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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection: KEMP, GEOFFREY: Files

Archivist: dlb

File Folder: Iran, August-September 1981
 Box 90218 98492

Date: 8/11/99
 Wills - F97-106

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1-Memo	Richard Allen to Reagan, re: Iran, 1-p. R 11/9/01 NLSF97-106 #104	n.d.	P1/F1

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P-1 National security classified information [(a)(1) of the PRA].
- P-2 Relating to appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA].
- P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA].
- P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA].
- P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA].
- P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA].
- C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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

- F-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA].
- F-2 Release could disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA].
- F-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA].
- F-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA].
- F-5 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(5) of the FOIA].
- F-6 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA].
- F-7 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(6) of the FOIA].
- F-8 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA].

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

August 4, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR GEOFFREY KEMP

FROM: GARY SICK *GS*

SUBJECT: Iran

Attached is a revised--and shortened--version of the memo I gave you last week.

IRAN: THE ADVENT OF ISLAMIC FASCISM

The flight of Bani-Sadr and his allies to Paris symbolizes the complete triumph of the Islamic extremists in Iran. Despite an unprecedented wave of bombings and assassinations, the dominant theocratic party was able to rely on mass arrests and summary executions to intimidate the growing opposition, while maintaining total control over the electoral process. Having alienated most of its genuine support in its drive for power, the survival of the new dictatorship will be determined solely by its efficiency in developing mechanisms of repression and terror.

Khomeini's Islamic Republic is a philosophical construct, not a system of government, and neither Khomeini nor those who have seized power in his name will be able to make it work. Two to four million people are without jobs. More than one million others are living in desperate circumstances as refugees from the war with Iraq. Rebellion is festering in the tribal areas surrounding the Persian plateau. In the capital, officials divide their time between political maneuver and grave debate over fine points of Koranic law, while the fabric of the nation unravels. The vast disparity between ideology and reality cannot be reconciled--it can only be suppressed. The new rulers of Iran are trapped in a descending spiral of successive social disasters and escalating state terror.

The 20-year-old grandson of the Ayatollah recently described the situation in a remarkable public speech. "The new dictatorship established in religious form," he insisted, "is worse than that of the shah....Our country is governed by fascists more dangerous than the founders of fascism....The revolutionary courts are treating our people with more brutality than the Mongols did....The massacres committed in our country are worthy of the Middle Ages....God save our imam from those who have seized power in his name!" The young man is now under house arrest.

Khomeini himself is increasingly irrelevant. Originally, he provided the underlying vision and revolutionary legitimacy required to sustain the slow-motion coup by extremist forces. But now the coup is complete, and Khomeini is as much a captive of the process as those who engineered it. The present ruthless leadership of Iran was swept into power on Khomeini's robes. At what point in the future, as they find themselves ground between political expediency and the old man's inflexible medievalism, will they conclude he has outlived his usefulness to the revolution?

Iran is an ancient nation with 2500 years experience with mismanagement, corruption and tyranny. It has a collective tolerance for institutional chaos which is unimaginable in our society, and the present cycle of ever-increasing extremism, paranoia and repression may continue for quite some time. Nevertheless, the conditions are being created for a new explosion of social violence if and when the debts now being accumulated under the terror come to be settled.

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

August 6, 1981

MEMO FOR GEOFFREY KEMP

FROM: GARY SICK 

SUBJECT: Iran Watch

Although the elections are over, and the mullahs were able to maintain control, the level of violence in the country has not let up. The Mujahidin is a tough and determined outfit, and the departure of Rajavi has not slowed its operations. In only two days this week, the following incidents have occurred:

- A Tehran hospital was bombed
- The Friday Imam in Behbahan (SW coast) assassinated
- Bomb exploded in main square of Kermanshah
- An IRP members house in Shiraz was sprayed with machinegun fire
- A store in Shiraz was bombed
- A carpet store in Shiraz was firebombed
- Attempted assassination of a Majlis candidate in Bushehr (SW coast)
- A mullah was killed near Shiraz
- A Revolutionary Guard leader was killed in Isfahan
- A shop was bombed in Tehran
- Attempted assassination of member of Islamic Consultative Assembly (Tehran)
- An office in Amol (Caspian Coast) bombed
- The Islamic Publicity Office in Mashhad was bombed
- Hassan Ayat, a key IRP leader, was assassinated in Tehran

The authorities seem to have little idea what to do about this wave of violence. Rafsanjani declared "there remains no excuse for our security forces and judiciary to sit back and allow these unarmed pedestrians to be attacked this way on the streets, in mosques, and houses." In view of the hundreds of arrests and summary executions, this sounds a bit weak and more than a little desperate.

Similarly, Khomeini, in his address on the installation of Rajai as President, may have blinked at least once. He called on Bani-Sadr and those who fled with him to "return and serve your country." Speaking of this group, he said, "I do not wish to see them join together and create a disturbance.... They must not isolate themselves...or approach Bakhtiar....All of them should...return to the country, for the country will accept them." This is remarkably mild language to use about people who have declared war on the Islamic Republic, and it contains a real note of fear.

There is other evidence of a growing breakdown in authority. The Iranian Ambassador to Kuwait has vanished, probably to join the opposition. The Mayor of Shiraz (where many incidents have occurred) resigned suddenly. Near Shiraz, two roads were recently blocked by bandits. Although the bandits were denounced as counterrevolutionaries, it is more likely that they are simply profiting from the general anarchy to line their own pockets. It is the first case of pure banditry I can recall in the past four years—even at the height of the revolution.

The mullahs are on the defensive. Their leadership ranks have been decimated, and bodyguards must be at a premium as new assassinations occur each day. They are maintaining a united front, but cracks are beginning to appear. They are only going to survive if they can put together an effective mechanism for repression and terror. They are obviously willing to use ruthless methods to suppress the opposition, but thus far they have been unable to organize their operation well enough to intimidate the Mujahidin.

If the Iranian people (those whom the royalists used to refer to as "The Beast") begin to sense that the wind is shifting against the mullahs, the power equation could shift with incredible speed as everyone rushes to get in on the kill.

Interestingly, the Soviet clandestine radio is beginning to sound nervous also. It is hedging a bit, criticizing "those who by taking advantage of the people's confidence...seek to monopolize (the) achievements" of the revolution. "The continuation of such a course... will lead to the establishment of dictatorship..." At the same time, they are calling repeatedly for an end to attacks on the left and on the USSR, which they proclaim is the true friend of the Iranian revolution. Their ambivalence reminds me of their careful tiptoeing before the fall of the shah, when they wanted to get on the good side of the revolutionaries without irrevocably breaking their ties to the shah in the event he should win. They were much happier when everyone was united against the Great Satan America.

Events are moving very fast in Iran. Your first major crisis--or opportunity--may be on the way.

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

August 12, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR GEOFFREY KEMP

FROM: GARY SICK *JS*

SUBJECT: Bulletin on Iran's Internal War

In the week since my previous note, the following incidents or developments have occurred:

- The Government has ordered all farmers in the Turkomen region to sell their rice crop to the government. Hoarding or resistance are subject to prosecution by the Revolutionary Prosecutors Office. (We had previously heard that farmers were refusing to export crops outside local areas in the Turkoman region.)
- The Governor of Shiraz was replaced after a series of bombings and assassinations.
- Majlis Deputy criticizes security forces: "Majlis Deputies are threatened everywhere."
- New Prime Minister Bahonar lists "internal security" as his top priority. When asked about choice of Cabinet ministers, he said his yardstick for selection are "all doctrinal...we will select ministers who are committed, doctrinaire believers..."
- Theological teachers in Qom criticize internal security and call for "a special group, with full power" to attack opposition elements.
- The bazaars in several cities closed in protest against the "indecisiveness of the revolutionary courts" in dealing with counterrevolution.
- Majlis Speaker Rafsanjani: "The deputies, their homes and their routes home have truly become akin to our warfronts in the west and south." He notes the people's anger with the police.
- The Commander of the Gendarmerie resigned.
- Rafsanjani appointed as director of Public Information. Immediately, news stories begin to focus on "successes" of defeating and arresting Mojahidin rather than on new incidents.
- Revolutionary Guards had a firefight with Mojahidin in Rasht.
- 54 pounds of TNT discovered at Tehran train station.
- Religious judge of Fasa (SE of Shiraz) assassinated and two of his guards killed by machinegun fire from two motorcyclists.
- Bombs discovered in two shops in Shiraz.
- Tehran Guild (bazaar organization) calls on Rafsanjani to utilize "the people's capabilities" in fighting the opposition—presumably a call for vigilante activity.
- Retired military personnel and others retaining weapons are ordered to surrender arms within a month or face prosecution.
- Armed bandits killed a gendarme and wounded another near Shiraz
- Khomeini denounces "killings, bombings and murders...happening more or less throughout the country" and dismisses this as inevitable in any revolution. He stresses there is no reason to be afraid, and calls on the young members of the Mujahidin to "come back to the bosom of your nation." He calls on the people to maintain a watch on the activities of all houses in their neighborhood

*file
1/2/81*

and report any suspicious activity. He tells parents to watch their children, give them advice, and if they do not accept to turn them in to the police. "This is a religious duty." He acknowledges "many complaints that the government is not acting properly, that it is doing wrong, treating people unfairly," and he refers to repeated charges of "suppression." He calls for everyone to behave according to Islam.

Prime Minister Bahonar announces that four Cabinet ministers have been assassinated in the recent disturbances.

Rajavi (Mujahidin head in Paris) accuses the Interior Minister of stealing \$1 million worth of antiques and sending them to Europe.

A six hour battle between Revolutionary Guards and Mujahidin in Tehran results in arrests.

A man in Shiraz is fined 3 million rials, given a year in jail and 50 lashes for having two bottles of alcohol in his house.

A Revolutionary Guard in Shiraz wounded by motorcyclists

Reports of counterrevolutionaries illegally crossing the border at Bushehr is reported.

Shiraz announces strict new Islamic rules for all teachers and other educational employees, requesting reports on any individuals involved in the Mujahidin or other activities.

A member of the Revolutionary Guards Public Relations staff in Mahabad assassinated by Kurds.

Two Revolutionary Guards assassinated in Qa'enshahr.

An armed attack of 2½ hours against Revolutionary Guards headquarters in Lahijan (Caspian coast) was repulsed. Explosions and bombings over the past few weeks indirectly confirmed.

An ambush against Revolutionary Guards in Babol (Caspian coast)

Mujahidin reported stealing cars and motorcycles in Tehran.

Attempted assassination of Friday Imam of Gorgan (NE), kills one bodyguard and wounds two others.

It is a hot time. It will be interesting to see how people respond to the request to inform on their neighbors and children. If people begin to denounce each other, the terror could deepen. The calls for "special groups" and vigilante efforts to defeat the revolt sound like trumped-up propaganda preparing the way for extra-legal state terror.

IRAN

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

August 13, 1981

MEMO FOR GEOFFREY KEMP

FROM: GARY SICK *GS*

SUBJECT: Congressman Hanson

He called me yesterday to say that a Dr. Nabavi (?) was in town. He is a heart specialist from Iran and reportedly a candidate in the Presidential election of January 1980. Hanson, who has maintained an active interest and involvement in Iranian affairs since the beginning of the hostage crisis--when he visited Tehran independently. He had talked to Bob Ames about this latest Iranian arrival, and Bob had suggested calling me.

I told him I could not meet with the visitor due to the press of events related to my move. I suggested that he see someone in State. Hanson considered calling you to see if you were interested, but I said I would mention it to you.

This morning I called Ralph Lindstrom (Iran Desk at State) who said he would call Hanson and agree to meet with the visitor. That should be that. I wanted you to be aware of the exchange since I told Hanson I would mention it to you.

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

CONFIDENTIALACTION

August 18, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD V. ALLEN

FROM: GEOFFREY KEMP *RT for*

SUBJECT: Iran

Attached at Tab A are two copies of a memo prepared for me by Gary Sick on some of the latest disasters happening in Iran. Gary's memo is drawn entirely from unclassified sources and contains some particularly depressing and grim statements. I've highlighted some of them on the second copy in case you think this is something the President might want to see.

RECOMMENDATION:

That you sign the memorandum at Tab I to the President forwarding the Iran memo at Tab A for his information.

APPROVE _____

DISAPPROVE _____

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum to the President

Tab A Iran memo

CONFIDENTIAL

Review August 18, 1987

DECLASSIFIED

White House Guidelines, August 28, 1997
By dlb NARA, Date 8/11/97

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

4899

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

CONFIDENTIAL

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: RICHARD V. ALLEN

SUBJECT: Iran

Recent events in Iran point to the growing need for formulating a coherent and long-term policy toward this country. Attached at Tab A is a memorandum from one of our NSC staff that calls attention to the "advent of Islamic fascism." Even Ayatollah Khomeini's grandson has now denounced the new regime. According to our staff, "the new rulers of Iran are trapped in a descending spiral of successive social disasters and escalating state terror."

RECOMMENDATION:

That you read the memorandum at Tab A.

APPROVE _____

DISAPPROVE _____

DECLASSIFIED / RELEASED

NLS F97-106 #104

BY smf, NARA, DATE 11/8/01

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Review August 18, 1987

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

IRAN: THE ADVENT OF ISLAMIC FASCISM

The flight of Bani-Sadr and his allies to Paris symbolizes the complete triumph of the Islamic extremists in Iran. Despite an unprecedented wave of bombings and assassinations, the dominant theocratic party was able to rely on mass arrests and summary executions to intimidate the growing opposition, while maintaining total control over the electoral process. Having alienated most of its genuine support in its drive for power, the survival of the new dictatorship will be determined solely by its efficiency in developing mechanisms of repression and terror.

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The 20-year-old grandson of the Ayatollah recently described the situation in a remarkable public speech. "The new dictatorship established in religious form," he insisted, "is worse than that of the shah....Our country is governed by fascists more dangerous than the founders of fascism....The revolutionary courts are treating our people with more brutality than the Mongols did....The massacres committed in our country are worthy of the Middle Ages....God save our imam from those who have seized power in his name!" The young man is now under house arrest.

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MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

4924

Guliy
Iran

ACTION

August 24, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD V. ALLEN

FROM:

DOUGLAS J. FEITH *DJF*

SUBJECT:

Correspondence Referral - VP Staff
Response to Mr. James Bost

The memorandum at Tab I forwards a proposed response to Mr. Bost, who has written requesting assistance in obtaining a visa for an Iranian citizen and his family.

While not indicating an Administration endorsement, the letter informs Mr. Bost of appropriate steps within the immigration process.

RECOMMENDATION: That you sign the memo at Tab I.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Attachments

Tab I Memo to Vice President
 A Draft response
 B Incoming

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT

FROM: RICHARD V. ALLEN

SUBJECT: Correspondence Referral
Response to Mr. James A. Bost

Attached at Tab A is a State Department-drafted response to Mr. Bost to be signed by a member of your staff.

While not indicating an Administration endorsement, the letter informs Mr. Bost of appropriate steps within the immigration process.

Attachments

Tab A Draft ltr to Bost
B Incoming



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

D R A F T

Mr. James A. Bost
Box 3445
Tulsa, Oklahoma 74101

Dear Mr. Bost:

I am replying to your letter of July 2 which enclosed a memorandum concerning Karim Tavakoli.

It is indeed sad that Mr. Tavakoli's life in Iran is so difficult that he feels he must emigrate with his family and settle elsewhere. I assume from your letter that neither he nor his wife has the necessary close family relationship with a U.S. citizen or lawful permanent resident to qualify for preference status as an applicant for a U.S. immigrant visa. If this is true, then you, his attorneys and his prospective employer are entirely correct in attempting to secure a labor certification from the Department of Labor for him. Once a labor certification has been granted, the prospective employer could file a petition with the nearest office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service to have Mr. Tavakoli and his wife and child classified as third or sixth preference immigrant visa applicants.

As the U.S. Government has closed its Embassy in Tehran, Mr. Tavakoli and his family will have to enter another country in order to apply for a visa. He will need to secure permission from the government of the country in which he plans to apply for his visa to remain in the country until his visa application can be processed. The Immigration and Naturalization Service office at which a petition is filed for Mr. Tavakoli should be provided with the name of the country in which Mr. Tavakoli plans to apply for the immigrant visa so they can forward the approved petition to the appropriate consular office. I am enclosing some literature on immigrant visas and the labor certification process which I hope you will find useful.

I hope that the unfortunate situation in which the Tavakoli family now find themselves will be favorably resolved.

Sincerely,

Enclosures: OF-168
OF-172

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

8122541

REFERRAL

To: Director, Secretariat Staff
(S/S-S)
Department of State, Room 7241
Washington, D.C. 20520

Date: July 21, 1981

ACTION REQUESTED

- Draft reply for:
 - Vice President's signature.
 - ~~Undersecretary's~~ signature.
Staff Member
 - Memorandum for use as enclosure to reply.
 - Direct reply.
 - Furnish information copy.
 - Suitable acknowledgment or other appropriate handling.
 - Furnish copy of reply, if any.
 - For your information.
 - For comment.

NOTE

Prompt action is essential.

If more than 48 hours' delay is encountered, please telephone the undersigned immediately.

Basic correspondence should be returned when draft reply, memorandum, or comment is requested.

REMARKS:

Description:

Letter: Telegram: Other:

To: The Vice President's Congressional Office
From: James A. Bost
Date: July 2, 1981
Subject: Wants help for Karim Tavakoli and family to enter U.S.

By direction of the Vice President

W. C. Atzert
W. C. ATZERT
Staff Assistant

8122541

///

Midwesco Industries, Inc.

Mr. Robert J. Thompson
Office of the Vice President
2203 Dirkson
Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, DC 20510

Post Office Box 3445
Tulsa, Oklahoma 74101

July 2, 1981

Dear Bob:


Enclosed please find a memorandum which sets forth background information on Karim Tavakoli, an Iranian citizen, who is seeking entry, along with his wife and child, into the United States. As I have mentioned to you in prior conversation, Mr. Tavakoli and his family have been close personal friends and business associates for a number of years. During his last visit to the United States, in 1979, he took the necessary steps to incorporate a company for the purpose of qualifying for a visa under conditions then in effect, with the purpose of eventually bringing his family to Oklahoma and hopefully taking up permanent residence in Tulsa. Unfortunately, his return to Iran, and the course of events that took place in Iran thereafter, precluded his returning to the United States and he is presently residing in Tehran with his family.

Having received a Power of Attorney over Mr. Tavakoli's assets and affairs in the United States, I have been empowered with the responsibility to attempt to gain entry into the United States for Mr. Tavakoli and his family. At the present time, I have engaged the law offices of Turner Primrose in Norman, Oklahoma, which is very active in the state of Oklahoma in immigration matters and, to date, we are in the process of filing simultaneously an Alien Labor Certification Application, as well as an application for visa based upon political persecution, which he and his family are experiencing at the present time in Iran.

We certainly could use assistance of any nature on this matter, and I personally am committed to doing whatever is necessary to assist in bringing this matter to a successful conclusion. Mr. Tavakoli and his family remain hostage in their native country because of who they are and what they represent, and, to date, he remains unemployed because of his association, allegedly, with the prior regime. He is a quality individual who would be an asset to our country rather than a liability, as has unfortunately been the case so many times in the recent past. Please advise if you have any recommendations, or direction, you can provide in this matter, and thank you for suggesting that I advise you of it.

Best regards to you and to all of your family.

Yours very truly,


James A. Bost
Vice President

MEMORANDUM TO:
MEMORANDUM FROM:
MEMORANDUM SUBJECT:
MEMORANDUM DATE:

James A. Bost
Background Information on Karim Kebritsaz Tavakoli
May 1, 1981

The purpose of this memorandum is to set forth background information relative to the above referenced Iranian citizen who is seeking asylum, along with his wife and son, in the United States on the basis of political persecution in Iran. Mr. Karim Kebritsaz Tavakoli was born in 1946 in Tabriz, the capital of East Abijadan, Iran and is the son of Mr. Naghi Tavakoli, also of Tabriz, Iran. He was educated in secondary schools in Tabriz and in 1964 matriculated to the Northeastern State University in Tahlequah, Oklahoma, where he studied for two years prior to transferring to the Oklahoma State University in Stillwater, Oklahoma, where he received his Bachelors of Science in Industrial Engineering in 1970 and his Master of Science in Industrial Engineering in 1971. Following his graduation, he returned to Iran and from the years 1971 to 1976 served as an assistant professor in management and production control at the University of Tabriz. During that period, he simultaneously served as a consultant to and was a part owner of the Tavakoli Industrial Group headquartered in Tabriz, which was owned primarily by the Tavakoli family. For a period of approximately one year, from 1975 to 1976, he also served as a sales engineer for the Krupp Corporation in Tehran. Subsequent to that date, Karim formed his own company, the Parthian Trading Company, which was an import-export company specializing in the importation of goods into Iran. In 1979, Mr. Tavakoli incorporated the Yamo Corporation in the United States, which is an Oklahoma corporation formed pursuant to his intent to immigrate to the United States for the purpose of eventually applying for U.S. citizenship.

Mr. Tavakoli is married to Farah Naz Arad, the daughter of Gasem Arad, a prominent medical surgeon in Tabriz, Iran. Ms. Arad was born March 11, 1953, in Tabriz, attended the Kirkwood Community College in Washington from 1973 until 1974, and graduated from the University of Iowa in 1977, with a Bachelors of Science degree in communications. The Tavakolis have one son, Yasha Tavakoli, who was born on February 13, 1979, in Tehran.

The Tavakolis are natives of East Abijadan, Iran, of which Tabriz is the capital. Their native tongue is Turkish, their religious preference is Moslem, and they are followers of the Shariat Medari who is an Ayahtollah and considered by some a serious political rival of the Ayahtollah Khoemeni. The information contained herein was provided by Dr. Madjid Arad of Hamburg, Germany, who is the brother of Farah Arad Tavakoli and the owner of the Rahim Bonakdarian Company, an import-export company based in Hamburg, Germany, with offices also in Tehran, Iran. Additional information herein has also been provided by Mr. Ali Saldagianezadeh, of Ponca City, Oklahoma, a cousin of Karim Tavakoli, whose mother is a sister of Naghi Tavakoli. According to the above sources, there were five Tavakoli brothers who formed the Tavakoli Industrial Group. Affiliate companies of the Group have been owned by the family for approximately seventy years and prior to the Khoemeni revolution, the Group was operated by Naghi Tavakoli, Karim's father. Other brothers mentioned who were at one point or another involved in the company were Taghi Tavakoli, who subsequently became the Minister of Energy for Iran during the shah's regime; Massoud Tavakoli, and Mustafa Tavakoli.

According to Dr. Arad, Taghi Tavakoli has been sentenced to death in absentia, and all of his personal belongings and household have been confiscated by the Khoemeni government. In addition, Naghi Tavakoli is in hiding in Iran and the

May 1, 1981

MEMORANDUM

Page 2

documents attached hereto verify that Mr. Naghi and Mr. Taghi Tavakolis' personal fixed and movable assets, with the exception of one house, have been confiscated by the Khomeini government. Mr. Taghi Tavakoli, having been sentenced to death in Iran, smuggled himself out of the country and is presently residing in Paris, France. The nature of the persecution against Karim Tavakoli has been that he has been associated by the Khomeini regime with the shah's regime and as such has been discharged from his employment as commercial manager with the Iran Wood Industry and from subsequent jobs. He presently remains unemployed and cannot find employment because of this association. He also has advised that his personal dwelling has been searched on numerous occasions in an attempt to find information about the Tavakoli family and in particular his father and uncle. It is also the opinion of Dr. Arad that Karim and his family are being persecuted because they are Abijadani. The Abijadani are a minority that follow the Ayahtollah Shariat Medari, and in 1953 the Abijadan region attempted to gain independence from Iran, but the movement was put down by the shah. The Ayahtollah Shariat Medari rivaled Khomeini and wanted to pursue a more moderate line after the shah was ousted from power.

It is extremely difficult to exit from Iran at the present time and Karim advises that he intends to smuggle himself and his family from Tehran into Istanbul, at which time they will then attempt to depart for whatever destination it is determined in which an application for asylum can be made. He is not concerned about his capability of leaving Iran, but his main concern is whether he can be granted assurance that he will not be denied in his application and sent back to Iran.

It is my belief that affidavits or testimony corroborating the information contained herein may be obtained from each of the individuals who supplied same and from Michael Metrisko, former consul of the American Consulate in Tabriz, who is personally acquainted with the Tavakoli family and who is a former American hostage. There may be additional U.S. State Department personnel who were assigned to Tabriz or Tehran that may be of assistance. In addition, there are numerous business and professional people in Tulsa acquainted with Karim and services have been provided by and can be expected from Congressman James R. Jones of Oklahoma and his staff.

IRAN
5012
[Signature]

~~Ken P~~

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

CORRESPONDENCE REFERRAL

September 1, 1981

TO: JACK STEIN
FROM: ALLEN J. LENZ

[Signature]

The NSC staff has reviewed and approved the attached draft reply:

X as is

 as amended

Comments:

[Signature] Staff initial

Attachments: Incoming and draft reply.

D-R-A-F-T

Dr. Thomas Buergenthal
Washington College of Law
Massachusetts & Nebraska Avenues, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20016

Dear Dr. Buergenthal:

I have given a copy of your letter of August 12, 1981 indicating your interest in being appointed to the U.S.-Iran Arbitration Tribunal to Ambassador Veliotis at the Department of State. He informs me that he has placed your name on the Department of State's list of candidates and that you will be given full consideration as the selection process proceeds. I note, however, that you prefer to serve as a part-time arbitrator. You should be aware that a decision to constitute part-time panels has not been made; appointment of additional arbitrators may be on a full-time basis only.

Sincerely,

Jack Stein

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 24, 1981

FOR: AMBASSADOR VELIOTES
FROM: JACK STEIN
RE: U.S. - IRANIAN ARBITRAL TRIBUNAL

I am enclosing correspondence received from Dr. Thomas Burgenthal, Dean, College of Law, American University, regarding his interest in serving on the U.S. - Iranian Arbitral Tribunal.

I do not know Dr. Burgenthal personally.

~~DC~~
Pls. give me
an idea of
what we can do,
if anything.
Need to reply
to Mr. Stein.

[Handwritten signature]

IRN - pls. do
draft reply from
Stein to Dr. B
Saying Dept has
his name and will
consider him, etc
And memo from
NAV to Stein
R

August 12, 1981

Mr. Jacob Stein
Room 134
The Old Executive Office
Building
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mr. Stein:

This is to follow up on our recent telephone conversation, initiated by Martin Barell, in which you indicated your willingness to put my name forward for consideration for a slot on the ~~U.S.-Iranian Arbitral Tribunal.~~

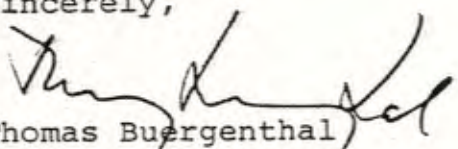
In accordance with your request, I enclose a memo relating to that Tribunal as well as my resume.

Since we also discussed the Administrative Tribunal of the Inter-American Development Bank, I enclose a memo on that subject as well.

~~The U.S. Department of State makes the appointment to the U.S.-Iranian Arbitral Tribunal.~~ The appointment to the Administrative Tribunal of the Inter-American Bank is made by the Bank. It is my understanding, however, that an indication from the White House to the Bank supporting my candidacy would do the trick.

I would be most grateful to you for any help you might want to give me to obtain one of these two positions.

Sincerely,


Thomas Buergenthal
Dean

TB:bfo

Enclosures

August 11, 1981

TO: J. Stein
FROM: Thomas Buerghenthal TB
RE: U.S.-Iranian Arbitral Tribunal

1. This is to follow up on our conversation regarding my candidacy for one of the unfilled slots on the U.S.-Iranian Arbitral Tribunal.

2. It is my understanding that, in addition to the three full-time U.S. arbitrators who were already named to that panel, seven more might soon be designated to serve on a part-time basis. I would be very interested in serving on that tribunal as a part-time arbitrator.

3. As for my qualifications for this position, you will note from the enclosed resume that I have international judicial, diplomatic, and negotiating experience. I am the only American judge on the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, which is an agency of the Organization of American States. During the past two Administrations, I served, inter alia, as chairman or member of various U.S. government delegations to UNESCO conferences. I have also represented the Inter-American Court before different sessions of the OAS General Assembly and Permanent Council. I have taught international law, international business transactions, and comparative law over the past twenty years. I appear to have a fine reputation as an international lawyer in this country and abroad. I have a good working knowledge of German, French, and Spanish, which gives me access to the foreign international law literature that is likely to be invoked by Iran before the Tribunal and relied upon by the neutral arbitrators.

4. The Statute of the Inter-American Court does not prevent my service on an arbitral tribunal. To my knowledge, I have no other conflict of interest.

TB:bfo

THOMAS BUERGENTHAL

Judge Thomas Buergenthal is the Dean of the Washington College of Law of The American University. Prior to coming to The American University, he was the Fulbright & Jaworski Professor of International Law at the University of Texas Law School in Austin, Texas. He is one of seven judges, and the only member from the United States, of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights.

One of the editors of the American Journal of International Law, he is a member of the American Law Institute's Advisory Committee for the new Restatement on the Foreign Relations Law of the United States. He is the President of the Board of Directors of the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights, a Vice President of the American Society of International Law, and a member of numerous professional boards, including the Advisory Board on the International Law Encyclopedia of the Max Planck Institute for Public International Law (Heidelberg, West Germany).

Dean Buergenthal has written extensively in the international law field. Among his books are Law-Making in International Civil Aviation Organization (1969); International Protection of Human Rights (1973); International Human Rights and International Education (1976); and Human Rights, International Law and the Helsinki Accord (1977). His numerous articles have appeared in American and foreign legal periodicals.

Prior to his election to the Inter-American Court in 1979, Dean Buergenthal served as a consultant to the United States Department of State and represented the United States on various UNESCO and United Nations committees.

Dean Buergenthal is a member of the New York Bar. A graduate of Bethany College in West Virginia, which also awarded him an LL.D. degree, he received the Juris Doctor degree from New York University Law School and the LL.M. and S.J.D. degrees from the Harvard Law School.

August 12, 1981

TO: J. Stein
FROM: Thomas Buergenthal TB
RE: Administrative Tribunal of the Inter-American Development Bank

1. It is my understanding that the Administrative Tribunal now being established by the Bank to deal with claims by employees against the Bank will consist of three members one of whom will be a U.S. citizen.

2. I am very much interested in being considered for this position.

3. I believe that I have the necessary judicial, legal, administrative, and language qualifications for this position. Besides being a judge on the Inter-American Court of Human Rights and the dean of The American University's College of Law, I have considerable international and comparative administrative law experience. My scholarly publications include, inter alia, a book on the law of international organizations and various articles dealing with comparative administrative law and international judicial administration. I have a good working knowledge of Spanish, French, and German. Among the courses that I have taught as a law professor over the past twenty years in this country and abroad are international law, international business transactions, international human rights law, comparative law, agency and partnership law. I have also served as legal consultant and attorney in these fields.

4. The Statute of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights does not prevent my serving on the Administrative Tribunal to be established by the Bank.

TB:bfo

THOMAS BUERGENTHAL

Judge Thomas Buergenthal is the Dean of the Washington College of Law of The American University. Prior to coming to The American University, he was the Fulbright & Jaworski Professor of International Law at the University of Texas Law School in Austin, Texas. He is one of seven judges, and the only member from the United States, of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights.

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S/S # 8125075
Date: August 27, 1981

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
TRANSMITTAL FORM

FOR: Mr. Richard V. Allen
National Security Council
The White House

REFERENCE:

TO: Mr. Jack Stein FROM: Dr. Thomas Buergenthal
Date: 8/11/81 SUBJECT: Letter requesting
appointment to the U.S-Iran Arbitral Tribunal

WHITE HOUSE REFERRAL DATED: 8/24/81 NSC #

THE ATTACHED ITEM WAS SENT DIRECTLY
TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ACTION TAKEN:

- A draft reply is attached.
- A draft reply will be forwarded.
- A translation is attached.
- An information copy of a direct reply is attached.
- We believe no response is necessary for the reason cited below.
- Others.

REMARKS:

L. Paul Bremer, III

L. Paul Bremer, III
Executive Secretary



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

MEMORANDUM

TO : Mr. Jack Stein, The White House

FROM : Nicholas A. Veliotis, Assistant Secretary for
Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs *N.A. Veliotis*

SUBJECT : U.S.-Iran Arbitral Tribunal

REF : Your memo of August 24, 1981

I have passed Dr. Thomas Buergenthal's letter of August 12, 1981 requesting appointment to the U.S.-Iran Arbitration Tribunal to the Department's Legal Adviser who is preparing a list of candidates for the Administration's review. Dr. Buergenthal will be given every possible consideration. You may wish to reply to Dr. Buergenthal along the lines of the attached.

Attachment:

Draft reply

NEA/IRN:AD^wSens:mf
8/26/81 x20449
Clearance: L:JMichel
cc: L:DStewart

5012

YK

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

*Memo Long
to Stein*

IRAN

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

September 2, 1981

TO: JANET COLSON
FROM: GEOFFREY KEMP



Janet--

I recommend that neither the President,
the Vice President, nor Richard Allen
agree to see these people at this time.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Steff Kemp

Need your advice
re: Chris.

Jason

Note to Janet saying I
recommnd under basket, Vice
President or RIA agree to
see these people at this time

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 26, 1981

Dear Mr. Morovati:

The lovely floral arrangement arrived just as The President and Mrs. Reagan were scheduled to leave Los Angeles and return to their ranch in Santa Barbara. They appreciated being remembered in this special way and send their sincere thanks for your thoughtfulness.

I have taken the liberty of forwarding your letter to the office in charge of The President's schedule and I am certain you will be hearing from them regarding your request.

Sincerely,

Elaine D. Crispen
Special Assistant
To Mrs. Reagan

Mr. A. Morovati
2049 Century Park East
Suite 1930
Los Angeles, California 90067

cc: Richard Allen
Dick Darman-copy sent to him in California
via DEX

August 21, 1981

President Ronald Reagan

Dear Mr. President:

With great respect and recognition, we would like to extend our appreciation for the understanding, sensitivity, and concern exhibited by your administration regarding the present situation in Iran with due consideration of the past mistakes.

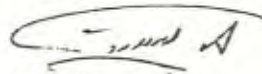
It is our aspiration that before the Communists, who are supported by the Soviet Union, can capitalize on the present chaotic situation created by the ineffective Mullah's regime, our country would be saved and we could return to Iran thanking the warm hospitality exhibited by our American friends.

It would be a great honor for us if our representatives could have a short meeting with you.

Thank you very much for your consideration.

Sincerely Yours,

A group of Iranians residing in Los Angeles


A. Morovati

2049 Century Park East, Suite 1930

Los Angeles, California 90067

Tel: 213-557-3604

FBIS 60

MAHDAVI-KANI CABINET NOMINATIONS PRESENTED TO MAJLIS

LD021825 TEHRAN DOMESTIC SERVICE IN PERSIAN 1630 GMT W SEP 81

(EXCERPTS) ACCORDING TO A REPORT BY THE CENTRAL NEWS UNIT, THE ISLAMIC CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY HELD AN OPEN SESSION THIS AFTERNOON CHAIRED BY MR HASHEMI RAFSANJANI. DURING THE SESSION A LETTER ADDRESSED TO THE MAJLIS FROM PRIME MINISTER MOHAMMAD REZA MAHDAVI-KANI, PRESENTING MEMBERS OF THE CABINET, WAS READ OUT BY THE SPEAKER OF THE MAJLIS AS FOLLOWS:

IN HIS EXALTED NAME.

ISLAMIC CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY:

IN IMPLEMENTING PRINCIPLE 133 OF THE CONSTITUTION AND IN LIGHT OF ARTICLE 179 OF THE MAJLIS INTERNAL CONSTITUTION, THE FOLLOWING NAMES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS WHICH HAVE BEEN APPROVED BY THE PROVISIONAL PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL ARE SUBMITTED TO THE HONORABLE MAJLIS FOR VOTES OF CONFIDENCE.

SINCE MEMBERS OF THIS GOVERNMENT WERE IN CHARGE OF THE SAME DUTIES IN THE CABINET OF OUR MARTYRED BROTHER HOJJAT OLAESLAM DR MOHAMMAD JAVAD BAHONAR, THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT WILL THEREFORE BE THE SAME AS THAT WHICH WAS SUBMITTED TO THE ISLAMIC CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY ON THE PRESENTATION OF THE FORMER CABINET.

(SIGNED) MOHAMMAD REZA MAHDAVIKANI, PRIME MINISTER OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN.

THE NAMES OF THE CABINET MINISTERS ARE:

MOHAMMAD SHAHAB-GONABADI	HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
*ALI AKBAR PARVARESH	EDUCATION AND TRAINING
SEYYED KAMALEDDIN NIKRAVESH	INTERIOR
DR MOHAMMAD *ALI NAJAFI	HIGHER EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BEHZAD NABA VI	STATE IN CHARGE OF EXECUTIVE AFFAIRS
ENG SEYYED MOHAMMAD GHARAZI	PETROLEUM
SEYYED MOHAMMAD ASGHARI	JUSTICE
ENG MIR HOSEYN MUSAVI	FOREIGN AFFAIRS
COL SEYYED MUSA NAMJUY	DEFENSE
ENG SEYYED HOSEYN MUSAVIYANI	STATE IN CHARGE OF THE NATIONAL IRANIAN STEEL CORPORATION
ENG SEYYED MOSTAFA HASHEMI	INDUSTRIES AND MINES
DR HADI MANAFI	HEALTH
*ABDOLMAJID MA*ADIKHAH	ISLAMIC GUIDANCE
ENG MORTEZA NABA VI	POST, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE
DR MAHMUD RUHANI	STATE IN CHARGE OF WELFARE ORGANIZATION
HABIBOLLAH *ASGAR-OWLADI-MOSALMAN	COMMERCE
DR MOHAMMAD TAQI BANKI	STATE IN CHARGE OF THE PLAN AND BUDGET ORGANIZATION
MOHAMMAD MIR-MOHAMMAD-SADEQI	LABOR AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS
MOHAMMAD SALAMATI	AGRICULTURE
DR HOSEYN NAMAZI	ECONOMY AND FINANCE
MOHAMMAD HADINEZHAD-HOSEYNIYAN	ROADS AND TRANSPORT
HASAN GHAFURIAFARD	ENERGY

2 SEP 2020Z GMS/MT

1584-1585

~~IRAN~~
~~Kemp:~~

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

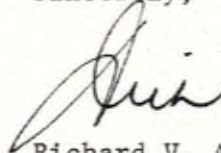
September 11, 1981.

Dear Harry:

Further to my letter of July 6, I am now able to report on our latest policy review concerning U.S.-involved sales to Iran or Iraq. Unfortunately, our position at present precludes at this time a positive response to your suggestion. If and when the situation changes in Iran and we reassess our policy, I will let you know.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,



Richard V. Allen
Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs

Mr. Harry S. Dent
Harry S. Dent & Associates
P.O. Drawer 528
1919 Gadsden Street
Columbia, S.C. 29202

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

ACTION

September 4, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD V. ALLEN

FROM: GEOFFREY KEMP *JK*
SUBJECT: Turbine Helicopter Engines for Iran

Attached at Tab I is a letter for your signature to Harry Dent following up on your letter to him of July 6 (Tab II) in which you say that we will look into his question (Tab III) concerning possible turbine helicopter engine rebuilding for Iran.

RECOMMENDATION:

That you sign the letter to Harry Dent at Tab I.

APPROVE _____

DISAPPROVE _____

SIGNED

Attachments

Tab I Letter for RVA signature to Harry Dent
Tab II RVA letter to Harry Dent dated July 6
Tab III Harry Dent letter to RVA dated June 23

4051

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 6, 1981

Dear Harry:

Thanks very much for your letter of
June 23.

It is not possible for me to give you a
flat and unequivocal answer to the question
you posed regarding the US position on a
possible turbine helicopter engine rebuilding
operation. However, I shall see that this
letter is looked at promptly by our staff
and I will get back to you shortly.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Richard V. Allen
Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs

Mr. Harry S. Dent
Harry S. Dent & Associates
P.O. Drawer 528
1919 Gadsden Street
Columbia, S. C. 29202

JUN 23 1981

4051

Harry S. Dent & Associates

Attorneys at Law

P. O. DRAWER 528
1919 GADSDEN STREET
COLUMBIA, S. C. 29202
TELEPHONE (803) 779-7700

ATTORNEYS:

*HARRY S. DENT
VAN E. EDWARDS, III

(*ADMITTED IN D. C. AND S. C.)

D. C. OFFICE:

910 16TH STREET, N. W.
SUITE 404
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006
(202) 785-9454

June 23, 1981

PERSONAL

Hon. Richard V. Allen,
Assistant to the President
National Security Council
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dick
Shefferman

Dear Dick:

On a visit to the Iran desk at State last Friday, I was informed that a policy review is under way in State to determine whether to change the current policy of no U.S. assistance to either Iran or Iraq because of their war.

Mr. Ettore (Bicky) Bicchieri, president of International Technological Services in Milano, Italy, has asked me to ascertain whether the U.S. would have any objection to his company rebuilding turbine helicopter engines for Iran. ITS operates under a license by Lycoming Corp. here.

The Iranians need and want this work performed by ITS and are willing to send the engines directly to Milano or through a third country.

The State official, Mr. Andrew Sens, was sympathetic because of the need to keep the Russians from running through Iran at will, but he said he expects the policy to remain the same because of a desire to let the Iran-Iraq war bog down to an end.

I just want you to know of this matter in the event it in any way fits into your plans at NSC.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,



Harry S. Dent

HSD:ldw

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

August 18, 1981

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR GEOFF KEMP

FROM: BOB KIMMITT *Bob*

SUBJECT: Turbine Helicopter Engines for Iran

I returned this package to you at an AWACS meeting in late July, noting that my conversations with NEA, PM, and L at State indicated that our continuing policy against US-involved sales to Iran or Iraq would preclude a positive response to Mr. Dent's suggestion. However, I believe that the Iran policy review (in which I was not asked to participate) has been all but completed in recent weeks, so you may have newer and better information than I.

RVA → Dent

Dear Henry, ~~Enclosed~~ To follow up my letter of July 6

1

6 JULY

1700 hrs

4051

LORETTA,

Kay has given me the attached just few minutes ago. RVA is "going to sign" this letter to Mr. Dent; he also wants Dent's ltr "staffed now", so Kay asked me to send it right over.

over and out - thank u.

JP

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

ACTION

September 4, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD V. ALLEN

FROM: GEOFFREY KEMP *gk*
SUBJECT: Turbine Helicopter Engines for Iran

Attached at Tab I is a letter for your signature to Harry Dent following up on your letter to him of July 6 (Tab II) in which you say that we will look into his question (Tab III) concerning possible turbine helicopter engine rebuilding for Iran.

RECOMMENDATION:

That you sign the letter to Harry Dent at Tab I.

APPROVE _____

DISAPPROVE _____

Attachments

Tab I Letter for RVA signature to Harry Dent
Tab II RVA letter to Harry Dent dated July 6
Tab III Harry Dent letter to RVA dated June 23

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Dear Harry:

Further to my letter of July 6, I am now able to report on our latest policy review concerning U.S.-involved sales to Iran or Iraq. Unfortunately, our position at present precludes at this time a positive response to your suggestion. If and when the situation changes in Iran and we reassess our policy, I will let you know.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Richard V. Allen
Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs

Mr. Harry S. Dent
Harry S. Dent & Associates
P.O. Drawer 528
1919 Gadsden Street
Columbia, S.C. 29202

4051

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 6, 1981

Dear Harry:

Thanks very much for your letter of June 23.

It is not possible for me to give you a flat and unequivocal answer to the question you posed regarding the US position on a possible turbine helicopter engine rebuilding operation. However, I shall see that this letter is looked at promptly by our staff and I will get back to you shortly.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Richard V. Allen
Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs

Mr. Harry S. Dent
Harry S. Dent & Associates
P.O. Drawer 528
1919 Gadsden Street
Columbia, S. C. 29202

Harry S. Dent & Associates

Attorneys at Law

P. O. DRAWER 528
1919 GADSDEN STREET
COLUMBIA, S. C. 29202
TELEPHONE (803) 779-7700

ATTORNEYS:

*HARRY S. DENT
VAN E. EDWARDS, III

(*ADMITTED IN D. C. AND S. C.)

4051
D. C. OFFICE:
910 16TH STREET, N. W.
SUITE 404
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006
(202) 785-9454

June 23, 1981

PERSONAL

Hon. Richard V. Allen,
Assistant to the President
National Security Council
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dick
stepped man

Dear Dick:

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With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,



Harry S. Dent

HSD:ldw

6 JULY

1700 hrs
AOSI

LORETTA,

Kay has given me the attached just few minutes ago. RVA is "going to sign" this letter to Mr. Dent; he also wants Dent's ltr "staffed now", so Kay asked me to send it right over.

over and out - thank u.

JP

Iran

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

#5237

September 16, 1981

NOTE FOR GEOFFREY KEMP
FROM: BOB KIMMITT *Bob*
SUBJECT: U.S. Claims Agreement
with Iran

Geoff,

I do not believe that any response is necessary to this letter. It has been noted by the appropriate people on the NSC Staff, and since copies were sent to thousands of people besides Dick Allen, I see no reason for Dick to reply.

close out.
