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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection: KEMP, GEOFFREY :Files

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Wills - F97-106

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Memo	Gary Sick to Geoff Kemp, 1 p. <i>R 4/30/01 NLSF97-106 #95</i>	6/2/81	P1/F1
2. Note	(partial), 1 p. <i>P 11/2/00 NLSF97-106 #96</i>	n.d.	P1/F1/P3/F3
3. Memo	Kemp to Richard Allen, re: Iran, 2 p.	6/24/81	P1/F1/ P5
4. Memo	Sick to Kemp, re: Letter from Aryana, 2 p.	6/23/81	P1/F1/ P5
5. Report	re: The Iranian Situation: An Assessment, 7 p. <i>P 4/30/01 NLSF97-106 #97</i>	11/12/80	P1/F1
6. Report	Situation Report: Iran, 13 p. <i>D 4/30/01 NLSF97-106 #98</i>	2/2/81	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-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA].
- F-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA].
- F-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA].
- F-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA].

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

June 2, 1981

MEMO FOR GEOFF KEMP

FROM: GARY SICK *JS*

You may recall during our conversation with Louise Firouz and David Laylin, she mentioned that a road was under construction toward the Soviet border from Gonbad-e-Kanus across the Turkoman steppes. There has long been a secondary gravel road in that area which went toward the Soviet border but did not cross.

I checked with Bob Ames' office (LCol Bob Mattingly). He said the road has been checked in January and in July before that, with no indication of any upgrading. The road runs up to a river (which is the boundary with the USSR at that point). There was no bridge as of January. There is a border post on the opposite side, but nothing more. There is a major Soviet highway not far away which connects with a railroad some distance off. Obviously, it would be an excellent route into Iran IF there was a bridge and a good road on the Iranian side.

He is tasking another look when the asset is next in position.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED / RELEASED

NLS NLSF97-106 * 95

BY *snf*, NARA, DATE 4/30/01

IRAN

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
June 18, 1981

MEMO FOR GEOFF KEMP

FROM: GARY SICK *js*

SUBJECT: Iran--National Emergency

It is important that the technical "state of national emergency" on Iran be maintained at least until the courts have settled the question of voiding of claims against Iran and transferred those claims to the Hague. The SFRC apparently has recognized this and has chosen to leave the order in place without challenge for the time being.

There is nothing further that needs to be done here with this package. However, since the State Legal Advisor follows this question and will be interested in what the SFRC has done, I recommend that a copy of the Percy/Pell letter and the Friedersdorf reply be forwarded to State, Attn: Jim Michel, for information.

copy
sent to Michel

from me

attached

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

June 19, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR JIM MICHEL

SUBJECT: Iran -- National Emergency

I understand that the State Legal Advisor follows the question of "state of national emergency" on Iran and would be interested in what the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has done. Therefore, I have enclosed for information a copy of the Percy/Pell letter and the Friedersdorf reply on the above subject.



Geoffrey Kemp

Enclosures

June 5, 1981

Dear Senator Pell:

This is to thank you for your May 14 letter, cosigned by Senator Percy, in which you advised the President that, pursuant to Section 202(r) of the National Emergencies Act, the Committee on Foreign Relations has considered whether the national emergency declared to deal with the situation in Iran should be terminated.

I understand that the Committee has determined that, because certain aspects of the emergency with respect to the situation in Iran continue to this day, no reason now exists for the introduction and the Senate debate of a resolution to terminate the emergency. I appreciate receiving your findings, and have conveyed this message to the appropriate White House staff members. You will hear further if any additional information is needed.

With cordial regard, I am

Sincerely,

Max L. Friedersdorf
Assistant to the President

The Honorable Claiborne Pell
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

MLF:CMF:KIR:kir

cc: w/copy of inc to NSC Secretariat - for appropriate handling
cc: w/copy of inc to Fred Fielding - FYI

WHITE HOUSE RECORDS MANAGEMENT HAS RETAINED ORIGINAL

June 5, 1981

Dear Chuck:

This is to thank you for your May 14 letter, cosigned by Senator Pell, in which you advised the President that, pursuant to Section 202(b) of the National Emergencies Act, the Committee on Foreign Relations has considered whether the national emergency declared to deal with the situation in Iran should be terminated.

I understand that the Committee has determined that, because certain aspects of the emergency with respect to the situation in Iran continue to this day, no reason now exists for the introduction and the Senate debate of a resolution to terminate the emergency. I appreciate receiving your findings, and have conveyed this message to the appropriate White House staff members. You will hear further if any additional information is needed.

With cordial regards, I am

Sincerely,

Max L. Friedersdorf
Assistant to the President

The Honorable Charles B. Percy
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

MLF:CMP:KIR:kir

cc: w/copy of inc to NSC Secretariat - for appropriate handling
cc: w/copy of inc to Fred Fielding - FYI

WHITE HOUSE RECORDS MANAGEMENT HAS RETAINED ORIGINAL

HOWARD M. BAKER JR., TENN.
JESSE HELMS, N.C.
E. L. M. ALVA, CALIF.
RICHARD G. LUGAN, IND.
CHARLES MCC. MATHIAS, JR., MD.
FRANK L. KASSABAUM, KANS.
RUDY BOSCHWITZ, MINN.
LARRY PRESSLER, S. DAK.

CLAIBORNE PELL, R.I.
JOSEPH R. BIDEN, JR., DEL.
JOHN GLENN, OHIO
PAUL S. SARBANES, MD.
EDWARD ZORINSKY, NEBR.
PAUL E. TSONGAS, MASS.
ALAN CRANSTON, CALIF.
CHRISTOPHER J. DODD, CONN.

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

May 14, 1981

025780

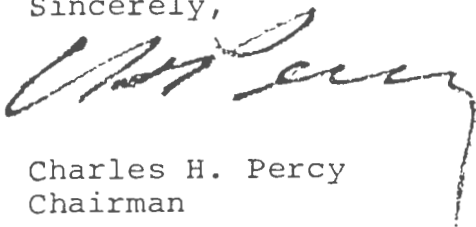
Dear Mr. President:

On November 14, 1979, President Carter declared a national emergency to deal with the situation in Iran. Although the Americans held as hostages in Iran have been released, financial and diplomatic aspects of that crisis are still being resolved. As a result, the Administration has taken no action to terminate the emergency.

As you are aware, in cases when a national emergency continues for this length of time, Congress is mandated by law to consider whether or not that emergency should be terminated. Section 202(b) of the National Emergencies Act states that, "not later than the end of each six-month period [after] such emergency continues, each House of Congress shall meet to ~~consider~~ a vote on a concurrent resolution to determine whether that emergency shall be terminated." No Senator has introduced such a resolution.

The Committee on Foreign Relations, acting in satisfaction of the duty imposed by Section 202(b) of this Act, has considered whether or not the introduction of a concurrent resolution is warranted at this time. After due consideration of the question, the Committee has determined that, because certain aspects of the emergency with respect to the situation in Iran continue to this day, no reason now exists for the introduction and the Senate debate of a resolution to terminate the emergency.

Sincerely,



Charles H. Percy
Chairman



Claiborne Pell
Ranking Minority Member

The President
The White House

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

June 23, 1981

MEMO FOR GEOFFREY KEMP

FROM: GARY SICK 

SUBJECT: Iran Study

I was contacted today by David Laylin whom you met with his sister several weeks ago. I think you know that Laylin is organizing a small collection of analytical talent to do studies which focus particularly on Iran. He has a contract with the Georgetown Center to do a study of the situation in Baluchistan. He has also submitted a proposal for a study on the role of the bazaar in Iranian politics and its possible effect on future political development.

The latter proposal has been reviewed by Joe Jordan who is interested. However, Jordan thinks the study should be expanded to a broader study of domestic politics in Iran. Laylin and co. are prepared to expand the scope of their proposal, and they are starting to work on that.

Joe Jordan says that he does not presently have enough money to fund such a study, but he hopes to get DOD interested. I think that a systematic study of Iranian internal dynamics could be a useful policy contribution, if only to keep the subject alive and in front of key decision-makers. If well done, it could provide a useful input if and when things once again get hot.

If you agree that a Georgetown study on Iran would be a useful undertaking, you might wish to consider dropping a word in the ear of Fred Ikle or one of your other contacts at the Pentagon. The NSC, of course, has no budget for external research, but an indication of interest from this side can help State and Defense decide where they might best invest their own efforts.

I have been encouraging Laylin in his efforts to develop some analytical talent on Iran. He has been after me to join his group, but I have resisted since I have more to do now than I can handle. I spent several hours helping him to put together the bazaar proposal, and I might give him some help on the study if it materializes. However, my main interest is to persuade him to tap some of the Iranian talent in the exile community and put it to work on constructive projects rather than endless coffeehouse discussions. You can use your own judgment about the value of encouraging such an effort and whether or not you wish to prod it along.

2118 IRAN

~~KEEP~~
↑
GK
~~RT~~
DF
~~GS~~

June 23, 1981

I am deeply honored to join with the citizens of Valdosta as you gather to dedicate this park in tribute to the memory of Major Lyn McIntosh.

The American people will long remember the courage and sacrifice of Lyn and his seven fellow soldiers who died in their attempt to liberate their captive countrymen in Iran.

It is most fitting that you have chosen to honor Lyn on Independence Day, the day on which Americans celebrate the freedom that he gave his life to defend.

Although I cannot be with you, my heart and my prayers go out to Major McIntosh's family and to the city of Valdosta.

God bless all of you.

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN

RR:SILVERMAN:VS

CC: H. vonDamm/Silverman/Lenz/CF

EVENT: JULY 4

Sent to: Honorable Ernest Nijem, Mayor
City of Valdosta
Post Office Box 1125
Valdosta, Georgia 31601

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

May 20, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR DODIE LIVINGSTON

FROM: ALLEN J. LENZ *ajl*

SUBJECT: Presidential Message Re
Memorial Dedication to
Major Lyn McIntosh (July 4)

The Mayor of Valdosta, Georgia, has invited the President to attend the deciation of a memorial park for Major Lyn McIntosh, who was killed in the Iran rescue effort last year. The invitation for April 25 was regretted. The event has been rescheduled for July 4. This invitation will also be regretted, however, the NSC staff and the Scheduling Office agree it would be appropriate to send a Presidential message to Mayor Nijem to be read at the dedication ceremony on July 4.

A proposed Presidential message for your further handling is at Tab A. Background information is provided at Tab B.

Attachments

Tab A Proposed Presidential message

Tab B Background information

AS Staff initial

PROPOSED MESSAGE

The people of Valdosta do honor to themselves by honoring the memory of so worthy a man as Major Lyn McIntosh. I sincerely regret I cannot attend your ceremony.

The American people will long remember the bravery and sacrifice of Lyn and his seven fellow soldiers who gave their lives in an attempt to liberate their captive countrymen in Iran. It is appropriate that Lyn be honored on July 4, when all Americans celebrate the freedom that Lyn died for.

Although I cannot be with you, my heart and my thoughts go out to you. God bless Major McIntosh's family and all the people of Valdosta.

Sincerely,

Ronald Reagan

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

2118

WASHINGTON

May 4, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR GREGORY J. NEWELL

FROM: RICHARD V. ALLEN *rw*

SUBJECT: Invitation from Mayor of Valdosta, Georgia

Regarding the invitation to the President from the Mayor of Valdosta, Georgia, to attend the dedication of a memorial park for Major Lyn McIntosh, who was killed in the Iran rescue effort last year, I recommend that the President not attend, and I suggest that he send a message instead. I have requested a proposed message from the Department of State.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM

22 APRIL 1981

TO: RICHARD V. ALLEN
VIA: GREGORY J. NEWELL
FROM: PATRICIA A.E. RODGERS
SUBJ: SCHEDULING REQUEST.

The attached invitation from the Mayor of Valdosta, Georgia, for the President to attend the dedication of a memorial park for Major Lyn McIntosh, who was killed in the Iran rescue effort last year, was regretted.

Mayor Nijern has telephoned our office, advising that the ceremony has been rescheduled for July 4 and inviting the President or a representative to attend the dedication.

He has also asked the President to send a message to Major McIntosh's mother if he is unable to attend.

Please provide your recommendations on these requests. Thank you.

Attachment

April 3, 1981

Dear Mayor Nijem:

The Atlanta City

March 16, 1981

On behalf of the President, I wish to acknowledge and thank you for the invitation you extended to him to attend a ceremony honoring the late Mayor Lyn McIntosh on April 25th.

1600 Pennsylvania Avenue

013858

Although the President cannot be with you for this occasion, he does want you to know of his appreciation for your thoughtfulness and that he sends you his best wishes for a most successful event.

Plans to dedicate a memorial event of Mayor Lyn McIntosh, one of the eight men who died in the aborted rescue mission to Iran in April of 1980. Among those who knew Lyn, his friends and family, and those who knew him after his death, the idea has become a consensus that he was a true American hero in the classic sense of the word.

In a time in which it has become more popular to criticize our way of life than to defend it, Major Gregory J. Newell raised his life to the preservation of our American ideals. Special Assistant to the President, there in his squadron, quietly lived with the knowledge that when their country needed them, they might be called to give their lives in defense of American interests any where in the world. When the call to duty came, these men and women left their families, knowing that they might never see them again.

We feel that the dedication of the proposed memorial is an event of such importance that it would be fitting for the President and make this dedication. I believe that this would be a great honor for all those who participate and those who view this event through the news media. I'm sure that you are aware that we feel that the hostages received an inadequate amount of attention compared to those of the armed forces who gave their strength, their fortunes, and their lives in this cause and past wars, particularly in Viet Nam. I believe that you could use this event as the "welcome home" that these men and women feel they never received.

We would like our place to have the dedication as on April 25 (the day of the dedication) as possible. The President's speech will be in the city of Atlanta.

It is our hope that you will be able to help us in this regard.

31
Schedule

INCORPORATED 1960
The Azalea City

CITY of VALDOSTA, GEORGIA

Post Office Box 1125 • Valdosta, Georgia 31601 • (912) 242-2600

ERNEST NIJEM
MAYOR

The Azalea City

March 16, 1981

The Honorable President
Mr. Ronald Reagan
President of the United States
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

013858

Dear Mr. President:

A group of citizens in our city have formalized plans to dedicate a memorial in honor of Major Lyn McIntosh, one of the eight men who died in the aborted rescue mission to Iran in April of 1980. Among those who knew Lyn, his friends and family, and those who have come to know him after his death, the idea has become a consensus that he was a true American hero in the classic sense of the word.

In a time in which it has become more popular to criticize our way of life than to defend it Major Lyn McIntosh devoted his life to the preservation of our American ideals. While others were praised for their rhetoric in support of the American way of life, Lyn and the others in his squadron, quietly lived with the knowledge that when their country needed them, they might be called to give their lives in defense of American interests any where in the world. When the call to duty came, these men and women left their families, knowing that they might never see them again.

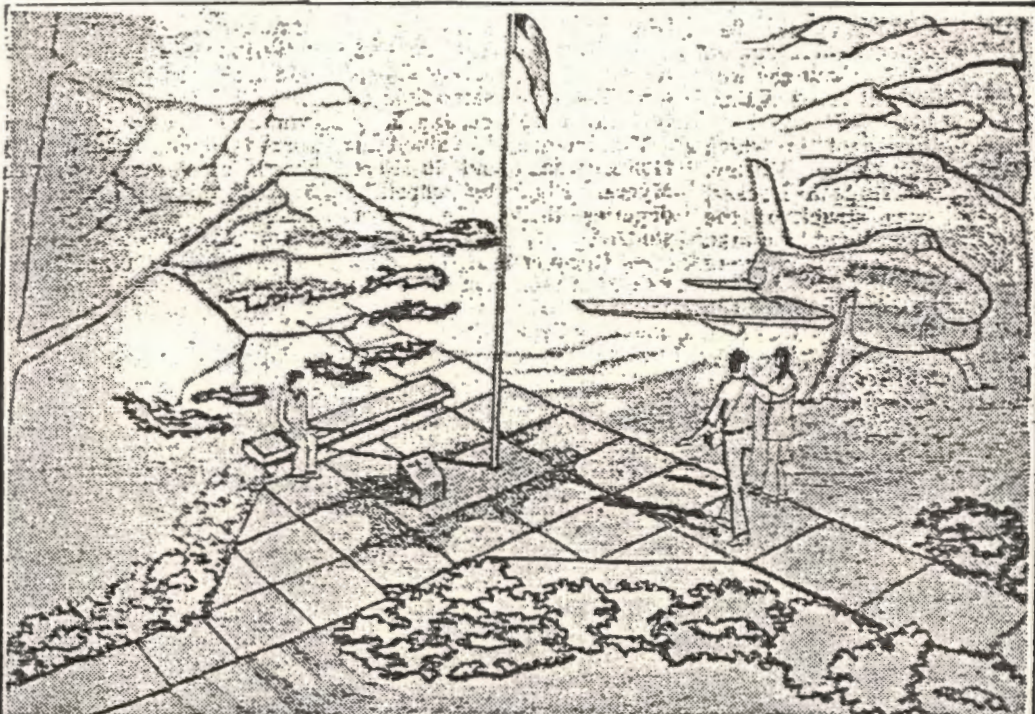
We feel that the dedication of the proposed memorial is an event of such importance and significance to all Americans that it would be fitting for the President to be present and make this dedication. I believe that this would be a very uplifting experience for all those who participate and those who would view this event through the news media. I'm sure that you are aware that many in our country feel that the hostages received an inordinate amount of attention and praise as compared to those of the armed forces who gave their strength, their fortunes, and their lives in this cause and past wars, particularly in Viet Nam. I believe that you could use this event as the "welcome home" that these men and women feel they never received.

We hope to finalize our plans to make the dedication as close to April 25 (the day on which Lyn died) as possible. The presence of Moody AFB (TAC) in Valdosta would facilitate your coming.

Please let us know as soon as possible if you will be able to make this dedication.

Sincerely,

Ernest Nijem
Ernest Nijem
Mayor



Artist's Conception Of Memorial

City To Build Memorial For Valdosta's McIntosh



UNITED STATES SENATE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20510

MACK MATTINGLY
GEORGIA

March 19, 1981

015183

981

Dear Mr. President:

Mayor Ernest Nijem, of Valdosta, Georgia, has advised me of plans of the City of Valdosta to dedicate a memorial in honor of Major Lyn McIntosh, one of the eight men who died in the aborted rescue mission to Iran in April of last year.

It is my understanding that you have been invited to take part in this event as honor guest and, if at all possible, I would appreciate your consideration of this invitation.

For your information, I have attached a copy of the letter I received from Mayor Nijem concerning the details of this service.

Sincerely,

Mack Mattingly

The President
of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Enclosure

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Nijem



1361 MAR 13 AM 9:57

CITY of VALDOSTA, GEORGIA

Post Office Box 1125 • Valdosta, Georgia 31601 • (912) 242-2600

ERNEST NIJEM
MAYOR

The Azalea City

March 16, 1981

Senator Mack Mattingly
456 Russell Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Mattingly:

We are planning a dedication of a memorial to Lyn McIntosh, one of those killed in the aborted rescue mission to Iran in April of 1980, and the possibility of President Reagan making the dedication in Valdosta. I have enclosed a copy of the letter we have sent to the President requesting his attendance.

We would greatly appreciate any effort by you on our behalf in encouraging the President to accept our invitation. Please advise him that we are flexible as to the date and arrangements. We are willing to help in any way to make this event a reality.

I feel that this would be a great opportunity for the President to rally the American people behind his proposed increases in the military budget and to help bring back into the fold those disaffected groups who feel that veterans have not received the proper recognition.

Thank you for your encouragement and your help.

Sincerely,

Ernest Nijem
Ernest Nijem
Mayor

el

Attachment



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

May 13, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ALLEN J. LENZ
STAFF DIRECTOR
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

Pursuant to your request, attached is a draft reply for the President's signature to Mrs. Vera McIntosh concerning the dedication of a memorial to her son, Major Lyn McIntosh.

Jean E. Klick
LtCol, USAF
Military Assistant

Attachment

Mrs. Vera C. McIntosh
2702 Berkley Drive
Valdosta, Georgia 31601

~~Dear Mrs. McIntosh:~~

[I certainly appreciate Major Nijem's thoughtfulness in inviting me to the ceremony honoring your son. I deeply regret that I will be unable to attend the ceremony which has been rescheduled for July 4.] Lyn's sacrifice, and that of the other seven men who gave their lives in an attempt to free other Americans, will not be forgotten. It is most appropriate that this ceremony is now scheduled for July 4--a day when all Americans reflect on the freedom for which your son gave his life. Although I cannot be with you, I want you to know my heart goes out to you. God bless you and the many other fine people of Valdosta.

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

NSC 2118

Keep
GR
RT
DF
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NW

May 11, 1981

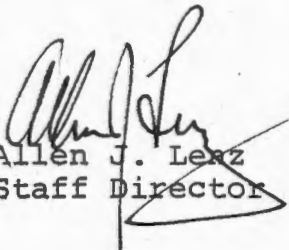
MEMORANDUM FOR:

Mr. John Rixse
The Special Assistant to the Secretary
and Deputy Secretary of Defense
Department of Defense

SUBJECT: Presidential Message Re Memorial
of Major Lyn McIntosh

The Mayor of Valdosta, Georgia, has invited the President to attend the dedication of a memorial park for Major Lyn McIntosh, who was killed in the Iran rescue effort last year (Tab A). The invitation for April 25 was regretted. The event has been rescheduled for July 4. This invitation will also be regretted, and a message will be sent from the President to Major McIntosh's mother instead.

Please provide the NSC staff with a proposed Presidential message to Major McIntosh's mother by COB May 13.


Allen J. Lenz
Staff Director

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

NSC 2118

May 5, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Mr. L. Paul Bremer
Executive Secretary
Department of State

SUBJECT:

Presidential Message Re
Memorial of Major Lyn McIntosh

The Mayor of Valdosta, Georgia, has invited the President to attend the dedication of a memorial park for Major Lyn McIntosh, who was killed in the Iran rescue effort last year (Tab A). The invitation for April 25 was regretted. The event has been rescheduled for July 4. This invitation will also be regretted, and a message will be sent from the President to Major McIntosh's mother instead.

Please provide the NSC staff with a proposed Presidential message to Major McIntosh's mother by cob May 13.

Allen J. Lenz
Allen J. Lenz
Staff Director

*Returned to State
to Col*

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

2118

ACTION

April 30, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD V. ALLEN

THROUGH: CHARLES P. TYSON *mt*
FROM: GEOFFREY KEMP *gk*
SUBJECT: Invitation from Mayor of Valdosta, Georgia

The Mayor of Valdosta, Georgia, wrote the President on March 16 extending an invitation to the President to attend the dedication of a memorial park on April 25 for Major Lyn McIntosh, who was killed in the Iran rescue effort last year (Tab A). The invitation was regretted.

Major Nijern has telephoned the Scheduling Office advising that the ceremony has been rescheduled for July 4 and invite the President or a representative to attend the dedication. He has also asked the President to send a message to Major McIntosh's mother if he is unable to attend.

I recommend that the President not attend the dedication ceremony and send a Presidential message instead.

RECOMMENDATION:

1. That you sign the memorandum to Gregory Newell at Tab I telling him that we have requested a proposed message from the Department of State.

APPROVE *mt*

DISAPPROVE _____

SIGNED
Tab I

2. If you concur that a message be sent, that you approve Allen Lenz's signature of a memo to State requesting a proposed message

APPROVE *mt*

DISAPPROVE _____

(Tab II)

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

For



lunch

DECLASSIFIED IN PART

NLS F97-106 #96

BY

LS

JARA, DMS

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its superiority

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The new National Front for the Liberation of Iraq has been created by the leaders of Iraq's major religious group, the Shias, and the most experienced guerrilla fighters, the Kurds, who together make up about 80 per cent of the country's 13 million people.

been waged in the north by the Kurds on and off for years. But this time there is a new sense of purpose and an intention to engage the Iraqi forces in a full war.

The Kurds are said to have 5,000 men under arms and, with President Hussein committing nine of his 13 divisions to the war with Iran, they stand a good chance of a sweeping considerable military success.

In addition, the Al-Daawa party, who represent the majority of the Shi'ites, are conducting an intensive door-to-door campaign in the more populous south of the country. Last week, for example, the main Baghdad to Basra railway line was blown up.

90 miles south of Baghdad. So seriously are the Iraqi security forces taking the guerrilla activity in Basra that the black-out has been abandoned, inviting Iranian air attack, rather than allow the Shia to conduct their campaign of assassinations under cover of darkness.

The front was actually formed secretly eight months ago in London at a meeting at the house of Saad Saleh Jabr, a multi-millionaire and son of a former Iraqi prime minister.

Although various app groups have sprung up over the last few years, the National Front represents the first real attempt at challenging the Sikh minority.

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Cap De Paris



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RECEIVED

81 JUN 24 P 1: 48

JANET COLSON

BUD NANCE

DICK ALLEN

IRENE DERUS

JANET COLSON

BUD NANCE

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CY TO MEESE

CY TO BAKER

CY TO DEEVER

CY TO BRADY

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RONALD W. REAGAN LIBRARY

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET AT THE FRONT OF THIS FOLDER.

A



Paris, June 17, 1981

His Excellency Ronald Reagan
The President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

On behalf of millions of Iranians and thousands in exile, I wish to extend my highest esteem to you.

I am certain that you are aware of the current situation in Iran. I beg your permission to add a further note in reference to the covert forces which are penetrating into the key areas of Iranian infrastructures. While Iran continues to teeter on the edge of anarchy, Marxist groups, especially the Communist party (known in Iran as the Tudeh Party), are strengthening their organizations in the country. They have infiltrated government agencies, the armed forces and the oil field regions of southern Iran.

The geostrategic balance of the Persian Gulf is being dramatically altered by this infiltration and the deterioration of civil government in Iran. If this is not challenged and changed we face the Balkanization of the entire Persian Gulf region. We see the Soviet tactics gaining momentum. We are also certain that the strategic vortex of the crisis in Iran lies in the Persian Gulf and other regions with vast reserves of oil.

Iranian nationalists are aware of their country's crisis in all of its depth and severity. We are determined to safeguard our homeland and restore our relations with the Western world, particularly with the United States which has unfortunately been marred by the actions of a few, fanatic clergymen.

We know that the United States has always shown magnanimity and clear vision to invest its power in assisting countries wishing to remain free. Our homeland is being threatened by the activities of ignorant, tyrannical clergymen who lack a foreign policy and strategic perception. And they are being duped by the covert actions of Communist elements whose only aim is the imprisonment of our country in the Soviet net.



Mr. President, since the situation in Iran is deteriorating day by day, we find it necessary to move. We plead and make this appeal to you to assist us so that we can shore up our independence, return peace and stability to Iran and renew our historical relations.

I wish to assure you, Mr. President, that millions of Iranian patriots greatly appreciated your nation's benevolent and gallant decision in favor of Iran when its territorial integrity was being threatened by external Communist forces in 1946. The Iranians shall never forget the United States' assistance which saved Iran from enslavement.

Once again we focus our hope on the United States which we are certain can help us to save our homeland again. We are pleading for your assistance at this decisive period of Iranian history and the history of the Western world. We pray for your help and your magnanimity.

Very respectfully yours,

General Bahram Aryana

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET AT THE FRONT OF THIS FOLDER.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

GEOFF:

This has been buried in a stack of stuff in my safe for some time. I have read through it, and I think it is one of the best and most complete analyses of the situation AS SEEN BY THE EXILE GROUPS that I have read or heard to date.

You might wish to consider handing this over to someone at the Agency if and when the opportunity presents itself. It is a useful piece for the files, and also contains some bits and pieces of information that might be helpful when combined with other data.

gang

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

3/25/81

Gary--

Geoff left and did not
proof.

Natalie

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

March 25, 1981

TO: GARY SICK
FROM: GEOFF KEMP
SUBJECT: Iranian Exiles

These documents were given to me last night by a former Admiral in the Iranian Navy. Honestly, I've forgotten his last name, but at one point he was the Naval Attache here in Washington and his last job was Governor of Kurdistan, and before that was Commander of the Baucher (ph) Naval District. He's pro-American and typical Aryana type supporter. I met him in the office of Burt Talcott (a former Congressman from California who evidently is a friend of Dick's). The Admiral was making the usual pitch: time is short, only General Aryana and possibly Medini have the credibility to begin a new regime in Iran, that they want to act before Khomeini dies, etc. etc. I have a feeling it is the same old story, but you might want to take a glance at these pieces of paper and see if they add anything at all to what we know. I'll try and find out the guy's name when I get back. I was in such a rush last night I forgot to pick up his card.

Attachments

~~SECRET~~

THE IRANIAN SITUATION: AN ASSESSMENT

November 12, 1980

1. General Background

Conflict between Iran and Iraq has now been underway for the past two months. US diplomatic hostages are, after more than one year, still in the hands of Iranian radical and government hands. A major internal power struggle is evolving between radical clergy and so-called moderates. Additional power blocs inside and outside the country could, and almost certainly will, enter this power struggle. Food, fuel oil, heating oil and medical supplies are now in seriously short supply, impacting on the domestic and conflict situation. All elements involved (people, shortages and situation) have reduced the flexibility of the current leadership to the point where very few viable options are available either for the continuation of the war or the pursuit of peace. Inflation rate of 100% and an unemployment rate of 5-million (of 36-mill. pop.) further exacerbates the situation. Failure to achieve success in economic, military or political arenas has led to widespread public unrest to the point where the demand for some form of strong leadership is growing significantly.

Prior to the war with Iraq, some 500,000 small arms pieces were in the hands of the general public; that figure now has reached appr. 1-million. Marxist groups (Fedayeen, Chirikya, etc.) and pro-Soviet Tudeh Party members, plus left Mujahedin are now heavily armed. These groups have varying -- but all strong -- overt and/or covert connections with the USSR.

There are appr. 3,000 identified Marxists among the Iranian clergy, and close to an estimated 5,000 active KGB agents/officers in the country. There has been no intelligence community to monitor Soviet covert agitprop, political action and intelligence operations in Iran.

Ayatollah Khomeini and the clergy are neither able to continue the war or make peace with Iraq. The longer they remain in power, the more the country is weakened and prepared for structural disintegration and chaos, the result

of which could be a leftist takeover or the seizure of power by a "Qadhafi" figure from the younger military.

The USSR, because of extensive overcommitment in Afghanistan and concern over the European situation (Poland), and because of internal political changes, is not expected to interfere militarily in a direct fashion, but it does not need to do so. If the present trend continues without additional catalysts, the Marxist or pro-Marxist groups will be able to achieve control of the country in the wake of the clergy without overt Soviet assistance.

2. Internal Dynamics

There is growing and widespread discontent with the clergy rule in Iran, with the final discontent brought about by the apparently insoluble conflict with Iraq. The evident lack of leadership from the clergy has led to a leadership vacuum which the left hopes to fill. However, the situation is such that at present the left is reluctant to seize power because the national deterioration and disintegration has not yet reached the level where it would be publicly acceptable. It is, however, moving in that direction. Additionally, the left is insufficiently cohesive to mount such a move. As well, an extreme right move -- whether religious or military -- is also not acceptable to the general population. The Center, such as the National Front, is similarly unacceptable because of its clear inability to control the situation in the recent past. The major external alternatives until recently were viewed as Dr. Shahpour Bakhtiar (for two weeks the Shah's last prime minister) and former Imperial Ground Forces' commander Gen. Golam Ali Oveisi. They, too, are unacceptable in the current situation because of their close identification with Iraq in the months prior to the conflict.

3. Major Forces: Internal

The three major internal forces are: (i) Clergy; (ii) Leftists; (iii) Military.

The clergy has lost its ability to control events, either toward resolving the conflict or toward resolving economic problems, food and other supply shortages. This, and the fact that it is by its very nature a restricted group in terms of numbers and because its nominated leader (Khomeini) is in failing health, spells the end of clergy rule in the near future.

The left is fragmented and unless a total vacuum occurs

because of premature clerical collapse, or unless the clergy and left are galvanized by extreme-right military action (such as extensive pressure from a force led by Oveisi), it is unable to move in the very near future to seize power. The conflict with Iraq has unified the military to the extent where it could currently thwart a leftist take-over of the reins of power. The left's major hope is for more time to consolidate and to assume control over some areas of power, and for the gradual replacement of the old military by a new military force (such as the Revolutionary Guards) which was being implemented before the conflict with Iraq returned some of the armed forces' power.

The Military, whilst regaining some of its viability in order to meet the military threat from Iraq, remains restricted to a large degree in its ability to overthrow the clerical Government in the immediate term. This, however, is changing more rapidly than the power position of the other two major internal power groups. The military will once again fragment, however, if the older, traditional leadership still inside the country fails to make headway either in the Iraq conflict or in the assumption of power internally. The emergence of a young officer clique to seize power as it did in Libya is now more feasible than ever, and, indeed, fits with Libya's strong and overt current support to the Iranian military.

3(a) Major Forces: External

The major external Iranian forces impacting on the current situation are: (i) the monarchy; (ii) external Iranian technocrat/middle class expatriates; (iii) external military personnel; (iv) Dr Bakhtiar's organization; (v) Gen. Oveisi's organization; (vi) some National Front elements; (vii) Gen. Bahram Aryana's organization; (viii) Soviet-controlled "student" groups.

Alliances, tacit or formal, between some of these groupings can and has occurred, and several may seek a unity of action in order to bring about the desired result of overthrowing the present situation inside Iran. However, the potentially most strong group is the external military, led by a core of officers who have, in the past two months, achieved a considerable degree of organization and commitment. They are largely in the United States and Western Europe. This group is now increasingly supportive of Gen. Bahram Aryana, the former commander of the Imperial Iranian Armed Forces.

Gen. Aryana, resident in Paris and now 73 years old but extremely active

was discharged by the Shah because of his growing power. Has historically been identified as

strongly Persian in outlook and was in no way identified with Iraq. Condemned Iraqi aggression over BBC and some other international radio, a factor not without significance because of the dependence of many Iranians on the BBC for news and opinion. Has developed a strong command structure and has stated a readiness to return immediately to Iran to "liberate" it. As former supreme commander of the Iranian forces and the most senior Iranian officer outside the country he has organized a Supreme Command of the Liberated Armed Forces. Receiving widespread support from officers outside the country and has contacts inside Iran. Anyana believes in moving the takeover in three stages: subversion of the current ruler; military takeover and creation of stability; return of control to civilians.

The monarchy has improved its potential to impact on the situation by the statement by the (then) Crown Prince (now Shah) to the effect that he was ready to return to Iran and fight for the country. Whilst his popularity has improved, the consensus is that the monarchy, and the King himself, should maintain a low-key approach to the situation.

Former Prime Minister Shahpour Bakhtiar and Gen. Oveisi have been reduced in significance since the conflict with Iraq. Both had strong Iraqi connections and alliances. Dr Bakhtiar's major core of supporters within the armed forces was destroyed in an abortive and premature coup attempt prior to the Iraq conflict, reducing his apparent attractiveness even before his association with Iraq undercut his position. Gen. Oveisi, despite major expenditures to buy the allegiance of expatriate officers, has been unable to build a loyal external force and is regarded internally as being too closely aligned with both the former Shah and excesses of force. His top-level connections (with Pres. Sadat, for example) have kept him in the limelight, although there is little substance to support him.

Expatriate Iranian middle class refugees, many of them skilled in technical areas, largely believe that the only solution is a military one. They remain mostly uncommitted, but potentially a significant economic and psychological force. Some 2.5-million Iranians are abroad.

Expatriate Soviet-backed groups continue to function although their major task was completed with the overthrow of the Shah. They retain some viability as an agitprop (agitation propaganda) force, but their impact has been lessened by their reduced numbers and by the tide of events.

4. International Impact

The changing political situations in the United States and the Soviet bloc hold the key to major external pressures on Iran, with the exception of the immediate impact of the Iraqi invasion. Both superpowers recognize the geopolitical and resource importance of Iran, but their ability to achieve their goals with Iran is now changing. The United States, because of the election of Ronald Reagan to the Presidency, and the coming to power in the US of a more strategically aware and sensitive group of policymakers, will result in a reassertion of US power which will affect the psychological and physical situation in the region. Internal Iranian groups, confused and fragmented by Carter's policies, can now regroup around the expectation of revived US support for a moderate, pro-Western Iran.

The USSR, on the other hand, has peaked in its major efforts against its Iranian target because of a variety of factors: the commitment to the Afghan conflict and the resultant world outcry; the concern over the stability of its Warsaw Treaty allies highlighted by the Polish situation; the failing health of the Soviet leadership gerintocracy; and the internal Soviet economic problems. This could change with a change of Soviet leadership, but any such changes will not be completed within the next few months even should Pres. Brezhnev die immediately. However, the USSR's apparatus operating against Iran (mainly KGB and International Section) continues to have an impact, and the Soviet supply of arms and oil to the current Iranian leadership could impact strongly -- and even decisively -- on the outcome of the present crisis if no other forces project themselves onto the situation.

5. Outlook

Failure of external factors to act, or a failure of the traditional military to acquire power (with or without external help), will lead to continued disintegration of Iran. This in turn will result in the almost certain acquisition of power by either the pro-Soviet left or a Qadhafi-type figure. Such an eventuality would severely de-stabilize regional states, Balkanizing the region in preparation for conflict of a level likely to lead to superpower confrontation.

The prospect for change in a moderate, pro-Western fashion appears to be coalescing around Gen. Bahram Aryana, who seems to be acceptable as an "umbrella" for a broadly divergent group of nationalist moderate forces, ranging from the monarchy's supporters to those in favor of a moderate

democracy. Aryana believes, probably correctly, that unless he moves inside Iran in the very near future the emergence of a "Qadhafi-type figure" is more likely. He is reported preparing to move. Aryana is the only leadership figure currently visible who would not antagonize large sections of the Iranian population, and who would be acceptable not only to the United States and Western Europe, but also to a degree to the USSR with which he would resume normal relations.

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The Supporters of Dr. Madani

P.O Box 10919
Stamford, Ct. 06904
U.S.A

Date:

No:

December 10, 1980

An Open Letter To His Excellency, Imam Khomeini:

Often, in the past, I have said such things as I thought needed saying, and have brought them to your excellency's attention. It is again time to speak out. The revolution, which at first amazed the world, bearing the promise of victory and prosperity for the deprived-and you were its architect, creating a new world of pride for the nation of Iran-this revolution has been debased and subverted to an extent that I could not have thought possible. Nor have strangers brought this about, but, worse still, our own people. As a result, the nation of Iran has fallen into wretchedness, and is disgraced in the eyes of all nations.

During my recent months of self-exile, I have from time to time joined in discussion with various people of the world. I have, all my life, tried not to display sadness, however great my grief is. Now, however, because of the things I have heard, I cannot conceal my grief.

Alas, for our revolution once shone brightly. You and your leadership lit the lamp, but you are now the one who is putting it out. You raised an edifice by your own effort, and you are letting it crumble.

I wonder what they tell Your Excellency about the state of our country, about the suffering of the people and the ruin of the nation, about the disorder and disunion which rule over our people. I wonder what they tell you about the theft of our national treasury, the barbarous plundering of our limitless cultural and national wealth, which can never be restored. Sadly, the plunder continues, and the soon the nation will be reduced to beggary.

I wonder whether they tell you that this so-called "Islamic" revolution, this ignorant and incompetent, "Islamic" government, this "Islamic" judiciary- and all the other non-Islamic elements which they call Islamic- have brought such torment upon the nation and the revolution . I wonder whether they tell you that those who surround you have committed such evils that the oppressed people of Iran have forgotten earlier hardships and speak only of those brought on by these usurpers of the revolution and betrayers of the faith . I wonder whether they tell you that they have driven the nation to such extremities that the people are sick of it- not only of such a "revolution", but, indeed, of such an "Islam" . Or have the shouted slogans and the clamour of approval that surround Your Excellency's residence brought you satisfaction and tranquility ? Are these things enough to make you contented ?

The truly pious clergy, together with the moderate, competent, and responsible people who truly sympathize with the revolution and the Faith, with the people and the nation, and who are humane in their thoughts and actions- these are driven away from your side, and many have gone into seclusion or exile . The few who remain have sealed their lips and concealed their grief. In place of these creative and constructive elements the field is held by the incompetent, the usurpers and the faithless, whose forerunners surrendered Ali and Hossein to martyrdom .

Therefore I urge you, if you would serve Islam, if you would please God and his Prophet, at least to remove the epithet "Islamic" from what are called the "Islamic" Republic, "Islamic" Parliament, "Islamic" Revolution, "Islamic" Republican Party, "Islamic" Judiciary, and so on . These names disgrace Islam and the nation of Iran . They shame the Prophet, they bring disorder upon the nation and leave the revolution defenseless . And for the nation, each day is worse than the day before .

These people claim to follow a school of "Law", but they do not even know the meaning of "Law", its limits, its truth, its contents . They only parrot its words and imitate them in order to set their traps . They cause nothing but destruction, they act only in order to plunder the capital of the nation, they have nothing to offer a defenseless people but violence and slaughter .

The law is not merely destruction, wrath, vengeance, slaughter, exile, and suffering . A school of the law is the creation of a human being, from whom it derives its life, and the human who combines opposites within himself is the more sublime- one like Muhammad, like Ali . And this is why the school of law of Muhammad is comprehensive,

this is why the Alawite School is most favored : because it both repels and attracts, it gives both death and life, it both tears down and builds up, it uproots and it plants, it contains both suffering and joy . In short, the law both brings pain and provides the cure, but each in its place, each with its own principles and rules, and thus it advances .

You should follow this example, and spread and cherish the true Muhammadan and Alawite School of Law . Allow the nation of Iran to be free of the folly and reaction with which it is afflicted, to advance and progress, to end its shame and disgrace in the eyes of the nations and peoples of the world .

Do not allow the usurpers of the revolution and their accomplices in political infamy to seize the field as they have, interfering in all matters. They are either merely ignorant or they are traitors, and they have brought the revolution to the brink of failure. Their blood-lust and greed have no limits.

If "religion" means firm belief, humanity, and a pure piety within and without, and if a "religious" person overflows with creative strivings, forgiveness, and love, then such a person seeks only to serve society and to contribute to the welfare and prosperity of mankind. He fearlessly moves in a constructive direction, and refrains from encroachment upon the rights of others. He is truthful, kind, and charitable . And if a religious person is supposed to love his land and his people, and to fulfill those other duties which our Prophet enumerated, then I must conclude that those who surround you are neither pious nor patriotic . Thus, I urge you to turn away from these people, for they do not find favor in Islam . Nor are they the best of our nation .

Those who assume responsibility for our revolution and our nation need certain qualities, among which are sympathy for the nation and for humanity . They must be competent, decisive, and pious . Only such people can ensure our progress and welfare . If you had had with you such a group from the beginning, this ruin and disorder would not have happened . So many great things could have been accomplished in the last two years, but were not .

However, the nation did not suffer imprisonment, torture and slaughter for nothing . They did not cast off one set of exploiters and oppressors, only to accept a worse one . They did not make a revolution only, as our proverb says, to climb out of a pit and fall into a well . What was their sin, that they should suffer so ?

Yet the opportunity is not dead, if you will rise to it . No longer allow those elements, in your name and under your flag, to negate the rights of our people, to rob, oppress, and exterminate the nation . The leadership of the nation is in your hand . Whether or not

you have been aware of these excesses, the responsibilities is yours, and you are answerable, before God and the nation, for what happens. Grant our people those things for which they have struggled; grant them the political and judicial security, the right to productive work and life, and the legal, humane government which they have suffered and died to achieve. Only then will the creative and constructive forces of our nation be free to act.

And put an end to this infernal war, not only because it sheds the blood of our people and threatens to annihilate what remains of our nation in its flames, but because it also threatens the Iraqi people with the same fate. And remember that a peace that does not recognize the just rights of the Iranian people, or which allows the slightest alteration in our borders, will surely fail to win the acceptance of those who truly believe in our nation and our revolution.

With faith and hope,

Sayyed Ahmad Madani