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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT, NSC: COUNTRY FILE

Withdrawer

DLB 10/20/2006

File Folder UNITED KINGDOM (05/14/1984) [TOO LATE TO FILE]

FOIA

F02-071/1

Box Number 20

COLLINS

66

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
29180	MEMO	OLIVER NORTH TO JOHN POINDEXTER, RE: MEETING WITH BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES RE: COMBATTING TERRORISM, PAGE 1 ONLY <i>R 7/31/2008 NLRRF02-071/1</i>	1	5/14/1984	B1
29181	MEMO	OLIVER NORTH TO JOHN POINDEXTER, RE: MEETING WITH BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES RE: COMBATTING TERRORISM <i>R 7/31/2008 NLRRF02-071/1</i>	2	5/14/1984	B1
29182	PAPER	TALKING POINTS FOR MEETING WITH BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES COBATTING TERRORISM	3	ND	B1
29183	EMAIL	JOHN POINDEXTER TO OLIVER NORTH, RE: TERRORISM MEETING WITH BRITISH <i>R 7/31/2008 NLRRF02-071/1</i>	1	5/10/1984	B1
29184	PAPER	PAGE 7 ONLY, RE: TERRORISM, ETC. <i>R 7/31/2008 NLRRF02-071/1</i>	1	ND	B1
29185	MEMO	ROBERT SAYRE TO MR. SPIERS, RE: MEETING WITH BRITISH ON TERRORISM <i>R 7/31/2008 NLRRF02-071/1</i>	3	5/9/1984	B1
29186	CABLE	#191600Z APR 84 <i>R 7/31/2008 NLRRF02-071/1</i>	1	4/19/1984	B1

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

B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]

B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]

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ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
29187	CABLE	#180036Z APR 84 R 7/31/2008 NLRRF02-071/1	2	4/18/1984	B1
29188	PAPER	PAGE 4 ONLY, RE: TERRORISM, ETC. R 7/31/2008 NLRRF02-071/1	1	ND	B1

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REMOVAL OF
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SYSTEM II PROFILE

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dlb 10/20/06

ID 8490574

RECEIVED 14 MAY 84 20

POINDEXTER

FROM NORTH

DOCDATE 14 MAY 84

KEYWORDS GREAT BRITAIN

TERRORISM

SUBJECT: BRITISH REP MTG RE COMBATTING TERRORISM

ACTION: FOR DECISION

DUE:

STATUS C

FILES SII

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

POINDEXTER

COMMENTS

REF#

LOG

NSCIFID

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ACTION OFFICER (S)

ASSIGNED

ACTION REQUIRED

DUE

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only

DISPATCH

W/ATTCH FILE

(C)



National Security Council
The White House

✓ *lunch 1160*

System # II 2

Package # 90574

0 MAY 15 A 8 30

	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	DISPOSITION
Dep. Exec. Sec'y	<u>1</u>	<u>PT</u>	
Bob Kimmitt	<u>2</u>	<u>K</u>	
John Poindexter	<u>3</u>	<u>[Red Signature]</u>	<u>A</u>
Tom Shull			
Wilma Hall			
Bud McFarlane			
Bob Kimmitt			
NSC Secretariat	<u>4</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>N</u>
Situation Room			

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

cc: VP Meese Baker Deaver Other _____

COMMENTS

Should be seen by: 5/15 12⁰⁰ lunch
(Date/Time)

*For Jimp's 12:00 - 3:00
lunch mtg in Sit Rm
today -*

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29180

SYSTEM II
90574



MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

~~SECRET~~

May 14, 1984

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN M. POINDEXTER

FROM: OLIVER L. NORTH

SUBJECT: Meeting with British representatives re combatting terrorism

NOTED

Tomorrow at 12:00 you are scheduled to have lunch, followed by a meeting in the White House Situation Room, with Patrick Henry Wright (Deputy Under Secretary FCO), Robin J. O'Neill (Chief of Assessment Staff), and Derek Thomas and Andrew F. Green (HMG Embassy Washington). Biographies for Wright, O'Neill, and Green are attached at Tab A.

In your PROFs note of May 10 (Tab B), you asked to have included in your reading material for this meeting the EUR prepared section of the Summit papers for the President. This very small entry is attached at Tab C. Of perhaps more pertinent interest is Bob Sayre's internal paper of May 9 (Tab D). Our own internal talking points for Summit preparation are at Tab E.

Important to this meeting is the fact that the British now appear willing, if not anxious, to have Thatcher raise the issue of terrorism at the Summit. Green has advised both NSC and State that she will use "the privilege of the chair" to include this issue in the political discussions--"regardless of what the French think." This is a significant step in the right direction and, even though we had the help of Qadhafi, we should count it as a victory. They are also actively talking about at least a mention of terrorism in the Summit communique. We should support this initiative, which will also be favorably received by the FRG.

Page 2 of Bob Sayre's memo (Tab D) talks to the specific issues of how and what we would like to achieve at the Summit. The British, for their part, would like to cover the following items during our meeting tomorrow:

- A brief discussion re the nature of the terrorist problem. (The Brits tend to think there is a definitional problem in that they view a terrorist act as a finite event. Thus their perspective on the IRA problem is not one of terrorism but rather a long-term political effort which verges of war. This affects their view of "state-sponsored" terrorism.)

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NLRR FDZ-071/1 #29180

BY CV NARA DATE 7/31/08

29181

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SYSTEM II
90574

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

~~SECRET~~

May 14, 1984

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN M. POINDEXTER

FROM: OLIVER L. NORTH

Room

RCM HAS SEEN

SUBJECT: Meeting with British representatives re combatting terrorism

(Tuesday, 5/15)

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Great!

This needs to be carefully managed, since it could be one of the few Summit accomplishments.

Page 2 of Bob Sayre's memo (Tab D) talks to the specific issues of how and what we would like to achieve at the Summit. The British, for their part, would like to cover the following items during our meeting tomorrow:

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NLRR FOZ-071/1, #29181

BY CN NARA DATE 7/31/08

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2

- Recent developments in USG policy. (According to Green they would like to get "a better feel" for the options we have in mind. He indicated an "awareness" that Casey had been tasked to prepare a prioritized list of "where we would strike." They need to be reassured on this score.)
- Legislation re aid to terrorist. (The Brits are concerned that our efforts to keep U.S. citizens from aiding/abetting terrorists groups/organizations will result in extra-territorial sanctions by U.S. companies based in the UK. They obviously have the Libyan situation very much in mind.)
- Recent developments in UK policy. (It would appear that the recent events in London vis-a-vis Libya have resulted in a significant hardening of attitude. We should try to plumb this for some willingness to impose sanctions on Libya.)
- London Summit. (In addition to indicating Thatcher's willingness to raise the issue, they are obviously anxious to explore with us how we can improve international cooperation on combatting terrorism.) *We should be working with them, quietly, on text of terrorism statement, which would then be shown to French et al. at Summit.*
- Crisis Management. (Green suggested that we might like to have "theoretical" discussion of crisis management process during the luncheon. We might wish to bring them to Room 208 after the meeting for a quick look--or you can refer to our capability during the meeting in the Sit Room.)

Your talking points at Tab I are designed to follow the agenda items above and support what Sayre and North have been saying to their local people, as well as what was said in London during the April meeting of the Bonn Declaration group.

RECOMMENDATION

That you use the talking points at Tab I during your meeting.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

Attachments

- Tab I - Talking Points
- Tab A - Biographies
- Tab B - JMP PROFs note of May 10, 1984
- Tab C - State (EUR) paper
- Tab D - Sayre Internal memo
- Tab E - NSC Summit Preparation Paper

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TAB

I

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29182	PAPER TALKING POINTS FOR MEETING WITH BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES COBATting TERRORISM	3	ND	B1

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

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10.

A

Patrick Henry WRIGHT CMG

Born: 28 June 1931 *MARRIED WITH 2 SONS AND 1 DAUGHTER
WIFE'S NAME: VIRGINIA*

- 1955 Foreign Office
- 1956 Middle East Centre for Arabic Studies, Shemlan; Lebanon
- 1957 Foreign Office
- 1958 Second Secretary, British Embassy, Beirut
- 1960 Private Secretary to HM Ambassador, Washington
- 1963 First Secretary, Washington
- 1965 Private Secretary to Permanent Under-Secretary, Foreign Office
- 1968 First Secretary and Head of Chancery, British Embassy, Cairo
- 1971 Deputy Political Resident, Bahrain
- 1972 Head of Middle East Department, Foreign and Commonwealth Office
- 1974 Private Secretary to the Prime Minister
- 1977 HM Ambassador and Consul-General, Luxembourg
- 1979 HM Ambassador, Damascus
- 1982 *DEPUTY* Chairman, Joint Intelligence Committee, and Deputy Under-Secretary, Foreign and Commonwealth Office

1984 Appointed Ambassador to Saudi Arabia.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

Robin J O'NEILL

Chief of Assessments Staff since June 1981.

Born 1932. Foreign Office 1955. Third Secretary. Ankara, 1957. Second Secretary, Dakar, 1961. Foreign Office 1963. First Secretary 1964. Private Secretary to the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, 1966. Private Secretary to the Minister of State, Foreign Office, 1967. First Secretary, Bonn, 1968. Counsellor 1972. On secondment to the Cabinet Office 1972. Head of South Asian Department 1975. Deputy Governor and Political Adviser, Gibraltar, 1978.

Married, with three children (2 daughters both 1959 and 1965; one son born 1962).

Andrew F GREEN

Representative in Washington of Joint Intelligence Committee since August 1982.

Born 1941. 1959-62 Cambridge University - BA in Natural Sciences and Economics; 1962-65 Infantry Officer British Army; 1965-67 School of Arabic; 1968 Second Secretary, Aden; 1970 First Secretary and Head of Chancery, Abu Dhabi; 1972 Eastern European and Soviet Department, FCO; 1975 Private Secretary to Minister of State; 1977 First Secretary UK Delegation to the OECD, Paris; 1979 Economic Relations Department, FCO; 1982 Counsellor in Washington.

Married 1968 to Jane Churchill (1 daughter born 1970; 1 son born 1973).

12

B

MSG FROM: NSJMP --CPUA TO: Ollie North
To: Ollie North

+05/10/84 14:30:22

~~SECRET~~

NOTE FROM: JOHN POINDEXTER
SUBJECT: Terrorism Meeting with British

Please include in your paper for the meeting the terrorism section of the political agenda paper prepared by EUR for the Summit. You can get it from Doug McMinn.

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NLRR F020711, #29183

BY CW NARA DATE 7/3/08

14

c

Middle East/Iran-Iraq

Stress our continued interest in promoting reconciliation both in Lebanon and as regards the broader Arab-Israeli problem.

Ensure continued efforts to share information on Iran-Iraq war and to prepare for effective response to any widening of the conflict.

Terrorism

Advance Allied thinking, particularly with regard to state-supported terrorism, including need for close consultations and, where appropriate, coordinated action.

Central America

Deepen understanding of our approach to stability and security in the region, focusing on our efforts to strengthen democracy and local economies, and concomitant necessity of military shield if these efforts are to bear fruit.

Push for more active Allied contribution to achieving shared objectives.

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR F02-0711 #29184

BY CN NARADATE 7/3/08

CONFIDENTIAL

16

D

United States Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

8

~~SECRET/SENSITIVE~~

May 9, 1984

MEMORANDUM

TO: M - Mr. Spiers
FROM: M/CT - Robert M. Sayre
SUBJECT: Meeting with British on Terrorism

The British Embassy has requested an appointment with you for Patrick Wright and Robin O'Neil to discuss increased cooperation against international terrorism. It is set for May 15 at 4:00 p.m.

The Minister of the British Embassy called on me April 16 to discuss US policy and I believe essentially to register British concern that US policy initiatives on international terrorism as expressed publicly by the Secretary of State sounded like they would be contrary to international law and that the US should be on notice that British cooperation would probably not be forthcoming. Moreover, the British thought that an active defense program would probably only make matters worse. (See Tab 1)

The Libyan attacks in England, before and after the meeting of April 12-13 in London of the Summit Seven terrorist experts, seems to have had an affect on British official attitudes. Reports from London suggest that they have moved a little closer to our position.

The specific British suggestions in paragraph 3 of Tab 1 are useful in handling incidents and strengthening preparedness, but they do not get to the problem. It would also be helpful to improve bilateral treaties and agreements on extradition and legal procedures but that is a long and arduous process. We have done about as much as we can on international agreements through the United Nations and we need to implement effectively what is already agreed. That is the purpose of two pieces of legislation we now have pending in the Congress.

What we really need to do is face up to the political challenge of international terrorism. It would be useful to have British thinking on a number of issues:

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DECL: OADR

NLRR F02-071/1 #29185

BY CN NARADATE 7/31/08

1. How do we improve the international consensus on the threat that terrorism poses to democratic government as well as to fragile governments that are not so democratic but are basically on our side? US efforts to hold quiet multi-lateral meetings at the political level to broaden the consensus have generally been rebuffed by our Summit Seven partners and in NATO. Unless we can create a stronger sense in the international community that state sponsored terrorism and support of terrorism generally is unacceptable, international efforts will not get very far. Trying to write additional international legal instruments without a supportive political atmosphere is putting the cart before the horse. There are several things we might do:

a. The Federal Republic of Germany suggested in the meeting in London that there be a meeting of intelligence experts to agree on what the facts are. We think that an early meeting would be useful. We are not likely to agree among ourselves on what we should do unless we have some consensus on what the problem is. We should not, of course, delay other initiatives while we wait for the results of such a meeting. We have somewhat of a consensus on the general problem and probably a rather broad consensus on the threat Libya poses.

b. Both the British and the FRG seems interested in a declaration at the Summit. If the British are prepared to collaborate on a declaration aimed at state terrorism we should support that. As part of such a declaration we could include specific language aimed at the use by states of their diplomatic missions and other facilities (pouch) to engage in and support international terrorism. We could state the agreement of the Seven that the Vienna Convention is based on the assumption that diplomatic missions are for peaceful diplomatic intercourse among nations. It was never intended that they be used for the conduct of criminal activity against the receiving state or other friendly countries with which the receiving state is at peace. Accordingly, the receiving state has the right to insist that diplomatic missions not engage in criminal and terroristic activities in the country of the receiving state; that they not be used to conspire to conduct such activities in other friendly states and to establish reasonable procedures for that purpose. While such a statement might be politically satisfying to the Thatcher Government that alone would not move the ball very far on the overall problem that concerns us. So we should try to get something for our cooperation.

c. Are the British prepared to help develop a consensus that the international community needs to take steps to control Qadhafi's free-wheeling? We would need the help of the FRG, Egypt, Sudan, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, etc. Are they prepared to help stop the flow of military equipment and spare parts? We understand, for example, that he keeps his C-130s flying with spare parts from Belgium. Unless we are prepared to do at least that we are not going to do much to stop Libyan activity. This would not stop the Soviets, but at least the world would more clearly see what the Soviets are doing.

d. What is the British view on economic measures? We have taken about all we can and took much criticism from the British and others for doing it. Reports from London indicate that the British have excluded this. In the final analysis, we will probably have to accept that a consensus on economic sanctions is a non-starter. Reports from Rome make it clear that the Italians would not join and without the Italians there could not be an effective program.

e. What is the British view on trying to stop Libya from launching its "hit" teams? Do the British see the opposition mounting anything successful? The events in Tripoli May 7-8 would raise doubts about the opposition. We are only thinking about this and have not reached any conclusions. But it would be useful, without being specific ourselves, to see if the British have even thought about it.

2. How do we maintain an on-going dialogue on this very troublesome subject? Given the responsibilities that you and I have, we should probably encourage the British to come back to one of us depending upon what they have to say. Obviously we would have to broaden the circle within the US depending on the issue and what we may be thinking about doing. But we need to assure a contact point so that we can be confident that our mutual efforts are being coordinated.

Attachments:

- Tab 1 - State Cable 114915 to London
- Tab 2 - State EXDIS Cable 112403

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Department of State

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PAGE 01 STATE 114915
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APPROVED BY M/CT:RMSAYRE
LUR/NE:SGEIS
M/CT:JCOFFHAN

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FM SECSTATE WASHDC
TO ANEMBASSY LONDON IMMEDIATE

~~SECRET~~ STATE 114915

E.O. 12356: DECL: OADR
TAGS: PIER
SUBJECT: BRITISH DEMARCHE ON US TERRORISM POLICY

1. ~~SECRET~~ ENTIRE TEXT.

2. MINISTER DEREK THOMAS OF BRITISH EMBASSY CALLED ON AMBASSADOR SAYRE APRIL 16 AT MINISTER'S REQUEST TO DISCUSS US TERRORISM POLICY AND MEDIA REPORTS THAT PRESIDENT HAD ISSUED NEW DIRECTIVE ON SUBJECT. (THIS WAS ALSO SUBJECT OF BILATERAL MEETING IN LONDON APRIL 11 WITH ASSISTANT UNDER SECRETARY JAMES ADAMS LONDON 8599). THOMAS SPOKE FROM THREE PAGE INSTRUCTION AND OBVIOUSLY CAME MORE TO STATE BRITISH POSITION THAN TO DISCUSS MEDIA REPORTS.

3. THOMAS SAID THAT BRITISH SHARED OUR CONCERN WITH TERRORIST PROBLEM AND WANTED TO IMPROVE WESTERN RESPONSE TO IT. SPECIFICALLY HE PROPOSED:

A. DEVELOPMENT OF WAYS TO COOPERATE BETTER ON SPECIFIC TERRORIST INCIDENTS

B. FINDING BETTER WAYS TO INCLUDE THIRD COUNTRIES IN DEALING WITH SPECIFIC SITUATIONS

C. BILATERAL TALKS ON STRENGTHENING COOPERATION ON PROTECTION OF DIPLOMATS ABROAD

D. CONSULTATION ON COUNTER-TERRORISM TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS OF THIRD COUNTRIES

L. DEVELOPMENT OF MORE EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUMENTS FOR COPING WITH TERRORISM

4. THOMAS SAID THAT BRITISH WOULD HAVE GREAT TROUBLE WITH ACTIVE RESPONSE TO TERRORISM THAT INCLUDED OVERT MILITARY OR ANY TYPE OF "HIT SQUAD" TYPE ACTIVITY. HE RAN QUICKLY THROUGH LIST OF REASONS WHICH INCLUDED:

A. WOULD BE CONTRARY TO INTERNATIONAL LAW (AS AMBASSADOR SAYRE EXPLAINED TO JAMES ADAMS IN LONDON WE HAVE REVIEWED THIS POINT AND CONCLUDED THAT A STATE HAS THE RIGHT UNDER ARTICLE 51 OF UN CHARTER TO TAKE DEFENSIVE MEASURES AGAINST OTHER STATES THAT CARRY OUT TERRORIST ACTS.)

B. WOULD NOT BE SUPPORTED BY BRITISH PUBLIC OR POLITICIANS

C. WOULD BE AN INFRINGEMENT OF SOVEREIGNTY IF CARRIED OUT IN THIRD COUNTRY

D. WOULD VIOLATE UN CHARTER (REPETITION OF A. ABOVE)

E. COULD RESULT IN INNOCENT BYSTANDERS BEING KILLED

F. WOULD BE COUNTERPRODUCTIVE AND DANGEROUS

G. WOULD PROBABLY ENCOURAGE INSTEAD OF DISCOURAGE TERRORIST ACTS

H. WEST IS VERY LARGE AND SOFT TARGET AND STRUGGLE WOULD BE UNEVEN

I. IT COULD RESULT IN MAKING SITUATION WORSE IN SUMMARY BRITISH CONSIDERED POLICY AS DESCRIBED IN PRESS REPORTS COULD PUT SERIOUS STRAIN ON ALLIANCE. AMBASSADOR SAYRE RESPONDED THAT VERSION OF POLICY AS STATED IN SOME PRESS REPORTS BORE LITTLE RELATION TO PRESIDENTIAL DIRECTIVE AND THAT THINKING ON THIS SUBJECT WAS AS IT HAD BEEN DESCRIBED TO JAMES ADAMS IN LONDON,

ESPECIALLY VALUABLE IS SECRETARY'S SPEECH OF APRIL 3 TO TRI-LATERAL COMMISSION. US RECOGNIZED THAT ACTIVE DEFENSE AGAINST TERRORISM COULD INVOLVE INTERESTS OF OTHER ALLIANCE MEMBERS AND THAT IS WHY WE HAD PRESSED FOR DISCUSSION OF SUBJECT OF STATE SUPPORTED TERRORISM IN LONDON MEETING. UNFORTUNATELY, FRENCH HAD VETOED DISCUSSION OF SUBJECT BUT WE WERE STILL INTERESTED IN DEVELOPING CONSENSUS ON SUBJECT AMONG OUR CLOSEST ALLIES.

5. THOMAS OBSERVED THAT ALLIES OFTEN GET CAUGHT IN CATCH 22 SITUATION IN WHICH USG IS NOT PREPARED TO CONSULT WHILE IT IS FORMULATING POLICY AND ONCE IT IS DECIDED USG IS NOT WILLING TO MODIFY IT IN RESPONSE TO ALLIED VIEWS. AMBASSADOR SAYRE REITERATED THAT WE HAD BEEN TRYING TO DISCUSS ISSUES AND COMMON APPROACH FOR AT LEAST TWO YEAR BUT OUR EXPERIENCE TO DATE HAD BEEN THAT THE ALLIES WERE NOT ANXIOUS TO CONSULT ON THESE MATTERS. DAM

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NLRR F02-07.1. #29186

BY Cd NARA DATE 7/3/08

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Department of State

29187
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PAGE 01 OF 01 STATE 112403 0500 000735 SS09320

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ALTHOUGH THERE IS AGREEMENT THAT STATES HAVE BEEN ACTIVE IN SUPPORTING TERRORISM. THE US, THE FRG, AND CANADA ARE PROBABLY CLOSEST TOGETHER. THE UK, FOR ITS PART, SAID THAT TERRORISM WAS NOT REPEAT NOT IN SOVIET INTEREST. FRANCE, IN A SEPARATE CONVERSATION, QUESTIONED THE US INTERPRETATION OF EVENTS IN LEBANON AND ATTRIBUTED THEM TO POLICY FAILURES OF FRANCE, US AND OTHERS IN WHICH IRANIAN AND SYRIAN USE OF TERRORISM PLAYED LITTLE PART. THE FRENCH VIEW WOULD NOT DENY THAT THE IRANIS AND SYRIANS WERE ENGAGED IN TERRORISM, BUT THAT SUCH USE HAD LITTLE TO DO WITH THE OUTCOME. THE US VIEW THAT TERRORISM WAS USED AT A CRITICAL MOMENT TO HELP DETERMINE THE OUTCOME IS GIVEN LITTLE WEIGHT IN THE FRENCH VIEW. THE BRITISH VIEW WOULD ACCEPT THAT THE US AND FRANCE WERE SEVERELY AFFECTED BY STATE USE OF TERRORISM AS AN INSTRUMENT OF POLICY BUT THE US IS VERY SKEPTICAL ABOUT AN EFFECTIVE RESPONSE. THE BRITISH ALSO CONSIDER EVENTS IN LEBANON MORE A PRODUCT OF THE CIVIL WAR THAN A DELIBERATE EFFORT BY IRAN OR SYRIA TO USE TERRORISM TO PROMOTE THEIR NATIONAL POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES. ITALY EXPRESSED AGREEMENT WITH THAT. THE US TOOK ISSUE NOTING THAT THERE WAS SUBSTANTIAL EVIDENCE THAT TERRORISM AGAINST THE US AND FRANCE IN LEBANON WAS HARDLY THE RESULT OF "CROSSFIRE" BUT DELIBERATE PLANNING BY GROUPS ASSOCIATED WITH IRAN AND SYRIA AND THE BOMBINGS WERE FACILITATED BY THOSE TWO COUNTRIES WITH THE OBJECTIVE OF INFLUENCING US AND WESTERN POLICY.

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CONFIDENTIAL STATE 112403

EXDIS, FOR ASSISTANT SECRETARY BURT/TOM WINDMULLER

FOLLOWING REPEAT SENT ACTION BONN LONDON ROME OTTAWA PARIS
TOMYO APRIL 17
QUOTE
CONFIDENTIAL STATE 112403

EXDIS

E O 17354 DEC: DADR
TAGS PTEF
SUBJECT: MEETING IN LONDON (APRIL 12-13) OF SUMMIT
SEVEN EXPERTS ON TERRORISM

1. CONFIDENTIAL - ENTIRE TEXT

2. MEETING WAS HELD IN LONDON, APRIL 12-13, OF REPRESENTATIVES OF SUMMIT SEVEN COUNTRIES TO REVIEW IMPLEMENTATION OF BONN (1978) AND VENICE (1983) DECLARATIONS ON AIRCRAFT HIJACKING AND PROTECTION OF DIPLOMATS RESPECTIVELY. AGENDA INCLUDED (A) GENERAL STATEMENTS ON TERRORISM, (B) BONN DECLARATION AND (C) VENICE DECLARATION. THERE WERE SUBCOMMITTEE MEETINGS ON TECHNICAL MEASURES OF COOPERATION ON PHYSICAL SECURITY OF DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS COOPERATION AT DIPLOMATIC POSTS.

3. SUMMARY OF DISCUSSION OF THE PLENARY MEETINGS FOLLOW. THERE WERE NO REPEAT NO REPORTS FROM THE SUBCOMMITTEES AT THE INSISTENCE OF FRENCH BUT FOLLOWING SUMMARY REFLECTS THE CONSENSUS FROM SUBCOMMITTEE MEETINGS.

4. TERRORISM IN 1983

THERE WAS A CONSENSUS THAT THE PROBLEM WORSENER IN 1983. ON CIVIL AVIATION THERE WAS AGREEMENT THAT THE BONN DECLARATION HAD BEEN USEFUL AND HIJACKING PROBLEM HAD DIMINISHED. AT THE SAME TIME THERE WAS HIGH CONCERN ABOUT NEW THREATS--BOMBING OF AIRCRAFT. ON DIPLOMATIC PROTECTION, PROBLEMS HAD GROWN NOTABLY WORSE AND THERE IS A NEED FOR EVEN STRONGER COOPERATION.

THE EUROPEANS STILL EXPRESS A STRONG DESIRE FOR A FRACTURED BILATERAL APPROACH. THE FRENCH UNDERLINED THE WORD "DISCRETE" IN DISCUSSIONS AMONG COUNTRIES AND RESPONDING TO TERRORIST PROBLEMS. THE BRITISH AND ITALIANS WERE CLOSE TO THE FRENCH POSITION.

THERE IS NOT A STRONG CONSENSUS ON STATE TERRORISM

THE BRITISH TEST FOR ACTING AGAINST STATE TERRORISM IS VERY LIKELY TO BE "PROOF BEYOND A REASONABLE DOUBT" RATHER THAN THE "WEIGHT OF THE EVIDENCE."

IN SUM, ON STATE-TERRORISM, THERE IS A RECOGNITION OF THE PROBLEM AND AGREEMENT THAT IT SURFACED AS A MAJOR FACTOR IN 1983, BUT CONSIDERABLE RELUCTANCE AMONG OUR CLOSEST ALLIES TO FACE THAT BECAUSE OF WHAT THAT MAY MEAN IN TERMS OF RELATIONS WITH THE USSR, IRAN, SYRIA AND LIBYA. THERE IS A STRONG DISPOSITION ON THEIR PART TO ACCEPT STATE TERRORISM AS TOLERABLE IN THE SHORT RUN WITH LITTLE DISPOSITION TO DISCUSS THE CUMULATIVE OF LONG RUN EFFECTS OF SUCH WARFARE. THE BRITISH RECOGNIZE HOWEVER THAT THE US WAS MOST ADVERSELY AFFECTED AND MAY TAKE A LESS TOLERANT VIEW.

(E) BONN DECLARATION

A REVIEW OF THE CASES CONFIRMED THAT HIJACKING HAD DIMINISHED CONSIDERABLY SINCE THE BONN DECLARATION WAS APPROVED IN 1978 WITH A CONSENSUS THAT CONCERNED INTERNATIONAL ACTION INCLUDING THE BONN DECLARATION HAD BEEN EFFECTIVE. A STRONG CONCERN ABOUT AIRCRAFT BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTS TO SABOTAGE AIRCRAFT EMERGED.

SANCTIONS AGAINST ARIANA EMERGED AS A DIVISIVE ISSUE. THE UK IS PRESSING STRONGLY TO REMOVE SANCTIONS BECAUSE AFGHANISTAN HAD THREATENED THE UK WITH DENIAL OF OVERFLIGHT RIGHTS. THIS REASON WAS SUBMERGED IN OTHER LEGAL AND PRACTICAL ARGUMENTS. THE UK HAD SOUGHT TO LINE UP SUPPORT FOR ITS POSITION BEFORE THE MEETING AND OBVIOUSLY CONCERNED WITH THE FRG ON A POSITION. THERE HAD ALSO BEEN PRIOR CONSULTATION WITH CANADA AND ITALY. FRANCE IS ANXIOUS TO ABOLISH THE BONN DECLARATION AND IN EFFECT SAID THAT THE UK CONCERNS SUPPORTED THE FRENCH VIEW THAT SANCTIONS UNDER THE BONN DECLARATION WERE NOT USEFUL. THE US OBJECTED TO THE IMMEDIATE LIFTING OF SANCTIONS AND WAS ISOLATED. THE BRITISH SAID SEPARATELY THEY WOULD LIFT THE SANCTIONS IN ANY EVENT, BUT HOPED THE US WOULD FIND SOME WAY TO CHANGE ITS MIND.

BRITISH ARGUMENTS NOTED NO ACTION AGAINST PANAMA,

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HONDURAS AND OTHERS THAT HAD IN THE PROCESS OF RESOLVING CASES LET HIJACKERS ESCAPE PUNISHMENT. THE FACT THAT AFGHANISTAN HAD SIDED WITH HIJACKERS AND LIED ABOUT ITS ACTIONS AFTERWARDS NO LONGER SEEMED DETERMINING IN THE BRITISH VIEW. THE UK DID NOT CONSIDER THE POLITICAL ISSUE (USSR/AFGHANISTAN) AS A FACTOR. SANCTIONS WERE RELATED ONLY TO THE EVENT IN QUESTION. THE HAGUE CONVENTION AND OTHER AGREEMENTS EXCLUDED POLITICAL ARGUMENTS IN DEALING WITH HIJACKING CASES IN THE BRITISH VIEW.

THIS WAS A SERIOUS AND VERY TROUBLESOME DEVELOPMENT WHICH THE WESTERN ALLIES COULD NOT IGNORE AND ONE THAT THE US WOULD BE ADDRESSING IN THE DAYS AHEAD. SHULTZ UNQUOTE SHULTZ

ORIG DIST: SS-25/ADS,SSO,DOE.

(C) VENICE DECLARATION

THERE WAS A CONSENSUS THAT TERRORISM AGAINST DIPLOMATS HAD GROWN WORSE AND MORE DEADLY AND THAT COOPERATION HAD TO BE STRENGTHENED ALTHOUGH BOTH THE UK AND FRANCE REITERATED PREVIOUS VIEWS THAT THE COOPERATION SHOULD BE BILATERAL AND AT POSTS.

ALL AGREED ON THE NEED FOR COOPERATING ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT OF NEW TECHNIQUES AND DEVICES BOTH FOR PROTECTION OF CIVIL AVIATION AND DIPLOMATS. AGREEMENT ON COORDINATION OF TRAINING OF FOREIGN OFFICIALS WAS LESS EXPLICIT WITH CANADA, THE UK AND THE FRG MAKING POSITIVE COMMENTS AND FRANCE SAYING NOTHING ON THIS POINT.

(D) FUTURE MEETINGS

AS THE NEXT CHAIRMAN OF THE SUMMIT SEVEN, THE FRG CALLED FOR A MEETING OF THREE EXPERT GROUPS:

- (1) PHYSICAL SECURITY OF DIPLOMATS
- (2) COMMUNICATIONS SUPPORT TO CAPITALS AS WELL AS AT POSTS
- (3) INTELLIGENCE ANALYCS TO DISCUSS TERRORIST GROUPS, THREATS, METHODS OF OPERATION, ETC.

ALL SPOKE IN FAVOR, EXCEPT FRANCE AND ITALY WHICH EXPRESSED RESERVATIONS ON THIRD GROUP. SEPARATELY THE UK AD RESERVATIONS ABOUT THE THIRD GROUP. THE US EXPRESSED RESERVATIONS ON TIMING, FAVORING THE MEETINGS IN LATE 84 OR EARLY 1985 WITH THE RESULTS TO BE AVAILABLE TO US AS CURRENT AS POSSIBLE FOR THE REVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BONN AND VENICE DECLARATIONS IN THE SPRING OF 1985.

THERE WAS CONSIDERABLE SENTIMENT FOR EXTENDING COOPERATION BEYOND DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS TO RELATED ACTIVITIES SUCH AS CULTURAL INSTITUTES AND SCHOOLS.

THE US APPEARS TO HAVE A MIDDLE POSITION ON PROTECTION OF DIPLOMATS WITH SOME COUNTRIES (ITALY AND JAPAN WANTING TO GO EVEN FURTHER THAN THE US. ITALY, FOR EXAMPLE, PRESSED FOR COMMUNICATIONS NETWORKS AT EACH POST WITH ONE OF THE SUMMIT PARTNERS ACTING AS OPERATOR OF THE NETWORK. THE UK INTRODUCED THE ISSUE OF CULTURAL CENTERS AND SCHOOLS BUT DID NOT PRESS IT.

THERE WAS GENERAL AGREEMENT THAT COOPERATION ON DIPLOMATIC PROTECTION SHOULD EXTEND BEYOND THE SEVEN, I.E., FRANCE MAINTAINED ITS OBLIGATIONS TO THE EC-10.

IN THE CLOSING SESSION, US NOTED CONSENSUS ON THE PROBLEM THAT CONFRONTS US AND THAT IT HAD GROWN MORE SEVERE AND DEADLY IN 1983. WE ALSO MENTIONED THE STRONG DISPOSITION TO COOPERATE ON PRACTICAL MEASURES WITHIN THE BONN AND VENICE DECLARATIONS. THE US ALSO HAD TO NOTE OUTSIDE THESE DECLARATIONS AND THE AGREED AGENDA, THAT STATES ARE USING TERRORISM AS AN INSTRUMENT OF POLICY AND THAT THEY HAD ACHIEVED SOME SUCCESS IN LEBANON AND ELSEWHERE.

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-- In the Gulf, we must continue to share information, conduct appropriate contingency planning, and dampen conflict.

-- Continued consultations in IEA are necessary to ensure we are prepared to act in coordinated way in event of oil disruption.

Terrorism

-- Nature and methods of terrorism changing and we must develop effective measures to deal with this threat.

-- Must take into account severity of threat to life and national interests and increasing evidence of state support for terrorist acts against West.

-- U.S. prepared to take appropriate actions to counter this threat.

-- Our efforts will of course be consonant with our basic values and principles.

Central America

-- Allies must understand seriousness with which we take situation in Caribbean/Central America.

-- This is potentially direct threat not only to security of immediate neighbors, but to U.S. and our ability in a crisis to support friends and Allies.

-- We seek to strengthen security, stability and prospects for peaceful change in Central America through balanced program of political support, economic assistance, and military cooperation.

-- Welcome fuller Allied understanding of our efforts and objectives and greater role in working for consolidation of moderate, democratic governments which can provide structure for peaceful progress and popular sovereignty.

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NLRR FOZ 071/1 #29188

BY CW NARADATE 7/31/08

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

dlb

10/20/04

MSG FROM: NSJMP --CPUA TO: NSFEG --CPUA
To: NSFEG --CPUA FLORENCE GANIT

05/04/84 08:28:13

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NOTE FROM: JOHN POINDEXTER

SUBJECT: Lunch and Meeting on Combatting Terrorism

I am planning to have some sessions on Tuesday 15 May with two Britishers, Patrick Wright (Dep Un Sec FCO) and Robin O'Neil (Cabinet Office). Amb Bob Sayre and Ollie North should also be invited. The contact at the British Emb is Derek Thomas. Arrange lunch at 1200 in Executive Mess and the meeting in SITRM from 1300 to 1500. I have told Thomas. Confirm with others.
copy to: Ollie North

Tuesday

- ✓ Patrick Wright / Derek Thomas
- ✓ Robin O'Neil / Thomas
- ✓ Amb Sayre 632-9892
- ✓ Ollie North
- Andrew Green

Exec. Mess 12:00 (5)
Sit Rm 1-3:00

MINI TO BLAN

By NA:

dlb

10/20/06

½MSG FROM: NSFEG --CPUA TO: NSJMP --CPUA
To: NSJMP --CPUA

05/03/84 10:44:40

~~SECRET~~

NOTE FROM: FLORENCE GANTT

SUBJECT:Derrick Thomas, Charge - British Embassy

As a follow up to the call he made on you on the 19th, he would like to see you this afternoon for 15 minutes. Can I go ahead and schedule him for 4:00? 745-4251.

REGARDS, FLORENCE

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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May 7, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR FLORENCE GANTT

FROM: JOHN POINDEXTER

SUBJECT: Lunch and Meeting on Combatting Terrorism

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cc: Ollie North