLICY CONTROLS | 1                            | ND              | B1                              |

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MEMORANDUM FOR MRS. HELEN ROBBINS  
Executive Assistant to the  
Secretary  
Department of Commerce

SUBJECT: Correspondence from Congressman Jack Kemp

Attached for your direct response is a letter of March 17, 1987, from Congressman Jack Kemp regarding the sale of computers to Iran. Also attached is a copy of the interim reply from Mr. Carlucci to Congressman Kemp. Please send a copy of your reply to me for our records.

Grant S. Green, Jr.  
Executive Secretary

Attachment

Tab A  
Tab B

Letter from Congressman Kemp  
Interim Reply from Frank Carlucci

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|-----------|---|------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| 239197    | LETTER<br><br>JACK KEMP TO CARLUCCI                 | 1                            | 3/17/1987       | B1                              |

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|           | <i>Document Description</i>   | <i>pages</i> |                 | <i>tions</i>    |
| 239198    | MEMO  | 1            | 3/17/1987       | B1              |
|           | WEINBERGER TO ASSISTANT TO THE<br>PRESIDENT FOR NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS<br>RE. U.S. EXPORTS TO IRAN |              |                 |                 |

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|-----------|--|------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| 239199    | LETTER<br><br>JACK KEMP TO CARLUCCI [COPY OF DOC.<br>239197] | 1                            | 3/17/1987       | B1                              |

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ABF

April 23, 1987

Fyi  
M  
28 Apr 87

NOTE FOR KEN DUBERSTEIN

THRU: WILLIAM L. BALL, III <sup>W</sup>  
 ALAN M. KRANOWITZ <sup>AMK</sup>

FROM: RICHARD H. PRENDERGAST <sup>RHP</sup>

SUBJECT: Your phone call from Congresswoman Helen Bentley  
 (R-MD)

Congresswoman Bentley called you to protest the sale of computers to Iran which was recently reported in the media. She wants additional information on numbers and types of computers, rationale for the sale, etc. Commerce Department is arranging for Assistant Secretary Paul Freedenberg (Trade Administration) to contact her.

For the time being, she is satisfied. No further action is required.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Date: 4/25/87

FOR: Frank Carlucci  
FROM: KEN DUBERSTEIN

- Action
- Your Comment
- Let's Talk
- FYI



National Security Council  
The White House

17 APR 21 11:20

System # \_\_\_\_\_  
Package # \_\_\_\_\_

DOCLG NO

SEQUENCE TO \_\_\_\_\_ HAS SEEN \_\_\_\_\_ DISPOSITION \_\_\_\_\_

P staff for action?

Bob Pearson \_\_\_\_\_  
Marybel Batjer \_\_\_\_\_

Grant Green \_\_\_\_\_

Colin Powell \_\_\_\_\_

Paul Thompson \_\_\_\_\_

Frank Carlucci \_\_\_\_\_

Grant Green \_\_\_\_\_

NSC Secretariat \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ 14K

NSC Secretariat \_\_\_\_\_

Situation Room \_\_\_\_\_

I = Information    A = Action    R = Retain    D = Dispatch    N = No further Action

cc: VP Baker    Other \_\_\_\_\_

COMMENTS    Should be seen by: \_\_\_\_\_

(Date/Time)

info: CLP  
KOD  
APF



NSC/S PROFILE

UNCLASSIFIED

ID 8703182

RECEIVED 28 APR 87 14

TO DUBERSTEIN, K FROM PRENDERGAST, RICHARD DOCDATE 23 APR 87  
DUBERSTEIN, K 25 APR 87

KEYWORDS: TECHNOLOGY TRANSFERS  
CONGRESSIONAL

IRAN

BALL, W  
KRANOWITZ, ALAN M

SUBJECT: REF PHONE CALL FM CONGRESSMAN HELEN BENTLEY

-----  
ACTION: FOR RECORD PURPOSES DUE: STATUS C FILES WH  
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FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

BURNS

SMITH

POWELL

DEAN

FORTIER

COMMENTS

REF# LOG NSCIFID ( LB LB )

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|-----------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|           | <i>Document Description</i>       | <i>pages</i> |                 | <i>tions</i>    |
| 239200    | PROFS NOTE<br>RE. S-W-C BREAKFAST | 1            | 4/28/1987       | B1              |

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