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AMPARTS ON COUNTER-TERRORISM

Action Plan Requests

Under the Public Diplomacy Action Plan, Amparts were requested by the following posts: Kuwait, Kuala Lumpur, Vienna, Lisbon, and Caracas.

P/DF has completed the following actions:

Kuwait - Arranged for O/CT officer to conduct briefings requested by post.

Kuala Lumpur - The only EA post requesting an Ampart (USG official). It is not cost effective to send a one-country Ampart. We hope to arrange a visit by a government official already traveling in Asia.

Vienna - Robert Bentley scheduled for June 27 (post cancelled).

Lisbon - Robert Bentley scheduled for June 30.

Caracas - Hope to program Brian Jenkins or Alberto Coll.

Ampart Programs Offered to Posts

Yonah Alexander - Australia, New Zealand - June 1986

William Farrell - Netherlands, France, U.K., Austria, Sweden, Italy - July 1986

Brian Jenkins - Mexico and/or Venezuela - September 1986

Alberto Coll - Expect to offer him to Latin American posts including Venezuela, Uruguay, Chile, Trinidad - June-July 1986

Ampart Programs Completed

Ambassador Edward Marks - The Netherlands (The Hague) - March 1986;  
Germany (Cologne, Frankfurt, Stuttgart, Hamburg),  
Switzerland (Geneva, Bern, Zurich), and  
Belgium (Brussels) - May 1986

Brian M. Jenkins - Italy (Milan) - April 1986;  
Spain (Madrid) - June 1986

Supplemental Ampart Programs

Ambassador Jean Gerard - Germany (Frankfurt) - May 1986

Joseph Kruzell - Germany (Munich) - May 1986

Richard P. Cronin - India (New Delhi, Madras, Calcutta, Hyderabad) and  
Pakistan (Islamabad) - April 1986

DAS Robert Smalley - U.K. (London) - May 1986

Charles Maechling - Spain (Madrid, Seville) - June 1986

Jerrold Green - U.K. (London), Kuwait, Bangladesh (Dhaka), Malaysia (K.L.)  
- April 1986

Electronic Programs Completed

Alberto Coll (TPC) - Buenos Aires (US-Libya) February 5, 1986  
Alberto Coll (TPC) - Caracas (US-Libya) February 24, 1986  
Michael Austrian/Don Wallace (TPC) - Lagos (US-Libya) March 27, 1986  
DAS Parker Borg (TPC) - Vienna (Terrorism) April 10, 1986  
Ambassador Edward Marks (TPC) - Sydney (US-Libya) April 16, 1986  
Ambassador Edward Marks (Radio Interview) - Sydney (US-Libya) April 17, 1986  
Alberto Coll (TPC) - Mexico/Asuncion/Buenos Aires (US-Libya) April 18, 1986  
Walter Laqueur (TPC) - Vienna (US-Libya) April 22, 1986  
Walter Laqueur (TPC) - Hamburg (US-Libya) April 23, 1986  
Ambassador Vernon Walters (TPC) - Brussels (US-Libya) April 25, 1986  
Joseph Sisco/Amb. Edward Marks (TPC) - Athens (US-Libya) April 25, 1986  
Alberto Coll (TPC) - Bogota/La Paz/San Jose (US-Libya) April 25, 1986  
Alberto Coll (TPC) - Caracas/Montevideo/Santiago (US-Libya) April 30, 1986  
Brian Jenkins (TPC) - Sao Paulo (Terrorism) May 9, 1986  
Brian Jenkins (TPC) - Bogota (Terrorism in LatAm) May 22, 1986

P/DF:Mashley/JPollock:6/16/86 (2754f)

P/DS:SSavoy/JVince

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

North  
Coy C  
E

July 17, 1986

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR CRAIG COY

TY COBB  
ROD MCDANIEL  
JACK MATLOCK  
WALT RAYMOND  
DENNIS ROSS  
PETER SOMMER  
HOWARD TEICHER

FROM: JUDYT MANDEL *JM*  
SUBJECT: Public Diplomacy on Libya and Terrorism

The USIA-chaired public diplomacy working group on Libya and Terrorism is nearing the end of its 60-day mandate, and preparing to report the results of its efforts and further recommendations to Admiral Poindexter.

Attached is a list of projects completed, in the works, or planned. The results have been modest. Most of the materials produced have been unclassified background papers, although USIA did sponsor a seminar on July 9 for Washington-based foreign bureau chiefs which included presentations by Shultz, Oakley, and several consultants.

The Working Group will continue its activities until a permanent public diplomacy team under the I/GT is established. *status?*

Priority will be given to:

- completing the update of the "White Paper" on Libyan sponsored terrorism;
- producing a film on counter-terrorism (script not yet available); and
- preparing materials and discussion of public diplomacy issues related to terrorism for the Tokyo follow on meeting September 2-3. *?  
what's  
this?*

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED  
Sec.3.4(b), E.O. 12958, as amended  
White House Guidelines, Sept. 11, 2006  
BY NARA *OW*, DATE *5/22/12*



~~SECRET~~

Any comments or suggestions you may have on the attached materials, i.e. additions, more effective use, etc. would be appreciated.

Comments on the description of terrorist organizations (Tab II) are needed by COB Monday, July 21.

Attachments

~~SECRET~~

TAB I



July 7, 1986

Ms. Judith Mandel  
National Security Council

Dear Judith,

Here is an informal rundown about some of the materials being developed by the Libyan Sixty-Day Task Force:

I. Released (attached)

- A) Excerpts from State Human Rights Report;
- B) West European Governments Actions re Libya;
- C) WF story based on above.

II. Now in circulation to Task Force Members for comment/clearance:

- Sketches of Terrorist Groups
- Chronology of Terrorist Incidents

III. To be circulated next week for comments and clearance:

- Evidence linking Libya to Terrorist Incidents
- Compendium of Qadhafi Self-Incriminating Statements
- Compendium of Public Statements from Regional Leaders Critical of Qadhafi

We are also attempting to develop material on the economic costs of terrorism, the diplomatic history of Libya and international legal aspects of the issue.

Terry Arnold is preparing an update of the Libya White Paper.

A variety of special articles pertinent to this subject have been written for the USIA Wireless File (see attached D & E).

A series of Worldnet programs have been proposed for the next several months.

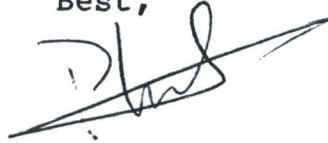
A day-long session for Washington foreign bureau chiefs - with ranking U.S. officials - is scheduled for July 9 at the State Department.

- 2 -

A script for a USIA film production is being prepared.

All of this data will be included in our mid-July final report.

Best,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'P. Arnold', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Philip W. Arnold  
Chief  
Policy Staff



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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
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*Unbelievable...*

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INFORM CONSULS, FOR PAOS

E.O. 12356: N/A  
TAGS: OPRC  
SUBJECT: PUBLIC DIPLOMACY GUIDANCE ON EUROPEAN  
ACTIONS AGAINST LIBYA

1. THE FOLLOWING MTNI WHITE PAPER WAS RELEASED JULY 1 TO THE PRESS AS PART OF THE PUBLIC DIPLOMACY EFFORT. THE PAPER ILLUSTRATES NOT ONLY THAT THE EUROPEANS AS WELL AS AMERICANS CONCERNED ABOUT THE LYBIAN TERRORIST THREAT, BUT THAT THE EUROPEAN NATIONS HAVE ADOPTED CONCRETE COUNTER MEASURES. YOU ARE AUTHORIZED TO MAKE THIS PAPER AVAILABLE TO APPROPRIATE OFFICIALS AT YOUR DISCRETION. WE WISH TO EXPRESS OUR APPRECIATION TO THOSE POSTS WHO MADE CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE PAPER.

2. EUROPEAN ACTIONS AGAINST LIBYA'S TERRORIST NETWORK

WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES HAVE EXPELLED MORE THAN 100 LIBYAN "DIPLOMATS" AND "BUSINESSMEN" AND TAKEN OTHER MAJOR STEPS TO CURB POTENTIAL LIBYAN-SPONSORED TERRORISM SINCE APRIL.

THESE ACTIONS ILLUSTRATE THE SERIOUSNESS WITH WHICH THE EUROPEANS HAVE COME TO VIEW THE LIBYAN TERRORIST THREAT

AND REFLECT A MAJOR CHANGE OVER THE PAST TWO MONTHS.

THE EXPULSIONS TOOK PLACE WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF MEASURES AGREED TO BY THE EC FOREIGN MINISTERS IN APRIL AS THEY AND OTHER NATIONS BEGAN TO TAKE ACTION RECOGNIZING THE SERIOUS DANGERS POSED BY INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM AND THE NEED TO WORK TOGETHER MORE VIGOROUSLY TO DETER AND PREVENT IT. THE STEPS INCLUDED REDUCING

THE STAFFS OF LIBYAN EMBASSIES -- SO-CALLED PEOPLE'S BUREAUS - PLACING TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS ON LIBYANS WITHIN THE EC AND TIGHTENED VISA REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL LIBYANS.

IN ADDITION, THE EC GOVERNMENTS HAVE INCREASED COOPERATION AMONG THEIR LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES AND INTELLIGENCE SERVICES TO COUNTER TERRORISM, INCLUDING CLOSE SURVEILLANCE OF LIBYAN PEOPLES BUREAUS AND OTHER LIBYAN OFFICES SUCH AS LIBYAN AIRLINES AND LIBYAN PURCHASING MISSIONS.

THE STEPS TAKEN BY WEST EUROPEAN GOVERNMENTS AGAINST LIBYANS, ACCORDING TO A STATE DEPARTMENT SURVEY OF PUBLICLY REPORTED ACTIONS, INCLUDE:

ITALY EXPELLED SIX LIBYAN DIPLOMATS FOR "ACTIVITIES INCOMPATIBLE WITH THEIR STATUS" AND 13 ADDITIONAL STAFF WERE CUT FROM THE LIBYAN PEOPLE'S BUREAU. A FORMER LIBYAN DIPLOMAT WAS ARRESTED BY ITALIAN POLICE IN CONNECTION WITH A PLOT TO KILL THE U.S. AMBASSADOR TO ROME. ANOTHER FOUR DOZEN "NON-OFFICIAL" LIBYANS SUCH AS BUSINESSMEN ALSO HAVE BEEN ORDERED EXPELLED.

ITALY ALSO IS INVESTIGATING LIBYAN INVESTMENTS IN THAT COUNTRY AND IS REVIEWING THE LEGAL STATUS OF SOME 3,500 LIBYANS LIVING IN ITALY.

THE WEST GERMAN GOVERNMENT EXPELLED 17 LIBYAN DIPLOMATS AND ANOTHER SIX NON-LIBYAN EMPLOYEES WERE CUT FROM THE LPB STAFF IN APRIL.

THE THREE WESTERN POWERS IN BERLIN -- BRITAIN, FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES -- HAVE BARRED LIBYAN DIPLOMATS FROM THE PEOPLE'S BUREAU IN EAST BERLIN FROM TRAVELING

TO THE OTHER SECTORS OF THE CITY. LIBYAN DIPLOMATS FROM EAST BERLIN WERE INVOLVED IN THE APRIL BOMBING OF A WEST DISCO BOMBING IN WHICH TWO AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND A TURKISH WOMAN WAS KILLED AND 230 PERSONS WERE INJURED.

FRANCE ORDERED A CUT IN THE NUMBER OF LIBYAN DIPLOMATS IN FRANCE AND IMPOSED TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS ON THOSE REMAINING. THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT ALSO EXPELLED TWO LIBYAN DIPLOMATS FOR THEIR ALLEGED INVOLVEMENT IN A PLANNED BOMB ATTACK AGAINST PERSONS WAITING FOR VISAS AT THE U.S. EMBASSY. THE BOMB PLOT WAS ABORTED AND EXPOSED BY FRENCH AUTHORITIES.

TURKEY FILED CHARGES AGAINST THE CONSUL GENERAL AND TWO OTHER MEMBERS OF THE LIBYAN PEOPLE'S BUREAU FOR INVOLVEMENT IN AN ATTEMPTED BOMBING OF THE AMERICAN BT

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UNCLAS SECTION 02 OF 02 STATE 208972

INFORM CONSULS, FOR PAOS

OFFICER'S CLUB IN ANKARA. THEY COULD NOT BE TRIED  
BECAUSE OF THEIR DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY, BUT TWO OTHER  
LIBYANS WERE FOUND GUILTY OF POSSESSING BOMBS FOR THE  
ATTACK WHICH THE TURKISH AUTHORITIES ABORTED AND  
EXPOSED.

THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED THAT IT IS EXPELLING  
SEVEN DIPLOMATS AND TWO STAFF PERSONS FROM THE PEOPLE'S  
BUREAU IN BRUSSELS AND THAT THE REMAINING STAFF CANNOT  
TRAVEL OUTSIDE BRUSSELS WITHOUT PERMISSION.

DENMARK ORDERED THE LPB TO REDUCE ITS STAFF BY FIVE.

GREAT BRITAIN HAS EXPELLED MORE THAN 20 STUDENTS AND  
PLACED SEVERE RESTRICTIONS ON OTHERS. BRITAIN BROKE  
ITS DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH TRIPOLI IN 1984 AFTER A  
BRITISH POLICEWOMAN WAS KILLED BY SHOTS FIRED FROM  
INSIDE THE LIBYAN EMBASSY.

SPAIN EXPELLED SIX PEOPLE'S BUREAU PERSONNEL, FIVE  
LIBYAN TEACHERS AND THREE STUDENTS FOR "ACTIVITIES  
INCOMPATIBLE WITH THEIR STATUS." IN ADDITION, A LIBYAN  
DIPLOMAT WAS EXPELLED AFTER BEING IMPLICATED IN LIBYAN  
EFFORTS TO FINANCE A SPANISH RIGHT-WING POLITICAL  
PARTY. THE LIBYAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES IN MADRID, ACCUSED  
OF PLANNING TERRORIST ATTACKS AGAINST AMERICAN AND  
ISRAELI TARGETS IN MADRID AND LISBON, VOLUNTARILY LEFT  
SPAIN.

PORTUGAL REQUIRED LIBYAN DIPLOMATS TO SEEK  
AUTHORIZATION TO TRAVEL BEYOND A 30 KM RADIUS FROM  
LISBON AND REDUCED BY FIVE THE NUMBER OF OFFICIALLY  
CREDITED LIBYANS AT THE LIBYAN PEOPLES BUREAU. SHULTZ  
BT

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# Foreign Opinion Note

United States Information Agency  
Washington, D.C. 20547



USIA

Office of Research

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Cal 5/22/86

July 15, 1986

## GREATER SUPPORT IN EUROPE FOR FUTURE U.S. MILITARY ACTION AGAINST LIBYA THAN FOR MID-APRIL AIR STRIKE

This analysis is based on public opinion surveys in Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and Portugal in early June.

### Divided Views On U.S. Military Action

o Any future U.S. attack on Libya in response to a new terrorist act linked to Libya will sharply divide public opinion within NATO countries and between them.

o Some 4-in-10 would approve, but 5-in-10 disapprove, of another U.S. air strike if there were "reasonably good evidence" that Libya was behind a new terrorist attack. The French would mainly favor a U.S. attack, the British and Portuguese would divide in their views, and the Germans, Italians and Spanish would mainly disapprove.

o However, only 3-in-10 approved (6-in-10 disapproved) of the mid-April U.S. air strike. Compared to the reaction to the mid-April raid, disapproval of a future U.S. attack is notably lower in Britain, Germany, and Italy.

o Large majorities in all of these countries are clearly opposed to military action by their own governments against either Libya or other countries that sponsor terrorism.

### Support For Blockade Of Libyan Harbors

About 50 percent of Europeans would support a U.S. blockade of Libyan harbors, in case of "another Libyan-sponsored terrorist attack." But few Europeans back any other military actions against Libya.

|  | <u>GB</u> | <u>FR</u> | <u>WG</u> | <u>IT</u> | <u>SP</u> | <u>PO</u> |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| U.S. blockade of Libyan harbors        | XX        | X         | X         | XX        | O         | X         |
| U.S. planes bombing Libyan airfields   | OO        | X/O       | OO        | OO        | OO        | O         |
| U.S. flyover W. Europe to attack Libya | OO        | X         | O         | OO        | OO        | O         |
| Use W. European bases to attack Libya  | OO        | X         | OO        | OO        | OO        | OO        |
| Join U.S. in attack on Libya           | OO        | X/O       | OO        | OO        | OO        | OO        |

In the table above, XX = majority support, X = plurality support, X/O = divided opinion, O = plurality opposition, and OO = majority opposition.

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Themes Likely To Strengthen Support For U.S. Military Action

Several themes will probably be more effective than others in garnering support for U.S. military action against Libya.\*

1. U.S. military action against Libya will reduce terrorism: People who believe that the long-run effect of the mid-April air strike will be to reduce terrorism are much more likely to have supported the attack.
2. Qaddafi's position in Libya will be weakened: People who believe that a future U.S. attack on Libya would weaken Qaddafi's domestic position are much more likely to support another U.S. military attack.
3. Another U.S. military attack will not harm Western relations with the Arab world or damage U.S. relations with its allies: People who believe this are more likely to approve a future U.S. attack.
4. Libya supports local terrorist groups: People who see a connection between Libya and domestic terrorism are more likely to approve a future U.S. attack.

Support For Economic Sanctions Against Libya

o More people support than oppose economic sanctions by West European governments against Libya. Majorities (even on the left) support such sanctions in Britain and France; a plurality does in West Germany. Italian opinion is divided, while opposition prevails in Spain and Portugal.

o The argument that carries the greatest weight in favor of economic sanctions is that "some firm action must be taken against Qaddafi." This is generally true even among those who oppose sanctions. The next strongest argument (even among those who oppose sanctions) is that they "could prevent more drastic military action."

o The argument that economic sanctions will reduce terrorism is a weak one. This tends to be true even among those who are in favor of sanctions.

---

\*The effectiveness of these themes was evaluated by comparing the level of support for U.S. military action among people with differing views on each theme. For example, those who believe that another U.S. attack on Libya would weaken Qaddafi's domestic position mainly support a future attack, whereas those who think another attack would strengthen Qaddafi mainly oppose a future attack. Emphasizing, therefore, that an attack will weaken Qaddafi will reinforce those who already support a future attack and has greater potential than other unrelated themes of cutting into the ranks of those who do not support such an attack.

Prepared by:  
Gordon A. Tubbs, (P/REA)  
N-7/15/86

Approved by:  
Nils H. Wessell, (P/R)  
485-2985



SS  
WRE  
JM

PR NO. 147  
July 9, 1986

REMARKS AND Q&A SESSION BY  
THE HONORABLE GEORGE P. SHULTZ  
SECRETARY OF STATE  
BEFORE  
FOREIGN PRESS CENTER SEMINAR  
COUNTERING STATE-SUPPORTED TERRORISM

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON, D.C.  
WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1986

CHARLES Z WICK: Ladies and gentlemen, it's a great pleasure for me this morning as the Director of the United States Information Agency to welcome you here this morning to participate in USIA's press seminar on countering state-supported terrorism.

You as journalists who represent our global media understand better than most others the critical and disturbing nature of this issue and its impact on our international society. We hope, as a result of today's discussions by our panel of distinguished experts, that you may gain a still deeper insight into this man-made nightmare.

To help set us on our course this morning we are honored and delighted to have as our opening speaker the Honorable Secretary of State George P. Shultz. Secretary Shultz is a man who literally lives on a day-to-day basis with this topic, and there is no one in this country, save perhaps the President of the United States himself, who is more committed to the eradication of this modern-day scourge to mankind than our Secretary of State.

As those of you who may not know, Secretary Shultz has set a brilliant record in academia, in government, and in the private sector, and he has become one of the most influential Secretaries in our history with his capacity to pierce murky problems with persuasive reason and incisive and calm delivery.

Mr. Secretary, forgive the understatement, but I know that you have a tight schedule this morning, and therefore we are doubly honored to have you here, and we are complimented with your presence. Ladies and gentlemen, the Honorable Secretary of State, Mr. George P. Shultz.

(Applause)

SECRETARY SHULTZ: Thank you, Charlie. I've been asked to come, given ten minutes, to welcome you, since this is the State Department building. So I welcome you. Now I'll use the balance of my time to make a few comments about this subject, because I do think, obviously, it is a matter of great importance.

The first point I'd like to make is that we and other governments have a strategy that can win the war against terrorism. We have to win it -- all of us -- as part of civilized, organized, free societies, and we can do so.

From the standpoint of the United States, our basic strategy is, first of all -- and I think this is a perfectly good strategy for other countries and for our countries linked together -- but, first of all, to be sure that people are clearly aware of the nature and importance and severity of the problem. I believe it is a truism, almost, that you can't solve a problem until people understand they've got one and have some understanding of what it is really about and its importance. So that's point one.

Point two is that we have to have very good intelligence about it so that we know in some detail what is going on and thereby can do something about it. I know in our own government our capacity, not only in the intelligence agencies as such but as a general proposition, to be more and more aware of what is going on and to have some detailed knowledge that is operational in its content has been increasing steadily to the point where in the last year or 18 months, something like that, we've managed to abort over 200 terrorist incidents, things that were directed against us or would have come off but didn't. But the intelligence capability of other countries is also growing and our ability to work with others in order to use this intelligence is growing. And for those terrorist organizations and states that are supporting terrorism, they





should know that we know a lot more about what they're doing than probably they think we do, which is just as well. But we need intelligence and, of course, the ability to act on it.

Some of this is just plain awareness. We aborted an effort to blow up by a sophisticated car-bomb technique a major portion of our Embassy in Mexico City just by alertness of the local police and newspaper and our Embassy people who got a tip, pursued it, found that it was right, and did something about it and stopped it from happening. That's just plain alertness in addition to intelligence.

So this kind of thing is a second element in the strategy, and we're getting some place. We've had lots of visits back and forth, people from other countries. Ambassador Oakley, I understand, is on your program; he'll tell you more about it.

The third thing we have to do is be sensible about the way we conduct ourselves, so that we take security precautions as a kind of defensive nature. We've done this for a long time in the airport area, and we need to go further with it. I can remember, however, back in the early 1970s, when hijacking started to be a major problem -- as it happened, I was Director of the U.S. Budget at the time, and I remember it particularly since, as always, you're struggling to keep the budget down, and along comes this thing that caused us to spend a lot of money, so I looked into it carefully. But that was the beginning of these little things you go through as you get on an airplane.

In addition to costing money, I know it made people feel inconvenienced. They had to get in line to go through the device and get on the airplane, and at first there were some complaints about that. But by this time, I think, that picture has changed; and if you go to an airport and you see that nobody is paying any attention, that's what makes you nervous -- not that they're paying attention.

But in the terms of our own embassies, we are upgrading the security precautions taken, not in any sense to change our mission, but rather to make it possible to carry our mission out effectively. For example, Charlie Wick sponsors and we sponsor together with him libraries and exhibitions where people can come and get books and tell about our country, and obviously we like them to do that. And perhaps in an earlier era the more open and easy to wander into you made those, the better. Now we have to do things that ensure the security of those physical structures. Otherwise people won't want to come in. So we fulfill our mission by making them more secure places. That's the way we're approaching this.

Now, fourth, we have to be willing to do something about it in an active way when we know about challenges that terrorists are mounting toward us, particularly state-sponsored terrorism, and we are ready to do so. Our actions speak louder than words in that regard, but the policy is clear: that we will act when we feel it's appropriate, and terrorists should know and states that support terrorists should know that the United States will take action and therefore they don't operate in a cost-free environment where they can do anything and nothing is ever done to raise the cost to them.

I might say also that the legal system dealing with this problem is progressing, although it has its distinct limitations. But it is clear in our country and in other countries that the terrorist murder of a U.S. citizen or citizen of another country in a third country can be a crime in our country, and therefore we seek extradition, and we are moving forward and progressing on the nature of extradition cases. So the web of law is gradually emerging to deal with all of this.

So there is a clear strategy, and it was in a sense recognized in a very good way in the statement on terrorism issued at the Tokyo Summit meeting.

Now I'd like to make a few comments about a couple of things that are often said about terrorism that I think need a little clarification.

First of all, sometimes people get the idea that this is somehow an American problem or an Israeli problem. Just to look at the statistics shows how wrong that is. In 1985 there were 800 international terrorist attacks by international -- define that as something that takes place in a country and somebody from another country is involved in some manner -- but these attacks hit citizens or facilities in 90 countries. Of 877 men, women and children who were killed last year, 28 were American, 28 were Israeli. So you can see that while the problem hits us, mostly it hits others and very little of it takes place in the United States. It takes place mostly in other countries. So it is an international problem. We all have it.

I might say many of the victims are Arabs. Terrorists from Libya and other Middle East nations, they don't like the moderate Arab governments, and they seek to intimidate and disrupt them. So Tunisia, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait have all felt the impact of terrorist attacks. We see it in Kuwait right now. We see it in those who are in prison.



So my point is this is not something that is somehow directed primarily against America or primarily against Israel, although both of our countries do feel it, but it has very widespread flow to it.

A second thing that is often said is that terrorists are engaged in a justified, sometimes noble, cause and that if we want to do something about it we have to get at the so-called root causes. This, it seems to me, is a snare and a delusion to fall for this line of reasoning.

In defending those who took the Achille Lauro, for instance, they were called by their defense lawyer "freedom fighters." That is a bunch of baloney. They weren't advancing freedom by brutalizing the ship's passengers and killing an innocent and crippled man. What they were seeking to do, so they said anyway, was to free comrades of theirs, so-called, who had been jailed for earlier terrorist attacks; and among the things that those comrades were in jail for -- one of them was in jail for deliberately murdering a four-year-old girl. So where does that leave your root causes and freedom fighters? You can throw that in the junk pail.

It is a matter of outrage, particularly among those who work hard for peace in the Middle East, as many of us do -- I do -- to hear people refer in this regard to the so-called Palestinian issue. And you ask yourself, what side are the terrorists really on? Take the example of Al-Masri, a very fine person related to the present Foreign Minister of Jordan, who in the interests of peace, in the interests of the Palestinian cause -- and he is a Palestinian, or was -- stepped up to responsibility and took on the job of being Mayor of Nablus. And what happened? Terrorists killed him. So where is that advancing the cause of peace? What are these people trying to do, if anything, other than to cause disruption and chaos?

I might say that if you look at European terrorists of quite a variety, what they seem mainly to be interested in is so disrupting things that they make the governments of those countries, democratic governments, appear ineffective. They haven't succeeded. Or if you take the terrorists in Central America and Latin America, like the M-19 and M-14 -- which, I might say, get safe haven in Nicaragua and training and equipment -- what are they after? What were the M-19 after at the Palace of Justice in Bogota in Colombia? They were after the judges who were rendering verdicts for extradition on people who were apprehended for drug trafficking. So this is terrorism in support of drug trafficking. There's your root cause.

So there are lots of problems in this world, and it is up to all of us, particularly in government, to get at these problems and to work on them, whether it is peace in the Middle East or whatever it may be. But let's not confuse that with the problem of terrorism. Terrorism is an unacceptable tactic, and we are against it under any and all circumstances.

Let me take a chance here now and say something about terrorism and the press. I know Bernie Kalb says I shouldn't venture into that territory -- it's none of my business. But let me just make a few comments about it.

From the standpoint of the press, it seems to me that your -- and here I'll speak just as a private citizen; what do I expect as a private citizen from a free press? Well, I think, first of all, terrorism is an important story and the press should report it, and obviously you ought to report it fully and you ought to report it objectively, so to speak -- accurately. So you're part of the process of informing our publics of what is going on. That is one of the duties of the press. That is why a free press -- one of the reasons why a free press is important.

So I think this is obviously a story of great significance, and it ought to be reported and analyzed and think pieces about it, and so forth. It's an obligation of the press.

One of the things that happens -- and here you have a problem. I don't know how to tell you to solve your problem. You're going to have to work this out yourselves. But people get fascinated by terrorist, and they do all kinds of things to get interviews with them; and they, in the process of doing that, have to be careful that they don't encourage terrorism by making the act of terrorism be a means for publicizing whatever it is somebody wants to publicize.

And, in addition, I think, as governments seek to counter terrorism and to do things to stop it, we have to be careful that we don't make that impossible by reporting so fully exactly what the government is doing. And, of course, you can say it is up to us to keep things secret, although it's difficult, particularly if there are major things involved; but it makes it hard to take action when the things that you want to do secretly, as in any military action, are reported ahead of time and so the terrorists are able in one manner or another to take actions on the basis of that publicity that makes it more difficult to execute the acts.

So those are problems that you have, that you have to grapple with. You're too good in some ways, because you get to know everything, and knowing everything means that you have some



special obligations and responsibilities in the interests of winning the war against terrorism, which is something as members of society we all want to do.

So I think that the subject poses some real responsibilities on the press, and on the whole I think the press has done a good job of reporting and getting out in front of people what's going on and the nature of it, and so on; and to a certain extent by just letting these people get up and talk, people get some idea of what they are really like. But they can't just be allowed to get up and talk; it's got to be shown and brought out what they won't bring out -- namely, that, as in the case of this Achille Lauro question, the comrades they are trying to free did things like murdering four-year-old kids. That's the kind of people we're dealing with. These people are beasts, and we need to understand that fact.

Well, so I exceeded my ten minutes. I'm sorry about that, Charlie, but it is a subject that has been one that I have felt very strongly about. It affects our diplomats. That's one reason. It has affected Americans. That's another reason. And it is directed against our society, against our democracy, against our civilization, and therefore it is something that we here, and the President, take as a very serious matter, and we take very seriously our obligation and responsibility in the U.S. Government to do everything we can to contribute to winning the war against terrorism. And we're going to do it.

Thank you.

(Applause)

I know I'm over, but it always is not proper to appear before some press people and filibuster so that you can't take a question. So let me say that if there are two questions, I'll be glad to take them just so you know that I'm ready.

QUESTION: (Mr. Amir Oren, DAVAR) Mr. Secretary, following up on what you said about Palestinian terrorism and the Middle East peace process, does your definition of "terrorist" apply to Yasser Arafat and the PLO --

SECRETARY SHULTZ: Does the what?

QUESTION: Your definition of "terrorist," does it apply to Yasser Arafat and the PLO? And, if it does, why did the U.S. acquiesce last year in a peace process in which the process was in a sense hostage to the PLO in its negotiation with Jordan?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: The characterization applies to individuals and organizations that engage in these acts of terror, and there is no question about the fact that over the years the PLO

has done so, and Yasser Arafat has been in one way or another identified with it. So we have an attitude toward those activities that I have spelled out here.

Insofar as the peace process last year is concerned, it is also the case that in its many ramifications and attributes, the organization called PLO, which is a pretty dispersed thing, does have the allegiance of many people who are Palestinians, and it has the marker of the Arab countries as the so-called legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. So we and the Israelis, among others, have felt that it will be worthwhile the day that it is possible for Jordan to sit down in direct negotiations with Israel over peace issues, and those necessarily involve to a very considerable extent the legitimate rights of Palestinians. And I think everyone agrees, and it is written into the Camp David accords for that matter, that you can't have a negotiation involving those issues, involving Palestinians, unless you have Palestinians represented.

So how are you going to get them represented? That's what King Hussein was striving for, and I think he did a terrific job and a courageous job in trying to bring that about. And it's quite clear that within the PLO probably there are many who wanted to see that succeed, and there are others who didn't; and in the end the ones who didn't succeed, because King Hussein in the end was not able to bring it off. But he made a very good try at it, and we helped him, and I would wish that he had succeeded. One thing he did do by his efforts, however, was to bring it out quite clearly that in the clutch Arafat and the PLO, as he represents it, was unable to agree to what King Hussein regarded as a sensible and credible and significant effort to move toward peace. They just couldn't manage to join it.

QUESTION: (Mr. Hamdi Fuad, Al Aram) Mr. Secretary, Hamdi Fuad, Al Aram newspaper, Cairo, Egypt.

SECRETARY SHULTZ: You'll have to speak a little more slowly and clearly so I can understand.

QUESTION: My name is Hamdi Fuad, Al Aram newspaper, Cairo, Egypt. Do you feel, Mr. Secretary, speaking about terrorism, fighting against terrorists, taking all this kind of activities against terrorists, can be equivalent to the efforts which have been exerted by you and by your Administration concerning the peace process in the Middle East?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: Well, I --

QUESTION: I mean, do you feel the kind of effort --



SECRETARY SHULTZ: I couldn't understand your question. If you will speak really slowly so I'll get it.

QUESTION: Yes. I mean, do you feel that the efforts done by the Administration so far in the peace process in the Middle East is quite equivalent to the efforts exerted by this Administration against terrorists? Is there any kind of equilibrium between the two efforts?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: We don't seek to look at it that way at all. That's been one of my big -- my point here. Terrorism is something that we don't accept. We don't accept it as being justified by some so-called cause, and so we seek to put it down. And it may be that people in a particular region get oriented to the idea that somehow it is identified with the problems of that region, and what I've tried to bring out to you here is that that is faulty thinking because it spreads all over the place.

So we have to work at the problem of putting down terrorism, period. Now, we also have to work at the problem of doing everything we can to promote peace in the Middle East. That is a separate issue, but it is an important issue, and, as I said in response to the previous question, you are not going to be able to do that unless you can engage Palestinians in the process. So we seek to do that.

And as far as Egypt is concerned, since that is your home base, I think the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt is of central importance; and as one of the participants, the United States in helping to work that out, we continually try to help Egypt and Israel to improve the general richness and quality of that relationship, and we're doing so right now, and hope that the efforts that we're currently engaged in can bear fruit. But that is not done as part of our strategy to deal with terrorism; that is done as part of our strategy for peace.

And insofar as terrorism is concerned and people who are engaged in terrorism, we think they ought to be apprehended and punished in no uncertain terms and regarded by all civilized governments as outlawed.

QUESTION: Mr. Secretary, can we have one more, please, sir?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: I'm sorry. I am way overdue myself. Thank you.

(Applause)

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RECENT REPORT DOCUMENTS QADHAFI CONTEMPT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS  
(Excerpts: State Department report on Libya) (3190)

Washington -- "Despite Libya's claim to being a 'state of the masses,' the country is actually ruled by Colonel Qadhafi and a small circle of lieutenants who have never been held accountable in free elections," according to the State Department's top human rights official.

Arbitrary arrest, torture and execution are employed against those, including occasionally foreigners, who attract the Qadhafi regime's wrath, says Richard Schifter, assistant secretary of state for human rights and humanitarian affairs.

"Qadhafi's assassins even pursue his critics abroad," Schifter says. "Qadhafi's support for terrorism is well known. Qadhafi's obsession with military power and his foreign adventures have squandered his country's human and material resources."

All of this, he notes, was documented in the most recent State Department report on the state of human rights around the world, "Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 1985," issued early this year.

Libya's poor human rights record "showed little improvement in 1985," that report said. "There were continued reports of torture and abuse" in Libya, it said, but nothing comparable to the "brutal and widespread purge" that followed the 1984 coup attempt.

Like the other country human rights reports, whose preparations are required by American law, Schifter notes, the report on Libya was not intended as an indictment of the Libyans but as an attempt to describe "in as objective a manner as possible the human rights situation in that country."

"We have no quarrel with the Libyan people," the official emphasizes, "nor are we the enemies of Islam. We wish for the Libyan people the blessings of peace and liberty which we pray for ourselves and our children."

The State Department report noted that in the 1985 Amnesty International report, concern was expressed for the "physical liquidation of enemies of the revolution" and subsequent killings of Libyans at home and abroad; the detention and imprisonment of prisoners of conscience; the systematic torture and ill-treatment of suspects during interrogations; and the death penalty.

The report also said of the human rights situation in Libya:



-- The government recognizes no absolute right to privacy.

-- Local and international phone calls are routinely monitored.

-- In general, freedom of speech is severely limited.

-- Trade unions and professional associations are viewed as threats by Qadhafi.

-- Political parties and tribal groupings are prohibited and involvement in such activities is punishable by death.

Following are excerpts from the State Department report on Libya:

(begin excerpts)

(Since the United States has no official presence in Libya and since Libya's media is tightly controlled, this report draws heavily on unofficial sources.)

The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya describes its form of government as "popular democracy." Although in theory political power is vested in "the masses" under the guidance of the People's Congress and its executive arms, the People's Committees, in practice the country is ruled by a charismatic military leader, Colonel Mu'ammr Al-Qadhafi, aided by extragovernmental "Revolutionary Committees."

Libya's security apparatus operates at various levels, involving not only Qadhafi's personal bodyguards and the official country-wide police/interior establishment, but also the Revolutionary Committees and Basic People's Committees which act independently of other authorities when encouraged by Qadhafi. The result is a complex of multilayered tight controls, not necessarily explicitly dictated, over individual activities and freedoms. The conservative attitudes of a strict Islamic society produce further restrictions on the individual freedoms and rights of certain groups, e.g. businesspersons. Qadhafi has sought to provide greater equality for women in education and employment but has faced serious resistance from his conservative countrymen.

Libya has used much of its considerable oil income of recent years to finance internal development (new schools, hospitals, roads) and generally to increase the standard of living of the people. Qadhafi has, however, diverted substantial resources to the acquisition of large quantities of weapons and to foreign military adventures, e.g., intervention in Uganda and two invasions of Chad. Libya's human rights record, poor since Qadhafi seized power



in 1969, showed little improvement in 1985. Although there was no incident comparable to the 1984 coup attempt, with its subsequent brutal and widespread purge, there were continued reports of torture and abuse. Qadhafi has urged a reduction in the number of offenses subject to capital punishment, but he not only made it clear that such sentences would continue to apply to political acts against the regime but also reiterated his call for the searching out and execution of the regime's "enemies abroad." Treatment of foreigners worsened, as reflected not only in the summary expulsion of some 65,000 foreign workers but also in the illegal detention of foreigners, including four British citizens detained for some 10 months as hostages in an effort to blackmail the British Government.

#### RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Section 1 Respect for the Integrity of the Person, Including Freedom from:

##### a. Political Killing

Although there was no repeat of the widespread summary executions and public hangings (carried on television) which followed the coup attempt of May 1984, 1985 saw at least four possible coup attempts with subsequent arrests and punishments for those accused. In early 1984, the Government directed resumption of assassinations of Libyan exiles and announced the formation of "suicide squads" to hunt down and kill Libyan dissidents abroad. In September 1985, Qadhafi explicitly stated that the death penalty was still appropriate for individuals who refused to repent and reiterated his call that they be searched out and killed. A year after the attempted assassination of former Libyan Prime Minister Abdel Hamid Al-Bakoush in November 1984 in Cairo, confirmed by Libya's official news agency as the act of Libyan "commandos" whose job was to eliminate "stray dogs abroad," Egyptian authorities in November 1985 announced the arrest of another four-man Libyan "hit team" which had again targeted Bakoush and other Libyan dissidents in Egypt. The Egyptians stated that their investigation revealed that this was but one of seven such Libyan teams being trained for such missions.

##### b. Disappearance



Unofficial elements such as the Revolutionary and Basic Peoples Committees continue to carry out arrest and detention of suspected opponents of the Government, with the encouragement of Qadhafi. Such persons, as well as those detained by the official security establishment, may be held incommunicado for unlimited periods without further information as to their condition, whereabouts, or the charges against them. This has been particularly the case for many rounded up in the wake of the May 1984 coup attempt.

c. Torture and Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

Continuing reports of torture and mistreatment of prisoners received graphic confirmation in the televised "trials" following the May 1984 coup, in which some of the accused clearly showed evidence of abuse. Detainees in criminal and security cases reportedly are regularly beaten during interrogation. In some prisons, conditions reportedly are tolerable but, according to information received by Amnesty International, conditions of detention for political prisoners have worsened, including transfer to overcrowded cells and confiscation of reading and writing materials.

Mistreatment is not limited to Libyan nationals. In a case described by Amnesty International in its 1985 report, a Norwegian sailor reportedly died under torture in the custody of a Revolutionary Committee in May 1984. The Libyan authorities sought to attribute the death to suicide and the ship's authorities, before the ship was allowed to depart, were forced to apologize for this "suicide"--a violation of Islamic law. At the U.N. General Assembly in September 1985, the Libyan Foreign Minister reportedly agreed to pay 500,000 dollars in damages to the survivors to settle the case. There are numerous reports that foreign workers, summarily expelled from Libya in August and September 1985, were harassed and beaten in the course of their efforts to leave the country.

Shari'a (Islamic) law is practiced in Libya, there are no reports that physical mutilation is used as a form of punishment. Amnesty International has expressed concern about the large number of offenses, including political offenses, which are punishable by death under Libyan law. For example, membership in an illegal organization is a capital offense. Qadhafi, in a September speech to the Peoples' Congresses, called for a review of the application of capital punishment, terming it "cruel" and not respectful



of human dignity. However, he reaffirmed application of the death penalty to those already under detention or who plot against the revolution.

d. Arbitrary Arrest, Detention, or Exile

Under Libyan law, detainees may be held incommunicado for unlimited periods. Many allegedly are held without charge or trial, apparently as an example to would-be opponents of the regime. Libya declared several years ago that there were then "no political detainees on any charge in its prisons." Reports from a variety of sources, however, assert that the prisons contain increased numbers of persons convicted of, or held for, political offenses, including large numbers of persons arrested in 1984. Qadhafi has justified imprisonment on political, as opposed to criminal, charges. In a 1981 speech he stated, "Those who are put into prisons are there because they are the enemies of the people. There is no shame and there is nothing wrong in putting these persons in prison or in treading on them with your feet." In March 1985, in addressing the People's Congress, Qadhafi again encouraged Revolutionary Committees to investigate and arrest persons guilty of treason whose cases, for whatever reason, the police could not handle. Although he also opposed secret arrests, there is no evidence that this exhortation has resulted in any improvement in practice. Foreigners are not immune from arbitrary arrest. Four British citizens were arrested in 1984 and held for 10 months in apparent retaliation for the U.K.'s arrest of Libyans responsible for bombings and assassinations in the U.K. While Qadhafi disclaimed personal responsibility, stating that these arrests resulted from the action of "the people," he did acknowledge that the issue was "basically political." The four were eventually released following negotiations conducted on their behalf by Terry Waite, an aide to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Exile is not a form of punishment practiced in Libya; to the contrary, Qadhafi seeks to exercise pressure on Libyans working or studying abroad to return to Libya. Libya does, however, engage in the arbitrary expulsion of noncitizens. In August 1985, it summarily expelled thousands of foreign workers, including more than 30,000 Tunisians and 10,000 Egyptians. They were expelled generally without the right to take more than minimal possessions, often without complete compensation for work performed or the right to transfer



savings held in Libya, and in many cases were subject to harassment in the process of departure and had their travel documents confiscated. The International Labor Organization sent a team to Libya to investigate these actions, and a report is pending. (Two of the confiscated passports were later found in the possession of Palestinian terrorists in an attack at the Vienna airport in December.) In general, forced labor is not practiced.

e. Denial of Fair Public Trial

The normal court structure in Libya has been bypassed to a significant extent by the "people's courts," which conduct "show trials" and executions. This parallel legal system provides fewer safeguards, and trials are frequently held in camera or in absentia. A 1981 law prohibits the private practice of law and makes all attorneys employees of the Secretariat of Justice. The Union of Arab Lawyers, located in France, has expressed concern for the ability and freedom of attorneys simultaneously to provide legal defense for political prisoners and to serve as government employees. Libya claims that it "guarantees prisoners all necessary means of defense and safeguards of justice adequate to the principles contained in the Declaration of Human Rights" and provides for legal assistance "as soon as possible with respect to the exigencies of interrogation," but there are numerous reports that these rights are frequently denied. In security cases in particular, there are many reports of prisoners being held without trial for long periods. While undergoing interrogation, sometimes for periods of several months, they are given no access to legal representation. Alleged political offenses are increasingly tried before ad hoc "revolutionary courts" rather than under the normal judicial procedure, with the opportunities for defense severely restricted. Moreover a number of these "trials" have been held in secret. There is no precise estimate of the number of political prisoners in Libya. In the wake of the 1984 coup attempt, the number may have risen to several thousand.

f. Arbitrary Interference with Privacy, Family, Home, or Correspondence

The Government recognizes no absolute right to privacy. The legal requirement that judicial warrants must be obtained before entering a private home is reportedly often



disregarded. Local and international phone calls are routinely monitored. The informer network extends to the Revolutionary Committees and other local organizations and does not respect individual privacy. Libyan exiles claim that mere family ties to suspected regime opponents can result in harassment or even persecution by the authorities.

Section 2 Respect for Civil Rights, Including:

a. Freedom of Speech and Press

Although some difference of opinion is tolerated in People's Committee meetings and at the General People's Congress, in general freedom of speech is severely limited, particularly with regard to any criticism of the Government or Qadhafi. Freedom of speech and other basic civil and political freedoms are further restricted during periods of internal security crises. Libyan media are owned and controlled by the Government. JANA, the official news agency, is the designated conduit for politically acceptable opinions. It is impossible to publish opinions contrary to government policy. Foreign publications, if not banned outright, are severely censored. There is an underlying climate of fear and mistrust at all levels of society which further restricts freedom of speech.

b. Freedom of Peaceful Assembly and Association

The right of association is granted only to those institutions affiliated with the regime. Public assembly is repressed if it is not government-controlled and supportive of regime positions. Organizations such as trade unions and professional associations are viewed as threats by Qadhafi, who has vowed not to "accept intermediaries between the revolution and its working forces."

Unions are organized under government control and are administered through the popular committee system. Collective bargaining does not occur; there have been no reports of strikes (except by students) for years--presumably they are not permitted. An exiled opposition group in June 1983 appealed to the International Labor Organization to investigate "the oppressive record of the Qadhafi regime with regard to its treatment of workers and laborers and employees in Libya, with particular emphasis on violations of human rights agreements and conventions governing labor and labor



unions." This group also charged that Libya has forced foreign workers and employees into military training with the intention of coercing them into military and subversive activities against their own countries.

c. Freedom of Religion

Libya is overwhelmingly Muslim. The regime has banned the once-powerful Sanusiyya Islamic religious organization in an apparent effort to eliminate any alternative power bases. Restrictions were placed on the operation of the organization's Zawaayaa (lodges), a government supervisor was appointed for Sanusi properties, and the Sanusi-sponsored Islamic University was merged with the University of Libya.

Services are apparently permitted in Christian churches, which are exclusively attended by the foreign community. There is a resident Catholic bishop and a small number of priests. Nuns reportedly are permitted to wear their habits.

Nearly all of the formerly sizable Jewish community has emigrated, and no information is available on the status of any Jews who may remain. Qadhafi has stated that he is opposed to Zionism, not Judaism, and that Arab nations should welcome Arab Jews who wish to return to their countries of origin. But in a speech in June 1985 he cited the Prophet Muhammed as stating that Judaism and Islam cannot coexist in the land of the Arabs and, in September 1985, virulently anti-Jewish broadcasts on Libyan radio called for anti-Jewish violence in areas of Tunisia within broadcast range.

d. Freedom of Movement Within the Country, Foreign Travel, Emigration, and Repatriation

With the exception of security areas, internal freedom of movement is not usually restricted for Libyan citizens. An exit permit is required for travel abroad, and currency controls are imposed to restrict travel. Military conscription regulations deny the issuance of exit permits to potential inductees. It is reported to be increasingly difficult for Libyans suspected of inadequate revolutionary attitudes to travel abroad. Moreover, as part of the effort to control the outflow of foreign exchange, there are indications that the Government is limiting nonessential travel, such as tourism in Europe. Restrictions already limit the amount of currency which can be taken out of the



country to 1,000 dollars (300 dinars) per year, regardless of the number of trips. Under Libyan Islamic law, wives may not leave the country without their husbands' permission; children may not travel without their father's consent. The right of return of Libyan nationals is fully protected, and theoretically extends to include opponents of Qadhafi, so long as they are prepared to "repent." However, this "right" often appears to be more of an obligation or threat, with calls for students and others working abroad, often under government subsidy, to return with little or no notice and without regard to the impact on their studies or work.

### Section 3 Respect for Political Rights: The Right of Citizens to Change Their Government

Major government decisions are controlled by Qadhafi or by committees acting in his name. He makes all appointments of military officers and official functionaries down to a low level. Power flows through a small circle of trusted associates, whose own authority is a reflection of their proximity to Qadhafi. Corruption has assumed major proportions, with adverse effects for local government.

Participation in elections is mandatory, and the candidates are cleared by the Revolutionary Committees from among persons who are not "merchants, contractors, tribal advocates, elections-brokers, officials of the former (pre-1969) government or people who have been attacked by the power of the revolution." Political parties and tribal or local groupings are prohibited, and involvement in such activities remains punishable by death.

### Section 4 Governmental Attitude Regarding International and Nongovernmental Investigation of Alleged Violations of Human Rights

In its 1985 report, Amnesty International expressed concern over renewed official calls for "physical liquidation of enemies of the revolution" and subsequent killings of Libyans at home and abroad; the continued detention and imprisonment of prisoners of conscience; the detention without trial of political prisoners; trials before People's Congresses without basic legal safeguards and resulting in executions; the systematic torture and ill-treatment of political and other suspects during the course of interrogations; and the death penalty. In its 1984 report on

Violations of Human Rights in Libya, Amnesty International noted that it has registered repeated protests, calls for investigations, and appeals for the respect of human rights with the Libyan authorities, all without reply or signs of corrective action. Freedom House classifies Libya as "not free."

(end excerpts)

NNNN



(B)

June 9, 1986

UPDATED AND UNCLASSIFIED

WESTERN EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT ACTIONS RE: LIBYA

European Community

In response to Libyan terrorism, in late April the EC countries agreed to the following measures:

- 1. reduction of staff at Libyan People's Bureaus (embassies)
- 2. travel restrictions on Libyans
- 3. tightened visa procedures for Libyans

Responses by individual countries— EC and others:

Italy

--Libyans expelled from Italy

|         |   |
|---------|---|
| 5/24/86 | 5 |
|---------|---|

|                                   |    |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| Total Libyans expelled from Italy | 24 |
|-----------------------------------|----|

as of 5/24/86

Washington Post, May 25, 1986

--Libyans involved in Libyan enterprises

|                     |             |
|---------------------|-------------|
| 28 ordered to       |             |
| for visa violations | leave       |
| As of 6/3/86        | 17 actually |
|                     | left        |

Rome 13951

--Other government actions re: Libya:

The Italian government is conducting a major investigation of Libyan investments and actions [in Italy] and extensive review of legal status of 3,500 Libyans living in Italy.

Washington Post, May 25, 1986

Italy- continued

--Other government actions re: Libya:

The Italian government has refused to accredit two Libyan officials to the recently re-opened Libyan consulate in Milan. The two had been working at the Libyan consulate since March on non-diplomatic passports.

-- In addition to the government of Italy's concern about Libyan activities, other consulates in Milan have indicated to Italian authorities that "some Libyan consulate proposals to middle-eastern citizens were not perfectly legal."

Milan daily Il Giornale quoted in Milan 1216.

--Italian government statements re: Libya:

Prime Minister Craxi recently reiterated Italian resolve to resist Libyan bullying. On May 31, he told a group of new naval officer cadets that Libyan threats against Lampedusa were unjustified. He also warned Qaddafi not to take Italy's hatred of war as a sign of weakness or timidity.

Rome 13951.

--Italians in Libya:

Before U.S. Libyan clashes in 1986, there were 10,000 Italians living or working in Libya. As of 5/23/86, there are only 3,000.

Reuters, 0452, May 23, 1986

--Italians in Libya:

During the month of May, more than 2,000 Italians left Libya, reducing the Italian presence there to under 2,000.

Italian newsmagazine, Panorama, quoted in Rome 13443.

--Libyans suspected of assassination attempt:

Libyan diplomats suspected of involvement in failed assassination attempt on U.S. Egyptian and Saudi ambassadors in 1985.

Paris AFP April 23, 1986, quoted by FBIS.



### Great Britain

Great Britain broke relations with Libya in 1984, after a British policewoman was killed from shots fired from inside the Libyan Embassy. Two Libyan diplomats are resident in London, working out of the Saudi Arabian Embassy. Two British diplomats are in Tripoli in British interests section in the Italian Embassy.

Financial Times, April 17, 1986, p. 4,

--Libyan aviation students expelled:  
Britain has requested that over 200 Libyan aviation trainees must leave voluntarily or be deported.

The New York Times, April 26, 1986.

### West Berlin

--Allied powers in West Berlin have barred diplomats from the Libyan Bureau in East Berlin traveling into the Western-controlled part of the city.

Financial Times, April 17, 1986, p. 4

### West Germany

--Unconfirmed reports said four Libyans diplomats were quietly asked to leave after the May 1985 assassination of an opponent of the Libyan regime.

--Two more expelled in April 1986 reduced the official staff to nine.

Financial Times, April 17, 1986, p. 4.

--According to Embassy Bonn:

There have been 18 expulsions of Libyan diplomats in April. Besides the 2 in early April, 16 were requested to leave after the EC decision of April 21. This leaves 16 remaining Libyan diplomats.

Note: This information differs from Financial Times story above. The difference could be accounted for by differences in what is regarded as diplomatic status.

### France

--France's expulsion of two Libyan diplomats in early April because of their alleged involvement in a planned bomb attack on the U.S. Embassy has reduced the official Libyan representation to 13.

Financial Times, April 17, 1986, p. 4.

--France has announced that it will generally reduce the number of Libyan diplomats in the country and restrict their travel outside the cities where they are stationed.

The New York Times, April 26, 1986.

### Belgium

--Expulsion of Libyan diplomats:

On April 28 the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced that it would expel seven of the fourteen Libyan diplomats resident in Brussels and working in the Libyan People's Bureau, plus 2 staff members. The diplomats and staff members allowed to remain in Belgium would not be allowed to circulate outside of Brussels without special permission.

Brussels 8219

### Spain

--Libyan diplomat implicated in terrorist scheme:

The Government of Spain has negotiated an agreement with Libya, whereby the Libyan charge d'affaires Nakaa, charged with financing a terrorist group in Spain will voluntarily depart from Spain.

Spanish television 5/28/86 quoted in Madrid 6206

--Libyan diplomatic personnel expelled:

The Libyan Consul General in Madrid was expelled for being implicated in financing a terrorist group in Spain.

Since December 1985, an economic attache and five staff personnel in the Libyan People's Bureau in Madrid have been expelled for "activities incompatible with their status, as well as four Libyan teachers and three Libyan students, for the same reason- "activities incompatible with their status."

Madrid 6643



#### Luxembourg

--Libyans accredited to Luxembourg are resident in Brussels. Following the EC decision, Luxembourg has reduced number of accredited Libyan diplomats to three.  
Luxembourg 0754

#### Portugal

--The number of officially accredited diplomats at the Libyan People's Bureau was reduced by five between May 6 and 24. They were not technically "expelled."  
The remaining Libyan diplomats must seek authorization to travel beyond a 30km radius from Lisbon.  
Lisbon 5791

#### Denmark

--The Government of Denmark announced on April 24 that the Libyan People's Bureau in Copenhagen was requested to reduce its representation to four diplomats and two technical staff, a reduction of five persons.  
Copenhagen 4041

#### Greece

--The Government of Greece has quietly expelled several Libyans who were suspected of recruiting other Arabs for terrorist activities. Western diplomats in Athens said that the Greek government had recently stepped up surveillance of Libyans and other Arabs and increased security around American and other western installations.  
The Washington Post, May 22, 1986

According to Embassy Athens, there are 40 to 42 Libyan diplomats in Athens.  
source: Unclassified cable from Embassy Athens.

#### Austria

--Libyan government has listed 17 diplomats, relatively large compared to other embassies, but has not announced any expulsions.  
Financial Times, April 17, 1986, p. 4.

Turkey

--Libyan Consul General and two other members of the Libyan People's Bureau were indicted in the attempted bombing of the Ankara American Officer's Open Mess, but the Turkish court ruled that they had diplomatic immunity and could not be tried in Turkey.

The court found two other non-diplomatic Libyans guilty of possessing bombs, but acquitted them on conspiracy charges.  
Ankara 6150

Outside of Europe

Pakistan

Ahmed Mohammad Ammar, Former Deputy Managing Director of the Pak-Libya Holding Company, was arrested in January for terrorist activities in Pakistan, a series of murders. Ammar has been handed over to the Libyan Ambassador in Islamabad, as a "good will gesture."

Islamabad Daily Nawai-Waqt, quoted by Islamabad 12516.

Wang 9549G  
M O'Keefe 6/12/86  
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\*POL402 05/29/86  
EUROPEANS TAKE FURTHER STEPS TO COUNTER LIBYAN TERRORISM  
(Backgrounder on moves against Libyan diplomats) (630)  
by Edmund Scherr  
USIA Staff Writer

Washington -- In the wake of increasing evidence that Libya is tied to terrorist attacks in their region, West European governments continue to expel Libyans suspected of terrorist activities and to reduce the number of personnel in Libyan diplomatic missions -- the so-called Libyan Peoples' Bureaus.

Italy on May 23 expelled eight more Libyan officials for what the government called "activities incompatible" with their official status.

These expulsions bring to 19 the number of Libyan officials ordered to leave Italy since the European Community foreign ministers on April 21 voted to reduce Libyan diplomatic presence within the community. The community also placed restrictions on the travel of Libyan officials, and stricter visa controls on Libyans.

The EC action came after a U.S. call to its European allies to isolate and punish Libya for supporting and directing international terrorism -- and after allied agreement at the Tokyo summit on a firm new strategy against terrorism.

On May 6 in Tokyo, the seven major industrial democracies agreed to enforce stricter immigration and diplomatic controls, as well as improving extradition procedures and strengthening interaction between police and security services.

Evidence of Libyan responsibility for the April 5 bombing of a West Berlin disco prompted the April 15 U.S. air strike against terrorist support facilities in Libya. American officials have emphasized that Libyan support for international terrorism must not be "cost free."

U.S. officials have said that the air strike was aimed at trying to stop Libyan leader Qadhafi's "support for and involvement in international terrorism."

While the United States has urged its allies to take stronger measures and follow the Reagan administration action in imposing economic and trade sanctions against Libya, the United States has welcomed the EC action against the Peoples' Bureaus as a "first step."

Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead said that the United States welcomed the EC measures "and the promise to do more."

"There is a better understanding" that the Libyan threat "is a problem to all of us," Whitehead said, adding that cooperation with the community to combat terrorism "is moving along rapidly."

U.S. officials have noted the considerable cooperation between the United States and its European allies in efforts to combat terrorism. They have emphasized that there is a better exchange of intelligence information on terrorism and a more coordinated approach on dealing with terrorist incidents.

In encouraging U.S. allies to close the Peoples' Bureaus, American officials have argued that the tightened constraints on Libyan diplomats "will aid significantly in our common effort to combat terrorist-related activities by Libya."

Whitehead observed that some European nations have important economic relations with Libya and cannot be expected to act quickly in response to Libyan actions. He pointed out that even though Italy has close trade ties with Libya, Italian Prime Minister Craxi has been "very tough" in his measures against Libyan diplomats.

Following are some of the other actions by EC countries following the April 21 EC measures against Libya.

-- The West German government ordered the staff of the Peoples' Bureau in that nation reduced from 41 to 19.

-- Spain expelled the Libyan consul in Madrid along with ten other people accused of plotting terrorist acts with Libyan support.

-- A Turkish prosecutor formally charged the Libyan consul in Istanbul in a plot to bomb a U.S. officers' club. Five other Libyans have also been charged in the plot.

-- Britain, which closed Libya's London Embassy several years ago in retaliation for a British policewoman's murder, arrested and deported 21 Libyan students in the interest of national security. They had been accused of organizing Libyan student revolutionary activities.

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\*POL106 06/30/86  
U.S. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS AGAINST LIBYA EXAMINED (1000)  
(Article on Armacost remarks, background briefing)  
By Jacquelyn S. Porth  
USIA Staff Writer

Washington -- As of midnight June 30 the United States will have made major strides toward achieving its objective in halting "American material support to the repugnant regime of Libya," according to Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs Michael Armacost.

The remaining five American oil companies with Libyan interests cease all activities at midnight in compliance with Reagan Administration sanctions against Libya. However, a few companies are still negotiating agreements for purchase of their tangible and intangible assets by the Libyans.

The five oil companies are Conoco Inc., Occidental Petroleum Corporation, Marathon Oil Company, the Amerada Hess Corporation and W.R. Grace and Company. There are also a number of service companies that are affected by the June 30 deadline.

In remarks at the State Department June 30 on the status of economic sanctions against Libya, Under Secretary Armacost said, "Henceforth, there will be no participation in or contribution by such companies to the Libyan economy." He said the U.S. government "is determined to sustain maximum pressure on the Libyan government and will continue to press others to take action in a similar vein."

Armacost said the United States has noticed a distinct change both in public opinion toward Libya and on the part of many governments in recent months. He recounted that the European Community recommended counterterrorism efforts toward Libya in April and that its consensus was further expanded by the Tokyo Summit in May. He noted that more than 100 Libyan diplomats have been expelled from Western Europe.

Greater restraint on Colonel Qadhafi has also been generated by the European reduction of commercial ties with Libya, Armacost said. Additionally, the Germans, French and Dutch have cut back on Libyan crude oil imports, he said. Falling oil prices, he added, have also reduced Libyan revenues.

"It is premature to claim that Qadhafi has been dissuaded from pursuing his egregious behavior," Armacost said, "but I think the measures we have taken have been felt." With the completion of the economic measures the United States initiated in January, he said, future American



appeals to the Europeans to do likewise will have greater force.

In a briefing following Armacost's remarks, a senior State Department official confirmed that the only American business activities that can continue in Libya are negotiations "aimed at wrapping up the disposition of assets."

If American negotiations for business assets are not productive, a senior Treasury Department official said at the June 30 briefing, the U.S. oil companies could bring a court suit against those assets, but he said it might be a lengthy process.

The Treasury official said the U.S. government recognizes the American oil companies' right to their assets, but said they cannot "participate, in any way, that would help generate revenue for the Libyan economy." He said the American oil companies are giving up less than 500 million dollars annually in revenues by ending their Libyan operations.

American economic actions against Libya have been aimed at reducing revenues "available to Qadhafi to pursue policies which we find reprehensible," according to the State Department official. He said, "The objective is to change policy by reducing capabilities." If Qadhafi's actions create "disaffection and alienation" on the part of the Libyan people and they decide "to change their government, that would be okay with us," he added.

Asked if the United States was negotiating with the Europeans to impose similar sanctions against Libya, the official said, "I wouldn't describe them as negotiations, but we're in constant consultations with the Europeans urging that additional steps be taken."

Having concentrated on reducing imports of oil, the official said the United States is "contemplating a further ban on refined products." This, he said, "entails very extensive consultations with the Europeans to set up a certification system to identify Libyan crude that might be going into refined products." He could not say when additional measures against Libya might be announced.

The Treasury Department spokesman said there are 10 Western and Eastern European countries involved in consultations. Past efforts to motivate the Europeans were hampered by the fact that American companies were still operating in Libya.

Now with the June 30 termination of American oil operations, he said, a cooperative effort can move forward.



"We would hope, that if nothing else, Libyan crude would become something of a nuisance item," he added, and that European countries would look toward other "less politically sensitive sources" for crude oil.

The senior State Department official acknowledged that it has been some time since there has been a Libyan-sponsored terrorist attack, saying that the U.S. Government attributes this, in part, "to the salutary effects of the April 15 raid," and to "the expulsions of the Libyan Peoples Bureau personnel from Europe."

"It has been our impression, in recent months, that the effect of Qadhafi's actions, as well as our policies, designed to call attention to those actions, has isolated Qadhafi, not only in the Arab world, but has also made the Russians slightly uncomfortable," the official said in response to a question about U.S. actions possibly helping consolidate a foothold for the Soviets in Libya.

Underlying the importance of the June 30 deadline, the Treasury Department official stated, "After midnight tonight there will be no benefit following in the direction of the Libyans." He added, "What we are trying to do is focus in on what is essentially a single-element economy, and that is, if you can get to his (Qadhafi's) petroleum and petrochemical industry, you're really cutting right at the jugular."

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USIA WIRELESS FILE

PAGE 7

\*POL202 06/17/86

U.S. ALLIES WORKING TO STRENGTHEN AIRPORT SECURITY  
(Article on international security measures) (920)

By Stuart Gorin  
USIA Staff Writer

Washington -- Recent action by the European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT) in calling for continued airport security improvement is further evidence of the commitment by the United States and its allies "to rid civil aviation of the threat of terrorism and to ensure safe air travel," says U.S. Transportation Secretary Elizabeth Dole.

ECMT's unanimous adoption in Lausanne, Switzerland last month of a resolution on aviation security measures is only one of a series of moves by America's allies to strengthen airport security throughout the world.

At the summit meeting of the seven industrialized nations in Tokyo in May, the participants adopted a strong anti-terrorism platform that recommended, among other specific measures, the closest possible bilateral and multilateral cooperation between authorities in the fight against terrorism.

And the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) has adopted revised international security standards for its 156 member states.

In the aftermath of the hijacking of TWA flight 847 last year, President Reagan signed legislation requiring the Department of Transportation to conduct assessments of the effectiveness of the security measures maintained at foreign airports served by U.S. air carriers, those from which foreign air carriers serve the United States and those which pose a high risk of introducing danger to international air travel.

There has been a "tremendous amount of success" in resolving security problems at airports throughout the world, according to a Department of Transportation official concerned with international affairs.

Assistant Secretary Matthew Scocozza, in recent testimony before a U.S. congressional subcommittee, said the Transportation Department considers foreign government support for the upgrading of airport security to be generally high. This support is demonstrated, he said, by the actions taken by ICAO and by strengthened bilateral aviation security agreements.

Scocozza told the ECMT conference that "in the areas of transportation security, our approach has been to encourage,



through international organizations, the establishment of civil aviation security standards, systems to monitor the implementation of those standards, and the exchange of as much information as possible."

He said the assessments of security measures at international airports, "which we believe increase security not just for American passengers but for others as well, are carried out in cooperation with the concerned governments and airlines."

"The level of cooperation we have received from European authorities both with respect to these assessments and the new and extraordinary security measures has been excellent, and we are most grateful for it," Scocozza said.

The U.S. Federal Aviation Administration placed additional security requirements on U.S. airlines following the TWA hijacking, and that move, according to FAA official David Leach, "requires a high degree of cooperation by the host countries where the U.S. carriers operate."

Leach, the manager of FAA's civil aviation security division, says that on a case-by-case basis, the U.S. airlines, all of which are privately owned, have to seek the support of the foreign governments concerned. "These are not government-to-government discussions," Leach says. "Our allies recognize the uniqueness of this situation and are being cooperative concerning the individual requirements of the U.S. carriers."

The government of the Netherlands, he says, has even gone beyond the standard requirements and has made the decision to hand search all passengers, all carry-on baggage, and all checked baggage going on U.S. carriers departing Dutch soil.

This agreement, which Leach says was "much appreciated," involves a large expenditure of manpower and resources. It was negotiated separately from the bilateral agreement on security, by which countries agree to honor each other's security requests.

The United States also entered into separate agreements with all of its allies in Europe and the Middle East to permit armed U.S. federal air marshals to travel on U.S. air carriers operating in and out of their airports.

Another example of allied cooperation in the fight against international terrorism is the response to U.S. requirements for assessments of the adequacy of security at foreign airports. Using ICAO standards as a guideline, the FAA has been visiting or is scheduled to visit close to 200 airports throughout the world.

Among the specifications in the tighter security measures adopted by the ICAO council was a recommendation that each member nation include a clause on civil aviation security in its bilateral air service agreements with other nations.

The United States is in the process of setting up bilateral security agreements with these nations, containing provisions governing mutual commitment to enforce adequate standards of aviation security. To date, agreement on the text of security articles has been reached with Britain, the Soviet Union, the Netherlands, Aruba, Argentina, Australia, Israel and Bolivia.

Additional security measures being carried out at airports include better passenger screening and checking of carry-on and checked luggage. Curbside check-in of baggage on international flights has been eliminated. Cargo from unknown shippers is being held back. There is an expanded use of passenger profiles to look for suspected hijackers. No baggage is accepted from non-passengers. Planes on the ground are being guarded against unauthorized access. Emergency plans are being established.

Says Transportation Secretary Dole, "The security procedures we have recently put in place are both tough and comprehensive, but we must continue to work together to stay ahead of those who would threaten the public's right to travel with confidence."

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ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED IN, OR SPONSORING TERRORIST ACTIVITIES

## Islamic Jihad

Date Formed: N/A

Estimated Membership: N/A

Headquarters: Lebanon,

Area of Operations: Lebanon, Middle East, Europe

Leadership: N/A

Other Names: Jihad al-Islami, Islamic Holy War

Sponsors: Iran, Syria

Political Objectives/Target Audiences:

- remove U.S., Israeli, Western European, and Soviet influence from Lebanon

- establish a revolutionary Shi'a Islamic government in Lebanon

- purge Muslim nations of "religious impurity" by killing Arab moderates

Background:

Islamic Jihad is not a specific terrorist group, even though the term Islamic Jihad Organization is sometimes used by them and the news media. Islamic Jihad is actually an "umbrella" name for a number of independent terrorist groups, cells, and probably even individuals who fight in what they believe to be a religious war.

The term Jihad is a traditional Islamic word for holy war. Although the concept is in disuse by the moderate majority of the Arab world, it was once a commonly accepted means of pursuing the spread of Islam. Now, the idea has been strongly embraced by the pro-Iranian fundamentalist Shi'a in Lebanon. They carry out their holy war against the "perverted" foreign governments in Lebanon. Islamic Jihad has the notable distinction of seeing the U.S. and the Soviet Union as co-agents of the devil.

The Islamic Jihad receives much of its training and other support from the government of Iran, but they also see themselves as part of a brotherhood which includes their co-religionists in other Arab countries. Ties with radical Shi'a groups in the moderate Islamic nations are strongly suspected.



### Selected Incident Chronology:

(All incidents occurred in Beirut unless otherwise stated.)

April 1983 - killed 63 including 17 Americans in the truck bombing of the U.S. embassy.

October 1983 - killed 241 U.S. Marines and 58 French soldiers in truck bomb suicide attack on Multinational Force headquarters.

December 1983 - killed four bystanders in bombing of U.S. embassy in Kuwait.

January 1984 - kidnapped the Saudi Arabian Consul.

January 1984 - murdered Malcom Kerr, president of the American University.

February 1984 - killed the United Arab Emirates ambassador in Paris.

March 1984 - kidnapped Cable News Network Beirut bureau chief Jeremy Levin.

March 1984 - kidnapped U.S. embassy official William Buckley.

March 1984 - attempted to murder a French diplomat.

May 1984 - kidnapped U.S. clergyman Benjamin Weir.

July 1984 - attacked the Soviet embassy with rockets.

September 1984 - killed a Saudi Arabian civil engineer in Marbella, Spain.

September 1984 - killed two Americans and 21 others in suicide bomb attack on the U.S. embassy annex.

October 1984 - kidnapped the Spanish Ambassador in Beirut and demanded release of two terrorists arrested by Spanish police in Madrid.

## Hizballah

Date Formed: N/A

Estimated Membership: N/A

Headquarters: Lebanon, Syria

Area of Operations: Lebanon

Leadership: Mohammed Hussein Fadlallah

Other Names: Hezbollah, Party of God

Sponsors: Iran, Syria

Political Objectives/Target Audiences:

- establish a revolutionary Shi'a Islamic government in Lebanon

- destroy "impure" non-Islamic influences and force non-Arab interests out of the region

### Background:

Like the Islamic Jihad, Hizballah is not a terrorist group per se. Rather, it is an umbrella organization that gives focus and general identity to a particular form of radical Islamic militancy.

The goals and targets of Hizballah are obviously very similar to those of the Islamic Jihad. The difference is that Hizballah is apparently more directly aligned with the Iranian regime and has a more clear identity due to the visible leadership of Fadlallah. The Jihad is generally less focused.

Hizballah espouses an intense hatred of any influence that does not support its views of Shi'a Muslim ideology. It is suspected of involvement in many of the recent terrorist attacks in Lebanon. Fadlallah has made public claims that Hizballah does not support terrorism, but he is reported to have personally blessed the suicide driver who blew up the U.S. Marine and French Army barracks in Beirut in 1983.

Hizballah is comprised of a number of small terrorist groups, some apparently not much more than Beirut street gangs. However, Hizballah elements receive training at terrorist camps in the Syrian-controlled Bekka Valley of eastern Lebanon. Through this connection, Iranian Revolutionary Guardsmen provide political indoctrination, financing, and materiel support.



Specific terrorist acts are sometimes claimed for Hizballah but they are also claimed by or attributed to other organizations so a listing of incidents attributable to Hizballah would be redundant and misleading.

The true threat this group represents should not be underestimated, however. The religious fanaticism which impels Hizballah adherents to carry out suicide bombings and similar acts is one of the most serious problems to be addressed in responding to the apparently mindless actions that are perpetrated.

## Abu Nidal Group

Date Formed: 1974

Estimated Membership: 100-150

Headquarters: Libya, Syria

Areas of Operation: Middle East, Western Europe

Leadership: Sabri Khalil al-Banna (Abu Nidal)

Other Names: Black June Organization (BJO), Patah Revolutionary Command (FRC), The Storm, Arab Revolutionary Brigades

Sponsors: Libya, Syria

Political Objectives/Target Audiences:

- destroy efforts to achieve an Israeli-Palestinian peace by creating fear of death among moderate Palestinians and by conducting vicious attacks on Israeli targets to create hatred of Palestinians and other Arabs

- create fear of attack among states or groups who support Israel or a peaceful settlement of the Palestinian issue

- affirm Arab commitment to the destruction of the State of Israel

- develop ties and support relationships with Western European terrorist groups

Background:

The Abu Nidal Group is one of the most dangerous terrorist organizations in existence and its field of operations is one of the most far-flung. It made its initial appearance after the 1973 Yom Kippur War when Yasser Arafat and other leading PLO officials began to seek an alternative to all-out war with Israel. The dissidents under Abu Nidal decided to fight any efforts at moderation by declaring war on moderate Arabs as well as the United States, Great Britain and all Western European nations associated with alleged U.S. imperialism.

Abu Nidal and his henchmen are essentially mercenaries who have been hired by a succession of state sponsors to conduct terrorism: first, Iraq and, more recently, Libya and Syria. The Group has its own agenda as well. One apparent goal is the development of ties with Western European terrorist groups. This



may have been a factor in the Rome and Vienna airport massacres conducted by the group in late 1985. One Group member is Nidal's nephew who is in a British prison for the attempted murder of the Israeli ambassador in London. Other Group members are in captivity in other Western European nations. Abu Nidal clearly believes that he has the license to kill citizens of those countries in order to try to force the release of his followers.

Occasional reports that Abu Nidal is dead seem to feed his legend. His group is evidently driven to carry out increasingly bloody and outrageous attacks in order to prove its continuing viability.

#### Selected Incident Chronology:

July 1980 - claimed responsibility for killing the Israeli commercial attache in Brussels.

May 1981 - under the name al-Assifa (The Storm), murdered Viennese city councilman Heinz Nittel, and threatened to kill chancellor Bruno Kreisky unless he turned over classified documents pertaining to Palestinians.

August 1981 - machine gunned a Vienna synagogue killing two and wounding 17.

June 1982 - killed PLO official Husayn Kamal in Rome with a car bomb.

August 1982 - killed six and wounded 22 in a grenade and machine gun attack on a Jewish restaurant in Paris.

August 1982 - attempted to murder the United Arab Emirates (UAE) consul in Bombay.

October 1982 - killed a child and injured ten people in a grenade and machine gun attack on a Rome synagogue.

April 1983 - murdered PLO moderate Issam Sartawi at the Socialist International Conference in Lisbon.

October 1983 - attempted to kill the Jordanian ambassador to Italy in Rome.

December 1983 - believed responsible for bombing the French Cultural Center in Izmir, Turkey.

February 1984 - probably responsible for the murder of the UAE ambassador to France in Paris.

December 1984 - killed Arafat supporter Ismail Darwish in Rome.

November 1985 - hijacked an Egyptian Airliner to Malta where 60 people were killed in the rescue attempt by Egyptian commandos.

December 1985 - attacked the Rome and Vienna airports with machine guns and grenades. Sixteen people including a child were killed and 60 were injured.



## Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Front (LARP)

Date Formed: 1981

Membership: Unknown

Headquarters: Beirut

Area of Operations: Western Europe, Lebanon

Leadership: George Ibrahim Abdallah (Abdul-Qader Saadi)

Other Names: None known

Political Objectives/Target Audiences:

- establish a Marxist-Leninist state in Lebanon
- force the U.S., Israel, and France to withdraw their presence from Lebanon

Background:

LARP established its reputation with a series of killings of U.S. and Israeli diplomats in France. Although the leadership of the group and the issuance of its communiques claimed its attacks originated in Beirut, the group used Western Europe as the area of its operations. In 1984, a series of arrests by Italian and French police made further operations there unsafe in the minds of the LARP leadership. Retreat to Lebanon was ordered.

It is not surprising that links between LARP and the French terrorist group Action Directe are in evidence. Both share a Marxist orientation as well as the European area of operations. LARP, like other Middle Eastern terrorist groups, has found Action Directe to be an important source of support for operations in France and in providing links to other European terrorist groups.

LARP target selection seems to be closely connected with the level of activity that the target nation is conducting in Lebanon. It is reasonable to expect LARP to target any countries who participate in peacekeeping or assistance operations in Lebanon.

Selected Incident Chronology:

January 1982 - murdered American assistant military attache, Lt. Col. Charles Ray, with a bullet in the back of the head while he stood on a Paris sidewalk.

April 1982 - conducted machine gun attack on Israeli embassy in Paris.

August 1982 - left a bomb outside the Paris home of the American commercial consul in Paris. One bomb disposal technician was killed and another injured in trying to dismantle the device.

February 1984 - murdered multinational peacekeeping force Director General Leamon Hunt in Rome (the act was also claimed by the Italian Red Brigades).

March 1985 - kidnapped French Cultural Center head, Gilles Peyrolles, in Tripoli.



## As Sa'iqā

Date Formed: 1968

Membership: Unknown

Headquarters: Syria

Areas of Operation: Middle East, Western Europe

Leadership: Issam al-Qadi, Sami al-Attari

Other Names: The Thunderbolt, Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution

Political Objectives/Target Audiences:

- establish a Palestinian state
- create a mechanism for Syrian control and influence in the Palestinian movement

Background:

Sa'iqā was established in 1968 by the ruling Baath party in Syria as a mechanism for manipulating the Palestinian movement to meet the political goals of Syrian President Asad. Its membership was derived from Palestinian members of the Baath party and the Syrian armed forces.

The position of the group has always been tenuous within the Palestinian movement and it suffered considerably when it supported the Syrian position in Lebanon in 1976. However, after the Egyptian-Israeli accords of 1979-80, Sa'iqā found a new impetus and it expanded its targeting to include Egypt as well as Israel and the U.S.

Occasional statements from Sa'iqā are still surfaced, but it appears their real operational capability has been diminished following the Israeli operations in Lebanon beginning in 1982. With a strong and determined sponsor like Syria, there is always the potential for rapid redevelopment of terrorist capabilities. This is obviously dependent on Syrian policy goals.

Selected Incident Chronology:

September 1971 - attacked a train carrying Soviet Jews in Austria.

March 1979 - wounded 20 Jewish students in 2 bombings in Paris.

May 1979 - killed 2 Israelis and wounded 32 others in an attack on the northern border town of Tiberias.

July 1979 - occupied the Egyptian Embassy in Ankara, Turkey.



## 15 May Arab Organization

Date Formed: 1979

Membership: Unknown

Headquarters: formerly Baghdad, now believed to be Lebanon

Area of Operations: Western Europe

Leadership: Husayn al-Umari (Abu Ibrahim)

Other Names: None Known

Political Objectives/Target Audiences:

- destruction of the State of Israel
- intimidation of moderate Palestinians and other Arabs who favor a negotiated settlement of the Palestinian issue

### Background:

The 15 May Arab Organization is a shadowy group about which little is known except for their vehement opposition to the existence of the State of Israel. The name of the group is the date of the founding of Israel.

Apparently the 15 May group is one of the many splinter organizations of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP). The many rivalries and jealousies within the Palestinian movement tend to spawn small (and sometimes short-lived) groups like this one. They share a common hatred of Israel and a predisposition for choosing innocent civilian targets. Charting exact linkages among groups can be extremely difficult due to internal turbulence and shifting loyalties.

The favorite tactic used by the group is to place time-delay bombs at undefended civilian targets. Airlines and airports appear to be favorite targets, probably because of the international publicity that almost invariably follows such an attack and the relative ease of this type of operation.

### Selected Incident Chronology:

January 1980 - killed a 22 year old Arab student and wounded a German national by bombing the Mount Royal Hotel in London (the group claimed in a press statement to have killed or wounded several Israeli intelligence agents and Jewish immigrants).

May 1981 - exploded a bomb outside the Rome office of El Al airlines.

August 1981 - detonated a bomb near the El Al office at DaVinci airport outside Rome.

August 1981 - exploded a bomb near the Israeli Embassy in Athens.

January 1982 - killed 1 child and injured 46 people by bombing a Jewish restaurant in West Berlin.

August 1982 - killed 1 and injured 14 with a time-delay bomb that exploded on a Pan Am 747 just before it landed in Hawaii.

December 1983 - attempted to blow up three airliners in flight. Bombs were discovered aboard two Israel-bound flights and a suitcase bomb was detected prior to being loaded onboard a flight from Rome to New York.



## Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP)

Date Formed: 1967

Estimated Membership: Unknown

Area of Operation: Europe, Middle East

Headquarters: Lebanon

Leadership: Dr. George Habash

Other Names: None Known

Sponsors: South Yemen, Libya

Political Objectives/Target Audiences:

- create an image of the Palestinian struggle as part of the worldwide Marxist-Leninist revolution

- establish Marxist governments within other Arab states after creating a Marxist Palestine

- oppose all efforts at a negotiated settlement of the Israeli-Palestinian issue

### Background:

When he formed the PFLP in 1967, George Habash had a clear-cut personal agenda: to challenge Yasser Arafat for leadership of the Palestinian movement and to create a strong Marxist-Leninist presence in the movement. He succeeded in both.

The PFLP rapidly became known as one of the most bloodthirsty and ruthless of the Middle Eastern terrorist groups. At the same time, it became one of the most aggressive in establishing strong ties to other Marxist revolutionary organizations. This facilitated its early exploits in Europe where it gained most of its initial publicity.

Habash felt strongly about the need for well-publicized attacks on innocent victims. As he put it: "To kill a Jew far from the battlefield had more effect than killing 100 Jews in battle." The PFLP got most of its infamous notoriety by putting this maxim into action.

Because of its strong ideological emphasis and internal disputes over intellectual differences, the PFLP has spun off several terrorist groups. Among these are the PFLP-General Command and the PFLP-Special Command.