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(05/01/1986-05/09/1986)  
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# WITHDRAWAL SHEET

## Ronald Reagan Library

**Collection Name** MANDEL, JUDYT E.: FILES

**Withdrawer**

CAS 8/20/2007

**File Folder** TERRORISM - LIBYA PUBLIC DIPLOMACY (05/01/1986-05/09/1986)

**FOIA**

F05-008

**Box Number** 91721

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ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
40496	CABLE	051425Z MAY 86 <b>R 9/26/2017 M404/1</b>	1	5/5/1986	B1 B3
40497	PLAN	PUBLIC DIPLOMACY ACTION PLAN: COUNTERING LIBYAN SUPPORT FOR TERRORISM INITIATIVES FOR IMPLEMENTATION (ANNOTATED) (TWO PAGES NUMBERED 5 BUT NOT DUPLICATES) <b>R 10/4/2016 M404/1</b>	6	ND	B1
40498	SUMMARY	OF PUBLIC DIPLOMACY ACTION PLAN <b>R 10/4/2016 M404/1</b>	1	ND	B1
40499	PLAN	PUBLIC DIPLOMACY ACTION PLAN RE COUTERING LIBYAN SUPPORT FOR TERRORISM (INCLUDES ANNEXES A-C, A GRAPH AND A CHART) (ANNOTATED) <b>R 10/4/2016 M404/1</b>	13	ND	B1
40500	PLAN	UNANNOTATED COPY OF ITEM 40498 <b>R 10/4/2016 M404/1</b>	1	ND	B1
40501	PLAN	UNANNOTATED COPY OF 40499 <b>R 10/4/2016 M404/1</b>	13	ND	B1

The above documents were not referred for declassification review at time of processing

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.

STATEMENT ON INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

May 5, 1986

1. We, the Heads of State or Government of seven major democracies and the representatives of the European Community, assembled here in Tokyo, strongly reaffirm our condemnation of international terrorism in all its forms, of its accomplices and of those, including governments, who sponsor or support it. We abhor the increase in the level of such terrorism since our last meeting, and in particular its blatant and cynical use as an instrument of government policy. Terrorism has no justification. It spreads only by the use of contemptible means, ignoring the values of human life, freedom and dignity. It must be fought relentlessly and without compromise.

2. Recognizing that the continuing fight against terrorism is a task which the international community as a whole has to undertake, we pledge ourselves to make maximum efforts to fight against that scourge. Terrorism must be fought effectively through determined, tenacious, discreet and patient action combining national measures with international cooperation. Therefore, we urge all like-minded nations to collaborate with us, particularly in such international fora as the United Nations, the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Maritime Organization, drawing on their expertise to improve and extend countermeasures against terrorism and those who sponsor or support it.

3. We, the Heads of State or Government, agree to intensify the exchange of information in relevant fora on threats and potential threats emanating from terrorist activities and those who sponsor or support them, and on ways to prevent them.

4. We specify the following as measures open to any government concerned to deny to international terrorists the opportunity and the means to carry out their aims, and to identify and deter those who perpetrate such terrorism. We have decided to apply these measures within the framework of international law and in our own jurisdictions in respect of any state which is clearly involved in sponsoring or supporting international terrorism, and in particular of Libya, until such time as the state concerned abandons its complicity in, or support for, such terrorism. These measures are:

- refusal to export arms to states which sponsor or support terrorism;

- strict limits on the size of the diplomatic and consular missions and other official bodies abroad of states which engage in such activities, control of travel of members of such missions and bodies, and, where appropriate, radical reductions in, or even the closure of, such missions and bodies;

- denial of entry to all persons, including diplomatic personnel, who have been expelled or excluded from one of our states on suspicion of involvement in international terrorism or who have been convicted of such a terrorist offence;

- improved extradition procedures within due process of domestic law for bringing to trial those who have perpetrated such acts of terrorism;

- stricter immigration and visa requirements and procedures in respect of nationals of states which sponsor or support terrorism;

- the closest possible bilateral and multilateral cooperation between police and security organizations and other relevant authorities in the fight against terrorism.

Each of us is committed to work in the appropriate international bodies to which we belong to ensure that similar measures are accepted and acted upon by as many other governments as possible.

5. We will maintain close cooperation in furthering the objectives of this statement and in considering further measures. We agree to make the 1978 Bonn Declaration more effective in dealing with all forms of terrorism affecting civil aviation. We are ready to promote bilaterally and multilaterally further actions to be taken in international organizations or fora competent to fight against international terrorism in any of its forms.

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CIRCLE ONE BELOW

86 MA 5 A 3: 58 MODE

PAGES 3

IMMEDIATE

SECURE FAX # X18

DTG 050645Z

PRIORITY

ADMIN FAX # \_\_\_\_\_

RELEASER \_\_\_\_\_

ROUTINE

RECORD # \_\_\_\_\_

POLITICAL STATEMENT



FROM/LOCATION

1. NSC/Jonathan Miller/Akasaka Palace/TOKYO

TO/LOCATION/TIME OF RECEIPT

1. NSC/Bob Pearson/Hotel Okura; pass to Speaker

#  
34

2. NSC/ROOM 57 Room

3. TDR: WASH DC 050716Z

TDR 1050700Z

Staff-info

INFORMATION ADDRESS/LOCATION/TIME OF RECEIPT

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS/REMARKS:

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TOKYO DECLARATION  
LOOKING FORWARD TO A BETTER FUTURE

1. We, the Heads of State or Government of seven major industrial nations and the representatives of the European Community, with roots deep in the civilizations of Europe and Asia, have seized the opportunity of our meeting at Tokyo to raise our sights not just to the rest of this century but into the next as well. We face the future with confidence and determination, sharing common principles and objectives and mindful of our strengths.
  
2. Our shared principles and objectives, reaffirmed at past Summits, are bearing fruit. Nations surrounding the Pacific are thriving dynamically through free exchange, building on their rich and varied heritages. The countries of Western Europe, the Community members in particular, are flourishing by raising their cooperation to new levels. The countries of North America, enriched by European and Asian cultures alike, are firm in their commitment to the realization in freedom of human potential. Throughout the world we see the powerful appeal of democracy and growing recognition that personal initiative, individual creativity and social justice are main sources of progress. More than ever we have all to join our energies in the search for a safer and healthier,

more civilized and prosperous, free and peaceful world.

We believe that close partnership of Japan, North America and Europe will make a significant contribution toward this end.

3. We reaffirm our common dedication to preserving and strengthening peace, and as part of that effort, to building a more stable and constructive relationship between East and West. Each of us is ready to engage in cooperation in fields of common interest. Within existing alliances, each of us is resolved to maintain a strong and credible defence that can protect freedom and deter aggression, while not threatening the security of others. We know that peace cannot be safeguarded by military strength alone. Each of us is committed to addressing East-West differences through high-level dialogue and negotiation. To that end, each of us supports balanced, substantial and verifiable reductions in the level of arms; measures to increase confidence and reduce the risks of conflicts; and the peaceful resolution of disputes. Recalling the agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union to accelerate work at Geneva, we appreciate the United States' negotiating efforts and call on the Soviet Union also to negotiate positively. In addition to these efforts, we shall work for improved respect for the rights of individuals throughout the world.



4. We proclaim our conviction that in today's world, characterized by ever increasing interdependence, our countries cannot enjoy lasting stability and prosperity without stability and prosperity in the developing world and without the cooperation among us which can achieve these aims. We pledge ourselves afresh to fight against hunger, disease and poverty, so that developing nations can also play a full part in building a common, bright future.

5. We owe it to future generations to pass on a healthy environment and a culture rich in both spiritual and material values. We are resolved to pursue effective international action to eliminate the abuse of drugs. We proclaim our commitment to work together for a world which respects human beings in the diversity of their talents, beliefs, cultures and traditions. In such a world based upon peace, freedom and democracy, the ideals of social justice can be realized and employment opportunities can be available for all. We must harness wisely the potential of science and technology, and enhance the benefits through cooperation and exchange. We have a solemn responsibility so to educate the next generation as to endow them with the creativity befitting the twenty-first century and to convey to them the value of living in freedom and dignity.



40496

1

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
SECRETARIAT

PAGE 01 RYADH 4468 DTG: 051425Z MAY 86 PSN: 023950  
EOB175 AN005131 TOR: 126/1019Z CSN: HCE201

HIS COMMENTS ON TERRORISM ARE USEFUL IN THEIR EMPHASIS  
ON THE PROBLEM AND ON THE IMPORTANCE OF COOPERATION IN  
COMBATTING IT. CUTLER  
BT

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AMEMBASSY BONN 0644

UNCLAS RIYADH 04468

CINCCENT FOR POLAD HOWELL

E. O. 12356: N/A  
TAGS: PREL, PTER, SA  
SUBJECT: MINISTER OF INTERIOR COMMENTS ON TERRORISM

REF: FBIS GF 021356

1. EMBASSY WOULD LIKE TO CALL DEPARTMENT'S ATTENTION TO THE REFERENCED FBIS ITEM, A SAUDI PRESS AGENCY DISPATCH, HEADLINED "SAUDI MINISTER SAYS KINGDOM WILLING TO HELP FIGHT TERRORISM." THE ITEM REPORTS AN INTERVIEW WITH SAUDI MINISTER OF INTERIOR PRINCE NAVIF BIN ABD AL-AZIZ BY FRG FIRST TELEVISION NETWORK.

2. KEY SECTION OF THE REPORT OF THE INTERVIEW READS AS FOLLOWS: "HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE NAVIF ASSERTED THE KINGDOM'S WILLINGNESS TO COOPERATE ON AN INTERNATIONAL LEVEL WITH THE WESTERN GROUP, OR OTHERS, IN ORDER TO FIGHT TERRORISM. HE NOTED THAT TERRORISM HAS BECOME INTERNATIONAL, AS IT IS NOT ONLY EUROPEAN OR ONLY ARAB. HIS HIGHNESS SAID A DIALOGUE IS GOING ON BETWEEN THE ARAB LEAGUE AND THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY AND IT MIGHT PRODUCE SPECIFIC IDEAS FOR IMPLEMENTATION.

RESPONDING TO A QUESTION REGARDING THE KINGDOM'S STAND ON THE RECENT U.S. AGGRESSION AGAINST LIBYA, HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE NAVIF SAID THAT THE KINGDOM DECLARED ITS STAND AT THAT TIME AND THAT IT REJECTS SUCH A METHOD OF RESOLVING PROBLEMS AND SUPPORTS THE FRATERNAL LIBYAN PEOPLE JUST AS IT SUPPORTS ALL ARAB PEOPLES."

3. SLIGHTLY VARYING VERSIONS OF THIS INTERVIEW APPEARED IN BOTH ARABIC AND ENGLISH-LANGUAGE SAUDI NEWSPAPERS.

4. COMMENT: NAVIF'S CRITICISM OF THE U.S. ACTION (IN RESPONSE TO A QUESTION ON "U.S. AGGRESSION") IS MUTED AND FOCUSED ON METHODS RATHER THAN OBJECTIVES.

*WR - FYI*  
*Pls do 2. I suggest we alert OSIA to this*

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR M404/1 #40496

BY RW NARA DATE 9/26/17

TAB 2

IIC Working Group

Libya/Terrorism

Meeting Agenda - May 6, 1986

1. IIC Mandate - Review Draft Public Diplomacy Action Plan

Discussion

- Government Sector Resources
- Private Sector Resources
- Policy, Intelligence, and other Data Requirements
- State/USIA Message to Ambassadors in the field
- Other

2. Calendar of significant events/opportunities for the coming 60-day period.
3. Review annotated speaker lists for public/media appearances.
4. Review proposed initial actions/activities and assign responsibility. (Assessment required by end of this week concerning time needed to complete action.)
5. Reporting mechanisms and responsibilities.
6. Specific actions planned for the next week.
7. Set date and agenda for next meeting.

Also: Speakers' list  
update White  
Paper  
404972

~~SECRET~~

PUBLIC DIPLOMACY ACTION PLAN:  
COUNTERING LIBYAN SUPPORT FOR TERRORISM  
INITIATIVES FOR IMPLEMENTATION:

1. Actions designed to capitalize on spirit of resolve and cooperation demonstrated by the Tokyo Summit nations and other like-minded states by *May 5 Tokyo Summit results*

✓ - ~~emphasizing and replaying~~ foreign and domestic media coverage of Summit actions against terrorism and Qadhafi;

- ~~replaying and amplifying~~ subsequent statements from Summit leaders supporting active international cooperation;

-arranging and amplifying a major Presidential appearance during the post-Summit period aimed specifically at audiences from participating Summit nations.

} Pres. press Conferen

ACTION: The White House, Department of State, USIA

→ FPC - Oakley? appearance update on Tokyo Sunday should be background on plan Whitehead w/ major wire services

SPECIFIC WORKING GROUP ACTION:

NEXT STEP AND DEADLINE:

FINAL DEADLINE:

2. Press interviews from the Oval Office and other senior Administration officials with selected foreign correspondents and broadcasters. A carefully selected Presidential interview with a moderate, respected Arab journalist, could be quite useful. Al Akhbar, a balanced, pro-U.S. Egyptian newspaper, has a resident correspondent who might be suitable for such an interview.

↳ written possibly photo opp - A.

ACTION: White House, NSC, USIA

SPECIFIC WORKING GROUP ACTION:

NEXT STEP AND DEADLINE:

FINAL DEADLINE:

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- 2 -

Coordinate w/ Tokyo Summit Group 3

3. Qs and As (plus photo op) with selected foreign newsmagazine(s);

ACTION: The White House, NSC, USIA

SPECIFIC WORKING GROUP ACTION:

NEXT STEP AND DEADLINE:

FINAL DEADLINE:

4. U.S. Missions encourage public statements by World leaders and other senior officials, encouraging and reinforcing demonstration of global cooperation and determination.

ACTION: NSC, Department of State

SPECIFIC WORKING GROUP ACTION:

NEXT STEP AND DEADLINE:

FINAL DEADLINE:

5. Continuing demonstrations of international cooperation, e.g. consultations in selected European and other countries by US Department of Justice, other law enforcement officials, including public statements.

ACTION: Departments of Justice, State

SPECIFIC WORKING GROUP ACTION:

NEXT STEP AND DEADLINE:

FINAL DEADLINE:

6. USG Washington, US Missions contacts with concerned organizations -- e.g. international airlines associations, pilots association, travel industry, Chambers of Commerce, business groups -- in U.S. and in Europe, Middle East and other selected countries to generate continuing public condemnation of Qadhafi and international terrorism. To the extent possible, tangible actions should be explored which would communicate common (and determined) opposition to terrorists and supporting states.

~~SECRET~~

Handwritten notes and annotations:   
 - A large 'X' is drawn over items 4 and 5.   
 - A circled '9' is next to item 4.   
 - 'Follow up to Trevi Meeting' is written above item 5.   
 - 'Have w/ Bentley, Justice, State' is written to the right of item 5.   
 - 'CIT list OPL list - mailing include their on calendar for speakers - request Outreach' is written at the bottom right.   
 - 'USA will check w/ Bentley, Justice + State' is written above the 'NEXT STEP AND DEADLINE:' for item 5.

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- 3 -

ACTION: White House, Departments of State, Commerce and Transportation, Federal Aviation Agency

SPECIFIC WORKING GROUP ACTION:

NEXT STEP AND DEADLINE:

FINAL DEADLINE:

7. Human rights and humanitarian groups' public statements against Libyan terrorist support and activities.

*Fitchman*

ACTION: White House, Department of State

SPECIFIC WORKING GROUP ACTION:

NEXT STEP AND DEADLINE:

FINAL DEADLINE:

8. Public statements by Congressional and other prominent delegations travelling abroad on American determination to combat the terrorist threat and desire to work with allies and other friendly states. Congressional contacts with Parliamentary counterparts.

*USIA & State H*

ACTION: Department of State, U.S. Missions

SPECIFIC WORKING GROUP ACTION:

NEXT STEP AND DEADLINE:

FINAL DEADLINE:

9. Journalist Seminar Responding to Terrorism: to be organized at the earliest possible time, with selected resident foreign correspondents (with senior USG involvement).

*USIA*

ACTION: USIA, Department of State

SPECIFIC WORKING GROUP ACTION:

NEXT STEP AND DEADLINE:

FINAL DEADLINE:

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

-4-

10 High level regional IV project: for senior journalists/editors/publishers and terrorism experts from Western Europe (possibly with selected individuals from Muslim countries).

*E USIA  
P...*

ACTION: USIA

SPECIFIC WORKING GROUP ACTION:

NEXT STEP AND DEADLINE:

FINAL DEADLINE:

11. Selective use of WORLDNET and Foreign Press Center briefings -

*Foreign Press Center  
Fisch...*

ACTION: USIA, Departments of State, Defense, Justice

SPECIFIC WORKING GROUP ACTION:

NEXT STEP AND DEADLINE:

FINAL DEADLINE:

12. Video Product: to assist in carrying forward the discussion in Europe especially of the nature of State-supported terrorism and possible responses.

*USIA  
film -  
\$ 35 - 40 thousand*

ACTION: USIA

SPECIFIC WORKING GROUP ACTION:

NEXT STEP AND DEADLINE:

FINAL DEADLINE:

13. One-on-one press briefings: including backgrounders, with high level Administration officials will be intensified, coordinated by White House press and Foreign Press Centers staffs.

*Q*

ACTION: USIA, White House,

SPECIFIC WORKING GROUP ACTION:

NEXT STEP AND DEADLINE:

FINAL DEADLINE:

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14. Public Opinion Surveys ("Flash" telephone studies and commissioned research; secondary analysis of commercial studies and EC surveys.)

ACTION: USIA

SPECIFIC WORKING GROUP ACTION:

NEXT STEP AND DEADLINE:

FINAL DEADLINE:

15. Frequent media reaction reporting and trends analysis.

ACTION: USIA

SPECIFIC WORKING GROUP ACTION:

NEXT STEP AND DEADLINE:

FINAL DEADLINE:

16. Ongoing systematic teleconferencing, selected employment of U.S. officials and private experts as American Participants (AMPARIS) abroad Wireless File features, TV and small format VCR programs, America Today and Satellite File transmissions, VOA features and editorials on the following subjects:

- events in Libya (what Qadhafi is doing to his own people, book burning, etc.)
- analysis of the geostrategic significance of Libya;
- description of terrorist training camps within Libya;
- unclassified/decclassified data on terrorist groups and networks; banking transactions and other logistical networks, the role of Libya Peoples' Bureaus; Libyan support for international terrorist groups such as the IRA, Basques and Philippine insurgents, as well as Middle East based terrorists;
- the relationship between Qadhafi and notorious terrorists such as Abu Nidal;
- Qadhafi targeting of Libyan dissidents in Europe, the U.S., and elsewhere;

*To be fleshed out*

*Background, good - this is to read -*



~~SECRET~~

- 5 -

- the full range of nonmilitary measures available to states cooperating against terrorism;

- update on human rights in Libya;

- history of Qadhafi, his rise to power, stormy relations with the Arab world, e.g. Qadhafi's role in the disappearance and apparent murder of the prominent Lebanese Shi'ia cleric, Musa Sadr, his mining of the Red Sea and Gulf of Suez, his bombing campaigns in Cairo, etc.;

ACTION: USIA, NSC, Department of State, Department of Defense

SPECIFIC WORKING GROUP ACTION:

NEXT STEP AND DEADLINE:

FINAL DEADLINE:

17. Briefings with USG officials and US terrorism experts for selected foreign visitors in the U.S. under USIA auspices on other IV programs.

ACTION: USIA, NSC, Department of State, Department of Defense

SPECIFIC WORKING GROUP ACTION:

NEXT STEP AND DEADLINE:

FINAL DEADLINE:

18. Stepped-up overseas distribution of appropriate informational materials. Particular attention to be given to European and regional publications influential in Third World Arab and Muslim countries and use of crossplay in the Wireless File, VOA and other international services.

ACTION: USIA

SPECIFIC WORKING GROUP ACTION:

NEXT STEP AND DEADLINE:

FINAL DEADLINE:

~~SECRET~~

Please list events of which you are aware re. Libya/terrorism

# May 1986

**Monday**  
**5**

**Tuesday**  
**6**

**Wednesday**  
**7**

**Thursday**  
**8**

**Friday**  
**9**

**Saturday**  
**10**

**Sunday**  
**11**

May						
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# May 1986

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# June 1986

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May 1986

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July 1986

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F. Ross Denny 5/12/86

People Qualified to Speak on US Policy on Terrorism

George Shultz  
Secretary of State

John Whitehead  
Deputy Secretary of State

Michael Armacost  
Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs

Ronald Spiers  
Undersecretary of State for Management

Robert Oakley  
Ambassador-at-Large,  
Office for Combatting Terrorism  
Department of State

Parker W. Borg  
Deputy Director,  
Office of the Ambassador-at-Large  
for Combatting Terrorism  
Department of State

Robert B. Bentley  
Associate Director for Policy  
Office of the Ambassador-at-Large  
for Combatting Terrorism

David Long (Middle East Specialist)  
Associate Director for Regional Affairs  
Office of the Ambassador-at-Large  
for Combatting Terrorism  
Department of State

John Coffman (Latin America Specialist)  
Associate Director for Regional Affairs  
Office of the Ambassador-at-Large  
for Combatting Terrorism  
Department of State

Richard Porter (Political-Military Issues)  
Associate Director for Military Affairs  
Office of the Ambassador-at-Large  
for Combatting Terrorism  
Department of State

Michael Kraft  
Coordinator for Public and Congressional Affairs  
Office of the Ambassador-at-Large  
for Combatting Terrorism  
Department of State

Stephen E. Benko  
Assistant to the Associate Director for Policy  
Office of the Ambassador-at-Large  
for Combatting Terrorism  
Department of State

Frank Fulgham  
Director,  
Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program  
Bureau of Diplomatic Security  
SA-22  
2251 R Street

John Campbell  
Deputy Director,  
Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program  
Office of the Ambassador-at-Large  
for Combatting Terrorism  
Department of State

David Epstein  
Program Officer  
Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program  
Bureau of Diplomatic Security  
SA-22  
2251 R Street

Edward Marks  
Former Deputy Director,  
Office of the Ambassador-at-Large  
for Combatting Terrorism  
Department of State

Terrell Arnold  
Former Deputy Director,  
Office of the Ambassador-at-Large  
for Combatting Terrorism  
Department of State

Bruce Laingen  
Vice President,  
Defense University  
Former US Charge to Iran

Speakers on US Security Measures Against Terrorism

Robert E. Lamb  
Assistant Secretary  
Director,  
Bureau of Diplomatic Security

Roger Robinson  
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Operations  
Bureau of Diplomatic Security

Doug Langan  
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Resource Management  
Bureau of Diplomatic Security

Donald Tice  
Senior Policy Advisor  
Bureau of Diplomatic Security

John Clark  
Director,  
Office of Policy  
Bureau of Diplomatic Security

Military Speakers

Major General Rice  
Director,  
Joint Special Operations Agency

Noel Koch  
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense  
for International and Security Affairs

Congressional Speakers

Joel Lisker  
Staff Director,  
Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Terrorism

Dr. Robert Freidenberg  
Senate Judiciary Subcommittee

Bob Boyers  
House Foreign Affairs Committee,  
Staff Task Force on Terrorism.

Non-Government Speakers

Ray Cline  
Robert Kupperman  
Yonah Alexander  
Georgetown Institute of Strategic Studies

Brian Jenkins  
Rand Corp

Henry Schuler  
AEI (Libya expert)

Neil Livingston  
Center on Terrorism and Sub-National Conflict

0590P

*Gerrald Post, Defense Systems Jure.*

*Stanley Bedlington, Atlantic Council*

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

5/6/86

TO: *M. Teicher*  
FROM: JUDYT MANDEL

Please give me comments/reactions  
by 2 p.m. today.



40498

8

~~SECRET~~

PUBLIC DIPLOMACY ACTION PLAN:  
COUNTERING LIBYAN SUPPORT FOR TERRORISM

SUMMARY

The next two months will be critical for the U.S. effort to reorient international approaches to state-supported terrorism. The international reactopm to U.S. actions against Libya underscores the urgent need for a comprehensive, well-coordinated approach to defend past and potential U.S. measures and enlist more active international cooperation.

This plan focuses only on public activities directed at international audiences, either directly or through European regional or U.S. media coverage. Other communication activities should be addressed by an interagency group coordinated by the NSC.

This strategy emphasizes:

- building awareness internationally of cooperative steps being taken by several nations against Libyan terrorism;
- seeking to minimize support for Qadhafi, furthering the erosion of his stature as a charismatic leader to be feared or respected;
- laying the groundwork for longer term, broader public diplomacy programs against international terrorism.

USG activities in the coming weeks should seek to intensify international public opposition to Libyan-supported terrorism and to more active and effective international cooperation against international terrorism.

~~SECRET~~

Classified by: Marvin L. Stone  
Declassify: OADR

**DECLASSIFIED**

NLRR M40411 #40498

BY RW

DATE 10/4/10

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PUBLIC DIPLOMACY ACTION PLAN:  
COUNTERING LIBYAN SUPPORT FOR TERRORISM

I. BACKGROUND

In the aftermath of the U.S. air attack on Libyan terrorist infrastructure/military targets, the USG faces a formidable, but not insurmountable, public diplomacy challenge of generating significantly more intense international public opposition to -- and ultimately actions against -- Libyan supported terrorism. Widespread, almost universal foreign criticism was apparent in the immediate aftermath of the U.S. air attack on Libyan military sites. Nevertheless, a core of support for U.S. actions exists among center/right sources of opinion in Europe and, privately expressed, among leaders and elites in moderate Arab States.

II. U.S. PUBLIC DIPLOMACY OBJECTIVES

- Gain acceptance/support from publics and governments of Allied and friendly nations for a full range of economic, political and (if necessary) military actions against Libyan supported international terrorism;
- Seek to convince European publics that terrorism is a legitimate security concern of the NATO Alliance; limit the divisive effect within the Alliance of Soviet propaganda.
- Help create a psychological climate through which moderate Arab regimes (particularly Tunisia, Morocco, Jordan, Egypt, Saudi Arabia) and other Third World Muslim countries will find it easier to resist pressures to support Libya.
- Help generate a momentum of international opinion that would influence non-aligned Third World countries to take stronger stands against terrorism and resist pressures to support Libya in prominent forums such as the U.N. and the NAM Summit.

III. KEY STEPS

- Prepare an effective public presentation of U.S. policies in the event further military actions or implementation of other contingency options are necessary;

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- Intensify the dialogue in Europe and other friendly nations to build momentum for more active measures to combat terrorism in the immediate future and the development of a long-term public commitment to reduce and eventually eliminate international terrorism;

- Seek to engender discussion within the Arab world that includes emphasis on Qadhafi's effect in sabotaging legitimate Arab interests and domestic security and peace in the Middle East, in order to minimize the degree of Arab support for Qadhafi's activities;

- Reemphasize to the people of Libya that our quarrel is not with them, but with their leader's reckless use of terrorism; however, support for their leader makes them vulnerable to attack;

- Support U.S. and other nations efforts to influence the USSR to distance itself from Qadhafi's sponsorship of terrorism.

- Rebut Soviet propaganda or disinformation directed at Europe and the Middle East on U.S. actions regarding Libya, particularly Soviet activities aimed at creating discord in the NATO Alliance.

#### IV. AUDIENCES AND APPROACHES

1. Influential individuals, groups and media in Western Europe and, to a lesser extent, other friendly, democratic industrial nations. A full range of public diplomacy tools are available for direct communication with audiences, or through mass media and personal contact.

2. Leadership within the moderate Arab and non-Arab Muslim world and, to a lesser extent, leadership of non-aligned Third World nations sympathetic to moderate Arab causes. More indirect methods of communication may be necessary, e.g. contact with media in the U.S. and Europe with credibility in key Middle Eastern countries, although direct contact with political and economic leaders and editors and extensive use of the Arabic wireless file will also be employed.

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3. In Libya: the educated urban middle class, military officers, and other potential leaders and supporters of a post-Qadhafi government. Indirect methods of communication will have to be employed, along with reliance on VOA's Arabic service.

4. In the Soviet Union and certain East European countries: Governing elites, self-selected informed publics reachable largely through international radio broadcasts and word of mouth.

V. INITIATIVES FOR IMPLEMENTATION:

1. Demonstrating Determination; Fostering Cooperation Against Terrorism

- Actions designed to capitalize on spirit of resolve and cooperation demonstrated by the Tokyo Summit nations and other like-minded states by

-emphasizing and replaying foreign and domestic media coverage of Summit actions against terrorism and Qadhafi;

-encouraging and amplifying subsequent statements from Summit leaders supporting active international cooperation;

-arranging and amplifying a major Presidential appearance during the post-Summit period aimed specifically at audiences from participating Summit nations.

ACTION: The White House, Department of State, USIA

- Press interviews from the Oval Office and other senior Administration officials with selected foreign correspondents and broadcasters. A carefully selected Presidential interview with a moderate, respected Arab journalist, could be quite useful. Al Akhbar, a balanced, pro-U.S. Egyptian newspaper, has a resident correspondent who might be suitable for such an interview.

ACTION: White House, NSC, USIA

--Qs and As (plus photo op) with selected foreign newsmagazine(s);

ACTION: The White House, NSC, USIA

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- U.S. Missions encourage public statements by World leaders and other senior officials, encouraging and reinforcing reinforcing demonstration of global cooperation and determination.

ACTION: NSC, Department of State

- Continuing demonstrations of international cooperation, e.g. consultations in selected European and other countries by US Department of Justice, other law enforcement officials, including public statements.

ACTION: Departments of Justice, State

- USG Washington, US Missions contacts with concerned organizations -- e.g. international airlines associations, pilots association, travel industry, Chambers of Commerce, business groups -- in U.S. and in Europe, Middle East and other selected countries to generate continuing public condemnation of Qadhafi and international terrorism. To the extent possible, tangible actions should be explored which would communicate common (and determined) opposition to terrorists and supporting states.

ACTION: White House, Departments of State, Commerce and Transportation, Federal Aviation Agency

- Human rights and humanitarian groups' public statements against Libyan terrorist support and activities.

ACTION: White House, Department of State

- ~~Actions by US and friendly foreign labor organizations against handling Libyan commerce, with associated public statements.~~

ACTION: Department of State)

- Public statements by Congressional and other prominent delegations travelling abroad on American determination to combat the terrorist threat and desire to work with allies and other friendly states. Congressional contacts with Parliamentary counterparts.

ACTION: Department of State, U.S. Missions

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2. Major USIA Activities

-Journalist Seminar Responding to Terrorism: to be organized at the earliest possible time, with selected resident foreign correspondents (with senior USG involvement).

-High level regional IV project: for senior journalists/editors/publishers and terrorism experts from Western Europe (possibly with selected individuals from Muslim countries).

-Selective use of WORLDNET and Foreign Press Center briefings.

-Video Product: to assist in carrying forward the discussion in Europe especially of the nature of State-supported terrorism and possible responses.

-One-on-one press briefings: including backgrounders, with high level Administration officials will be intensified, coordinated by White House press and Foreign Press Centers staffs.

-Public Opinion Surveys ("Flash" telephone studies and commissioned research; secondary analysis of commercial studies and EC surveys.)

-Frequent media reaction reporting and trends analysis.

4. Other USIA Activities

-Ongoing systematic teleconferencing, selected employment of U.S. officials and private experts as American Participants (AMPARTS) abroad Wireless File features, TV and small format VCR programs, America Today and Satellite File transmissions, VOA features and editorials.

-Briefings with USG officials and US terrorism experts for selected foreign visitors in the U.S. under USIA auspices on other IV programs.

-Stepped-up overseas distribution of appropriate informational materials. Particular attention to be given to European and regional publications influential in Third World Arab and Muslim countries and use of crossplay in the Wireless File, VOA and other international services.

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ANNEX A

SUPPORT NEEDED FOR PUBLIC DIPLOMACY ACTION PLAN

Substantive informational support is needed for more effective public diplomacy to combat terrorism, most immediately the threat from Qadhafi:

1. The ready availability of substantive expertise: USG officials, supportive Congressional leaders, private experts for USIA activities listed in paper
2. Assistance in Developing Informational Materials on the following subjects:
  - events in Libya (what Qadhafi is doing to his own people, book burning, etc.)
  - analysis of the geostrategic significance of Libya;
  - description of terrorist training camps within Libya;
  - unclassified/declassified data on terrorist groups and networks; banking transactions and other logistical networks, the role of Libya Peoples' Bureaus; Libyan support for international terrorist groups such as the IRA, Basques and Philippine insurgents, as well as Middle East based terrorists;
  - the relationship between Qadhafi and notorious terrorists such as Abu Nidal;
  - Qadhafi targeting of Libyan dissidents in Europe, the U.S., and elsewhere;
  - the full range of nonmilitary measures available to states cooperating against terrorism;
  - update on human rights in Libya;
  - history of Qadhafi, his rise to power, stormy relations with the Arab world, e.g. Qadhafi's role in the disappearance and apparent murder of the prominent Lebanese Shi'ia cleric, Musa Sadr, his mining of the Red Sea and Gulf of Suez, his bombing campaigns in Cairo, etc.;
  - an updated chronology of Libyan-sponsored terrorism;
  - compendium of bellicose and compromising Qadhafi statements;
  - list of major terrorist incidents on European continent over past several months;

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- economic impact from the decline in tourism to Europe and elsewhere;
- history of frustrated U.S. diplomatic initiatives vis-a-vis Libya over the past several years;
- the role of international law in reducing terrorism;
- in the event of further military action, military assessment report as soon as possible;
- public opinion polling results and other evidence of the the depth of American public support and determination.

3. Sanitized/ Declassified Evidence: A systematic means of identifying publicly useful data and ensuring it reaches USIA and US commercial media.

4. A calendar of anticipated events, conferences, speeches, and other public diplomacy opportunities.

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## ANNEX B

### THEMES

#### 1. Specifically defending the Libyan airstrikes and U.S. intention to keep open future options against Libya:

- The United States undertook military action against Libya knowing that further terrorist acts were planned against U.S. targets; it was an appropriate measure to use in this instance to stem the threat.

- The primary obligation of any government is to protect its own citizens. The U.S. obligation in this case is to shield Americans from indiscriminate attack by terrorists trained, supported and directed by the Libyan Government.

- Our military operation against Libyan military and terrorist infrastructure targets was an appropriate response.

- The Administration's demonstrated determination to take action to combat the threat of terrorism, including the strike on Libya, is widely supported by the American people and enjoys strong bipartisan support in Congress.

- The U.S. is prepared to sustain all appropriate political, economic and military measures necessary to deter Libyan supported terrorism.

#### 2. More generally on U.S. concerns about the growing threat of international terrorism and Qadhafi's role as prominent instigator of terrorist activity:

- Terrorism increasingly threatens the basic norms of civilized social and political life.

- Past acquiescence has not led to a decline in terrorism; rather, incidents have increased.

- A more determined and active response is essential if terrorism is to be dealt with effectively, and innocent publics protected.

- Qadhafi is using his nation's wealth to commit aggression against his neighbors, including military occupation of Chad, instead of devoting those resources for critically needed national development in those desparately poor areas.

- Qadhafi provides support to a growing network of extremists and mercenaries who threaten the well-being of diverse civilized societies. Determined international resistance is their only barrier.

- A full range of options is available to governments to provide that resistance. The EC-12 decision to reduce the presence of Libyan diplomats is a good start. Other cooperative actions must be taken.

- Cooperating states can fashion a collective international approach to confronting terrorism to keep it from becoming the political determinant of our times.

- At the same time, the U.S. recognizes the need to deal with the social, economic and political conditions that are the fertile ground of terrorism.

- The US shall, for example, continue to work toward a negotiated resolution of the Palestinian problem. But terrorism has become a major impediment to a just and honorable resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict and to a lasting peace that could fulfill the aspirations of all the peoples of the region.

- Terrorism has taken on a life of its own. It is illusory to think that a resolution of the Palestinian or any other specific regional issue would quickly remove terrorism from the scene.

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3. Special messages directed at Libyan publics:

- Qadhafi's policies and practices are diverting Libyan resources from national development and welfare. Unlike other oil rich countries, Libya has little to show for the vast amounts of money it has derived from its oil resources. Now that the price of oil has dropped on world markets, the effects of Qadhafi's wasteful policies are being felt even more domestically.

- Qadhafi's terrorist practices and his aggression against neighboring states, including Chad, are isolating Libya from other African and Arab countries as well as the U.S. and Western Europe.

- The Libyan people should question whether their interests and traditional Islamic values are best served through terrorist actions.

- The Libyan people should also ask whether their interests and traditional Islamic values are served through association with a Communist regime whose main objective is to manipulate Libya for its own political and security aims, but who offered little more than rhetorical support.

4. For Soviet audiences:

- Terrorism is a universal threat to world stability, exempting no nation. Soviets have also been victims and will continue to be in the future if cooperative and determined action is not taken against terrorist perpetrators, including Qadhafi.

- Libya under Qadhafi is an erratic, explosive, untrustworthy ally of increasing embarrassment to the world image of the USSR.

- Continued Soviet support for Qadhafi is having the effect of reinforcing his determination to support terrorist groups.

# ANNEX C

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~~April 10, 1986~~

During the period January 1985 through April 15, 1986, USIA has produced 2388 separate items related to the issue of terrorism. Of these items, 2303 were wireless file stories and 33 were offerings of films and VTRs. (This number includes only: wireless file items (transcripts, excerpts from official texts, official texts and articles), USInfo cables, Films & VTRs that are offered via the wireless AMP file, a few Foreign Press Center briefings, American Participants, VOA editorials and book announcements/alerts.

Within this number are 12 Worldnet items that were either offered as VTRs or their transcripts were carried on the file, or both. The worldnets involved: Michael Armacost (April 3); Gordon Brown (March 3); Marcelino Oreja (March 12); George Shultz (January 19); Casper Weinberger (October 18), and Robert Oakley (September 15). The Foreign Press Center has hosted briefings by Edward Djerejian on April 3 and John Hawes on December 27 related to the terrorism issue.

Other issues that cross the terrorism theme, are as follows:

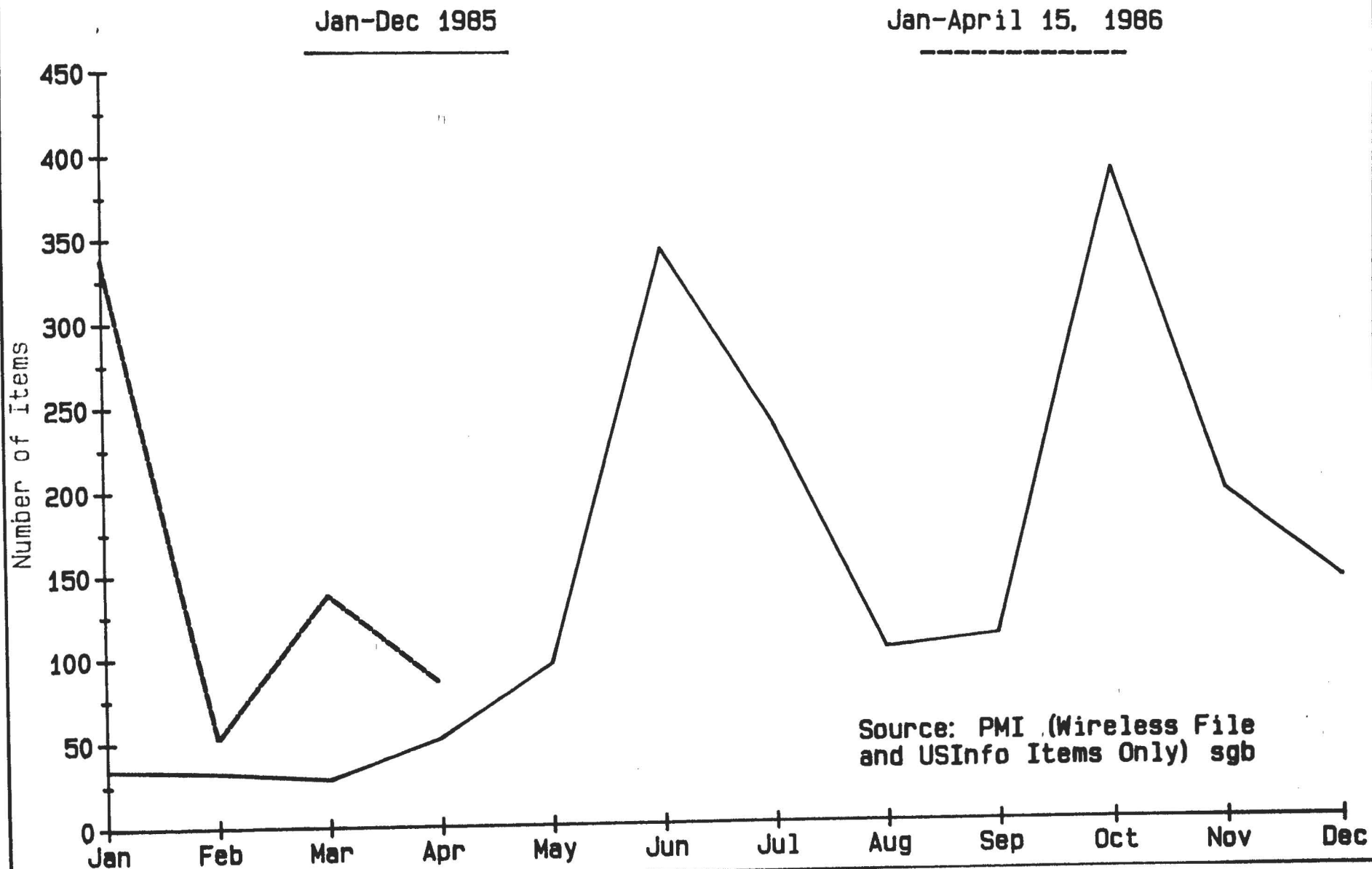
No. of items	663	Terrorism and Lebanon
	372	" and Libya
	133	" and the USSR
	93	" Central America (Nicaragua, Chile, Peru and Honduras)

Over time, the picture is:

January 1985	34	January 1986	338
February	32	February	52
March	28	March	138
April	52	April	75
May	96		
June	344		
July	239		
August	103		
September	111		
October	393		
November	198		
December	145		

# TERRORISM

USIA Printed Material Support  
January 1985 - April 15, 1986



TERRORISM PROJECT SUPPORT SUMMARY -- FY87 COUNTRY PLANS

Support Requests by Area and Type of Request

	AF	AF	EA	EU	NEA
PROJECTS:	0	14	3	21	0
SPEAKERS:	4	2	4	15	1
IVS:	3	0	3	13	2
ELEC. SUPPORT:	3	0	1	1	6
WORLDNETS:	3	0	1	13	2
ARTS AMERICA:	0	0	0	0	0
SPORTS AMERICA:	0	0	0	0	0
ACADEMIC SPECS:	0	0	0	0	0
PRIVATE SECTOR:	0	0	0	0	0
TV/FILM/VCR:	1	2	0	1	2
EXHIBITS:	0	1	0	0	0
PRESS:	1	3	0	0	4
FFC:	0	0	0	0	0
VDA:	0	2	0	2	0

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PUBLIC DIPLOMACY ACTION PLAN:  
COUNTERING LIBYAN SUPPORT FOR TERRORISM

SUMMARY

The next two months will be critical for the U.S. effort to reorient international approaches to state-supported terrorism. The international reactopm to U.S. actions against Libya underscores the urgent need for a comprehensive, well-coordinated approach to defend past and potential U.S. measures and enlist more active international cooperation.

This plan focuses only on public activities directed at international audiences, either directly or through European regional or U.S. media coverage. Other communication activities should be addressed by an interagency group coordinated by the NSC.

This strategy emphasizes:

- building awareness internationally of cooperative steps being taken by several nations against Libyan terrorism;
- seeking to minimize support for Qadhafi, furthering the erosion of his stature as a charismatic leader to be feared or respected;
- laying the groundwork for longer term, broader public diplomacy programs against international terrorism.

USG activities in the coming weeks should seek to intensify international public opposition to Libyan-supported terrorism and to more active and effective international cooperation against international terrorism.

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Declassify: OADR

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PUBLIC DIPLOMACY ACTION PLAN:  
COUNTERING LIBYAN SUPPORT FOR TERRORISM

I. BACKGROUND

In the aftermath of the U.S. air attack on Libyan terrorist infrastructure/military targets, the USG faces a formidable, but not insurmountable, public diplomacy challenge of generating significantly more intense international public opposition to -- and ultimately actions against -- Libyan supported terrorism. Widespread, almost universal foreign criticism was apparent in the immediate aftermath of the U.S. air attack on Libyan military sites. Nevertheless, a core of support for U.S. actions exists among center/right sources of opinion in Europe and, privately expressed, among leaders and elites in moderate Arab States.

II. U.S. PUBLIC DIPLOMACY OBJECTIVES

- Gain acceptance/support from publics and governments of Allied and friendly nations for a full range of economic, political and (if necessary) military actions against Libyan supported international terrorism;
- Seek to convince European publics that terrorism is a legitimate security concern of the NATO Alliance; limit the divisive effect within the Alliance of Soviet propaganda.
- Help create a psychological climate through which moderate Arab regimes (particularly Tunisia, Morocco, Jordan, Egypt, Saudi Arabia) and other Third World Muslim countries will find it easier to resist pressures to support Libya.
- Help generate a momentum of international opinion that would influence non-aligned Third World countries to take stronger stands against terrorism and resist pressures to support Libya in prominent forums such as the U.N. and the NAM Summit.

III. KEY STEPS

- Prepare an effective public presentation of U.S. policies in the event further military actions or implementation of other contingency options are necessary;

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- Intensify the dialogue in Europe and other friendly nations to build momentum for more active measures to combat terrorism in the immediate future and the development of a long-term public commitment to reduce and eventually eliminate international terrorism;

- Seek to engender discussion within the Arab world that includes emphasis on Qadhafi's effect in sabotaging legitimate Arab interests and domestic security and peace in the Middle East, in order to minimize the degree of Arab support for Qadhafi's activities;

- Reemphasize to the people of Libya that our quarrel is not with them, but with their leader's reckless use of terrorism; however, support for their leader makes them vulnerable to attack;

- Support U.S. and other nations efforts to influence the USSR to distance itself from Qadhafi's sponsorship of terrorism.

- Rebut Soviet propaganda or disinformation directed at Europe and the Middle East on U.S. actions regarding Libya, particularly Soviet activities aimed at creating discord in the NATO Alliance.

#### IV. AUDIENCES AND APPROACHES

1. Influential individuals, groups and media in Western Europe and, to a lesser extent, other friendly, democratic industrial nations. A full range of public diplomacy tools are available for direct communication with audiences, or through mass media and personal contact.

2. Leadership within the moderate Arab and non-Arab Muslim world and, to a lesser extent, leadership of non-aligned Third World nations sympathetic to moderate Arab causes. More indirect methods of communication may be necessary, e.g. contact with media in the U.S. and Europe with credibility in key Middle Eastern countries, although direct contact with political and economic leaders and editors and extensive use of the Arabic wireless file will also be employed.

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3. In Libya: the educated urban middle class, military officers, and other potential leaders and supporters of a post-Qadhafi government. Indirect methods of communication will have to be employed, along with reliance on VOA's Arabic service.

4. In the Soviet Union and certain East European countries: Governing elites, self-selected informed publics reachable largely through international radio broadcasts and word of mouth.

V. INITIATIVES FOR IMPLEMENTATION:

1. Demonstrating Determination; Fostering Cooperation Against Terrorism

- Actions designed to capitalize on spirit of resolve and cooperation demonstrated by the Tokyo Summit nations and other like-minded states by

-emphasizing and replaying foreign and domestic media coverage of Summit actions against terrorism and Qadhafi;

-encouraging and amplifying subsequent statements from Summit leaders supporting active international cooperation;

-arranging and amplifying a major Presidential appearance during the post-Summit period aimed specifically at audiences from participating Summit nations.

ACTION: The White House, Department of State, USIA

- Press interviews from the Oval Office and other senior Administration officials with selected foreign correspondents and broadcasters. A carefully selected Presidential interview with a moderate, respected Arab journalist, could be quite useful. Al Akhbar, a balanced, pro-U.S. Egyptian newspaper, has a resident correspondent who might be suitable for such an interview.

ACTION: White House, NSC, USIA

--Qs and As (plus photo op) with selected foreign newsmagazine(s);

ACTION: The White House, NSC, USIA

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- U.S. Missions encourage public statements by World leaders and other senior officials, encouraging and reinforcing reinforcing demonstration of global cooperation and determination.

ACTION: NSC, Department of State

- Continuing demonstrations of international cooperation, e.g. consultations in selected European and other countries by US Department of Justice, other law enforcement officials, including public statements.

ACTION: Departments of Justice, State

- USG Washington, US Missions contacts with concerned organizations -- e.g. international airlines associations, pilots association, travel industry, Chambers of Commerce, business groups -- in U.S. and in Europe, Middle East and other selected countries to generate continuing public condemnation of Qadhafi and international terrorism. To the extent possible, tangible actions should be explored which would communicate common (and determined) opposition to terrorists and supporting states.

ACTION: White House, Departments of State, Commerce and Transportation, Federal Aviation Agency

- Human rights and humanitarian groups' public statements against Libyan terrorist support and activities.

ACTION: White House, Department of State

- Actions by US and friendly foreign labor organizations against handling Libyan commerce, with associated public statements.

ACTION: Department of State)

- Public statements by Congressional and other prominent delegations travelling abroad on American determination to combat the terrorist threat and desire to work with allies and other friendly states. Congressional contacts with Parliamentary counterparts.

ACTION: Department of State, U.S. Missions

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2. Major USIA Activities

-Journalist Seminar Responding to Terrorism: to be organized at the earliest possible time, with selected resident foreign correspondents (with senior USG involvement).

-High level regional IV project: for senior journalists/editors/publishers and terrorism experts from Western Europe (possibly with selected individuals from Muslim countries).

-Selective use of WORLDNET and Foreign Press Center briefings.

-Video Product: to assist in carrying forward the discussion in Europe especially of the nature of State-supported terrorism and possible responses.

-One-on-one press briefings: including backgrounders, with high level Administration officials will be intensified, coordinated by White House press and Foreign Press Centers staffs.

-Public Opinion Surveys ("Flash" telephone studies and commissioned research; secondary analysis of commercial studies and EC surveys.)

-Frequent media reaction reporting and trends analysis.

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-Ongoing systematic teleconferencing, selected employment of U.S. officials and private experts as American Participants (AMPARTS) abroad Wireless File features, TV and small format VCR programs, America Today and Satellite File transmissions, VOA features and editorials.

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ANNEX A

SUPPORT NEEDED FOR PUBLIC DIPLOMACY ACTION PLAN

Substantive informational support is needed for more effective public diplomacy to combat terrorism, most immediately the threat from Qadhafi:

1. The ready availability of substantive expertise: USG officials, supportive Congressional leaders, private experts for USIA activities listed in paper

2. Assistance in Developing Informational Materials on the following subjects:

- events in Libya (what Qadhafi is doing to his own people, book burning, etc.)
- analysis of the geostrategic significance of Libya;
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- unclassified/declassified data on terrorist groups and networks; banking transactions and other logistical networks, the role of Libya Peoples' Bureaus; Libyan support for international terrorist groups such as the IRA, Basques and Philippine insurgents, as well as Middle East based terrorists;
- the relationship between Qadhafi and notorious terrorists such as Abu Nidal;
- Qadhafi targeting of Libyan dissidents in Europe, the U.S., and elsewhere;
- the full range of nonmilitary measures available to states cooperating against terrorism;
- update on human rights in Libya;
- history of Qadhafi, his rise to power, stormy relations with the Arab world, e.g. Qadhafi's role in the disappearance and apparent murder of the prominent Lebanese Shi'ia cleric, Musa Sadr, his mining of the Red Sea and Gulf of Suez, his bombing campaigns in Cairo, etc.;
- an updated chronology of Libyan-sponsored terrorism;
- compendium of bellicose and compromising Qadhafi statements;
- list of major terrorist incidents on European continent over past several months;

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- economic impact from the decline in tourism to Europe and elsewhere;
  - history of frustrated U.S. diplomatic initiatives vis-a-vis Libya over the past several years;
  - the role of international law in reducing terrorism;
  - in the event of further military action, military assessment report as soon as possible;
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3. Sanitized/ Declassified Evidence: A systematic means of identifying publicly useful data and ensuring it reaches USIA and US commercial media.
4. A calendar of anticipated events, conferences, speeches, and other public diplomacy opportunities.

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## ANNEX B

### THEMES

#### 1. Specifically defending the Libyan airstrikes and U.S. intention to keep open future options against Libya:

- The United States undertook military action against Libya knowing that further terrorist acts were planned against U.S. targets; it was an appropriate measure to use in this instance to stem the threat.

- The primary obligation of any government is to protect its own citizens. The U.S. obligation in this case is to shield Americans from indiscriminate attack by terrorists trained, supported and directed by the Libyan Government.

- Our military operation against Libyan military and terrorist infrastructure targets was an appropriate response.

- The Administration's demonstrated determination to take action to combat the threat of terrorism, including the strike on Libya, is widely supported by the American people and enjoys strong bipartisan support in Congress.

- The U.S. is prepared to sustain all appropriate political, economic and military measures necessary to deter Libyan supported terrorism.

#### 2. More generally on U.S. concerns about the growing threat of international terrorism and Qadhafi's role as prominent instigator of terrorist activity:

- Terrorism increasingly threatens the basic norms of civilized social and political life.

- Past acquiescence has not led to a decline in terrorism; rather, incidents have increased.

- A more determined and active response is essential if terrorism is to be dealt with effectively, and innocent publics protected.

- Qadhafi is using his nation's wealth to commit aggression against his neighbors, including military occupation of Chad, instead of devoting those resources for critically needed national development in those desparately poor areas.

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- Cooperating states can fashion a collective international approach to confronting terrorism to keep it from becoming the political determinant of our times.

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- The US shall, for example, continue to work toward a negotiated resolution of the Palestinian problem. But terrorism has become a major impediment to a just and honorable resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict and to a lasting peace that could fulfill the aspirations of all the peoples of the region.

- Terrorism has taken on a life of its own. It is illusory to think that a resolution of the Palestinian or any other specific regional issue would quickly remove terrorism from the scene.



3. Special messages directed at Libyan publics:

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4. For Soviet audiences:

- Terrorism is a universal threat to world stability, exempting no nation. Soviets have also been victims and will continue to be in the future if cooperative and determined action is not taken against terrorist perpetrators, including Qadhafi.

- Libya under Qadhafi is an erratic, explosive, untrustworthy ally of increasing embarrassment to the world image of the USSR.

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ANNEX C

~~April 18, 1986.~~

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Within this number are 12 Worldnet items that were either offered as VTRs or their transcripts were carried on the file, or both. The worldnets involved: Michael Armacost (April 3); Gordon Brown (March 3); Marcelino Oreja (March 12); George Shultz (January 19); Casper Weinberger (October 18), and Robert Oakley (September 15). The Foreign Press Center has hosted briefings by Edward Djerejian on April 3 and John Hawes on December 27 related to the terrorism issue.

Other issues that cross the terrorism theme, are as follows:

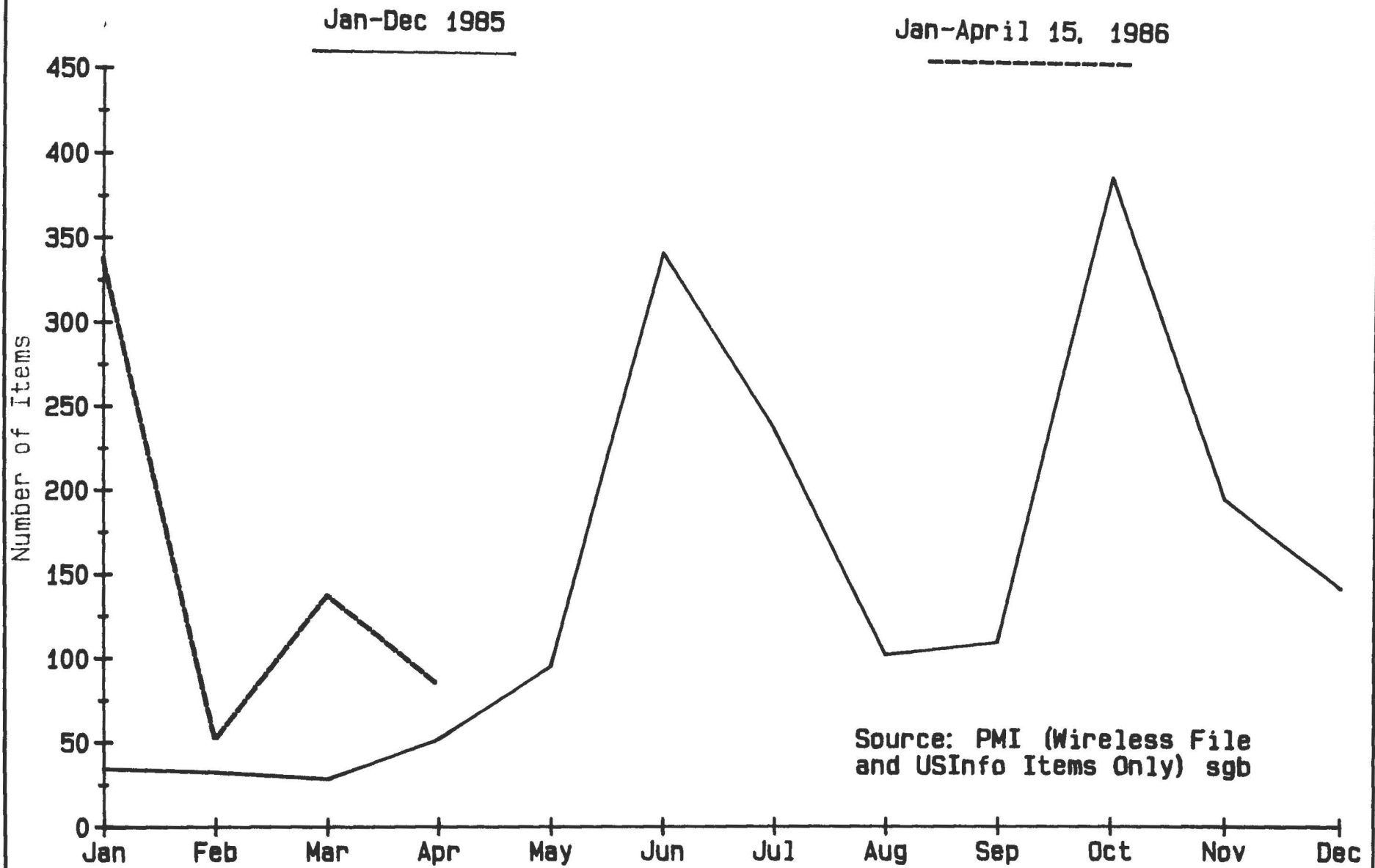
No. of items	663	Terrorism and Lebanon
	372	" and Libya
	133	" and the USSR
	93	" Central America (Nicaragua, Chile, Peru and Honduras)

Over time, the picture is:

January 1985	34	January 1986	338
February	32	February	52
March	28	March	138
April	52	April	75
May	96		
June	344		
July	239		
August	103		
September	111		
October	393		
November	198		
December	145		

# TERRORISM

USIA Printed Material Support  
January 1985 - April 15, 1986



Source: PMI (Wireless File  
and USInfo Items Only) sgb

TERRORISM PROJECT SUPPORT SUMMARY -- FY87 COUNTRY PLANS

Support Requests by Area and Type of Request

	AF	AR	EA	EU	NEA
PROJECTS:	6	14	3	21	9
SPEAKERS:	4	8	4	15	1
IVS:	3	5	3	13	2
ELEC. SUPPORT:	3	6	1	1	6
WORLDNETS:	3	6	1	13	2
ARTS AMERICA:	0	0	0	0	0
SPORTS AMERICA:	0	0	0	0	0
ACADEMIC SPECS:	0	0	0	0	0
PRIVATE SECTOR:	0	0	0	0	0
TV/FILM/VCR:	1	2	0	1	2
EXHIBITS:	0	1	0	0	0
PRESS:	1	3	0	0	4
FPC:	0	0	0	0	0
VOA:	0	2	0	2	0

IIC Working Group

Libya/Terrorism

Meeting Agenda - May 6, 1986

1. IIC Mandate - Review Draft Public Diplomacy Action Plan -

Discussion

- Government Sector Resources - funds, people
- Private Sector Resources -
- Policy, Intelligence, and other Data Requirements
- State/USIA Message to Ambassadors in the field
- Other

Terry Arnold  
as consultant

White Paper  
update  
IIR →  
Dave Long  
D

send items  
to Joel  
incl  
Congressional

2. Calendar of significant events/opportunities for the coming 60-day period.  
→ Park, Oaker, SARC, Weinberger Speech
3. Review annotated speaker lists for public/media appearances. Domestic & foreign speakers
4. Review proposed initial actions/activities and assign responsibility. (Assessment required by end of this week concerning time needed to complete action.)
5. Reporting mechanisms and responsibilities.
6. Specific actions planned for the next week.
7. Set date and agenda for next meeting.

Memo to Agencies

- list of expelled lib dips  
- update White Paper

Libyan activities in Caribbean

Phillips Reporting to Stone / WH

Consultant(?)  
• Michael Ledeen  
• Terry Arnold  
recently retired FSO  
as consultant  
drafts writing & shepherding