

Iran - The Shah, 1974-1976



7. Shah / Iran

To Celebrate the Birthday Anniversary of
His Imperial Majesty
Mohammad Reza Pahlavi Aryamehr Shahanshah of Iran

The Consul General of Iran
and Mrs. Nasser Shirzad

request the pleasure of the company of

Dr. & Mrs. J. Wiesner

at a reception

on Wednesday evening the twenty-seventh of October, 1976

from six-thirty to eight-thirty o'clock

Regrets only

(212) 397-1431

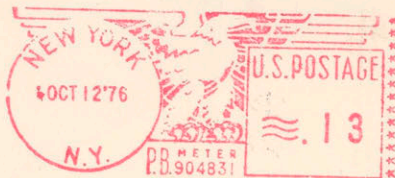
Please present this card

Res. 34 East Sixty-ninth Street

New York, New York 10021

Regrets called

E.R. 10-21-76



OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
ROOM 3-208
OCT 14 1976
REF. TO _____

Dr. & Mrs. J. Wiesner
President, M. I. T.
77 Massachusetts Ave.
Cambridge, Mass.
02139

*34 East Sixty-ninth Street
New York, New York 10021*

→ Jeanne Shah



IMPERIAL EMBASSY OF IRAN
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20008

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
ROOM 3-208
MAY 2 1975
REF. TO

28 April, 1975

Dear Dr. and Mrs. Wiesner:

The Ambassador

In connection with the forthcoming State Visit of Their Imperial Majesties, the Shahanshah Aryamehr and the Shahbanou Farah, I have the pleasure to invite you to a performance by the American Ballet Theatre which is to be given in the presence of Their Majesties at the Kennedy Center on Saturday, May 17, 1975, at 7:15 p. m. The dress is black-tie and guests are requested to be in their seats no later than 7 p. m.

*Commitment
here*

*no
but ok*

Admission tickets and a parking sticker will be sent upon receipt of your acceptance which should be telephoned to my Social Secretary at 232-2394.

*called
said*

I look forward to the pleasure of your company on this auspicious occasion.

*not
staff*

Very sincerely yours,

Artek Zahedi

Dr. and Mrs. Jerome B. Wiesner
President

Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139

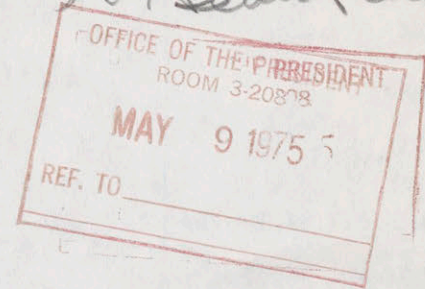
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1 6172534661 MGM TDMT CAMBRIDGE MA 05-07 0251P EST
ZIP 02139

western union Mailgram



THIS MAILGRAM WAS TRANSMITTED ELECTRONICALLY BY WESTERN UNION TO A POST OFFICE NEAR YOU FOR DELIVERY

MASS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY ELIZABETH LEWIS
77 MASS AVE
CAMBRIDGE MA 02139



THIS MAILGRAM IS A CONFIRMATION COPY OF THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE:

6172534661 MGM TDMT CAMBRIDGE MA 100 05-07 0251P EST
ZIP
HIS EXCELLENCY ARDESHIR ZAHEDI
IMPERIAL EMBASSY OF IRAN
WASHINGTON DC 20008
DEAR AMBASSDOR ZAHEDI

I WOULD APPRECIATE VERY MUCH IF DEAN POUNDS AND I COULD HAVE A BRIEF
AUDIENCE WITH HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY DURING HIS FORTHCOMING VISIT TO
DISCUSS MIT IRANIAN PROJECT SINCERELY YOUR

JEROME B WIESNER PRESIDENT
MIT
77 MASS AVE
CAMBRIDGE MA 02139

14:51 EST

MGMSNT HSB

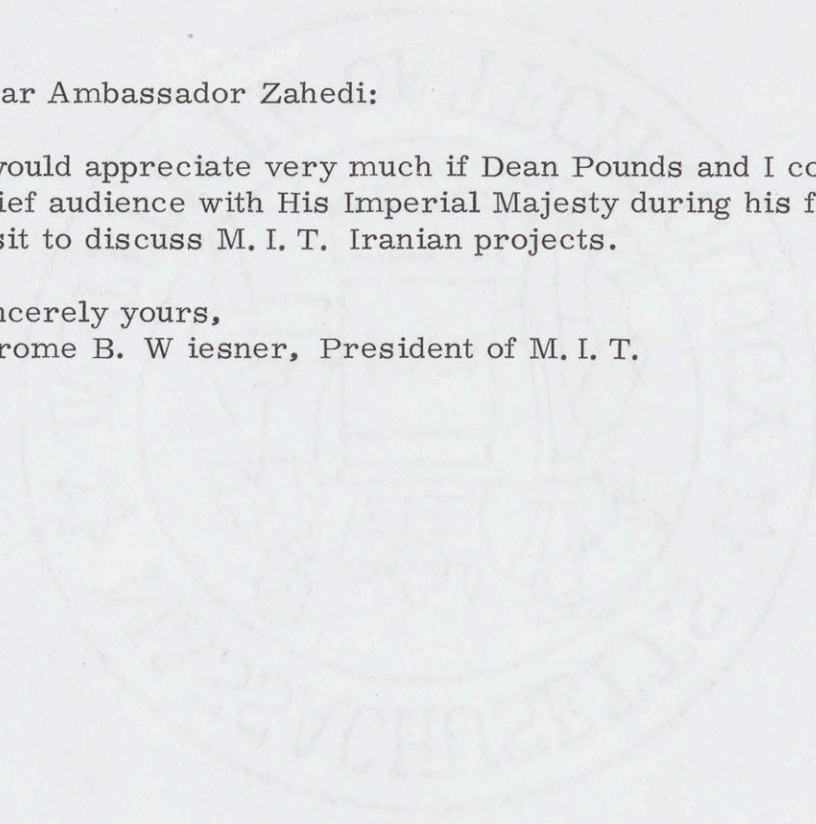
Mailgram sent May 7, 1975

His Excellency Ardeshir Zahedi
Ambassador of Iran
Imperial Embassy of Iran
Washington, D.C. 20008

Dear Ambassador Zahedi:

I would appreciate very much if Dean Pounds and I could have a brief audience with His Imperial Majesty during his forthcoming visit to discuss M. I. T. Iranian projects.

Sincerely yours,
Jerome B. Wiesner, President of M. I. T.



Dr. Kasimian called from the Iranian Embassy.

Re: JBW's request for an audience with His Imperial Majesty.

Kasimian checked with Embassy staff and the protocol office and they have indicated that His Majesty's 3 day schedule is full.

Kasimian suggested that jbw send a telegram to His Excellency Ambassador Zahedi requesting an ~~audience~~ audience with His Majesty (but do ^{not} mention that Kasimian suggested) and possibly something could be worked out on the schedule in between all of the appointments.

BBW
5/7/75

~~Dr.~~ Dr. Kasimian will be back in his office after 5 p.m. today and will be there until about 6 or 6:30 in case jbw has any questions.



CHANCELLOR

ARYA - MEHR UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

No.....

CONFIDENTIAL

Date 26th April, 1975

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
ROOM 3.208
MAY 6 1975
REF. TO _____

Dear President Wiesner,

First of all my wife and I want to thank you and Mrs. Wiesner for your very warm hospitality during our stay in Cambridge. It was a special pleasure for my wife and I to meet Mrs. Wiesner whom we missed very much during your trip to Iran. We hope she will be able to accompany you on future trips.

I spoke of our discussions to Mr. Alam, the Minister of Court, and gave a full report to His Majesty. Unfortunately His Majesty will not be able to come to Cambridge during his short stay in America in May, but everything is being done to make it possible for you to meet him in Washington, so that perhaps the question of the energy center can be finalized while he is there. I hope you will be able to contact our Ambassador, Mr. Zahedi, or Dr. Kazemian as soon as possible now that the possibility of His Majesty's coming to Cambridge no longer exists. We are going over here with various members of the faculty the proposed projects for joint research presented by various professors of M.I.T. during our meeting in Cambridge, and as soon as these are finalized Dr. Nahvi will be in touch with Dean Pounds. I hope we shall have the opportunity to see you again soon.

With best wishes to both you and your wife on behalf of myself and Mrs. Nasr.

Sincerely yours,

S.H. Nasr

Seyyed Hossein Nasr

(202) 483-5500



IMPERIAL EMBASSY OF IRAN
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20008

28 AUGUST, 1974

The Ambassador

my Dear President Wiesner

I HAVE THE PLEASURE TO FORWARD HERewith
A LETTER SENT TO YOU BY HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY,
THE SHAHANSHAH ARYAMEHR, IN RESPONSE TO YOUR
RECENT LETTER.

NEEDLESS TO SAY, IF HIS MAJESTY SHOULD
COME TO THE UNITED STATES NEXT SPRING, I WILL
BE HAPPY TO DO WHATEVER I CAN TO ARRANGE FOR
HIS VISIT TO YOUR DISTINGUISHED CAMPUS.

WITH MY MOST CORDIAL PERSONAL GOOD WISHES.

*I am sorry the night you were
in Washington and had dinner with
Frank and Gayne he could not see each
other. I did come to the restaurant but you
all had already gone. Hope to see
you soon.*

DR. JEROME B. WIESNER
PRESIDENT
MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

*Very sincerely yours
Aruloh Jahudi*



12th August, 1974.

Dear President Wiesner,

I thank you for your letter of 23rd July 1974 and for the cordial invitation which you have extended to me to pay a visit to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

It will give me much pleasure to visit your renowned Institute and to observe its activities whenever I should have the opportunity of coming to the United States of America.

In view of the distinguished record of M. I. T. in providing excellent academic training, I am convinced that the exchange of students and faculty between the Aryamehr University of Technology and your Institute and practical men from both countries would be of enhanced mutual value and would also be conducive to furthering the educational goals we have set ourselves in Iran.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

M. R. Vahlan

*Professor Jerome B. Wiesner,
President of the Massachusetts
Institute of Technology.*

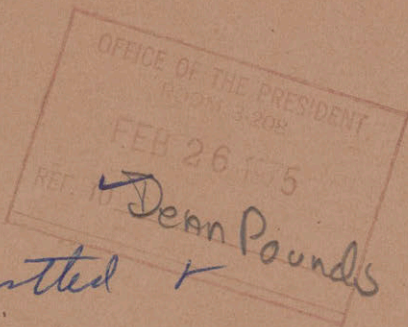
*PROFESSOR JEROME B. WIESNER,
PRESIDENT OF THE MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS.*



7 The Shah

Osgood Nichols

Servy,



The Shah whistled &
Ardeshir flew the coop for
Switzerland. I wrote him
Here for fear all decisions
would be made before he
returned to the U.S.

Regards,
Jim

OSGOOD NICHOLS ASSOCIATES INC.

757 THIRD AVENUE • NEW YORK 10017 • PLAZA 9-1812

February 24, 1975

His Excellency Ardeshir Zahedi
Villa Les Roses
Veyteaux
Montreux, Switzerland

Dear Ardeshir:

I am writing this to Montreux on the theory that you will be seeing His Majesty. I am concerned that he may miss an important - perhaps vital - opportunity if he comes to the U.S. this Spring. I am sure that everyone who wants to persuade H. I. M. to do something says it is vital. You - and I believe he - know that I am not everyone.

As you remember from our conversation in Montreux over two years ago, I have long been concerned about the growing world shortage of energy sources. I am convinced that H. I. M. is, too. But very few people here either understand his position or believe it.

Should His Majesty come here in the Spring and should he feel - as I do - that it is important that people in the industrial West and Japan understand and believe that his policy is not just self-serving, but far-sighted and in the interest of the oil consuming as well as the producing nations, he will take a concrete action while he is here that will dramatize both his purpose and his motives.

The concrete action I suggest is that he establish an international energy resources laboratory that would become a center for both the search for and evaluation of new resources and for trustworthy information on this and on the production and consumption of energy worldwide. It should be substantially financed, managed and staffed by persons of the highest calibre and be attached to a university with an international reputation and the professional resources to carry out its mission.

H. E. Ambassador Zahedi
February 24, 1975
Page Two

It will be no surprise to you that I recommend the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and that His Majesty accept President Wiesner's invitation to visit it this Spring - for this and other reasons. An announcement of such a globally-needed enterprise at an appropriate ceremony and with a wide-ranging speech would be viewed everywhere as an act of vision and a commitment to the solution of a world problem that threatens to wash out 250 years of industrial progress in the West and - in the end - destroy His Majesty's dream for Iran.

Warm personal regards,

✓

OsgoodNichols:ze

cc: H. E. Ambassador Zahedi, Washington, D. C.

bc: Dr. Jerome B. Wiesner, ✓

Memorandum from the
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
M. I. T.

July 24, 1974

Dear Mr. Nichols:

I am sending you a copy
of our latest letter to His Majesty -
we will let you know what the response
is, of course.

Jarmila Hrbek

July 23, 1974

His Imperial Majesty
Mohammad Reza Pahlevi
Shahanshah Aryamehr
Tehran, Iran

Your Imperial Majesty:

It is my privilege to invite you to visit the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as a distinguished guest.

My colleagues and I would be honored to welcome you to M. I. T. to demonstrate and discuss our research and educational activities and to prepare for you a special series of seminars on subjects of particular interest to you.

As I believe I told you when we met, M. I. T. has developed its strength and usefulness to our society in large measure because of the close relationship we have always had with the practical men who were building this country. It has occurred to me that practical people in similar positions in your own country might gain in a small way by coming to Cambridge and taking a look at our resources and ways of doing things. Some completely new and useful ideas of how M. I. T. could help Iran reach your own vigorous national goal should certainly come from such an assessment. This could be a useful outcome to your own visit with us, which I hope you can make. Clearly the response to a visit from you would be a great outpouring of imaginative ideas for your stimulation.

If your plans permit such a visit, I would suggest a time in late March or early April of next year when the winter is over and the weather will be mild. If that time is not convenient for you, we would, of course, be anxious to welcome you at whatever date was convenient.

May I again thank you for your kindness in receiving me during my recent stay in Tehran, and for the challenging and enjoyable visit I had to Iran.

Respectfully yours,

Jerome B. Wiesner
President

JBW/jh

bcc Dr. J. R. Killian
Mr. H. W. Johnson
Mr. V. A. Fulmer
Dr. P. E. Gray
Gen. J. B. Lampert
Dr. W. A. Rosenblith
XC Gordon S Brown

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IMPERIAL EMBASSY OF IRAN
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20008

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CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

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Dr. W. A. Rosenblith

BSN - ~~agreed~~

7 Jan

I'm not sure Deane Keel
should get this - first of
all it's dealing with the Shah's
visit to MIT which BBW + I
don't know too much about it; we
cannot clarify too much -

Osgood Nichols

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
ROOM 3-208

FEB 13 1975

REF. TO

2/10/75

Servy:

This is the note from Ardeshir
I told you about. I have a
call in for him to make
the date for a long evening.
If the date is not soon,
I'll tell him on the phone
why he should talk at M. I. T.
and find an international
energy lab. Main thing is to
get him committed to coming.
Regards, Jim



IMPERIAL EMBASSY OF IRAN
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20008

28 January, 1975

The Ambassador

W. Car Jam
Please accept my belated thanks for your letter of December 18, 1974 with which you enclosed the press release from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology concerning an energy study conducted by Dr. Carroll Wilson.

I thought you would like to know that I took it to Europe with me where I brought it to the attention of His Imperial Majesty, the Shahanshah Aryamehr. It is most kind of you to bring this matter to my attention.

With my every best wish for your well-being.

*As ever
Ardebil*

Mr. Osgood Nichols
Osgood Nichols Associates, Inc.
New York, New York 10017

"Your Imperial Majesty. This is a computer talking directly
from a typewriter keyboard bringing you greetings from the Massachusetts
Institute of Technology where research in automatic pattern recognition
led to this communications achievement in 1974."

June 27, 1974

His Imperial Majesty
Mohammad Reza Pahlevi
Shahanshah Aryamehr
Tehran, Iran

Your Imperial Majesty:

It was an honor and a rare privilege to have the opportunity to speak with you during my recent visit to Iran. I want to thank you very much for taking so much time from your busy and important schedule to receive me.

I was extremely impressed by the great and difficult plans I saw during my visit, and your deep understanding and commitment to them should ensure their achievement. As you know, I had many talks with Drs. Nasr, Samii and their colleagues and found their goals a reflection of yours. They hope to create an outstanding scientific and technical complex as an integral part of your modernization program, including an outstanding technical university, built on the fine start at Arya-Mehr University of Technology, and a number of scientific centers to support the developing industry. You are aware of the difficulty of this task but with your continuing support it can be done.

Dr. Nasr and I have now completed the agreements for the Arya-Mehr - M. I. T. exchange so that we can begin to implement the program we discussed with you. I hope that we can be of real help to you in your great humane undertaking.

We hope that this is just the beginning of a fruitful collaboration between M. I. T. and the scientists and engineers of Iran.

Respectfully yours,

Jerome B. Wiesner
President

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
ROOM 3-208

OSGOOD NICHOLS ASSOCIATES INC.

JUL 19 1974

757 THIRD AVENUE • NEW YORK 10017 • PLAZA 9-1812 REF. TO

July 17, 1974

Dr. Jerome B. Wiesner
President
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
77 Massachusetts Avenue
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139

Dear Jerry:

Here are the two paragraphs I was going to suggest for your thank-you letter to the Shah. Seems to me the idea could be adapted for the follow-up invitation.

Insert

"As I believe I told you when we met, M. I. T. has developed its strength and usefulness to our society in large measure because of the close relationship we have always had with the practical men who were building this country. It has occurred to me that practical people in similar positions in your own country ~~should come to~~ *should come in a staff way for consulting to* Cambridge and take a look at our resources and ways of doing things. Some completely new and useful ideas of how M. I. T. could help Iran reach your own vigorous national goal should certainly come from such an assessment. This could be a useful ~~prelude to~~ *outlet* your own visit with us, which I hope you can make ~~in the spring.~~ *clearly the response to a visit from you would be a great outpouring of*

ideas for your stimulation

I have been thinking about your fascinating idea of taking on the Iranian Government as a client at \$2 million/year retainer. This would fit with the above suggestion. In addition, two thoughts: 1) Because of the probable relations between the U. S. and Iran over the next five years, I believe there would be no conflict of interest in the next five years, but it would be just as well to have an escape hatch in the contract, just in case; 2) This is a large retainer fee and presumes extensive faculty commitment, so you had better do some soundings, which could be done before, during and after a preliminary visit to M. I. T. such as the one suggested above.

Warm personal regards,

OsgoodNichols:ze

J. C. N.

F. Jean

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

25 January 1974 19.....

Memo to Dr. Jerome B. Wiesner Room..... Ext.....

Dear Jerry:

Attached is a copy of the Shah's policy statement on energy which we discussed when Dr. Nasr and I were in your office. I think you will find it informative.

Sincerely,

Gordon /m

Gordon S. Brown
Institute Professor,
Emeritus

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
ROOM 3-208
JAN 28 1974
REF. TO _____

from..... Room..... Ext.....

KAYHAN

INTERNATIONAL EDITION

Kayhan Group of Newspapers

FOUNDER AND PRESIDENT: Dr. M. Mesbahzadeh

VICE-PRESIDENT: Dr. K. Tahbaz

PUBLISHER: Mrs. Forough Mesbahzadeh

EDITOR: Kazem Zarnegar

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Editorial Offices: Kouche Atabak, Ferdowsi Avenue. Tels. 301561, 310251-361. Advertising Department: Lower Ferdowsi Avenue near Sepah Square: Tels. 310219 or 310251-60, Ext. 284. Subscriptions, Ext. 261.

GORDON S. BROWN

JAN 23 1974

Ref. to _____

File _____

KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL, January 7, 1974.

THE END OF AN ERA

In Europe, the Shahanshah gave an interview to the German magazine, Spiegel, on Saturday. This is the official text of the interview, released here yesterday.

Q. Your Majesty, you proclaimed the end once and for all of the era of enormous wealth of the industrial nations based on cheap oil and recommended that the Western countries tighten their belts. Does this signal that the oil producing countries as of now decide upon the fate of the Western world?

A. Nobody could decide upon the fate of someone else. I am of the opinion that in the past we have been exploited by the colonial powers, by the capitalist world. It was our own fault. We have not decided upon your fate, we are just trying to say that you could not sustain your present standard of living by doing nothing, in many cases by going on strike for no reason whatsoever and getting paid sometimes even more for not working than when you work. That is the only thing that we want to say.

Q. You mean that the era of the society of affluence cannot be sustained if the West doesn't work harder and doesn't think more about developing its own energy sources?

A. Exactly, exactly. It's a question of putting your house in order. This is something beyond discussion.

Q. What attitude would you recommend to the Western industrialised nations?

A. To find other sources of energy. Why don't you extract your coal? You talk about pollution, then why do you concentrate so much industry in your country? It's too much for the space you have. I invite you to come to my country where we have all the space in the world for factories which either burn coal or oil which is going to create pollution. To replace oil for heating purposes, for lighting or generating electrical power — that should be done with a new kind of energy, for instance atomic energy. Very soon, I hope, solar energy or another energy could be found for that purpose, like taking hydrogen out of the water, obviously making helium or something like that.

Q. Some of the oil-producing countries tried to use oil as a political weapon for concrete political objectives in the Middle East confrontation. Although you said you would never consider oil as a political weapon you stated at the same time that the dominance of the West has to be replaced by that of the countries rich in oil reserves. Isn't that by far a more ambitious political goal?

A. Dominance of what? I never said anything like that. I said that if you became incapable of lending help to the developing countries, this role could be played by some of the oil-producing countries, but not Iran, because we have 32 million people. But some of these countries are so rich that they don't know what to do with the money. Money should go into an international body like a bank. They could then get the dividend of their money, but the bank will finance projects that you people could not finance any more.

Q. Do you think that the price for crude oil, as you fixed it now, should be the price for the next few years, or do you think that the price should be raised even higher?

A. Well, that depends on what kind of inflation you want to inflict upon us. Why should we lose the purchasing power of our oil which is going to be depleted and finished in 30 years' time if we continue to use it in the way we are? I suggest we use it for petrochemical purposes, for medical purposes, making protein out of it to give much more strength calories, and vitamins to what we eat. Then we will have this resource last for 300 years.

Q. But still, the prices go up and as a consequence huge amounts of Western currency will flow into the oil-producing countries, from Germany 20 billion marks a year alone. How could they absorb these vast amounts of capital?

A. I can speak for myself, we are going to invest and spend the whole thing in our country. This we must do carefully in order not to create too much inflation and not before the infrastructure is prepared to receive more industries. Until we have the skilled labour, we might very well invest abroad.

Q. We heard about your plans to create a motor industry in your country. Now this seems strange at a time when the motor industry in our country for example is in trouble because of the oil shortages and the high oil price that you on the other hand would envisage for your country a motor industry. On what should these cars run once the oil reserves are depleted?

A. We have two very good reasons to build up a motor industry. One is that no country in the world can produce steel at the price that we can because we have all the iron ore and natural gas and through that we can produce steel at half the price that you can. Secondly, the huge distances in our country which is a hilly country and you cannot use an electrical car everywhere. In ten years' time our population will be over 45 million; in ten years' time we are going to have tremendous purchasing power. We will have the same per capita income as you in Germany today.

Q. Would you also want to sell on the world market?

A. Why not, because who could compete with our prices?

Q. But would not the oil situation at that time hamper these plans?

A. Not to that extent, because in the city electrical cars would replace gas engines or the mass transportation systems should be switched to electricity, monorails over the ground or electrical buses. And furthermore, in the great era of civilisation that lies ahead of our people there will be at least two or three holidays in a week.

Q. Two or three holidays a week?

A. Yes.

Q. You plan a 3-day work week?

A. It must come with the automation of industry and increasing population.

Q. It could only come as a result of international industrial cooperation. What part could Germany play for the benefit of our two countries?

A. We will welcome you to come and have a joint venture on a 25,000,000-ton refining capacity plant and its by-products. Next to that, for instance Hoechst of Germany could very well invest one billion dollars in a plant for making what they used to make in Germany or what they have got to do in addition to what they are doing actually in Germany.

Q. We understand that in the past you had trouble with German firms to come to business terms, for instance with Volkswagen to whom you have proposed to establish a factory in your country. They apparently were not interested.

A. They should have come. They would have a profit of five per cent instead of what they make today.

Q. It was reported that Daimler-Benz even shied away from the risk of investing an amount of two or three million marks.

A. That was for one of the big presses that make the body of a car.

Q. Would you say that German industry was generally too afraid to invest in your country?

A. No, no, it's not been afraid to invest in my country. It is just too much interested in investing in its own country.

Q. What about the huge gas deal you offered the Western countries?

A. We are digging two more wells in a region which is called Kangan and if those wells prove our anticipations we could then certainly say that we have the biggest gas reserves of the whole world, country wise, no doubt about that. It would be big enough to export easily 40 billion cubic metres of gas per year to Europe.

Q. But projects of this size can only be tackled if the economic strength of your partners in Western Europe remains intact. The very suddenness of the oil price increase threatens this strength. There will be stagnation, unemployment on the one side and inflation on the other. By burning Western industry now you are going to hurt your own policy aims.

A. No, because first of all we can plow back a lot of the oil money in those Western countries by buying your products or just investing abroad.

Q. Could you envisage investing in Western Germany, in refineries, petrol stations or even the motor industry?

A. I could, it all depends on what I can get. The petrochemical industry is interesting for us, not only just having oil pumping stations. Why shouldn't I just have some shares in Bayer?

Q. Or some shares in Daimler-Benz or Volkswagen?

A. Something like this, why not. And this goes for the rest of the European countries. We want to have talks with the OECD, it depends on the offers we get. And if you take the things seriously I think we could harmonise this period of transition, this period of finding new sources of energy and of getting us industrialised.

Q. But in our country people are worried. There are estimates that we will have 750,000 unemployed in February as a result of the energy crisis.

A. Yes, but you have also 2,300,000 foreign workers in Germany. Fifteen years ago I told Prof. Ehrhardt that what you are doing in Germany in my opinion is not right, because we won't stay forever a third or fourth-rate backward country. We are going to get industrialised. And if we do so, we are going to have protection for our own industries. But you Germans were just concentrating on building and building inside Germany to the extent that you have had to hire 2,300,000 foreign workers.

Q. This could be explained historically because after the two world wars the German industry lost almost all of the capital invested abroad and maybe because of this they were a little afraid to invest again in foreign countries.

A. I won't say so because it is so easy and cheap to say that you shouldn't have made a war and lose it, but this is the price you pay.

Q. Your Majesty, you stated that oil is too precious to be wasted for heating homes and lighting electrical bulbs as long as there are vast coal reserves that could be exploited. Would you not be afraid that in the long run your high price policy could lead the Western countries to design a whole new energy concept by developing oil shale, tar sands, atomic energy, liquefaction of coal, etc., in order to become more independent from you before your country has been fully developed with the oil revenues?

A. You can't develop atomic energy, the fast breeder, before 1985.

Q. That is true, but after 1985 you will have to sell your oil as well.

A. In what form? I will sell my oil in petro-chemical products, I will sell you aspirins. I will sell you proteins. I won't sell you crude oil.

Q. The production of petro-chemical goods can be based on oil extracted from oil shale and tar sands.

A. Do you have tar sands in Germany? You don't have tar sands in Germany.

Q. No, but Canada for example has them.

A. You would have to import that, it would cost you as much.

Q. It will make us more dependent on North America.....

A. Why not on us? That's why I propose you have a 500 thousand barrel per day joint venture in my country.

Q. All this is a wide spectrum joint ventures, trade in petro-chemical products, development of new energy sources, the build-up of a motor industry. Do you also have plans to invest your oil revenues in armament industries in your own country?

A. Oh, yes.

Q. Why are you spending now so much money in armament, 26 per cent of your budget? Where is the enemy?

A. Well, this is the same question of why Germany or France are spending so much money on armament.

Q. Because they have some neighbours in the East whose intentions were not always quite clear.

A. Are they going to attack you?

Q. We Lope not.

A. So, why are you spending the money? I am spending the money for exactly the same reason. I take no chances whatsoever. I have friends, I try to have even more friends, but we cannot only depend on our alliances, sometimes we could be let down. Another thing: Do you all agree that the October War with Israel was a surprise? The amount of weapons and the sophisticated weapons that were used against Israel — did you or did even the Israelis expect anything like this? Everyone was surprised. So I take absolutely no chances. I must not depend on anyone but ourselves.

Q. Is there any security problem in the region around the Persian Gulf?

A. Not immediately. It could, because the funny thing is that you will see that in a rich country like some of these shaikhdoms there is plenty of money and very few people. It should be paradise when we know that there is terrific underground subversive activity.

Q. Would Iran intervene on the other side of the Persian Gulf in case of the takeover by Pan-Arabian radicals in one of the states?

A. It's very difficult to envisage it if we're not asked to intervene by those countries themselves. I have proposed a regional pact, an agreement, a treaty, anything you want to call it, for the security and the integrity of the region. So far we got no answer. The entrance of the Persian Gulf is a question of life and death for us. To keep it open, with or without the cooperation of others — is another answer to your question why do we spend money on our defence.

Q. But on the shores of the Persian Gulf there are those little shaikhdoms which use their oil money to engage themselves in the Middle-East confrontation. In Europe many people are afraid that some of these shaikhdoms would be tempted to use their billions of dollars, marks or pounds to threaten the Western monetary system in order to make political gains in the conflict with Israel.

A. Well, I don't know really — you see there is something very sentimental about this Jewish problem. If this problem is settled, and I hope that it will be in the Geneva Conference, then there is absolutely no reason why they should try what you are afraid of.

Q. Just now, Kaddafi called for a "revolution against the crime of peace with Israel."

A. I heard that on the radio. But you should not take seriously everything Kaddafi says.

Q. We must take him seriously because he supplies a large share of the oil we need in Germany.

A. In that sense, yes. But he is still going to sell his oil and say those things. He has never stopped.

Q. But how would you explain this contradictory position? There is a certain solidarity between the Muslim countries and on the other hand the question of Jerusalem apparently does not have the same value to you as it has to King Faisal of Saudi Arabia.

A. Maybe this is a question of personality. We shouldn't forget, that first of all Jerusalem is attractive to all Muslims. Second, King Faisal was in the United Nations' representation of his country since the beginning and we all know that before 1974 Jerusalem was declared an international city. How could the Muslims accept

that their holy place should be in the hands of non-Muslims? As it would seem very strange if Rome was occupied by any other kind of religion except the Christian and how would you accept a thing like this? King Faisal said, before dying he must have prayed in Jerusalem.

Q. But you don't accept to use oil as a weapon for such a political or religious goal as the possession of Jerusalem?

A. No, only if I were in a war myself, for my country. But now we are talking of peace. To use that weapon could be dangerous and superfluous because if you get used to that it can't be used any more.

Q. Still there is the question of Muslim solidarity. Once you said: "The Arabs say we are Muslims, but we are Arians." What does this mean?

A. That means that the Arabs are Semites. It is very, very strange: The Jews are Semites and the Arabs are Semites too. We are Arians and you Germans are Arians.

Q. So the religious ties are not as strong as the Arabian countries claim?

A. No, because, you see, they say "We Arabs". They don't say "We Muslims". There are six, seven times more non-Arab Muslims than Arab Muslims in the world.

Q. You said that the oil weapon should be used only once, you cannot use it all the time. Isn't there already a feeling of uneasiness on part of the oil-producing countries that they now seem to have the vast combine of Western industrial civilisation at their mercy?

A. Mercy, I don't know. Because you cannot threaten and make the whole basis of the world tremble that easily. I think that this is realised, you cannot just do that.

Q. But it came as a shock to the people in Western Europe to realise how much we all depend on the energies from the Middle East.

A. You do, because you made the mistake of being the worst kind of exploiters and colonialists—maybe without even really thinking of that. But what you did with that cheap oil was just that. Nobody realised it.

Q. But some reports indicate some sort of uneasiness, the Arab leaders were much more reluctant to demand the high price of crude oil you advocated.

A. Only one. Some others asked for more and the rest followed the middle course we took.

Q. The one was Saudi Arabia? Mr. Yamani?

A. Yes.

Q. How do you explain the Saudi Arabian attitude?

A. (Smiles).

Q. Was there uneasiness that the Western countries perhaps could not bear the high price?

A. I must keep quiet because everybody has the right of his opinion.

Q. Your Majesty, you once said Iran would be one of the five most advanced and powerful countries in the world within a short time.

A. Say in one generation.

Q. On what do you base this estimate?

A. Energy, the diligence of our people, our hegemony, except for ... even yesterday we saw a few demonstrators, just imagine Persians, if they were

Persians, demonstrating against their leader after what we have done for our country. It is the hegemony that we have in our country. Everybody is behind the regime, with their soul, with their heart. We have terrorists, you have terrorists. In Germany too, you have that Baader-bande.

Q. To come back to our question of the five most powerful countries. Would you include China among them?

A. I didn't mention any names, but usually it should be the United States and the Soviet Union ...

Q. Not China?

A. Well, by power I don't mean punching power. By 1980 there will be over one billion Chinese. How could you really supply the needs of an advanced society of one billion and a half people. Now, I don't know what is going to happen to Japan, because Japan has no coal, they have not the shale, they don't have the oil, they have nothing, absolutely nothing, the whole scale is changing around. Who knows, maybe one of the most advanced countries will be Brazil.

Do you know that our net growth this year will be 20 per cent? That's a world record by far. The maximum that Japan had was 16 per cent. In ten years' time we shall be what you are today, you, the French or the British.

Q. Do you think you can attain the goal in ten years?

A. Oh, yes. Our only problem is to train the technicians, the skilled labour.

Q. In the Western countries it took generations to reach the present level. And you think you can overleap this?

A. Yes, our people are hard-working people and they have a desire for learning, no doubt about that. Ask your people who are working in our country. And we have all the incentives. We have our own traditions, we have a very old history — 3000 years. Why should we copy others?

Q. And Western technology?

A. You have spent millions of dollars in research, after many years of hard work you have discovered things, why shouldn't we take them. But we take all these things and we keep what is good with ourselves, and we can develop ideas also. All these "isms,"—Capitalism, Socialism, Communism or anything else, this is so old now. It is a 100 years old, 150 years old, and it does not correspond to the ideals of the human being. It doesn't correspond to the breakthrough in technology, it doesn't correspond to our times.

Q. Your Majesty, you once said that if the Western countries would want to change the rules of the oil business as you now see them, they forgot that you simply could close the oil wells. You said: "We can survive without the oil money and live on goat milk as we did for centuries. But the industrialised world would die without oil." Would you not be afraid that the industrial nations would ultimately rather fight than die and take the oil — their lifeblood by military force?

A. This will not happen, because it will blow up.

Q. Don't you feel that all of a sudden the Orient and the Occident are engaged in a struggle of historical proportions?

A. I don't think it has come to that extent because oil will be available.

Q. At least for the moment. On the 23rd of December the Arabs revised sensationally their original threat to reduce the oil production in January by 30 per cent, the reduction now will only amount to 15 per cent. Why did they change their mind in your opinion?

A. There might be various reasons, among them the information gained by their ministers travelling through Europe and the United States.

Q. Perhaps it was all a fatamorgana?

A. The United States stated that the import of oil never de-

creased. I saw that report one month ago.

Q. The Arabs always claimed that they could check up easily where their oil went to.

A. We have heard that shiploads on the ocean have been bought and resold three times and ships have changed their direction. So who knows where they are going to end up.

Q. But still the Arabs claim they have a system to check up on the final port of destination...

A. Do they have a satellite system?

It is really difficult to check it exactly. But you always talk about this side of the oil situation. You always mention our increase in the price of oil, you never mentioned the increase of prices of your goods and commodities. Do you know the price we pay for your petrochemical products? You would never be interested. How much money are you making at our expense? Do you know how much we have got to pay for sugar? You are not interested. For cement? You are not interested. For some of the petrochemical products the price increased five times, in some cases even thirty times.

Q. But now you are selling your oil which is produced at a cost of 10 or 20 cents per barrel for a price of \$7 or more. That's a profit rate quite unusual in Western countries.

A. But you know that this wealth is going to finish in 30 years. What are we going to do after 30 years if it continues this way? We are going to start our atomic centres immediately, as soon as you will. I would buy oil tomorrow if I could.

Q. Seriously?

A. I hope that you will take me seriously. I start my atomic reactors, I will cooperate with anyone in search of solar energy and I'll start buying oil. But again, you never put those other questions in your articles, only that the price of oil is up. For what reason? I give you the reason. You never questioned why you collect so much taxes on the oil. You want to have such beautiful auto-stradas in your country at our expense. Why?

Q. At the end....

A. At the end I would like you to know that in our case it is not just to take vengeance on the West, as I said we are going to be a member of your club. It is a question of readjusting the relation between the industrial world and the oil-producing countries. We have said that the era of cheap oil is finished. We must add that the era of exploitation is finished.

Q. There is no question about that.

A. There is more to it. Because of the exploitation of cheap oil you had an affluent society and then the permissive society when almost everything was free and the abuse of liberty.

Q. What are the signs of the abuse of liberty according to your view?

A. How could a Persian betray his country for the sake of a foreign power? How could a Persian trained in a Palestinian camp come back and steal a plane? Why should you let go those people, terrorists, from Munich, from Paris and Athens and Rome? Since the Second World War many of the human ideals were forgotten and have been abandoned. But who knows, maybe they will come back if you have to work for a living. It was so easy to do nothing for living.

Q. The industrial society of the West was founded and is based today as well on hard work. And you yourself are aiming at becoming an industrial society with all those alleged evils.

A. Yes, but without your deficiencies, without your weak points.

Q. Aren't you afraid that some of the consequences are inevitable?

A. They could be. But not as long as I am around not if I can help it.

Q. Your Majesty, we thank you for this interview.

Forging a worldwide energy policy

PUBLISHED reports and other information gradually coming to hand concerning the meeting of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in Tehran last month confirms the view of the central role the Shahanshah is playing in the fashioning of oil policy within the OPEC organisation. The Monarch's views on the oil question are thus certain to have important implications for world energy policy and it is well to try and understand these views and the reasoning behind them.

During the Tehran meet, the Shahanshah threw his full weight behind decisions calculated to realise the full interests of the oil-producing states. Insofar as Iran is concerned, the December meeting in Tehran simply added yet another signal success in a series that the Monarch has achieved for Iran in the field of oil. Insofar as OPEC is concerned, the Monarch has once again played a leading role, as he did during the negotiations leading up to the August 1971 agreement with the oil companies, and also on subsequent occasions.

On the other hand, it is well to realise that, given the existing circumstances, the Shahanshah adopted a moderate course during the Tehran meet. Much has been written in the international press in the last two weeks about the "startling" rise in oil prices. When the OPEC ministers met in Tehran, oil prices were fluctuating wildly and running as high as \$17.35 per barrel. There were OPEC states that sought to establish new prices much nearer this figure. It was the middle course and the more moderate price, supported by Iran, that prevailed.

In this, the Shahanshah was acting out of concern for the interests of the consumer and for the economic health of the consuming states. It was very much in this same spirit that Iran not only refrained from joining other oil producers in cutting back oil production in October. The Shahanshah went so far as to call on the Arab states to end their boycott and abandon their policy of production cutbacks. He made this call publicly; this required considerable self-confidence and courage.

The formula advocated by the Shahanshah for determining the price of crude — the formula now adopted by OPEC — relates the price of oil to the cost of producing similar forms of energy — shale oil, gas from coal, atomic energy or solar energy. At the same time, it must be remembered that oil has other advantages: it is easily transportable, it causes less pollution (than coal), and it can be converted into thousands of by-products — ranging from plastics to protein. It is on the basis of these considerations that the OPEC ministers will seek to establish a new pricing mechanism and to arrive at a realistic price for oil.

The price of oil is now high, but not in absolute terms. The index of commodity prices published by the Financial Times last week will quickly show why. Between January and December of this year alone, the price of copper jumped from \$450 to over \$1,000 per ton, tin, from \$1,600 to nearly \$3,000, sugar, from \$100 to nearly \$160. The price of rubber is up by 250 per cent, the price of maize has nearly doubled. Over a two-year period, price increases would be much higher. It was thus not oil which led in the price rise of international commodities.

It is precisely the relationship between the price of crude and that of other industrial commodities that the Shahanshah is now calling attention to. The Monarch has since reiterated the invitation he issued to the oil-consuming states, in Tehran: He has asked the 24 nation OECD (comprising the countries of West Europe, North America, Japan and others) to enter into bilateral negotiations with OPEC to agree on a workable price relationship formula. The OECD would be wise to take up this invitation. OPEC does not wish a spiralling of prices of world commodities.

At the same time, the true components in the price of oil — and its byproducts — to the consumer should now be made public and become more widely known. Under the pricing structure that went into effect on January 1, the "take" of the OPEC states will be \$7 per barrel. But the companies, in addition to normal profits, have been making "windfall profits" of as much as \$1 per barrel. Moreover, the largest component in the price of oil, until recently was the domestic tax imposed by the consuming states themselves.

This is still considerable. Countries — and newspapers — that talk of the high oil price imposed by the producing states ought to have another hard look at this tax structure. In some European countries, up to 80 per cent of the retail price goes to the governments in taxation. Such heavy taxation on consumption was made possible precisely because the price of oil was artificially low. The industrialised states must now decide whether they wish to maintain such taxes and increase the price of oil to the consumer, or secure comparative revenues from other sources.

GORDON S. BROWN

JAN 23 1974

Ref. to _____

File _____



MEMORANDUM

To: Jerome B. Wiesner
From: Robert M. Byers
Date: May 31, 1974

Jim Nichols said you are going to see the Shah of Iran and that you are looking for ideas for an appropriate present.

How about one of the crystals--or a slice from one of the crystals--that Professors Gatos and Witt had grown aboard SKYLAB III and IV by the SKYLAB astronauts. All told, Gatos and Witt have six such crystals, each two or three inches long. Two of them are said to be the most perfect crystals ever grown--because of the zero g environment, of course.

I do not know if Gatos and Witt would be willing to part with a whole crystal. But I should think you might be able to persuade them to donate at least a millimeter slice, possibly mounted in plastic.

RMB:kcyj

Wednesday, June 5

- 9:45 a.m. Ellie called and gave us an ok for jbw to make presentation.
- 10:00 a.m. Sent telegram to jbw telling him to go ahead.
- 4:45 p.m. Received an angry phone from a Henry Floyd, NASA, Marshall Space Flight Center, wanting to know who gave Dr. Wiesner permission in the White House, where Dr. Wiesner can be reached in case they need to reach him. He mumbled something about the fact that "they are at the Space Center very upset about the decision". I put Mr. Floyd on hold and dialed Ellie Connors on the other phone and explained. I asked her whose name I should give him and she told me to say that Mr. Leonard Garment and Dave Elliott, of the Natl. Sec. Council gave approval and that I should tell him so. Also she said that if there was anymore problems with NASA that we should ask them to call Mr. Garment.

Thursday, June 6

- 9:15 I called Prof. Gatos wanting to find out who Henry Floyd is at NASA. Secretary told me Prof. Gatos was not in yet, but that Prof. Gatos got a call from T. Hanes at NASA.
- 9:30 Went down to Barbara Nelson's office to discuss any further action. Barbara meanwhile placed a call to Prof. Gatos and he was just calling her back.
- 9:30 BSN talked to Gatos. T. Hanes, Dept. adm. staff, NASA, demanded that Gatos send a complete inventory of all pieces by telegram by the end of the day. Gatos reports that upper levels of NASA have "hit the ceiling" and have directed the technical people to "get on" the principle investigator.
- 10:00 JH called Ellie. Explained that we are getting the "squeeze" and that I would feel better getting a message to Dr. Wiesner that we need to talk to him and explain what is happening. She said that they just received a call from Frutkin and that he is talking with Elliott. That Frutkin is now saying that that is NASA property. Ellie said they will be meeting about this (they is Elliott and I don't know who else) and that she will let me know what they decide.
- 10:20 BSN reported situation to Paul Gray. It was agreed to cable jbw in PEG's signature.
- 10:30 JH sent telegram: "Complications. Urgent you call before acting. signed Paul E. Gray"

page 2

- 11:20 BSN talked with Gatos who reported that Hanes said Fletcher, Snyder, the State Dept. and the White House are conferring. Gatos told Hanes that alerting telegram had gone out from MIT to JBW. Hanes to call Gatos back this p.m. with decision. Gatos will call BSN immediately.
- 1:00 Ellie Connors called to find out to whom she can talk (or perhaps someone in her office) regarding the particulars of the crystal. She said that NASA is saying that it is their property, while jbw told her it was not theirs, and she needs to clear up if the item actually has property numbers. I gave her Prof. Gatos home phone (which is unlisted: 899-5678). She said that in any case the State Department will be in touch with jbw and let him know what is happening. She said she will call me and let me know what happens.
- 2:30 Prof. Gatos called to ask me to send two telegrams for him which I did. (See telegrams on separate page). He also spoke to BSN.
- 2:40 Ellie Connors called to inform us that Amba. Helms will get in touch with JBW. (See telegram on separate page)

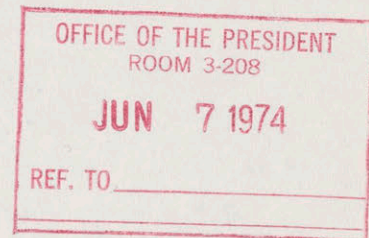
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ZIP 02139

western union Mailgram



Iran

DR WIESNERS MIT
RM 3-208 77 MASSACHUSETTS AVE
CAMBRIDGE MA 02139



THIS MAILGRAM IS A CONFIRMATION COPY OF THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE:

6172534665 TDMT CAMBRIDGE MA 135 06-06 0223P EDT
PMS T.E. HANES , DLR
NASA HEADQUARTERS CODE ML
WASHINGTON DC

THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAM HAS BEEN SENT TODAY TO MR W.R. ADAMS AT GEORGE C MARSHALL FLIGHT CENTER INVENTORY OF SKYLAB INDIUM ANTIMONIDE CRYSTALS IS AS FOLLOWS: SIX CRYSTALS EACH 11 CENTERMETERS LONG AND 1.4 CENTERMETERS DIAMETER WERE GROWN IN SKYLAB III AND IV THE THREE CRYSTALS OF SKYLAB III WERE SECTIONED TO SAMPLES FOR ANALYSIS AND ELECTRICAL MEASUREMENTS. NUMBER OF SAMPLES PER CRYSTALS RANGES FROM 15 TO ABOUT 150. ALL SAMPLES ARE IN OUR POSSESSION TWO SKYLAB IV CRYSTALS ARE IN OUR POSSESSION UNSECTIONED AS RECEIVED FROM SKYLAB SKYLAB IV CRYSTAL B HAS BEEN SECTIONED AS THE SKYLAB III CRYSTALS ALL BUT ONE OF THESE SAMPLES ARE IN OUR POSSESSION ONE SAMPLE 0.13 CENTERMETERS LONG 0.045 CENTERMETERS WIDE AND 0.015 CENTERMETERS THICK IS IN TRANSIT.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON THIS SAMPLE AND STATUS AND EXACT NUMBERS OF OTHER SAMPLES WILL FOLLOW WITHIN 10 DAYS SCIENTIFIC ANALYSIS OF SAMPLE IN TRANSIT HAS BEEN COMPLETED.

HARRY C GATOS PROFESSOR M.I.T.

14:23 EDT

MGMSBNT HSB

MGMSNT HSB
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1 6172534665 MGM TDMT CAMBRIDGE MA 06-06 0214P EDT
ZIP 02139

 **Mailgram**



Dean

DR WIESNERS MIT
77 MASSACHUSETTS AVE
CAMBRIDGE MA 02139

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
ROOM 3-208

JUN 7 1974

REF. TO _____

THIS MAILGRAM IS A CONFIRMATION COPY OF THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE:

6172534665 TDMT CAMBRIDGE MA 135 06-06 0214P EDT
PMS W.R. ADAMS , DLR
CODE PM-SL-DP GEORGE C MARSHALL FLIGHT CENTER MARSHALL FLIGHT
CENTER
HUNTSVILLE AL 35812

INVENTORY OF SKYLAB INDIUM ANTIMONIDE CRYSTALS IS AS FOLLOWS:
SIX CRYSTALS EACH 11 CENTERMETERS LONG AND 1.4 CENTERMETERS DIAMETER
WERE GROWN IN SKYLAB III AND IV THE THREE CRYSTALS OF SKYLAB
III WERE SECTIONED TO SAMPLES FOR ANALYSIS AND ELECTRICAL MEASUREMENTS.
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150. ALL SAMPLES ARE IN OUR POSSESSION TWO SKYLAB IV CRYSTALS
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STATUS AND EXACT NUMBERS OF OTHER SAMPLES WILL FOLLOW WITHIN
10 DAYS SCIENTIFIC ANALYSIS OF SAMPLE IN TRANSIT HAS BEEN COMPLETED.

HARRY C GATOS PROFESSOR M.I.T.

14:14 EDT

MGMSNT HSB

2:40 p.m., Thursday, June 6:

Ellie Connors (Mr. Len Garment's secy in White House) called to tell us that they cabled Ambassador Helms with the following message:

"Request that you pass message on to Dr. Jerome B. Wiesner, President of M.I.T., who is now in Iran and staying at the Royal Theheran Hilton. While there are no White House objections to the presentation, Dr. Fletcher of NASA has raised a legal obstacle which cannot be resolved in such a short time. Therefore it is recommended that you do not go ahead with the presentation."

Note: Ellie said that they read this telegram to Dr. Fletcher of NASA so they know about it - and everyone agreed.

She also mentioned that there should be no problem getting the message to JBW in time because the Embassy will no doubt be involved with the audience with the Shah.

TELEGRAM

June 6, 1974

Mr. T. E. Hanes
NASA Headquarters
Code ML
Washington, D. C.

The following telegram has been sent today to Mr. W. R. Adams at George C. Marshall Flight Center.

Inventory of Skylab indium antimonide crystals is as follows:
Six crystals each 11 centimeters long and 1.4 cm diameter were grown in Skylab III and IV. The three crystals of Skylab III were sectioned to samples for analysis and electrical measurements. Number of samples per crystal ranges from 15 to about 150. All samples are in our possession. Two Skylab IV crystals are in our possession unsectioned as received from Skylab. Skylab IV Crystal B has been sectioned as the Skylab III crystals. All but one of these samples are in our possession. One sample 0.13 cm long, 0.045 cm wide and 0.015 cm thick is in transit. Background information on this sample and status and exact numbers of other samples will follow within 10 days. Scientific analysis of sample in transit has been completed.

Harry C. Gatos
Professor
M. I. T.

cc: Dr. Jerome B. Wiesner

TELEGRAM

June 6, 1974

W. R. Adams
Code PM-SL-DP
George C. Marshall Flight Center
Huntsville, Alabama 35812

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Harry C. Gatos
Professor
M. I. T.

cc: Dr. Jerome B. Wiesner

TELEGRAM

June 5, 1974

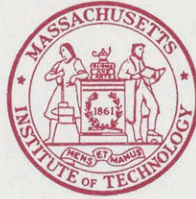
Dr. Jerome B. Wiesner
Royal Teheran Hilton
Hiltels
Teheran, Iran

NOTIFIED BY ELLIE. APPROVAL RECEIVED. GO AHEAD WITH
THE PRESENTATION.

JARMILA HRBEK

M.I.T.

✓xc: Prof Brown
MR Johnson



OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

November 19, 1973

Memorandum to: The File

Had brief audience with His Majesty the Shah, Thursday, November 15th. Received warm response to brief statement of our goals for university in Isfahan.

Also took opportunity to mention briefly to the Shah the idea of tya marshall plan of Brown/Hagen. The Shah expressed sincere interest in support and the idea has surfaced that he may be a key participant in concept if Wiesner letter to Kissinger has received any response. Strongly urge Wiesner to visit Iran soon.

Returning Cambridge November 25.

From: Professor Gordon S. Brown
via Mr. Byron Morton, Iranian Desk, State Department
(202) 632-3014

jrb