**Collection:** North, Oliver: Files
**Folder Title:** Terrorist Targets: Libya (2)
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# WITHDRAWAL SHEET

## Ronald Reagan Library

**Collection Name** NORTH, OLIVER: FILES

**Withdrawer** SMF 11/15/2010

**File Folder** TERRORIST TARGETS: LIBYA (2)

**FOIA** F95-023/9 WILLS 10

**Box Number** 48

| ID | Doc Type | Document Description | No of Pages | Doc Date | Restrictions | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100303 | MEMO | TO OAKLEY RE LIBYA<br>***PAR 7/27/2018 M1082/1*** | 1 | 4/17/1985 | B1 | B3 |
| 100304 | PAPER | LIBYA'S TERRORIST ASSASSINATION RECORD<br>***R 7/27/2018 M1082/1*** | 1 | ND | B1 | B3 |
| 100305 | PAPER | CHRONOLOGY OF LIBYAN SPONSORED ASSASSINATION ATTEMPTS<br>***PAR 7/27/2018 M1082/1*** | 9 | ND | B1 | B3 |
| 100306 | PAPER | UPDATE ON LIBYAN SPONSORED TERRORISM<br>***R 7/27/2018 M1082/1*** | 4 | 6/18/1985 | B1 | B3 |
| 100307 | CABLE | RE LIBYAN TERRORISM | 1 | 4/17/1984 | B1 | B3 |
| 100308 | PAPER | HANDWRITTEN DRAFT RE LIBYAN TERRORISM<br>***PAR 7/27/2018 M1082/1*** | 19 | ND | B1 | B3 |
| 100309 | PAPER | TYPED DRAFT RE LIBYAN TERRORISM<br>***PAR 7/27/2018 M1082/1*** | 3 | ND | B1 | B3 |
| 100310 | PAPER | ANNEX CHRONOLOGY OF LIBYAN TROUBLEMAKING<br>***PAR 7/27/2018 M1082/1*** | 5 | ND | B1 | B3 |

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

SECRET

File 1
1-Gen Memos
Libya
Libya

The Director of Central Intelligence
Washington, D.C. 20505

National Intelligence Council

100303

17 April 1985

Ambassador Robert B. Oakley
Director, Office for Counter-Terrorism
and Emergency Planning
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Bob,

E. O. 13526 ~~12958~~
As Amended
Sec. 3.5c

Enclosed you will find point papers on West Germany's counterterrorist policies and Libya's record of terrorist assassinations. Also enclosed are two back-up studies which you may find useful in further documenting these subjects. West German initiatives with France and Belgium look promising, and I believe we should give these initiatives and Bonn full support at the Summit Seven conference.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

Charles E. Allen
National Intelligence Officer
for
Counterterrorism and Narcotics

Enclosures:
As Stated

DECLASSIFIED IN PART
NLRR M1082 #100303
BY RW NARA DATE 7/27/18

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100304

## Libya's Terrorist Assassination Record

— Although Qadhafi armed and trained numerous insurgent and dissident groups as far back as the early 1970s, direct Libyan involvement in terrorism did not begin until 1980.

— Qadhafi's fear that the active Libyan exile movement will challenge his claim to be the sole representative of the Libyan people for the most part motivates his violent activity.

— Since 1980 34 Libyan exiles have been killed (see attached chronology) or wounded by Qadhafi hitmen. His list of victims includes airline passengers, policewomen, students, diplomats and even children. On November 11, 1980, two children of anti-Qadhafi Libyan exiles were poisoned by eating peanuts containing thalium.

— The second major target of direct Libyan terrorism is selected moderate leaders in Africa and the Middle East. The leaders of Egypt, Sudan and Chad have been persistent objects of Qadhafi's unremitting hatred. Yasir Arafat, a former ally, and Jordan's King Hussein are enemies due to Qadhafi's perception that they have betrayed the united Arab front against Israel and its patron, the United States. Sadaam Hussein is also on Qadhafi's hate list and our own diplomats have occasionally been the object of Libyan assassination plans.

— Libya is a known blatant violator of diplomatic privilege. We should therefore urge each country to identify standards of diplomatic practice and behavior which could be more vigorously enforced, with regard to Libya or other countries who sponsor or support terrorism.

— This year alone Qadhafi has carried out executions in West Germany, Cyprus, Italy, and Austria. A variety of sources indicate that he would soon resume use of force against his enemies, including the planning of assassinations in the US.

— We should underscore Qadhafi's record in international terrorism, highlighting in particular the four executions carried out so far this year, and the various reports that we have had about Qadhafi's future plans.

— We should also urge adoption of punitive measures such as trade sanctions against Libya. Despite recent terrorist activity in West Germany, there is little likelihood that countries like West Germany intend to adopt or support punitive measures aimed at Libya because the latter is the second largest oil source for West Germany.





CL BY 135184
DECL OADR

100305

**Chronology of Libyan Sponsored Assassination Attempts: 1980-1985**

The attached chronology documents Libyan government involvement in assassination attempts since 1980. Although Qadhafi has armed and trained numerous insurgent and dissident groups as far back as the early 1970s, direct Libyan involvement in terrorism began with Qadhafi's desire to eliminate Libyan dissidents in late 1979. Assassinations did not occur until early 1980. Qadhafi's fear that the increasingly active Liyban exile movement challenges his claim to be the sole representative of the Libyan people has provided the principal motivation for his violent activity ever since.

The second major target of direct Libyan terrorism has been selected moderate leaders in Africa and the Middle East. The persistent objects of Qadhafi's unremitting hatred are the leaders of Egypt, Sudan and Chad. Yasir Arafat, a former ally, and Jordan's King Hussein are enemies due to Qadhafi's perception that they have betrayed the united Arab front against Israel and its patron, the United States. Qadhafi is also hostile to Sadaam Hussein of Iraq.

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This paper was prepared by [redacted] of the Terrorism/Narcotics Analysis Division, Office of Global Issues, Directorate of Intelligence. Information as of 15 April 1985 was used in its preparation. Comments and questions are welcome and should be addressed to the [redacted] 3.5(c)

[redacted] 3.5(c)

It is notable that no attempts against these leaders appear in this chronology. Reliable evidence continues to document numerous plots against pro-Western leaders, but continuing Libyan ineptitude as well as efficient security measures have foiled all these attempts to date. These Libyan plots are no more likely to suceed in the future, barring good luck or unusual lapses in security.

3.3(b)(1)

Qadhafi is a pragmatic political calculator, and backed down when informed that the United States was aware of his plans. We believe Qadhafi fears US retaliation and consequently has focused his attention on apparently more vulnerable non-US targets.

## Chronology of Libyan Sponsored Assassination Attempts: 1980-1985

### 1985

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 April | **West Germany:** Anti-Qadhafi Libyan student killed by Libyan gunman in Bonn. The arrested assassin also wounded two German passersby, one seriously. The victim had been a target of the Libyan regime for at least two years. |
| 2 April | **Cyprus:** Libyan businessman assassinated in downtown Nicosia by an unidentified gunman. The victim was the director of an offshore holding company and was believed to be an opponent of the Libyan regime. |
| 1 March | **Italy:** Libyan jeweler murdered in his shop in Rome. A silencer-equipped pistol was left at the scene by the assassin. |
| 28 February | **Austria:** The former Libyan Ambassador to Austria was severely wounded by two shots fired from a car outside his home in Vienna. The victim had been a member of the original group of young officers who helped Qadhafi seize power in 1969. He quit his post in disgust at the regime in 1980. |

1984

| | |
|---|---|
| 17 November | **Egypt:** President Mubarak announces that four assassins sent to Egypt by Libya to kill former Libyan Prime Minister Bakoush had been arrested and forced to send fake pictures to the Libyan Embassy in Malta showing Bakoush apparently dead. Official Libyan press sources then claimed Bakoush had been executed by suicide squads sent abroad "to liquidate enemies of the revolution." |
| 21 September | **Italy:** A Libyan exile was found gagged and strangled in a hotel in Rome. The victim had been the subject of Libyan requests for deportation to Libya. |
| 20 August | **United Kingdom:** One of six Libyans awaiting trial for bomb attacks in London in March, 1983, found shot to death in a London apartment. The victim may have been silenced by the Libyan government. |
| 4 July | **Greece:** Two Libyan students found murdered in their apartment in a crime reminiscent of Libyan killings of anti-Qadhafi students in |

1980 and 1981. The two were beaten, strangled, and gagged before being shot twice in the back.

| | |
|---|---|
| 21 June | **Greece:** Anti-Qadhafi Libyan businessman killed by two men on a motorbike who were not apprehended. Libya's Foreign Minister concluded a visit to Greece the same day. |
| 13 June | **Greece:** A Libyan born Greek citizen known to distribute anti-Qadhafi literature at his store was shot and wounded by a Libyan employee of Libyan Arab Airlines. |
| 17 May | **Libya:** Jana, the official Libyan news agency, announces "the Libyan masses have decided to form suicide commandos to chase traitors and stray dogs wherever they are and liquidate them physically." |
| 17 April | **United Kingdom:** British policewoman killed and 11 anti-Qadhafi demonstrators wounded by gunfire from London Libyan People's Bureau. After a siege, British authorities found weapons and spent shell casings in the vacated embassy. |

| | |
|---|---|
| February | **Libya:** Following annual Libyan General People's Congress, the Libyan Revolutionary Committees announce that all Libyan exiles must return to Libya or face "the death penalty." |
| 1983 | |
| 2 September | **Italy:** Four Libyans claiming to be seamen are arrested in Rome while following the US Ambassador's motorcade. |
| 19 February | **Libya:** Libyan General People's Congress warns all Libyans in exile to return home or face "the anger of the Libyan people." |
| 1982 | No attempts known. |
| 1981 | |
| 20 October | **Sudan:** Planned assassination of visiting Chadian President, Hissein Habre, failed when those sent to conduct the operation surrender. |
| 24 February | **Italy:** Several Libyan gunmen open fire on passengers arriving at Rome airport on a |

flight from Algiers. The head of the major anti-Qadhafi exile group apparently was the target, according to one of the captured assassins.

1980

| | |
|---|---|
| 29 November | **United Kingdom:** Anti-Qadhafi Libyan student brutally murdered in London by three Libyans who left the country the next day. |
| 14 November | **Morocco:** Unconfirmed information indicated that two Libyan diplomats and a businessman arrested in Rabat were part of an assassination team sent to attack Libyan dissidents. |
| 11 November | **United Kingdom:** Two children of an anti-Qadhafi Libyan poisoned by eating peanuts containing thalium. British authorities arrested a Libyan for attempted murder of the children's father. |
| October | **United States:** Anti-Qadhafi student shot in Fort Collins, Colorado, losing his right eye. The Libyan-hired assailant, an ex-Green Beret and US citizen, was arrested and |

jailed. The incident is the only known case of a Libyan operation successfully carried out inside the United States.

| | |
|---|---|
| 11 June | **Italy:** Anti-Qadhafi exile wounded by fellow Libyan in Rome after an argument. Italian police believed the incident was part of Qadhafi's campaign to intimidate his political opponents abroad. |
| 11 June | **Italy:** Libyan exile killed in Milan train station by an unidentified gunmen, a few hours after expiration of a deadline set by Qadhafi for all Libyan exiles to return home. |
| 21 May | **Italy:** Libyan exile shot at in Rome. The arrested Libyan gunman says he was sent by Libya "to kill an enemy of the people." Two accomplices escaped. |
| 21 May | **Greece:** Libyan exile, a vocal opponent of the Libyan regime, was killed in Athens. His body was found in his apartment, his throat slit. |
| 20 May | **Italy:** Libyan businessman found stabbed and strangled to death in a boarding house in Rome. |

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 May | **West Germany:** Libyan exile gunned down in Bonn. Local officials believed his murder to be part of Qadhafi's assassination campaign. |
| 10 May | **Italy:** Libyan exile killed in Rome by two gunshots to the head, fired by one of two Liybans with whom he had been chatting in a hotel cafe. |
| 25 April | **United Kingdom:** Libyan lawyer shot and killed in London, by two men who walked into his office, asking for the victim by name. |
| 19 April | **Italy:** Well-known Libyan businessman killed. The arrested assassin, a Libyan national, said the victim was an enemy of Colonel Qadhafi. |
| 11 April | **United Kingdom:** Two Libyan gunmen kill an anti-Qadhafi Libyan journalist outside a London mosque. |

18

100306

# Update on Libyan Sponsored Terrorism

18 June 1985

Libyan-sponsored terrorism in 1985 continues at the high level that began in 1984. In the last 18 months, there have been 35 terrorist incidents involving Libyans. Tripoli's principal focus remains Libyan antiregime dissidents and selected moderate pro-Western leaders in the Arab world and Africa.

- 17 attacks on exiles have occurred in Western Europe making this the bloodiest sustained campaign since Qadhafi first began murdering his Libyan opponents in 1980-81.

- So far in 1985, three Libyan dissidents have been killed and another seriously wounded in Austria, West Germany, Italy and Cyprus.

- Egypt provided incontrovertible public evidence of Libyan government involvement in attacks on exiles last November when four Libyan-hired British and Maltese mercenaries were arrested for trying to assassinate a former Libyan Prime Minister.

- In May 1985, a Libyan diplomat at the United Nations was declared persona non grata and 16 unofficial

Libyans were subpoenaed to appear before a United States grand jury in connection with a plot to kill dissidents in four different states.

- Plots against moderate Arab officials continue to be detected--most recently against Egypt's President Mubarak during his European trip in January. Qadhafi also continues to threaten publicly a terrorist campaign against pro-American world leaders. Thus far, no such attacks have been attempted.

Libya continues to support and encourage terrorists and insurgents worldwide.

- In February 1985, a Libyan newspaper exhorted Libyans to join hands with the Red Brigades and the Red Army Faction, and urged support for other West European terrorist groups. Previously, Qadhafi had offered to aid the IRA.

- Also in February, Chad lodged a complaint in the UN, claiming Libya had attempted to assassinate President Habre in September 1984. Photographs of the attache case bomb that was to be used in the attack were provided as evidence.

- In March 1985, Libya hosted discussions that resulted

Qadhafi's rhetoric against the United States has escalated in recent months. Evidence of plans to directly attack US targets with Libyan personnel is lacking, but a carbomb plot to hit the US Embassy in Cairo using Palestinian surrogates was uncovered and stymied by Egypt in May 1985. This plot, coupled with plans to target Libyan exiles in the United States, may indicate a greater willingness by Qadhafi to confront the US directly with terrorist activity.

in the formation of a joint command between the radical Palestinian Abu Nidal group and the anti-Arafat Abu Musa faction. Qadhafi continues to arm and finance these and other hardline Palestinian groups.

- In June 1985, a Libyan-trained Bangledeshi who had received Libyan support in an earlier coup attempt was arrested in Bangladesh for plotting to kill President Ershad.

- Libya provides training, money, and arms to dissident groups and insurgents in Africa, Asia, and Latin America and sometimes encourages them to engage in terrorism.

Qadhafi's capability to conduct terrorism is slowly increasing, as is his success in carrying out operations. Of particular concern is the recent success of subversive operations involving the Libyan military and the growing confidence such success engenders.

- In March 1984, a Libyan bomber attacked a radio and television transmission staion in Sudan.

- In July 1984, a Libyan ship almost certainly was responsible for laying mines in the Red Sea in July 1984, which damaged 18 vessels of many nationalities.

# WITHDRAWAL SHEET
## Ronald Reagan Library

*Collection Name*
North, Oliver: Files

*Withdrawer*
SMF 11/15/2010

*File Folder*
TERRORIST TARGETS: LIBYA (2)

*FOIA*
F95-023/9
WILLS

*Box Number*
48

10

| *ID* | *Document Type* / *Document Description* | *No of pages* | *Doc Date* | *Restrictions* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100307 | CABLE<br>RE LIBYAN TERRORISM | 1 | 4/17/1984 | B1<br>B3 |

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

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

100308

We know, however, that Qadhafi persists in his ambition to acquire nuclear weapons and that he will continue to try to buy or steal fissile material or assembled nuclear weapons

EO 13526 3.3(b)(1)>25Yrs

[redacted] plot against 3.3(b)(1)

3.3(b)(1) the Gulf Cooperation Council [redacted] 3.3(b)(1)

[redacted] discovered a shipment of

Libyan-supplied arms that were

[redacted] 3.3(b)(1)

to be used [redacted] 3.3(b)(1)

in attacking the Gulf leaders. The

weapons cache included [redacted] 3.3(b)(1)

[redacted] SA-7 surface-to-air

missiles, high power pistols, Kalashnikov

assault rifles, and submachine

guns. The SA-7 [redacted] 3.3(b)(1)

[redacted] is one of the most sophisticated

and lethal weapon that can be used by a terrorist.

We have evidence that Qadhafi has put his most radical advisers in charge of Libyan activities in Central America and the Caribbean. He intends, through a mixture of economic and military aid and intimidation, to build a capability for subversion and terrorist operations in the region and to promote militant anti-US actions. He has moved his regional center for subversion from Guyana to ~~the~~ peaceful and democratic Venezuela, where his representatives are in contact with radicals from the island states of St. Lucia, Dominica, Martinique, and Guadaloupe.

But Qadhafi subversive reach knows no bounds. His Bureau in Malaysia, Libya's base in the Far East, provides training and money to the dissidents responsible for most of the violence in New Caledonia. Libya is also funding insurgents in the Philippines and provides training to insurgent groups in southern Thailand. Libya has been implicated in a coup plot in Bangladesh and is involved with terrorists in Pakistan.

— Weapons found in Libyan People's Bureau, St. James Square, April 1984

- 7 pistols:
  - 2 - Colt 38s
  - 5 - other handguns
- 2 magazines for 9 mm, ~~[illegible]~~ Sterling submachine guns
- 3600 rounds of ammunition for 32 Caliber pistol
- 8 flak jackets

Prior ~~to his end~~ to today's events, Qadhafi ~~was expected~~ had intended to sign a Friendship Treaty with the Soviet Union together with a nuclear agreement that would have led to the Soviet's providing two nuclear power reactors to Tripoli. Fortunately, those events will now not take place.

One of the most sinister plots ever uncovered involving Moammar Qadhafi occurred last fall. An investigation [redacted] 3.3(b)(1) uncovered a plot to assassinate ~~the~~ President Habre and his entire cabinet, senior aides, foreign diplomats, and other dignitaries. Testimony of loyal Chadians who pretended to collaborate with the Libyan assassins and expert analysis of the sophisticated explosive device enabled the government to establish Qadhafi as the architect of the nefarious scheme.

3.3(b)(1)

the home of a Chadian merchant where they discovered a [redacted] briefcase similar in appearance to those carried by business-men around the world. This case, however, contained an electronic detonating mechanism and enough high explosive to destroy a house.

3.3(b)(1)

to place it in the conference room of

the Chamber of Commerce Building in N'Djamena just before a meeting there of the President of the Republic, members of his cabinet, senior aides, foreign diplomats, and other dignitaries.

3.3(b)(1)

[redacted] 3.3(b)(1)

In a closed conference room, the explosives would have been greatly amplified and more than enough to destroy the 600 cubic meter conference room and disintegrate the lungs of every person in it. The bomb, moreover, was designed so that it could be detonated from a distance. [redacted] 3.3(b)(1)

3.3(b)(1)

The violent subversion goes on around the world daily. This very moment as the Sudanese Government struggles with heavy economic problems and ethnic rivalries, ~~[illegible]~~ Libyan agents are feverishly plotting to bring it under Qadhafi's banner. Many Senior Libyan intelligence are there and violence against moderate, pro-Western elements is under way. Can we stand idly by while another friendly state falls under the control of the cruel and manipulative Libyan leader? Qadhafi clearly believes he

is "on a roll" and has been spurned to take even greater risks in pursuit of his radical goals. This time, however, he has miscalculated.

Libya pursues subversion in in various places in the Middle East. In 1983 a Libyan plot was uncovered in Qatar to blow up leaders of the Gulf Cooperation Council.

Pres. Nimeiri in power from
MAY 1969 — April 1985

Qadhafi actively supported Sudanese dissidents ~~prior to~~ who opposed President ~~Nimeiri~~ Nimeiri and provided military assistance to southern (non-Arab) dissidents as well as northern and western dissidents of his preference. Qadhafi support several coup attempts against former President Nimeiri, including an abortive effort in 1983 that was foiled [redacted] 3.3(b)(1)

And his threats against the Gulf states continues. He has ~~Only~~ ~~last year, the~~ promised a new outbreak of "revolution" if moderate Arabs do not "soon" begin to work for ~~[illegible]~~ the destruction of Israel.

Qadhafi's ~~the~~ linkages with other states that sponsor terrorism like Iran are well known. But what is not as well known are links to Communist states like North Korea.

3.3(b)(1)

3.3(b)(1)

[redacted] 3.3(b)(1)

[redacted] In providing this assistance, 3.3(b)(1)

Libyans [redacted] are 3.3(b)(1)

active players in destabilization efforts, cultivating pro-Libyan cliques, bribing government and military officials, recruiting prospective guerrilla fighters for training in

Libya and covertly passing arms to insurgent, leftist groups. Libya's military assistance program is a key instrument of Qaddafi's foreign policy of subversion around the world.

100309

Nowhere is there a more insidious record of Libyan support for international terrorism than in its supply of terrorist weapons. These weapons include conventional pistols, assault rifles, and submachineguns as well as more sophisticated or terrorist-specific ordnance such as man-portable anti-tank and anti-aircraft weapons, silenced and concealed pistols, and explosive devices. As a result of Tripoli's access to weapons, Libyan it teams as well as Libyan-supported foreign terrorist groups now possess the weapons necessary to attack:

--Low flying commercial or military aircraft using man-portable SA-7 surface-to-air missiles.

--Hardened vehicles--such as armored limousines--using RPG-7 anti-tank weapons.

--Diplomatic, military, industrial, and commercial installations using rocket-launced ordnanace and improvised explosive devices.

--Individuals using a variety of pistols, submachineguns, and assault and sniper rifles.

Weapons traceable to Libya have turned up in the possession of a wide variety f terrorists throughout Europe and the Middle East. For example:

3.3(b)(1) --In July 1984 [redacted] seized submachineguns, high-power pistols fragmentation grenades, and ammunition from 9 Pakistani EO 13526 3.3(b)(1)>25Yrs [redacted] The Pakistanis had undergone terrorist traning in Libya.

Similar Libyan-bought ~~Italian and Belgian~~ weapons have also been discovered in the possession of other terrorist groups:

3.3(b)(1)

Libya also uses exotic firearms that can be easily concealed.

3.3(b)(1)

3.3(b)(1)

We know that Libya has acquired other exotic firearms designed for terrorist use. [redacted]

3.3(b)(1)

[redacted] explosive [redacted] ordnance spplied by Tripoli to foreign terrorist [redacted]

3.3(b)(1)

Libya is also supplying foreign terrorists with extremely sophisticated, remote-controlled devices. One such device recently [redacted] is unlike any device used in the past by any terrorist organization. [redacted]

3.3(b)(1)

3.3(b)(1)

3.3(b)(1)

Besides the immediate threat of Libya arming international terrorits, the problem is compounded by the longevity of modern weapons which can be cached for long periods or traded from one terrorist group to another. Thus, weapons already supplied by Libya to Palestinian terrorists are likely to turn up years from now in the hands of other violently anti-American groups in Western Europe and elswhere. As a result, Libyan arms acquisitions to date ensure the availability of adequate terrorist [redacted] weapons for use by Middle Eastern and Western European terrorists for the remainder to the century.

# DRAFT PRESIDENTIAL PRESS STATEMENT

Last night senseless terrorism again took its toll on Americans, this time in El Salvador. This most recent brutal and mindless terrorist attack which killed four of our Marine Embassy guards and two of our civilian citizens took place at a crowded restaurant in San Salvador. The cowards who perpetrated this attack not only killed Cpl. Bobby Dickson, Sgt. Thomas Handwork, Cpl. Patrick Kwiatkowski, and Cpl. Gregory Weber, and two American businessmen, they also killed nine and injured thirteen other innocent Salvadoran and Guatemalan men and women. This atrocity, like the bombing earlier yesterday in Frankfurt, Germany, is further evidence that the war which terrorists are waging is not only directed against the United States, it is a war against all of civilized society. This is a war in which innocent civilians are targets. This is a war in which innocent civilians are intentional victims and our servicemen have become specific targets. This cannot continue. We must act against those who have so little regard for human life and the values we cherish. And we must do so in concert with other nations who are our democratic institutions and basic disdain for violence and the use of force. We of the western world must act together -- as we once did over a century ago to wipe piracy from the seas, and as we did forty-five years ago against the threat of Nazi tyranny.

In response to the death of our Marines and private citizens in El Salvador I have directed the Secretary of State and Secretary of Defense, with the help of our intelligence services to immediately provide whatever assistance is necessary to President Duarte's government in order to find and punish the terrorists who perpetrated this act. To this end, I am prepared to use my emergency authorities under the Arms Export Control Act to furnish the Salvadoran Armed Forces with additional military assets which will enable them to better prosecute their campaign against the communist guerrillas. Their hope that terrorism will weaken our resolve or support for the revitalization of democracy in El Salvador is futile. If other U.S. military assets can be effective in this regard, then I shall provide them. I expect our Congress to support these measures, and will be consulting with the appropriate legislative committees of the Congress on what additional steps can be taken in El Salvador and elsewhere to end the external support the Salvadoran terrorists receive from Nicaraguan and the communist bloc.

I have also today appointed Vice President Bush to immediately take the lead within the U.S. government and with our allies to determine what actions, military and otherwise, we and our similarly threatened friends can take to end this increasingly violent and indiscriminate but purposeful affront to humanity. Vice President Bush will report to me on steps we can take, to include action against states which support terrorism and specific terrorist organizations.

Finally, I want you, the American people to know that what we do in these circumstances must not be done in a spate of pointless anger. These events call for reasoned responses to lawless actions by those who do not abide by the norms of civilized society. As your President, I believe that our actions must be appropriate and proportionate to the criminal acts which have been taken against our citizens. Those who are responsible for such lawlessness and those who support it must know that the consequences of their actions will never be capitulation to terrorist demands. We are both a nation of peace and a people of justice. By our very nature, we are slow to anger and magnanimous in helping those in less fortunate circumstances. No nation on earth has been more generous to others in need. But we also have our limits -- and our limits have been reached. We cannot allow our people to be placed at risk simply because they are blessed in being citizens or servants of this great Republic.

4:11 P. M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Ladies and gentlemen, we are here today to receive, in the name of our country, the remains of four United States Marines killed in the line of duty in a country far away. They were victims of vicious evil. And we grieve for their loss and for the other innocent victims of that vicious attack.

When a nation is a family, and ours is, no death is impersonal, no death is discreet, no death is in and of itself. Each death is a tear in the fabric, a break in the whole. But when a serviceman dies, we feel a special anguish. A serviceman's life is a hard life, a life of sacrifice and risk. And we're never good enough to them. We're never as good as we should be, because that's not possible. No one can treat such men and women as they deserve, because what they give us is beyond our powers to repay.

And so when they're taken from us, when they're taken because they wore our uniform with love and pride, when they're killed because they put themselves in harm's way for our sake, then we feel an anguish that cuts at the heart and cannot forget.

Gregory Weber was 22 years old, and he went to guard the American Embassy because, as he told his father, "Dad, they need a few good men down there."

Thomas Handwork was 24, and a five-year veteran of the Corps. It wasn't a job to him. It was a calling. He'd wanted to be a Marine from the first days he could walk and talk. He dreamt about the Corps. It was all he wanted.

Bobby Dickson was 27 years old and a southerner, raised in tradition of manly honor. He feared nothing.

And Patrick Kwiatkowski was the youngest of the four, only 20 years old. His 21st birthday was yesterday. A volunteer from Wausau, Wisconsin.

They were all volunteers. They were four young men who chose to follow an honored and ancestoral path.

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And so they swung the bag over their shoulders, kissed their parents goodby, and went off to serve their country. They chose to follow the life of service and selflessness and courage. They did it for love and honor -- Semper Fi.

To those who love them and who will take them to their rest, we know that no words can console. But we thank you for your sons and daughters, and your brothers. We thank you for these fine young men. No words can console, but we know of the promise in the Bible, "Blessed are they that mourn, for they shall be comforted. Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God."

As we mourn these children of God, we remember another promise: "Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness, for they shall be filled."

They say the men who murdered these sons of America escaped, disappeared into the city streets. But I pledge to you today, they will not evade justice on earth any more than they can escape the judgment of God. We and the Salvadoran leaders will move any mountain and ford any river to find the jackals and bring them and their colleagues in terror to justice.

And now, today, we grieve for four young men taken from us too soon. And we receive them in death as they were on the last night of their lives, together, and following a radiant light -- following it toward heaven, toward home. And if we reach -- or when we reach heaven's scenes, we truly will find it guarded by United States Marines.

END 4:17 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: My fellow Americans, later today, Nancy and I will be going to Andrews Air Force Base to be with the families and friends of four American Marines, four young men whose bodies are being returned after they were murdered by communist guerrillas in El Salvador last Wednesday night. We will carry with us all of the grief and sorrow and rising anger of a nation whose patience has been stretched to its limit.

I will speak to the country and to the loved ones of those brave men who defended our freedom. But before we go, I must also speak to you about important deliberations that are now taking place in Congress.

We've made considerable progress this year in achieving the spending reductions needed to bring down the budget deficit and keep our economy growing and producing new jobs. The Senate has passed a plan for $56 billion of budget savings which would also allow us to keep most of our defense-rebuilding program on track. We all owe a debt of gratitude to the Senate for their courage.

Unfortunately, we cannot say the same about the plan passed by the House. It is not a true budget savings plan. Many of its so-called savings are simply phantom cuts. Further, the House makes no meaningful effort to shrink this gargantuan federal spending machine that gobbles up your taxes and divvies them out to a multitude of special interests.

Unlike the Senate, which has proposed real, substantial, and permanent reforms, the cuts of the House budgeteers are not enough and certainly not permanent. The freezes and other one-time measures the House proposes are not solutions that would permit us to get a handle on federal over-spending, they would only postpone the inevitable. And what's even worse, in these perilous times, the House budget would send a signal of weakness by cutting purchasing power for vital defense needs.

All of us know that there's been waste in defense spending. But after years of others closing their eyes to this problem, it's our administration that has begun uncovering and rooting out that waste and going after the defense contractors who shamelessly cheat America. And this is why we've taken an additional step.

This week, I appointed a special bipartisan blue ribbon commission to review defense management and procurement. So, yes, we can and must eliminate waste. But it is sheer folly to blindly weaken ourselves when our adversaries are conspiring and working so hard to bleed and cripple America. It is time to stop treating our defense establishment and intelligence agencies like enemies and concentrate our attention and anger on the true enemies of freedom and democracy in the world.

For the past two weeks, the House and Senate have been meeting in a conference committee trying to come up with a final budget for the next fiscal year. I'm sorry to report that they haven't made much progress. So far, the House has turned away from

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realism on defense and refused to accept the many program reforms and permanent savings in domestic spending that are proposed in the Senate version.

And as is predictable whenever sufficient will is lacking to make the tough decisions on spending, calls are raised for tax increases. Well, if I must, I'll repeat it until I'm blue in the face: I will veto any tax increase the Congress sends me. And I'm pleased to say I have been promised the votes to sustain that veto.

All of us have a great deal at stake in the outcome of these Senate-House negotiations for the sake of both our national security and our economic well-being. If the conference committee reports a budget that achieves substantial and permanent changes, it will pave the way for continuing the low inflation and falling interest rates that will keep our economy growing and keep Americans working.

If, on the other hand, the process breaks down and the Congress can't do what's right on defense or on controlling domestic spending, then the consequences will be very bad. America will be seen as too weak to respond to threats, and all the progess we've made in our economy will be placed at risk.

I'm asking for your support to make Congress understand this is a moment in our history when all of us should pull together and put our national interest above partisan politics. The challenges we face are big, but not too big if we Republicans and Democrats unite for a stronger and safer America. We still have time. So, let's get started.

Until next week, thanks for listening and God bless you.

END 12:11 P.M. EDT

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ANNEX

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Chronology of Libyan Troublemaking 1980-1984

1984

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| November | Egypt: | President Mubarak announces that four assassins sent to Egypt by Libya to kill former Libyan Prime Minister Bakoush had been arrested and forced to send fake pictures to the Libyan Embassy in Malta showing Bakoush apparently dead. Official Libyan press sources then claimed Bakoush had been executed by suicide squads sent abroad "to liquidate enemies of the revolution." |
| September | Italy: | A Libyan exile was found gagged and strangled in a hotel in Rome. The victim had been the subject of Libyan requests for deportation to Libya. |
| September | Bangladesh: | Libyan-sponsored coup plotters arrested in Bangladesh. |
| August | United Kingdom: | One of six Libyans awaiting trial for bomb attacks in London in March, 1983, found shot to death in a London apartment. The victim may have been silenced by the Libyan government. |
| August | Belgium: | A bomb wrecks a car parked in front of the Zairian Embassy in Brussels. |
| July | Belgium: | A bomb exploded in the Brussels office of Air Zaire. |
| July | Red Sea: | Libya mined the Red Sea, damaging 18 merchant ships of varying nationalities. |
| July | Greece: | Two Libyan students found murdered in their apartment in a crime reminiscent of Libyan killings of anti-Qadhafi students in 1980 and 81. The two were beaten, strangled, and gagged before being shot twice in the back. |
| June | Greece: | Anti-Qadhafi Libyan editor of an Arab newspaper in Athens killed by two men on a motorbike. |

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| June | Greece: | A Libyan-born citizen known to distribute anti-Qadhafi literature at his store shot by a Libyan employee of Libyan Arab Airlines. |
| May | Libya: | Norwegian merchant ship seized in Tripoli, accused of spying; released only after a fine was paid and one crewmember died while being interrogated. |
| May | Libya: | Jana, the official Libyan news agency, announces "the Libyan masses have decided to form suicide commandos to chase traitors and stray dogs wherever they are and liquidate them physically." |
| April | United Kingdom: | A bomb hidden in an unclaimed suitcase probably offloaded from a Libyan airliner explodes at London's Heathrow Airport, injuring 25. |
| April | Libya | A number of British subjects in Libya arrested on trumped up charges as hostages in order to pressure British government during siege of Libyan People's Bureau in London. |
| April | United Kingdom | British policewoman killed and 11 anti-Qadhafi demonstrators wounded by gunfire from London Libyan People's Bureau. After a siege, British authorities fired weapons and spent shell casings in the vacated embassy. |
| March | Zaire: | Two bombs damage government buildings in Kinshasa. Two killed, six wounded. Third bomb defused. |
| March | CAR: | French airliner bombed in Bangui, Central African Republic. 25 passengers injured. |
| March | United Kingdom: | Four bombs explode in London and Manchester near homes of Libyan exiles or at businesses frequented by them. Over 25 people injured. Three other bombs defused. Nine Libyan suspects arrested. |
| March | Sudan | 1 Libyan TU-22 bomber drops bombe on Omdurman, Sudan, site of a radio transmitter used by anti-Qadhafi oppositionists. |

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| February | Libya: | Following annual Libyan General People's Congress, the Libyan Revolutionary Committees announce that all Libyan exiles must return to Libya or face "the death penalty." |
| February | Libya: | Libyan authorities stood by idly while a mob burned the Jordanian Embassy in Tripoli. |
| February | Congo: | Chadian dissidents ready to negotiate with Government of Chad threatened in Brazzaville, Congo. |
| January | CAR: | Attempted bombing of French business in Bangui. |
| January | Zaire: | Bomb damages French hotel in Kinshasa. |
| January | Zaire: | Suitcase from Soviet airliner blows up at Kinshasa airport. |

1983

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| September | Italy: | Four Libyans claiming to be seamen are arrested in Rome while following the US Ambassador's motorcade. |
| August | Upper Volta: | Libya gave material support to coup in Upper Volta. |
| July | Chad: | Libya invaded Chad for the second time. Occupation continues into 1985. |
| June | West Germany: | Eight Libyan students in West Germany, all members of an anti-Qadhafi group, complain Libyan agents are harassing and threatening them. |
| February | Libya: | Libyan General People's Congress warns all Libyans in exile to return home or face "the anger of the Libyan people." |
| February | Sudan: | Libya-sponsored abortive coup attempt in Sudan. |

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| 1982 | | No incidents known. |
| 1981 | | |
| November | Sudan: | Several bombs explode near government installations in Khartoum. |
| October | Sudan: | Planned assassination of visiting Chadian official, Hussein Habre, failed when those sent to conduct the operation surrendered. |
| October | Egypt: | Two bombs explode in luggage being unloaded from a plane coming from Libya via Malta. |
| August | Libya: | Two Libyan SU-22s that fired at US Navy F-14s over Gulf of Sidra shot down. |
| July | United States: | Anti-Qadhafi Libyan student killed in Ogden, Utah. |
| June | Sudan: | Bomb explodes in front of Chadian embassy in Khartoum. |
| February | Italy: | Libyan gunmen open fire on passengers arriving at Rome's airport on a flight from Algiers. Prominent anti-Qadhafi exile was the target. |
| January | Mauritania: | Libya attempted to spark a coup in Mauritania. |
| 1980 | | |
| November | United Kingdom | Anti-Qadhafi Libyan student brutally murdered in London. |
| November | United Kingdom: | Two children of an anti-Qadhafi Libyan poisoned by eating peanuts containing thalium. |
| October 1980 November 1981 | Chad: | Libyan forces occupied Chad. Qadhafi attempted to force a Libya-Chad union. |
| October | Gambia: | Libyan subversion in the Gambia caused break in relations. Senegalese troops intervene under a mutual defense treaty. |
| June | Italy: | Anti-Qadhafi exile wounded in Rome. |

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| June | Italy: | Libyan exile killed in Milan within hours after expiration of a deadline set by Qadhafi for all Libyan exiles to return home. |
| May | Italy: | Libyan exile shot at in Rome. The arrested Libyan gunman says he was sent by Libya "to kill an enemy of the people." |
| May | Greece: | Libyan exile killed in Athens. His throat was slit. |
| May | Italy: | Libyan businessman found strangled to death in Rome. |
| May | West Germany: | Libyan exile gunned down in Bonn. |
| May | Italy: | Libyan exile killed in Rome by two gunshots in the head. |
| April | United Kingdom: | Libyan lawyer shot and killed in London. |
| April | Italy: | Well known Libyan businessman killed. The arrested assassin said he was an enemy of Colonel Qadhafi. |
| April | United Kingdom: | Two gunmen kill an anti-Qadhafi Libyan journalist. |
| February | Libya: | Tunisian and French Embassies in Tripoli sacked and burned by a mob while Libyan authorities stook by idly. |