

Ronald Reagan Presidential Library  
Digital Library Collections

---

This is a PDF of a folder from our textual collections.

---

**Collection:** Hill, Kenneth J.: Files  
**Folder Title:** [Terrorism]  
**Box:** 2

---

To see more digitized collections visit:

<https://reaganlibrary.gov/archives/digital-library>

To see all Ronald Reagan Presidential Library inventories visit:

<https://reaganlibrary.gov/document-collection>

Contact a reference archivist at: [reagan.library@nara.gov](mailto:reagan.library@nara.gov)

Citation Guidelines: <https://reaganlibrary.gov/citing>

National Archives Catalogue: <https://catalog.archives.gov/>

# WITHDRAWAL SHEET

## Ronald Reagan Library

**Collection Name** HILL, KENNETH J.: FILES

**Withdrawer**

KDB 4/10/2000

**File Folder** [TERRORISM]

**FOIA**

F1995-069/4

**Box Number** 2

PFEIFFER

15

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
179286	LIST	OF U.S. DELEGATION TO THE FIFTH ANNUAL CANADA/USA BILATERAL CONSULTATION ON TERRORISM, 11/22-23/1983 (P.2, PARTIAL) <b>P 7/11/2000 F95-069/2 #17</b>	1	ND	<del>B1</del> B3
179287	PAPER	ANC ACTIVITIES <b>D 3/19/2001 F95-069/4 #73</b>	3	ND	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]
- B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- B-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- B-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- B-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee

Los Angeles, California 90084 USA  
Telephone (213) 209-1984  
Telex: 194694 • (Int'l) 4720482



cc: Mike McMannus

From: Jay

Pls review these articles. They  
give a good flavor about our  
problems ~~with~~ created by DOD

Pls share these w/ MKD

Mike,

Already attached a copy  
for Deaver

2/8/83

Mike

(jlym)

# Panel Has Line on Olympic Terror, Senator Says

## Information Received That Groups May Be Preparing to Exploit Games in 1984

By RONALD J. OSTROW, Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — Sen. Jeremiah Denton (R-Ala.), chairman of the Senate Judiciary subcommittee on terrorism, said Wednesday that the panel has received information from various sources that "terrorist groups may be preparing to exploit" the 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles.

Denton did not elaborate, but a subcommittee source said the panel

received the information about two months ago from "the Los Angeles police community and federal law enforcement."

"There is information about people going to Lebanon for (terrorist) training and then coming back to the United States," the subcommittee source said. He said the subcommittee had no information to show that these people are now in Los

Angeles. "You're not going to get a road map" from terrorists, the source said.

Denton cited the possibility of terrorist outbreaks at the Olympics in his opening statement at an FBI oversight hearing. "Much still needs to be done by both federal and state agencies to prepare for that contingency," he said.

The subcommittee will conduct an investigation, "followed by closed hearings, to assess the problem and to ensure that resources are available to permit an effective response to any threat that may develop," Denton said.

The Pentagon has budgeted \$50 million to provide security at the games, if local or state authorities are unable to handle the job, The Times reported Tuesday.

The subcommittee source said he understood that there have been "coordination problems between agencies involved in that they don't always share information that might be useful to those charged with providing protection at the games.

"We want to be sure that bureaucratic interests are being suppressed and that everything is being done that can be," he said.

Informed of Denton's remarks and those of the subcommittee source, a spokeswoman for Edgar Best, director of security for the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee, said that "cooperation among law enforcement officials and agencies in Southern California is working very smoothly. . . .

"We can't comment on the senator's reference to suggested activities in Lebanon," the spokeswoman said. "We hope that the information will be channeled to the appropriate U.S. government agencies responsible for anti-terrorist activities." Subcommittee investigators have been told that the 1984 games present special logistical problems for security because events are

scheduled at different locations, requiring that protective steps be taken over the relatively long distances that participants will travel.

FBI Director William H. Webster told the subcommittee Wednesday that he had elevated terrorism investigations to one of the bureau's top four priorities, against a backdrop of increasing terrorist incidents in the United States. Webster said 51 terrorist incidents took place in the United States last year, compared with 42 in 1981 and 29 in 1980. "Seven people were killed and 26 injured in 1982, six more deaths

and 22 more injuries than in 1981," he said.

In its new status within the bureau, terrorism joins white-collar crime, organized crime and foreign counterintelligence as priority investigative programs. Terrorism for the last five years has been in a lower category "simply because of the small amount of resources required to manage it, as was the case with civil rights investigations," Webster said.

But whenever there was a terrorist incident or a major civil rights investigation, "it became the most important thing we were doing," Webster said. For this reason, he said, "we elevated it to make clear on the record that we viewed it as a matter of very significant importance, even though it was not requiring a substantial amount of our resources to manage."

# Olympics funds accounting sought

By MARY ANN MILBOURN  
Daily News Staff Writer

Concerned about expenditure of tax dollars, a Los Angeles congresswoman said Wednesday she will ask for a full accounting of all federal money earmarked for the 1984 Summer Olympics.

Rep. Bobbi Fiedler, R-Northridge, said she will raise the issue when Budget Director David A. Stockman appears before the House Budget Committee today.

Fiedler said she became concerned about federal spending when she learned the Reagan Administration's proposed 1983-84 budget included \$50 million for the Defense Department for the Olympics.

"We're very interested in how the Defense Department plans to spend that money," Fiedler said. "For \$50 million, you could stage a small coup."

Los Angeles Olympic officials and local law enforcement planners say they know nothing about the budget proposal.

A Defense Department statement released earlier this week said the money would be used for electronic sensors, an airlift capability, communications, personnel and general contingency planning.

But Fiedler said she is not just worried about the Defense Department.

"If there's \$50 million in the defense budget, you can imagine what's in other departments," she said.

For example, the Treasury Department reportedly has several million dollars set aside for Olympic planning and support.

Fiedler said she particularly is sensitive to the use of federal funds because of a city charter amendment passed by Los Angeles voters prohibiting the use



BOBBI FIEDLER

of local tax dollars for the Games.

"I know (the voters') position on the issue and they're not excited about the public spending

a lot of money on the Games," Fiedler said.

Fiedler said she is concerned about the federal government shouldering any part of the financial burden for the Olympics.

"It is just probably part of the process of shifting (the costs) from the private sector onto the public," she said.

Aides to the House Appropriations Committee, however, say the money has been in the works for some time and always had been considered simply for support services for the Games.

Although the total expenditure may be questioned, Olympic security planners defend the proposal arguing there is a legitimate role for the federal government in the Olympics.

They say federal help is particularly necessary for anti-terrorist activities and backup in the event of a major problem during the Games.

## DIANE K. SHAH

### Be prepared for a bigger and better defense-athlon

**M**ost people think the Olympics are only for athletes to compete in. This could not be further from the truth. Why at this very moment a whole new series of events is being readied for Los Angeles in 1984. Not only will they be the most costly events staged, but the competition could be deadly.

They are to be called the Olympic defense-athlon.

To date, the biggest names signed up for this exciting event are the Pentagon, the FBI, the Army, assorted local, county and state police forces, and a dark horse entry known as the CIA. Word also has it that Interpol will field a team, just as soon as it finishes spying on the other entries.

Come the Games, this is what the contestants will do. During the two weeks of the defense-athlon, the nation's top cops and militarists will hang around L.A., armed to the teeth, trying to make the Olympics a safe place to be.

In truth, this armed event is not new. But like everything else about the Great Olympiad, it keeps getting more extravagant. In 1980, the Russians, whose national motto is "biggest is best," broke all world records for security. For starters, they cleared Moscow of potential trouble-makers ahead of time, which seemed to translate into ridding the city of all kids, dogs and dissidents, not to mention automobiles with dents in them.

It remains to be seen whether Los Angeles will try to outdo the Russians in evacuations. One curious aspect of the defense-athlon is that the participants never divulge just what they are up to. Unlike the usual Olympic braggarts, rarely is a defenseathlete overheard uttering such go-for-it rhetoric as, "I'm gonna kill that guy!"

Rather, they tend to downplay their prowess. For example, Lawrence J. Korb, assistant secretary of defense for manpower and logistics, was quoted the other day as saying, "I hope we won't be called on to do very much."

Don't be fooled. For even though they say they don't want to have to compete, America's lawmen are sharpening their teeth. Shortly after the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee reported it was prepared to spend some \$16 million for its "security" team, the Pentagon announced it had budgeted \$50 million.

This boast seemed to come as a surprise to other defenseathletes, who said they were not aware that the Pentagon had decided to enter the Games. Some of them were privately furious. Cmdr. William Rathburn, police commander of the Olympic Planning Group, which is a kind of Olympic Pentagon in itself, declared, "If Congress wants to appropriate \$50 million to the support of the Olympic Games, give it to us. I can spend it better than the Defense Department."

And a spokesman for L.A. police chief Daryl Gates said with emphasis, "We will have jurisdiction over the policing of the Games in this city."

Despite this spirit of competition among the defenseathletes, it is obvious that the local cops and even the CIA are going to have a tough time competing with the Pentagon. The Pentagon has better equipment. Among its gear: electronic sensors, an airlift capability and an unspecified number of troops, "just in case."

Not that the FBI is Albania or anything. What it has going for it is something called the Delta "Blue Light" Team, an elite Defense Department counterterrorist commando unit.

But enough about the sporting end of the defense-athlon. There is also the business side. Such matters as the contracting of official sponsors must be taken care of. Coca Cola is the official soft drink of the Olympics, and Canon the official camera, who's going to provide the official tear gas? Other official products such as tanks (reportedly the Russians are bidding on these), parachutes and gas masks are needed. And will there be an official bomb?

Which brings up a festering sore point. The L.A. Olympic Committee, in its agreement with Coliseum Commission, was assured it would have control over all Coliseum facilities during the Games. Now it appears there is a major conflict involving an agreement with another Coliseum tenant.

According to confidential sources, Raiders' owner Al Davis plans to build two hundred luxury missile silos round the rim of the Coliseum.

But he isn't sure he will rent them out to the Pentagon. ■

# FBI Training Anti-Terrorist Squad for '84

By KENNETH REICH  
Times Staff Writer

The FBI has established a 42-member anti-terrorism squad that is training especially for service during the 1984 Olympic Games, according to FBI Director William H. Webster.

Webster, who made the disclosure during a speech Tuesday night in Albuquerque, N.M., to several hundred police officers, expressed determination that "we will not have another Munich at the Los Angeles Games. This was a reference to the massacre of 11 Israeli athletes by Palestinian terrorists at the 1972 Olympics in Munich, West Germany.

On Wednesday, an FBI spokesman in Washington, D.C., identified the unit, which might also be used for purposes other than the Olympics, as the agency's new Hostage Rescue Team and said that it was established in January and has been in training at the FBI Academy at Quantico, Va. He said that it has not yet been used in any incident.

The spokesman said that the Hostage Rescue Team has more capability than the agency's other SWAT teams and is meant to deal with "well-armed and well-trained

Please see FBI, Page 2

Los Angeles Times, Thursday, July 14, 1983

To: Mike McManus  
White Horse

Olympics

7/14/83

Mike -  
This is Pyl -  
Pls pass on to Ken Hill  
when he arrives - Ed Best at LA  
recommends Hill convene  
a meeting in DC ASAP  
w/ appropriate Federal & LA  
based officials to kick off  
the liaison work  
- Also - Pls be advised that  
Sen Danton is holding closed  
door hearings Sept 13 & 14 on Olympic  
Security issues - Many of these  
talks will be muted or to testify -  
That might be a good time for  
a meeting  
Jay

2 Part II/Thursday, July 14, 1983

## FBI: Anti-Terrorism Team Being Trained

Continued from First Page

terrorists, not robbers who happen to be holding someone in a grocery store. He said that it will normally be based in the Washington area, but will have resources to respond anywhere.

The announcement that the unit will be on hand at the Olympics, as part of what has been planned as a 700-man total FBI force, drew immediate reaction from Los Angeles law enforcement officials, who said they fear that the FBI is intensifying efforts to gain for itself the key role in handling any terrorism that might occur at the 1984 games.

A ranking officer in the local security effort, who asked not to be identified, said that he viewed Webster's statement of the unit's role as "an obvious attempt to seize (bureaucratic) turf" before to the beginning of discussions on the roles of federal, state and local law

enforcement agencies in case terrorist incidents occur here.

The officer said that the aim of the discussions is to draw up a memorandum of understanding that delineates responsibilities in given locations and circumstances. The memorandum, when drawn up, probably will not be released publicly.

At the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee, the security director, Edgar N. Best, said that it would be "inappropriate" for him to comment on Webster's statements. Those statements also included the assertion that intelligence for Olympic security is focusing on Los Angeles' Armenian community because of concern over recent attacks against Turkish diplomats.

Locally based security officers said that any analysis of the recent history of terrorism in the Los Angeles area naturally leads to preoccupation with Armenian

groups. There have been two assassinations of Turkish diplomats in this area and five or six bombing attempts attributed to Armenian elements.

Webster said last December in a Times interview that the FBI will take the "lead role" in handling any major terrorist incident in Los Angeles during the games. That remark also aroused Los Angeles police and sheriff's officers, who privately sought reassurance from the FBI that traditional concepts of local responsibility in such matters would be adhered to in 1984.

At that time, local FBI officials claimed that Webster had been misquoted. However, the FBI director himself has never sought to withdraw or clarify his remarks.

In the December interview, Webster said that the Delta team, a multiservice U.S. commando unit used in the abortive Iranian hostage rescue mission in 1980, would be held in readiness for any Los Angeles Olympics emergency, and the Reagan Administration subsequently asked Congress to authorize \$50 million for military contingencies during the games.

Webster also mentioned in the interview that the FBI

was developing its own SWAT team to cope with terrorist attacks and other crises involving hostages. Apparently, this is the team that has now been established and is in training.

A security source said the go-ahead was given on establishing the Hostage Rescue Team out of concern that it would not be desirable for American democracy to see military units used in domestic anti-terrorist action, except in a dire emergency, and that the FBI ought to have its own capability in this area.

## 12 More Czechs Defect to West

MUNICH, West Germany (UPI)—Twelve more Czechoslovaks have defected to the West while touring West Germany. Bavarian state border officials said Wednesday.

The officials said the 12 were mainly highly qualified technicians, scientists and employees of the tourist industry.



# FBI Training Anti-Terrorist Squad for '84

By KENNETH REICH,  
Times Staff Writer

The FBI has established a 42-member anti-terrorism squad that is training especially for service during the 1984 Olympic Games, according to FBI Director William H. Webster.

Webster, who made the disclosure during a speech Tuesday night in Albuquerque, N.M., to several hundred police officers, expressed determination that "we will not have another Munich" at the Los Angeles Games. This was a reference to the massacre of 11 Israeli athletes by Palestinian terrorists at the 1972 Olympics in Munich, West Germany.

On Wednesday, an FBI spokesman in Washington, D.C., identified the unit, which might also be used for purposes other than the Olympics, as the agency's new Hostage Rescue Team and said that it was established in January and has been in training at the FBI Academy at Quantico, Va. He said that it has not yet been used in any incident.

The spokesman said that the Hostage Rescue Team has more capability than the agency's other SWAT teams and is meant to deal with "well-armed and well-trained

terrorists," not robbers who happen to be holding someone in a grocery store. He said that it will normally be based in the Washington area, but will have resources to respond anywhere.

The announcement that the unit will be on hand at the Olympics, as part of what has been planned as a 700-man total FBI force, drew immediate reaction from Los Angeles law enforcement officials, who said they fear that the FBI is intensifying efforts to gain for itself the key role in handling any terrorism that might occur at the 1984 games.

A ranking officer in the local security effort, who asked not to be identified, said that he viewed Webster's statement of the unit's role as "an obvious attempt to seize (bureaucratic) turf" before to the beginning of discussions on the roles of federal, state and local law enforcement agencies in case terrorist incidents occur here.

The officer said that the aim of the discussions is to draw up a memorandum of understanding that delineates responsibilities in given locations and circumstances. The memorandum, when drawn up, probably will not be released publicly.

At the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee, the security director, Edgar N. Best, said that it would be "inappropriate" for him to comment on Webster's statements. Those statements also included the assertion that intelligence for Olympic security is focusing on Los Angeles' Armenian community because of concern over recent attacks against Turkish diplomats.

Locally based security officers said that any analysis of the recent history of terrorism in the Los Angeles area naturally leads to preoccupation with Armenian

groups. There have been two assassinations of Turkish diplomats in this area and five or six bombing attempts attributed to Armenian elements.

Webster said last December in a Times interview that the FBI will take the "lead role" in handling any major terrorist incident in Los Angeles during the games. That remark also aroused Los Angeles police and sheriff's officers, who privately sought reassurance from the FBI that traditional concepts of local responsibility in such matters would be adhered to in 1984.

At that time, local FBI officials claimed that Webster had been misquoted. However, the FBI director himself has never sought to withdraw or clarify his remarks.

In the December interview, Webster said that the Delta team, a multiservice U.S. commando unit used in the abortive Iranian hostage rescue mission in 1980, would be held in readiness for any Los Angeles Olympics emergency, and the Reagan Administration subsequently asked Congress to authorize \$50 million for military contingencies during the games.

Webster also mentioned in the interview that the FBI was developing its own SWAT team to cope with terrorist attacks and other crises involving hostages. Apparently, this is the team that has now been established and is in training.

A security source said the go-ahead was given on establishing the Hostage Rescue Team out of concern that it would not be desirable for American democracy to see military units used in domestic anti-terrorist action, except in a dire emergency, and that the FBI ought to have its own capability in this area.

July 14, 1983

L.A. TIMES

FIFTH ANNUAL CANADA/USA  
BILATERAL CONSULTATIONS ON TERRORISM

Washington, D.C.

November 22-23, 1983

Canadian Participants

Mr. James K. Bartleman  
Director General  
Intelligence Analysis and Security Bureau (ZSP)  
Department of External Affairs

Mr. E.A. Willer  
Director  
Emergency Preparedness Division (ZSE)  
Department of External Affairs

Mr. André Morin  
Deputy Director  
Emergency Preparedness Division (ZSE)  
Department of External Affairs

Mr. Jacques Gaudreau  
Head, UN and Legal Planning Section (JLOC)  
Legal Operations Division (JLO)  
Department of External Affairs

Mr. J. Ewashco  
Safety Officer  
Safeguards and Security Division  
Atomic Energy Control Board

Mr. David Hall  
Acting Director General  
Enforcement Branch  
Employment and Immigration Canada

Mr. W.J. Hackett  
Security and Intelligence Secretariat  
Privy Council Office

Mr. J. Cook  
Security Officer  
Civil Aviation Security  
Transport Canada

Mr. D.N. Cassidy  
Director General  
Police and Security  
Ports Canada

Lieutenant R.E. Darroch  
Security Officer  
Ports Canada Police

Mr. Jean Sauvé  
Senior Intelligence Officer  
Customs & Excise Branch  
Revenue Canada

Assistant Commissioner J.A. Robert Roy  
Director, Protecting Policing  
Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Inspector M. Stewart  
Assistant Officer-in-Charge, "D" Operations  
Security Service  
Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Mr. Norm Kyle  
Head, Terrorism - Research and Briefing  
"D" Operations  
Security Service  
Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Mr. G.A. Calkin  
Counsellor  
Embassy of Canada  
Washington, D.C.

S/Sgt. V.R. Dahl  
Assistant Liaison Officer  
Embassy of Canada  
Washington, D.C.

Lt.-Col. V.V. Ashdown  
Senior Canadian Forces Intelligence Liaison Officer  
Washington, D.C.

Major Peter Wilson  
Canadian Forces Intelligence Liaison Officer  
Washington, D.C.

FIFTH-ANNUAL CANADA-USA BILATERAL  
CONSULTATIONS ON TERRORISM

Department of State  
2201 C Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C.

Committee Room B  
Room 1107

Tuesday, November 22

- 0900 - Coffee and doughnuts
- 0930 - Greeting and Introduction  
Mr. Ronald I. Spiers  
Under Secretary of State for Management  
(designate)
- 0945 - I. National Policies and Organization
- Discussion of any recent developments,  
legislative or otherwise, that will influence  
capabilities and coordination. Should include  
projected changes for the next year.
- II. General Review of Threat Assessments
- Emphasis placed upon groups of shared concern  
as well as upon areas of primary threat  
(Western Europe, Latin America and the  
Middle East).
- 11:15 - Coffee break
- 11:30 - Bilateral Considerations and Topics of Mutual  
Interest
- (a) Civil Aviation
- (b) Trans-border Controls
- (c) Nuclear
- (d) Maritime
- 12:30 - Lunch

- 14:30 - Bilateral Considerations and Topics of Mutual Interest (Continued)
- (e) Chemical and Bacteriological
  - (f) State-supported Terrorism
  - (g) Armenian Terrorists
  - (h) Protection of Diplomats and VIPs Traveling Abroad
  - (i) 1984 Los Angeles Olympics
  - (j) International Cooperation
  - (k) The Sudan Incident, a Case Study of Home Office Support During a Terrorist Crisis
  - (l) Possible Joint Exercises

Wednesday, November 23

- 0900 - Coffee
- 0930 - Counter-Terrorism Briefing
- 1045 - Coffee break
- 11:00 - Threat Assessment - The Process
- 12:00 - Break for Lunch and Meetings Between Counterparts

# WITHDRAWAL SHEET

## Ronald Reagan Library

*Collection Name*

HILL, KENNETH J.: FILES

*Withdrawer*

KDB 4/10/2000

*File Folder*

[TERRORISM]

*FOIA*

F1995-069/4

PFEIFFER

*Box Number*

2

15

---

<i>ID</i>	<i>Document Type</i> <i>Document Description</i>	<i>No of</i> <i>pages</i>	<i>Doc Date</i>	<i>Restric-</i> <i>tions</i>
179286	LIST  OF U.S. DELEGATION TO THE FIFTH ANNUAL CANADA/USA BILATERAL CONSULTATION ON TERRORISM, 11/22-23/1983 (P.2, PARTIAL)	1	ND	<del>B1</del> B3

---

**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]

B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]

B-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]

B-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]

B-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]

B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]

B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

FIFTH ANNUAL CANADA/USA  
BILATERAL CONSULTATION ON TERRORISM  
NOVEMBER 22-23, 1983

U.S. DELEGATION

Ambassador Robert M. Sayre  
Director, Office for Combatting Terrorism  
Department of State

Mr. Terrell E. Arnold  
Deputy Director, Office for Combatting Terrorism  
Department of State

Mr. John D. Coffman  
Office for Combatting Terrorism  
Department of State

Mr. John Bedrosian  
Chief, Threat Analysis Group  
Department of State

Mr. Richard Holm  
Advisor  
Department of State

Brig. General William Hoover  
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Defense Programs  
Department of Energy

Mr. James W. Culpepper  
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Security Affairs  
Department of Energy

Mr. Wayne Gilbert  
Deputy Assistant Director  
Criminal Investigation Division  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Mr. James Price  
Assistant Chief, Terrorism Section  
Federal Bureau of Investigation



Mr. Billie H. Vincent  
Director, Civil Aviation Security  
Federal Aviation Administration

Mr. Virgil L. Krohn  
Special Assistant for Intelligence and International Security  
Federal Aviation Administration



Office of Global Issues  
Central Intelligence Agency

Mr. Ken Hill  
Federal Security Coordinator for the 1984 Olympics

Lt. Colonel Thomas McHugh  
Special Assistant for Counter Terrorism  
Department of Defense

Mr. John R. Camp  
Assistant Director for Intelligence Liaison  
Immigration and Naturalization Service

Captain Jules Peebles  
United States Coast Guard

Mr. Oliver North  
Staff Member  
National Security Council

Lt. Colonel Ron Jones  
Special Operations Division  
Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff  
Department of Defense

DECLASSIFIED / Released In Part  
NLS E95-069/2 #17

BY Amf NARA DATE 7/11/00

6909



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

11673

3/29/00

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
MEMORANDUM

November 1, 1983

TO: Members of the Interdepartmental Group  
on Terrorism

FROM: Ambassador Robert M. Sayre, Chairman

SUBJECT: Agenda for the Next IG/T Meeting

The Interdepartmental Group on Terrorism meeting which was scheduled for November 2 has been changed to Monday, November 7, 1983 at 10 a.m. in Room 7516 of the Department of State. The Group will consider the following agenda items:

1. The African National Congress (ANC) and Terrorism in Southern Africa. (A Department of State paper on this subject is attached for the Group's consideration as a response to the original NSC request that this question be considered.)
2. Update on Olympic Security Coordination. (Ken Hill, White House)
3. Preparations for the Fifth US-Canadian Bilateral on Terrorism on November 22-23, 1983.

If members have any questions or additional items for the agenda, please contact Kevin McConnell, executive secretary, at 632-3311.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
DECL. OADR

# WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

*Collection Name*

HILL, KENNETH J.: FILES

*Withdrawer*

KDB 4/10/2000

*File Folder*

[TERRORISM]

*FOIA*

F1995-069/4

PFEIFFER

*Box Number*

2

15

---

<i>ID</i>	<i>Document Type</i>	<i>No of</i>	<i>Doc Date</i>	<i>Restric-</i>
	<i>Document Description</i>	<i>pages</i>		<i>tions</i>
179287	PAPER	3	ND	B1
	ANC ACTIVITIES			

---

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]

B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]

B-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]

B-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]

B-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]

B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]

B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

A BILL

TO AMEND THE FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961 TO AUTHORIZE ANTI-TERRORISM ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

SHORT TITLE

Section 1. This Act may be cited as the "Anti-Terrorism Assistance Act of 1983."

ANTI-TERRORISM ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Section 2(a). Part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended by adding the following new chapter at the end thereof:

"Chapter 8 -- Anti-Terrorism Assistance

"Sec. 571. General Authority.

(a) Subject to the provisions of subsection (e), the President is authorized to furnish, on such terms and conditions as the President may determine, assistance to foreign countries in order to enhance the ability of their law enforcement personnel to deter terrorists and terrorist groups from engaging in international terrorist acts such as bombing, kidnapping, assassination, hostage taking and hijacking. Such assistance may include training services and the provision of equipment and other commodities related to bomb detection and disposal, management of hostage situations, physical security and other matters relating to the detection, deterrence and prevention of acts of terrorism, the resolution of terrorist incidents, and the apprehension of those involved in such acts.

(b) Notwithstanding Section 660 of this Act, services and commodities may be granted for the purposes of this chapter to eligible foreign countries, subject to reimbursement of the value

thereof (as defined in Section 644(m)) pursuant to Section 632 of this Act from funds available to carry out this chapter.

(c) Whenever the President determines it to be consistent with and in furtherance of the purposes of this chapter, and on such terms and conditions consistent with this Act as he may determine, any agency of the United States Government is authorized to furnish services and commodities, without charge to funds available to carry out this chapter, to an eligible foreign country, subject to payment in advance of the value thereof (as defined in Section 644(m)) in United States dollars by the foreign country. Credits and the proceeds of guaranteed loans made available to such countries pursuant to the Arms Export Control act shall not be used for such payments. Collections under this chapter shall be credited to the currently applicable appropriation, account, or fund of the agency providing such assistance and shall be available for the purposes for which such appropriation, account, or fund is authorized to be used.

(d) The Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs shall be consulted in the development and implementation of the anti-terrorism assistance program under this chapter, including determinations of the foreign countries that will be furnished assistance under this chapter and determinations of the nature of assistance to be furnished to each such country.

(e) (1) Training services provided pursuant to subsection (a) shall not be conducted outside the United States.

(2) Personnel of the United States Government authorized to advise eligible foreign countries on anti-terrorism matters shall carry out their responsibilities, to the maximum extent possible, within the United States. Such personnel may each provide advice on anti-terrorism matters to eligible foreign countries in those

countries for a period not to exceed thirty calendar days in any fiscal year.

(3) Employees of the Department of State shall not engage in the training of law enforcement personnel or provision of services as described in subsection (a), except that employees of the Office of Security of the Department of State may provide training and services to law enforcement personnel responsible for the physical protection of diplomatic personnel and facilities.

(4) Equipment and commodities included on the United States munitions list established pursuant to the Arms Export Control Act shall not be made available under subsection (a).

(5) Assistance under subsection (a) shall not include provision of services, equipment, personnel, or facilities involved in the collection of intelligence as defined in Executive Order 12333 of December 4, 1981, other than limited training in the organization of intelligence for anti-terrorism purposes.

(6) The authority of subsection (a) of this section shall expire three years after the date of enactment of this section except that funds obligated prior to that date may be expended after that date in accordance with this chapter.

(7) Not less than thirty days before the President exercises his authority under this section to provide assistance to foreign countries to enhance their anti-terrorism law enforcement capabilities, the President shall transmit to the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, a written notification which specifies --

(1) the country to which such assistance is to be provided;

- (2) the type and value of the assistance to be provided;
- (3) the terms and duration of assistance; and,
- (4) an explanation of how the proposed assistance will further the objectives of this section to assist law enforcement in eligible foreign countries in deterring terrorism.

The Chairman of either Committee specified herein may request, as deemed necessary, a current report on the state of observance of and respect for internationally recognized human rights in the country to which assistance is to be provided. In the event that a report is requested, no assistance shall be provided to the country specified prior to transmittal of the report to the requesting Committee.

(8) Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this section and each year thereafter as part of the annual report to Congress pursuant to Section 634 of this Act, the President shall transmit to the Congress a report identifying the countries receiving assistance under this section, including the type, place, and duration of training being provided, number of personnel being trained and type of equipment being transferred. The report shall also describe the ways in which the provision of such assistance has furthered the objectives of enhancing the ability of foreign law enforcement authorities to deter acts of terrorism.

"Sec. 572. Appropriations. -- There is authorized to be appropriated to the President to carry out this chapter \$5,000,000 for the fiscal year 1983.

Amounts appropriated under this section are authorized to remain available until expended.

"Sec. 573. Purposes.

(a) Activities conducted under this chapter shall be designed --

(1) to enhance the law enforcement anti-terrorism skills of friendly countries by providing training and equipment to deter and counter terrorism;

(2) to strengthen the bilateral ties of the United States with friendly governments by offering concrete assistance in this area of great mutual concern; and,

(3) increase respect for human rights by sharing with foreign civil authorities modern, humane and effective anti-terrorism techniques.

(b) This chapter does not apply to information exchange activities conducted by agencies of the United States Government under other authority for such purposes.

"Sec. 574. Export Controls.

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law and in furtherance of the United States Government's strong opposition to international terrorism and in recognition of the fact that sales of dual use items have clear foreign policy ramification, any modifications to the regulations implementing Section 6 of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2405) may be made only upon 30-day written notice from the President to the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(b) Subsequent to the date of enactment of this Act, if the President proposes to remove a country from the list of countries supporting international terrorism, compiled pursuant to the Export Administration Act, he shall inform the Congress of any such intended removal 60 days in advance. No country shall be removed from such list unless the President provides the Congress with a



issuance of such license that the sale is necessary to the national security interest of the United States.

"Sec. 575. Administrative Authorities. -- Except where expressly provided to the contrary, any reference in any law to Part I of this Act shall be deemed to include reference to this chapter and any reference in any law to Part II of this Act shall be deemed to exclude reference to this chapter."

(b) Section 502(d)(2)(A) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended by inserting the phrase "or chapter 8 (anti-terrorism assistance)" after the phrase "chapter 6 (peacekeeping operations)."

(c) Section 644(m)(5) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended by inserting the phrase "or services provided under chapter 8 of Part II of this Act" after the phrase "military education and training."

FIFTH-ANNUAL CANADA-USA BILATERAL  
CONSULTATIONS ON TERRORISM

Department of State  
2201 C Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C.

Committee Room B  
Room 1107 - 1st Floor

Tuesday  
November 22, 1983

- 0900 - Coffee and doughnuts
- 0930 - Greeting and Introduction
- 0945 - I. National Policies and Organization
- Discussion of any recent developments, legislative or otherwise, that will influence capabilities and coordination. Should include projected changes for the next year.
- II. General Review of Threat Assessments
- Emphasis placed upon groups of shared concern as well as upon areas of primary threat (Western Europe, Latin America and the Middle East).
- 11:15 Coffee break
- 11:30 Bilateral Considerations and Topics of Mutual Interest.
- (a) Civil Aviation
- (b) Trans-border Controls
- (c) Nuclear
- (d) Maritime
- 12:30 - Lunch
- 14:30 - Bilateral Considerations and Topics of Mutual Interest (Continued)
- (e) Chemical and Bacteriological

-2-

- (f) International Cooperation
- (g) Possible Joint Exercises
- (h) State-supported Terrorism
- (i) Protection of Diplomats and  
VIPs Traveling Abroad
- (j) Armenian Terrorists
- (k) 1984 Los Angeles Olympics
- (l) The Sudan Incident, a Case  
Study of Home Office  
Support During a Terrorist  
Crisis

Wednesday  
November 23, 1983

A.M.	0900	-	Coffee
		-	Counter-Terrorism Briefing - Tentative
	1045	-	Coffee break
	11:00	-	Threat Assessment - The Process
	12:00	-	Break for Lunch and Meetings Between Counterparts

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN  
THE LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT AND THE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SUBJECT: LEAD AGENCY FOR TERRORIST INCIDENTS DURING THE  
1984 OLYMPICS, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

I. Purpose. This memorandum sets forth the responsibilities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD), and the procedures to be followed by each of these agencies in the event of a terrorist incident at the 1984 Olympic Games.

II. Terms and Definitions. Agreement for the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA); Bureau for the FBI; and Department for the LAPD.

This agreement continues the existing practices of both agencies with regard to the City of Los Angeles and its jurisdictions. The operational and tactical portion of the memorandum will address those issues, and those procedures that will have a direct bearing on the organizational changes and increased deployment of personnel during the period from June 15, 1984, through, and including, August 16, 1984.

Bureau Commander/Department Commander will refer to the person in charge and having full authority to speak on behalf of their agency with regard to policy and procedure, and to negotiate any transition of command or exchange of mission responsibilities.

The Liaison Team refers to the Bureau's unit which is tasked to respond to an incident to establish liaison, and to evaluate the role of the Federal agency in that incident.

Transition of Command is the process of transferring jurisdictional and operational responsibility from one agency to the other. It requires the express involvement and concurrence of the respective commanders.

III. Conditions of this Agreement. The conditions of this agreement are limited to the subjects of exclusive jurisdiction, either property or investigative, and concurrent jurisdiction, either operational or investigative.

Exclusive jurisdiction held by the Bureau applies to threats or extortions involving nuclear, biological, or chemical substances. It also involves crimes committed aboard any aircraft, skyjacking, or air piracy incidents, and crimes committed on exclusive Federal property where such crimes, or where investigation of such crimes is charged to the Bureau. Exclusive Federal properties are the Coast Guard Base, Terminal Island; U.S. Customs House, San Pedro; Federal Building at 11000 Wilshire Boulevard; Federal Correctional Institution, Terminal Island; Federal Court House, 312 No. Spring Street; and

any property at the Fort MacArthur Army Reservation and is not retroceded to the State as of June 15, 1984. All other Federal property is concurrent, and for that purpose, the Department has the responsibility for initial response and concurrent investigative authority.

With the exception of exclusive Federal property jurisdiction, the Department has the responsibility for all initial response for tactical-operational purposes. The Bureau will dispatch a liaison team and/or other appropriate resources.

Existing practices shall be used for support missions where the Bureau has exclusive jurisdiction. Specific agreements are in place for aircraft piracy, and nuclear, biological, and chemical threats, and extortion. Both parties have reviewed these agreements, and have determined that they are current and legally sufficient.

IV. Transition of Command. Where an incident initially responded to by the Department is subsequently determined to involve an issue of national security, or involve a negotiation process which exceeds the capability of the Police Department, then a transition of command can be requested by either party, but it will not be made until there is concurrence by the two commanders. The transition of command will take place as expeditiously as possible. The Department will provide support missions as appropriate.

The Protection of Foreign Officials Act, Title 18, Section 112, United States Code involves investigation of specific crimes committed against designated foreign officials concurrently by the Bureau and the local agencies, in this case, the Department. Due to the enumeration of several categories of "protected persons," and due to the number of crimes identified as falling under this Act, the Department has the initial response and initial investigative responsibility for incidents which are identified in the Protection of Foreign Officials Act. "Follow-up" investigation will continue to be concurrent.

---

DARYL F. GATES  
Chief of Police  
Los Angeles Police Department

---

RICHARD T. BRETZING  
Special Agent in Charge  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Los Angeles Division

---

Date

---

Date