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Current Status	None
User Name	dbarrie
Status Date	2010-05-27
Case Number	
Notes	Transferred to CO001-07

Review Status History

No.	Status	Date	User	Case Number	Notes
1	None	2010-05-27	dbarrie		Transferred to CO001-07

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

C0089

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: DECEMBER 07, 1988

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE HONORABLE JESSE HELMS

SUBJECT: URGES THE PRESIDENT TO RE-IMPOSE ECONOMIC
SANCTIONS ON LIBYA WHICH ARE DUE TO EXPIRE
THE FIRST WEEK OF 1989

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY (STAFF NAME)	ACTION		DISPOSITION	
	ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C COMPLETED D YY/MM/DD
ALAN KRANOWITZ	ORG	88/12/07	OK	A 88/12/13 ^{TR}
99 DOS: Ed Fox REFERRAL NOTE:	R	88/12/16 ^{TR}		A 89/01/19
REFERRAL NOTE:		/ /		/ /
REFERRAL NOTE:		/ /		/ /
REFERRAL NOTE:		/ /		/ /
REFERRAL NOTE:		/ /		/ /

COMMENTS:

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: 1220

MAIL USER CODES: (A) (B) (C)

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*ACTION CODES:          *DISPOSITION          *OUTGOING          *
*                       *                       *CORRESPONDENCE:  *
*A-APPROPRIATE ACTION  *A-ANSWERED          *TYPE RESP=INITIALS *
*C-COMMENT/RECOM       *B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL *           OF SIGNER *
*D-DRAFT RESPONSE      *C-COMPLETED        *           CODE = A   *
*F-FURNISH FACT SHEET  *S-SUSPENDED        *COMPLETED = DATE OF *
*I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC*                       *           OUTGOING *
*R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY *                       *                       *
*S-FOR-SIGNATURE       *                       *                       *
*X-INTERIM REPLY       *                       *                       *
*****

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REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE
(ROOM 75, OEOB) EXT-2590
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING
LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS
MANAGEMENT.

UNCLASSIFIED

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

TRANSMITTAL FORM

S/S 8836397

Date January 25, 1989

FOR: Executive Secretary
National Security Council Staff
The White House

REFERENCE:

To: President Reagan

From: Senator Jesse Helms

Date: December 6, 1988

Subject: Urges re-imposition of economic sanctions on Libya.

WH Referral Dated: December 16, 1988
NSCS ID# (if any): 607800

The attached item was sent directly to the
Department of State.

ACTION TAKEN:

A draft reply is attached.

A draft reply will be forwarded.

A translation is attached.

An information copy of a direct reply is attached.

We believe no response is necessary for the reason
cited below.

The Department of State has no objection to the
proposed travel.

Other (see remarks).

REMARKS:

88 JAN 25 11:12

Deborah G. Dodfrey
Director
Secretariat Staff

UNCLASSIFIED

SITUATION ROOM

89 JAN 25 PM 4:42

WHITE HOUSE

89 JAN 26 A 7:15



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

JAN 19 1989

Dear Senator Helms:

I am writing to provide additional information as promised to you by the President's Assistant, Mr. Alan Kranowitz, in his response to your December 6 letter to the President concerning the renewal of U.S. sanctions against Libya.

You will have noted that the President announced on December 28 his decision to renew those sanctions. This action was based on the Administration's view that the Government of Libya continues to use and to support international terrorism, in violation of international law. It also reflects the assessment that Libya's actions pose a continuing threat to the national security of the United States and to its foreign policy interests.

I would also like to take this opportunity to inform you of the Administration decision to modify the special licenses issued to the U.S. oil companies which were operating in Libya when the sanction were imposed in 1986. Under the terms of the licenses, Conoco, Marathon, Amerada Hess, Occidental and W. R. Grace were authorized to negotiate standstill agreements with the Libyan government. Under those agreements, the Libyan government released the companies from contractual obligations to work their concessions for a three-year period, ending June 30, 1989. In return, the companies had to cede to Libya all rights to their equity oil for the duration of the standstill agreements.

Since then, the U.S. oil companies have been unable to utilize or sell their interests in Libya. Meanwhile, Libya has produced and sold the U.S. oil companies' equity oil, gaining a windfall estimated at \$200 million over the life of the standstill agreements.

If there were no change in U.S. licensing policy, and the standstill agreements expired, the Libyan government would be in a strong legal position to claim breach of contract, possibly seizing the companies' assets and withdrawing their concession rights to Libyan oil in the future. In addition, U.S. companies probably would lose any future role in developing Libya's rich oil reserves.

To eliminate a financial windfall to Libya and to protect U.S. interests, the President has authorized Treasury to modify the special licenses issued to the five U.S. oil companies which were operating in Libya when the U.S. imposed the current economic sanctions against Libya in January 1986.

The Honorable
Jesse Helms,
United States Senate.

RECEIVED AND FORWARDED BY

This decision will permit those five U.S. oil companies, subject to the restrictions on trade and travel which remain in effect, to resume their operations in Libya, transfer operations to foreign subsidiaries, or sell their assets.

The U.S. trade embargo against Libya and the freeze of Libyan assets in the U.S., which were renewed as of January 7, 1989, remain in effect, as do the bans on travel-related transactions and the use of U.S. passports for travel to Libya. As a result, the U.S. oil companies will not be allowed to export goods from the U.S. to Libya, import goods from Libya to the U.S., or have U.S. nationals work in Libya.

This decision does not represent a change in the attitude of the U.S. government toward Libya. It represents what the Administration considers to be the most acceptable option, given the evidence of continuing Libyan involvement in terrorism and the approaching expiration of the standstill agreements. While there is no justification for easing our economic pressure on Libya, there is also no justification for providing the Qadhafi regime with oil revenues that rightfully belong to our companies.

We are sending a message to the Libyan government informing it of this decision, noting that it does not represent any change in U.S. policy toward Libya. In that message we are reaffirming our deep and continuing concern about Libyan support for terrorism, and noting as well our grave concern about Libya's chemical weapons facility. We are informing the government of Libya that before there can be any consideration of an improvement in relations, Libya must take concrete steps to demonstrate unequivocally a durable change in its policy toward terrorism. We are also noting that only the dismantlement of Libya's chemical weapons plant would satisfy our concern about the threat that facility represents to regional stability.

The current state of U.S.-Libyan relations is the result of Libyan policies. No improvement in U.S. relations with Libya can be possible until the U.S. is convinced by Libya's actions that it has permanently abandoned the policies we find unacceptable.

Please be assured that the U.S. does not plan to relax its vigilance when Libya is concerned.

Sincerely,

J. Edward Fox
Assistant Secretary
Legislative Affairs

UNCLASSIFIED

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

TRANSMITTAL FORM

S/S 8836397

Date January 19, 1989

FOR: Mr. Paul Schott Stevens
Executive Secretary
National Security Council
The White House

REFERENCE:

To: The President

From: Senator Jesse Helms

Date: December 6, 1988

Subject: Urges re-imposition of economic sanctions on
Libya

WH Referral Dated: December 16, 1988
NSC ID# (if any): 607800

 The attached item was sent directly to the
Department of State.

ACTION TAKEN:

- A draft reply is attached.
- A draft reply will be forwarded.
- A translation is attached.
- XX An information copy of a direct reply is attached.
- We believe no response is necessary for the reason
cited below.
- The Department of State has no objection to the
proposed travel.
- Other (see remarks).

REMARKS:

Philip Zelkow
PD

Director
Secretariat Staff

UNCLASSIFIED



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

JAN 19 1989

Dear Senator Helms:

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You will have noted that the President announced on December 28 his decision to renew those sanctions. This action was based on the Administration's view that the Government of Libya continues to use and to support international terrorism, in violation of international law. It also reflects the assessment that Libya's actions pose a continuing threat to the national security of the United States and to its foreign policy interests.

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The Honorable
Jesse Helms,
United States Senate.

This decision will permit those five U.S. oil companies, subject to the restrictions on trade and travel which remain in effect, to resume their operations in Libya, transfer operations to foreign subsidiaries, or sell their assets.

The U.S. trade embargo against Libya and the freeze of Libyan assets in the U.S., which were renewed as of January 7, 1989, remain in effect, as do the bans on travel-related transactions and the use of U.S. passports for travel to Libya. As a result, the U.S. oil companies will not be allowed to export goods from the U.S. to Libya, import goods from Libya to the U.S., or have U.S. nationals work in Libya.

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The current state of U.S.-Libyan relations is the result of Libyan policies. No improvement in U.S. relations with Libya can be possible until the U.S. is convinced by Libya' actions that it has permanently abandoned the policies we find unacceptable.

Please be assured that the U.S. does not plan to relax its vigilance when Libya is concerned.

Sincerely,

ms/cfl/y

J. Edward Fox
Assistant Secretary
Legislative Affairs

Drafted:NEA/AFN:SAWiener
w4249G X4674 1/11/89

Cleared:

NEA:APBurleigh

NEA/P:ABerger

NEA/RA:Worr

EB:EMcAllister

EB/ERP:JFerriter/WWeingarten/SWatson

S/CT:LPBremer/SBrandel

L/EBC:MKenchelian

PA:CRedman

H:EBizic

P:AEastham

E:ABorg

Treasury:RNewcomb

Handwritten signature and scribble in the right margin.

8836397

T H E W H I T E H O U S E '88 DEC 20 10:24 AM

REFERRAL

DECEMBER 16, 1988

TO: DEPARTMENT OF STATE
ATTN: ED FOX

ACTION REQUESTED:
DIRECT REPLY, FURNISH INFO COPY

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 607800

MEDIA: LETTER, DATED DECEMBER 6, 1988

TO: PRESIDENT REAGAN

FROM: THE HONORABLE JESSE HELMS
UNITED STATES SENATE

WASHINGTON DC 20510

SUBJECT: URGES THE PRESIDENT TO RE-IMPOSE ECONOMIC
SANCTIONS ON LIBYA WHICH ARE DUE TO EXPIRE
THE FIRST WEEK OF 1989

PROMPT ACTION IS ESSENTIAL -- IF REQUIRED ACTION HAS NOT BEEN
TAKEN WITHIN 9 WORKING DAYS OF RECEIPT, PLEASE TELEPHONE THE
UNDERSIGNED AT 456-7486.

RETURN CORRESPONDENCE, WORKSHEET AND COPY OF RESPONSE
(OR DRAFT) TO:

AGENCY LIAISON, ROOM 91, THE WHITE HOUSE, 20500

SALLY KELLEY
DIRECTOR OF AGENCY LIAISON
PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

For Immediate Release

December 28, 1988

FILE

TEXT OF A LETTER FROM
THE PRESIDENT TO THE SPEAKER OF
THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND
THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

December 28, 1988

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the Federal Register and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice, stating that the Libyan emergency is to continue in effect beyond January 7, 1989, to the Federal Register for publication. A similar notice was sent to the Congress and the Federal Register on December 15, 1987.

The crisis between the United States and Libya that led to my declaration on January 7, 1986, of a national emergency has not been resolved. The Government of Libya continues to use and support international terrorism, in violation of international law and minimum standards of human behavior. Such Libyan actions and policies pose a continuing unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and vital foreign policy interests of the United States. For these reasons, I have determined that it is necessary to maintain in force the broad authorities necessary to apply economic pressure to the Government of Libya to reduce its ability to support international terrorism.

Sincerely,

For Immediate Release

December 28, 1988

NOTICE

- - - - -

CONTINUATION OF LIBYAN EMERGENCY

On January 7, 1986, by Executive Order No. 12543, I declared a national emergency to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States constituted by the actions and policies of the Government of Libya. On January 8, 1986, by Executive Order No. 12544, I took additional measures to block Libyan assets in the United States. I transmitted a notice continuing this emergency to the Congress and the Federal Register on December 23, 1986. Because the Government of Libya has continued its actions and policies in support of international terrorism, the national emergency declared on January 7, 1986, and the measures adopted on January 7 and January 8, 1986, to deal with that emergency, must continue in effect beyond January 7, 1989. Therefore, in accordance with Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing the national emergency with respect to Libya. This notice shall be published in the Federal Register and transmitted to the Congress.

RONALD REAGAN

THE WHITE HOUSE,
December 28, 1988.

* * *

8836397

'88 DEC-20 11:24 AM

December 13, 1988

Dear Senator:

On behalf of the President, I would like to thank you for your December 6 letter suggesting that sanctions against Libya be renewed at the appropriate time.

We appreciate receiving your comments and recommendations in this regard. You may be assured that your letter is being directed to appropriate Administration officials for prompt review. You will receive a further response in the near future.

Thank you again for taking the time to write.

With best wishes,

Cordially,

Alan M. Kranowitz
Assistant to the President

The Honorable Jesse Helms
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

AMK:KRJ:

cc: w/copy of inc to Ed Fox, cong affrs, State - for DIRECT response

cc: w/copy of inc to NSC Secretariat - FYI

607800

CLAIBORNE PELL, RHODE ISLAND, CHAIRMAN

JOSEPH R. BIDEN, JR., DELAWARE
PAUL S. SARBANES, MARYLAND
ALAN CRANSTON, CALIFORNIA
CHRISTOPHER J. DODD, CONNECTICUT
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JESSE HELMS, NORTH CAROLINA
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GERYLD B. CHRISTIANSON, STAFF DIRECTOR
JAMES P. LUCIER, MINORITY STAFF DIRECTOR

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6225

AK

December 6, 1988

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Inasmuch as regulations imposing economic sanctions on Libya are due to expire during the first week of next year, I do hope you will see to it that these sanctions are re-imposed with no changes at that time.

As you know, the sanctions were imposed against Libya pursuant to Executive Orders issued by you in January, 1986 (31 CFR 550) in response to Libya's support of international terrorism. These wide-ranging sanctions restrict economic relations between the United States and Libya, and include a prohibition on imports of Libyan goods and services and a prohibition on exports of goods, technology, and services to Libya.

Mr. President, it is imperative that these sanctions be renewed. Libyan-supported terrorism has been responsible for the violent deaths of scores of innocent men, women and children, many of whom were Americans. Since 1986, Libya has not changed its policy of supporting international terrorism. In fact, Libya's development of chemical warfare capability only enhances Col. Qadhafi's ability to wage a terrorist campaign.

Should these sanctions not be re-imposed, it may very well lead to hundreds of American citizens returning to Libya to become Qadhafi's hostages in the event the United States is forced to respond militarily to any future terrorist actions undertaken with Libyan support, or to any use of chemical weapons by Libya.

The President
December 6, 1988
Page Two

International terrorism will not end until it becomes demonstrably incapable of wresting political concessions from targeted countries. Last week, your Administration took a courageous step in the fight against terrorism by denying Yasser Arafat's request for a visa. The next step would be to assure that the economic sanctions against Libya are re-imposed with no changes in January.

I plead with you: Please renew these sanctions.

With deep respect and kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Jesse Helms". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping initial "J".

JESSE HELMS:dn

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

C0089

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: DECEMBER 22, 1988

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: MR. A. OMAR TURBI

SUBJECT: WRITES CONCERNING THE VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN LIBYA AND LISTS THE NAMES OF PERSONS WHO HAVE REMAINED IN LIBYAN PRISONS FOR MANY YEARS, REQUESTING A RESOLUTION *

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY (STAFF NAME)	ACTION		DISPOSITION	
	ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C COMPLETED D YY/MM/DD
RUDY BESERRA	ORG	88/12/22		C 89/01/05
REFERRAL NOTE: NSC Demo	A	89/01/05		C 89/01/10
REFERRAL NOTE: DOS		/ /		/ /
REFERRAL NOTE:		/ /		/ /
REFERRAL NOTE:		/ /		/ /
REFERRAL NOTE:		/ /		/ /

COMMENTS: * BE INTRODUCED BEFORE THE UN HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION DURING ITS SESSION IN FEB 89 AND VOTE TO CONDEMN THE LIBYAN GOVERNMENT FOR ITS VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: _____

PL MAIL USER CODES: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

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*ACTION CODES:          *DISPOSITION          *OUTGOING          *
*                       *                       *CORRESPONDENCE:  *
*A-APPROPRIATE ACTION  *A-ANSWERED          *TYPE RESP=INITIALS *
*C-COMMENT/RECOM       *B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL *           OF SIGNER *
*D-DRAFT RESPONSE      *C-COMPLETED        *           CODE = A   *
*F-FURNISH FACT SHEET  *S-SUSPENDED        *COMPLETED = DATE OF *
*I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC*                       *           OUTGOING *
*R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY *                       *                       *
*S-FOR-SIGNATURE       *                       *                       *
*X-INTERIM REPLY       *                       *                       *
*****

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REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE (ROOM 75, OEOB) EXT-2590
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS MANAGEMENT.

608119



اللجنة الليبية لحقوق الإنسان

THE LIBYAN HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION (LHRC)

Ruby Baverro

December 19, 1988

President Ronald W. Reagan
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue N.W
Washington D.C 20500

Dear Mr. President: Ronald W. Reagan

Human Rights violations record in Libya is one of the worst in the world. Reliable accounts place Libya among the top ten offenders. An Amnesty International Official reported on a major U.S television network (1987) that Libya may be one of only two countries in the world where execution of minors is condoned by state policy.

Libyan authorities apply the most heinous forms of torture during interrogation. Attacks on detainees by vicious dogs and sexually aroused monkeys, insertion of bottles in the rectum, sexual humiliation, flogging, stubbing of lit cigarettes on the skin and eyes, pulling off of fingernails, electric shocks, use of drugs and chemicals, and solitary confinement for months on end -- live public executions (after only abbreviated trials) may be considered a form of torture to the society as a whole.

Despite the release of over 400 prisoners in March 1988 and the token restoration of limited rights to travel abroad, the Libyan authorities continue to hold more than 100 conscience and political prisoners without trials. Although these prisoners are allowed limited visitations by relatives. They have never been notified of the specific reasons for their detention or the prospect of trial nor provided with legal representation or any specific date of release. Most of those detained are well educated, leading members of Libyan society.

Yet, Libya is a party to many international treaties on human rights, political and civil liberties, and is a member of the African Charter of Human and People's Rights. Libya has neither been accused of violating such treaties nor disqualified from membership in such organizations. Libya has never been condemned before the United Nations Human Rights Commission.

We appeal to your conscience and courage to apply pressure on the Libyan authorities for immediate release of those innocent persons listed below who have remained in Libyan prisons for many years who could be benefitting mankind with their talents and professions.

Page Two
President Ronald W. Reagan
December 19, 1988

THE LIBYAN HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION IS NON-POLITICAL, HAS NO POLITICAL AGENDA OR AFFILIATION. IT WAS FORMED BY INDIVIDUALS WHOSE BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS HAVE BEEN VIOLATED BY THE LIBYAN AUTHORITIES.

THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF POLITICAL AND CONSCIENCE PRISONERS IN LIBYA:

- o Names of detainees which have been in detention (and remain in detention as of December 15, 1988) for at least four years and have not been listed in any report including Amnesty International's report on Libya released in October 1987. This list contains two categories; one category of names of persons that the LHRC strongly asserts the accuracy of the information (and listed below as 1st category), the second category is a list of names of persons that the LHRC believes that the sources of information are reasonably reliable:

FIRST CATEGORY:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE OF ARREST</u>
Fathi Al-Masuri	1984
Hassan Isttata	Not known
Ausama Shaloof	1984
Nuri Al-Fallah	1984
Dr. Raheel Al-Qaddaffi	1984
Dr. Abdelmunim Al-Aujali (Behari)	1984
Fawzi Abukatif	1984
Nasser Zimmeet	1984
Hassan Hadyai	1984
Dr. Wanees El-Sha'ri	1984
Abdelmunim Al-Najjar (He may have been executed in 1984)	1984
Oun Oun	1984
Khalid Mansour Bu-Zghyba	1984
Ibrahim Saleh	1984
Fathi Qlaysa	1984
Al-tahir Ammar	1984
Ahmed Bernia	1984
Al-Zegni	1984
Fayed Ibrahim Fayed El-Majberi	1986*

un102

Page Three
President Ronald W. Reagan
December 19, 1988

SECOND CATEGORY:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE OF ARREST</u>
Jumma Abdelsalam Qaness	1984
Jamal Al-Nagouzi	1985
Faraj Mansour Al-teah	1981*
Ibrahim Mohamed Al-Saghir	Not Known
Al-Haadi Al-ghafeer	Not Known
Abdeljaleel Al-Tarhuni	1981*
Marzouq Majdoub Al-Fakhri	1981
Abdelhafeed Al-Barghathi	1984
Aqella Al-Sanusi	Not Known
Salem Abdelkader	Not Known
Ahmed Al-Zubare Al-Sanusi	Not Known
Mahmoud Al-Shaltat	1981*
Omar Al-hareri	Not Known
Masoud Al-Mansouri	Not Known
Fa'yez Al-Ariffia	Not Known
Saad Nasser El-Meqarhi	1981*
Khalifa Al-Azraq	Not Known
Emaad Al-Hassayeri	1984
Arif Dikheel	1984
Abulgasim Al-Mashyi	1981*
Saleh Aldalaal	Not Known
Dr. Umr Al-Nammyi	1973
Mohamed Al-Toumi	1984
Essa Al-Beera	1984

- o Names of prisoners that remain in detention as of December 15, 1988 without trials. They have been in detention for at least four years and have been listed in Amnesty International's October 1987 report on Libya. This list contains two categories; one category of names of persons that the LHRC strongly asserts the accuracy of the information (and listed below as 1st category), the second category is a list of names of persons that the LHRC believes that the sources of information are reasonably reliable:

FIRST CATEGORY:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE OF ARREST</u>
Dr. Omran Omar Turbi	1984

Page Four
President Ronald W. Reagan
December 19, 1988

(Continued from page three - First category)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE OF ARREST</u>
Abdulla Minana	1984
Hassan Nashnoush	1984
Salem Al-Ghali	1984
Saad Al-Jazui	1984
Wanees Al-Esawee	1984

SECOND CATEGORY:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE OF ARREST</u>
Ahmed Al-Thilthy	1984
Al-Taher Ghoga	1984

- o Names of persons that were detained for at least four years and have been released in March, 1988. These names have never been listed in any report including Amnesty International's report on Libya released in October 1987. This list contains two categories; one category of names of persons that the LHRC strongly asserts the accuracy of the information (and listed below as 1st category), the second category is a list of names of persons that the LHRC believes that the sources of information are reasonably reliable:

FIRST CATEGORY:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE OF ARREST</u>
Ibrahim El-Huni	1984
AbdelKader Qateesh	1984
Kamal Omar Turbi	1984
Hussane Ali Yahya	Not Known
Ahmed Mahmoud El-Ghasseer	1982
Abdelhakeem Burshan	1975

SECOND CATEGORY:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE OF ARREST</u>
Helal Al-Rabyee	1984

- o Names of persons that were detained for at least four years and have been released in March, 1988. These names have been listed in Amnesty International's report on Libya released in October 1987. This list contains two categories; one category of names of persons that the LHRC strongly asserts the

Page Five
President Ronald W. Reagan
December 19, 1988

(Continued from page four)

accuracy of the information (and listed below as 1st category), the second category is a list of names of persons that the LHRC believes that the sources of information are reasonably reliable:

FIRST CATEGORY:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE OF ARREST</u>
Ashraf Fareed Ashraf	1975

SECOND CATEGORY:

In this category names are still being investigated. Therefore the LHRC can not submit any names at this time.

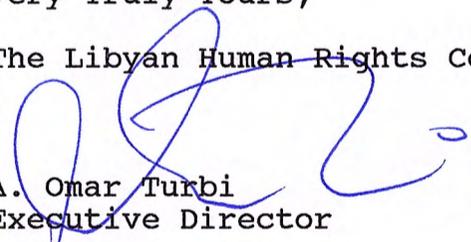
Foot Note: The names on pages number one and two which have an asterisk (*) are persons who held military posts.

The Libyan Human Rights Commissions encourages the work of The United Nations, Amnesty International, and other human rights organizations and hopes that the collective efforts of such organizations result in strict compliance of basic human rights in Libya. Particularly those rights of the UNIVERSAL HUMAN RIGHTS DECLARATION.

We urge your support in introducing a resolution by The United States of America before the United Nations Human Rights Commission during its scheduled session in February 1989 and vote to condemn the Libyan government for its gross violations of human rights in Libya

Very Truly Yours,

The Libyan Human Rights Commission


A. Omar Turbi
Executive Director

ot:lk

The LHRC does not object to the use of its name in publications or as a source or reference.

تقرير
منظمة العفو الدولية
لعام ١٩٨٨

AMNESTY
INTERNATIONAL
REPORT
1988

يغطي هذا التقرير فترة يناير إلى ديسمبر ١٩٨٧

This report
covers the period
January to December
1987

ليبيا

LIBYA

"In March 1988 Libyan authorities released a number of conscience and political prisoners and allowed Libyan citizens to travel abroad. However, many conscience and political detainees remain in detention as of December 1988." LHRC

قامت السلطات الليبية في شهر مارس ١٩٨٨ م بإطلاق سراح عدد من سجناء الرأي والسجناء السياسيين كما تم السماح للمواطنين بالسفر خارج ليبيا، الا انه لا زال هناك عدد كبير من الاشخاص رهن الاعتقال السياسي حتى ديسمبر ١٩٨٨ م.

اللجنة الليبية لحقوق الانسان



اللجنة الليبية لحقوق الانسان

THE LIBYAN HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION (LHRC)

2 Massachusetts Avenue N.E., Box 2535
Washington D.C. 20013-2535 U.S.A.

Reprinted and distributed by The LHRC, founded
in 1985 to protect and promote LIBYAN compliance
with the rights proclaimed in
The Universal Declaration
of Human Rights

Some prisoners were reported to be held despite acquittal or after the expiry of their sentences. Most of them were arrested in 1973. They included alleged members of the Islamic Liberation Party, a Marxist organization, and the Ba'th party. Students arrested in 1976 for opposing government interference in student affairs and writers and journalists arrested in 1978 and later convicted of forming a political organization were also among the prisoners of conscience.

The killing of Libyans abroad and the execution of prisoners in Libya, in apparent implementation of the official "physical liquidation" policy against political opponents, continued. Hundreds of prisoners of conscience and political prisoners were believed to be held without charge. Some of them were said to have been imprisoned after unfair trials or to have remained in custody despite acquittal or expiry of their sentences. Many prisoners were said to be held in secret detention centres and to be at risk of torture.

Attacks on Libyan exiles took place again during 1987. Muhammad Fehaima was assassinated in Athens on 7 January and Yusuf Kherbish in Rome on 26 June. Both men belonged to Libyan opposition groups. Ezzedin Ghadami, former Libyan ambassador to Austria, survived a second attempt on his life in Vienna on 20 May. It was not known whether those responsible for the attacks were acting on direct orders from the Libyan authorities, but the killings and attempted killings appeared consistent with a pattern of attacks against opponents for which the Libyan authorities have claimed responsibility.

The executions of nine Libyans, six by hanging and three by firing-squad, were televised in Libya on 17 February. Most of the victims were said to belong to an opposition group called al-Jihad. The nine men were reportedly sentenced to death by a "revolutionary court" in Benghazi after conviction on charges including the assassination of two Libyans and the attempted assassination of Soviet experts. In October 1986 Basic People's Congresses nationwide had called for the "physical liquidation" of eight people, described as "enemies of God", whose confessions were apparently televised (see Amnesty International Report 1987). Six of them were among those executed in February.

In a speech reported by Tripoli television on 23 May, Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammarr Gaddafi referred to executions as "very useful lessons". On 22 November, while addressing a meeting of the General People's Congress in Tripoli, Colonel Gaddafi was quoted as having said, "Anyone in the future who conspires against the people's authority we will execute in the square without any mercy or compassion. Let everyone hear and let the present tell the absent." Earlier in the speech, he reportedly said in apparent reference to the executions in February, "Others execute someone or run him over with a car or give him poison. We do not do that. He whom we have executed we have executed on television."

Seventy-seven prisoners of conscience, arrested between 1973 and 1980, were said to be held throughout 1987, although their whereabouts could not be confirmed by Amnesty International. Most of them were convicted of membership of political organizations and sentenced to death or life imprisonment. They were tried, some of them more than once, before courts in which the proceedings fell short of basic standards for fair trial. These courts included the People's Court and courts established by revolutionary committees.

وورد أن بعض السجناء ما زالوا قيد السجن، رغم إعلان براءتهم، أو بعد انقضاء فترة أحكامهم. ومعظم هؤلاء كانوا قد اعتقلوا عام ١٩٧٣، وبينهم أشخاص زعم أنهم أعضاء في حزب التحرير الإسلامي، وفي منظمة ماركسية، وفي حزب البعث. وكان بين سجناء الرأي أيضا طلاب اعتقلوا عام ١٩٧٦ بسبب معارضتهم لتدخل الحكومة في شؤون الطلاب، وأدباء وصحفيون اعتقلوا عام ١٩٧٨ وأدينوا في وقت لاحق بتشكيل منظمة سياسية.

ويعتقد أن مئات الأشخاص الآخرين ما زالوا محتجزين لأسباب سياسية، بعضهم منذ عام ١٩٦٩. وبين هؤلاء من قد يكونوا من سجناء الرأي الذين احتجزوا بسبب معتقداتهم السياسية فحسب، أو أصلهم العربي، أو ارتباطهم العائلي بملأى الحكومة. وورد أن أكثر من ٥٠ منهم جرت محاكمتهم خلال السنوات السابقة لانتهاجهم إلى منظمات غير مشروعة، وبينهم مجموعة من البربر ورد أنهم اعتقلوا في نيسان/أبريل ١٩٨٠ بعد أن شكلوا ناديا للبربر يعرف باسم البربري، ومجموعة من المسلمين قبل انهم اعتقلوا في أيلول/سبتمبر ١٩٨٣. ويعتقد أن حوالي ٣٠ سجيناً ما زالوا محتجزين، رغم تبرئتهم أو انقضاء فترة أحكامهم، وذلك بسبب اشتراكهم المزعوم في محاولات انقلاب جرت عام ١٩٦٩ و ١٩٧٠. وورد أن بين السجناء المحتجزين دون محاكمة ما لا يقل عن عشرة أشخاص اعتقلوا عقب هجوم شق على مقر العقيد القذافي في باب العزيزية في أيار/مايو ١٩٨٤، وشقيقتين لعمر المحيبي، وهو ضابط كبير يعتقد أنه أعدم عام ١٩٨٣ بعد ترحيله إلى ليبيا من منفاه في المغرب، اعتقلا عام ١٩٨٤، وخمسة أشقاء للدكتور محمد القرفي، وهو مسؤول ليبي سابق وزعيم الجبهة الوطنية لانتقاد ليبيا المعارضة للحكومة، يعتقد أنهم ما زالوا في السجن منذ اعتقالهم عام ١٩٨٢، وتسعة من أتباع الشيخ محمد الشبي، وهو واعظ دين ورد أنه توفي نتيجة تعذيبه. مباشرة بعد اعتقاله عام ١٩٨٧. ومن المعتقد أنه كان لا يزال في السجن خلال عام ١٩٨٧ حوالي ٢٦ من الأعضاء المزعومين لمنظمة الجهاد، اعتقلوا على ما يبدو عام ١٩٨٦ مع بعض الذين أعدموا في شباط/فبراير. كما ورد أن كثيرين من السجناء محتجزين بمعزل عن الآخرين في مراكز اعتقال غير رسمية واطاعة تحت سيطرة اللجان الثورية، حيث هناك خطر من تعرضهم للتعذيب أو سوء المعاملة.

Prisoners reportedly held without trial included at least 10 people arrested following an attack on Colonel Gaddafi's headquarters in Bab al-Aziziyah in May 1984; two brothers of 'Uma al-Mahayshi, a senior officer believed to have been executed in 1983 after he was deported to Libya from exile in Morocco, arrested in 1984; five brothers of Dr Muhammad Maqariaf, a former Libyan official and leader of the opposition National Front for the Salvation of Libya, believed to remain in detention following their arrest in 1982; and nine followers of Shaykh Muhammad al-Bishti, a preacher reported to have died as a result of torture shortly after his arrest in 1980. Some 26 alleged members of al-Jihad, apparently arrested in 1986 with some of those executed in February, were believed to be detained in 1987. Many prisoners were reportedly held incommunicado in unofficial detention centres controlled by the revolutionary committees, where they were at risk of torture or ill-treatment.

In March Libya ratified the African Charter on Human and People's Rights.

Following the televised executions in February, Amnesty International sought clarification of the fate of other people officially designated as "enemies of God", urging that no further executions take place. As in previous years, Amnesty International urged Colonel Gaddafi to condemn and end the policy of "physical liquidation" of political opponents. The organization continued to appeal throughout the year for the release of the prisoners of conscience and sought clarification of political prisoners' fates. No reply to any Amnesty International communication was received from the Libyan authorities during 1987.

استمر اغتيال المواطنين الليبيين المقيمين في الخارج، واعداد السجناء المحتجزين في ليبيا، تنفيذاً، كما يبدو، للسياسة الرسمية الداعية إلى «التصفية الجسدية» لغضوب الحكومة السياسية. ومن المعتقد أن هناك مئات من سجناء الرأي ومن السجناء السياسيين محتجزين دون توجيه تهم إليهم. وقيل أن بعضهم سجنوا بعد محاكمات غير عادلة، أو ظلوا في السجن رغم تبرئتهم أو انقضاء فترات حكمهم. ويقال أن هناك سجناء كثيرين محتجزون في مراكز اعتقال سرية، وأنهم عرضة لخطر التعذيب.

وتعرضت لاعتداءات أخرى خلال عام ١٩٨٧. فاغتيل محمد فهمية في أثينا في ٧ كانون الثاني/يناير، واغتيل يوسف خربيش في روما في ٢٦ حزيران/يونيو، وكلاهما كانا يتيمان إلى جماعات المعارضة الليبية. ونجا سفير ليبيا السابق إلى المنصاة عز الدين غدامي، من محاولة ثانية لاختياله في فيينا في ٢٠ أيار/مايو. ولم يعرف ما إذا كان السؤولون عن هذه الاعتداءات يتصرفون بناء على أوامر مباشرة من السلطات الليبية. إلا أن حوادث الاعتقال ومحاولات الاعتقال بدت تتناسل مع نمط من الاعتداءات على منائوي الحكومة، دعت السلطات الليبية مسؤوليها عنها.

في ١٧ شباط/فبراير، عُرضت على شاشات التلفزيون لليبية مشاهد اعدام تسعة مواطنين، ستة منهم أعدموا شنفاً، وثلاثة رميا بالرصاص. وقيل أن معظم هؤلاء لضحايا كانوا يتيمون إلى مجموعة معارضة تعرف باسم الجهاد. وورد أن محكمة ثورية في بنغازي حكمت عليهم بالاعدام بعد أن أذنتهم بتهم تشمل اغتيال مواطنين ليبيين، ومحاولة اغتيال خبراء سوفيات. وكانت المؤتمرات الشعبية الأساسية في جميع أنحاء البلاد قد دعت إلى تشرين الألو/تسويسر ١٩٨٦، إلى والتصفيية الجسدية للثانية أشخاص وصفوا على أنهم من «أعداء ليبيا». أدلوا باعترافهم على شاشات التلفزيون، كما يبدو (راجع تقرير منظمة العفو الدولية عام ١٩٨٧). وكان ستة من هؤلاء بين الذين أعدموا في شباط/فبراير.

وفي خطاب ألقاه قائد الثورة الليبي، العقيد معمر القذافي، وأشار إليه تلفزيون طرابلس في ٢٣ أيار/مايو، جاء أنه أشار إلى عمليات الأعدام على أنها «دروس مفيدة» و«جدا». وفي خطبة ألقاها في اجتماع المؤتمر الشعبي العام في طرابلس بتاريخ ٢٢ تشرين الثاني/نوفمبر، وورد أنه قال: «إن كل من يتآمّر في المستقبل ضد سلطة الشعب سوف يمدمه في الساحات دون رحمة أو رافة. ليسمع الجميع، الحاضر فليختر الغائب». وورد أنه قال سابقاً في الخطبة نفسها، مشيراً كما يبدو إلى عمليات الأعدام التي جرت في شباط/فبراير: «الأخرون يمدون شخصاً، أو يدهسونه الليسيرة، أو يسمّمون. نحن لا نفعل ذلك. الذي أعدمناه، أعدناه على شاشة التلفزيون».

وقيل أن هناك ٧٧ سجين رأي اعتقلوا ما بين سبتمبر ١٩٧٣ و ١٩٨٠، ظلوا محتجزين خلال عام ١٩٨٧، رغم أن منظمة العفو الدولية لم تتمكن من تأكد من مكان وجودهم. وقد أدين معظم هؤلاء بسبب انتهاجهم إلى منظمات سياسية، وحكم عليهم بالاعدام أو لسجن المؤبد. وجرت محاكمتهم، وبعضهم أكثر من مرة، أمام محاكم شملت محكمة الشعب ومحاكم أقاليمها للجان الثورية، وافترقت إجراءاتها إلى أبسط القواعد الأساسية للمحاكمات العادلة.

الدستور والقوانين

المادة الاولى:

الاسم: تسمى هذه اللجنة «اللجنة الليبية لحقوق الانسان».

اهداف اللجنة: تشكلت اللجنة الليبية لحقوق الانسان للعمل على تطبيق مبادئ حقوق الانسان في ليبيا كما تم تعريفها واعلانها في وثيقة الاعلان العالمي لحقوق الانسان التي تبنتها واعلنتها شعوب العالم من خلال الجمعية العمومية للامم المتحدة في ١٠ ديسمبر ١٩٤٨ م.

هذه اللجنة ليس لها أية ارتباطات سياسية، كما لا يجوز لها الاشتراك في المناظرات والانشطة السياسية الا انه من الطبيعي ان يبقى لعضو اللجنة كامل الحرية للاشتراك في الندوات والانشطة السياسية ولكن بصفته الفردية وليس كممثل للجنة الليبية لحقوق الانسان.

شكلت اللجنة للدفاع عن الحقوق الانسانية الاساسية في ليبيا، ومتابعة اخبار واطلاع المعتقلين، سجناء الرأي والسجناء السياسيين في ليبيا كما تعمل اللجنة على اقناع منظمات حقوق الانسان، جمعيات المراقبة لحقوق الانسان والحكومات على دعم جهودها من أجل التحقيق والمحاکمات العادلة، وايقاف التعذيب واطلاق سراح السجناء فوراً.

تقوم اللجنة بالنيابة عن المتضررين برفع الدعاوى القانونية ضد الافراد او الاجهزة الحكومية المتسببين في هذه الاضرار، كما تعمل على تقديم التظلمات للجنة حقوق الانسان للامم المتحدة.

تعزم اللجنة الليبية لحقوق الانسان الاستمرار في اداء مهامها بصورة دائمة وتسعى الى نقل نشاطها الى داخل ليبيا، كما ترغب اللجنة بأن تقوم باداء واجباتها بشكل علني بدون تدخل حكومي.

المادة الثانية:

العضوية: تقتصر عضوية اللجنة على الفرد الذي يتعرض بصورة مباشرة او تعرض احد افراد عائلته لانتهاكات حقوقه الانسانية كالاحتجاز، السجن، التعذيب، او الاعدام

رسوم العضوية: رسوم العضوية السنوية عشرة دینارات ليبية أو ما يعادلها.

المادة الثالثة:

اللجنة التنفيذية: تتكون اللجنة التنفيذية للجنة من مدير تنفيذي، مساعده وعشرة أو اقل من الاعضاء.

الانتخابات: تنتخب اللجنة كل عام المدير التنفيذي ومساعده واعضاء اللجنة التنفيذية و يشترط في ذلك عدم تولي أحدهم نفس المنصب الذي تقلده في العام المنصرم الا اذا تم اعاده انتخابه بموافقة ثلاثة ارباع الاعضاء.

الوظائف: تنحصر مهام مدير واعضاء اللجنة التنفيذية في تطبيق برامج اللجنة الليبية لحقوق الانسان وفق دستور وقوانين اللجنة.

العلاقات العامة: يتوجب على كل عضو من اعضاء اللجنة الليبية لحقوق الانسان تهيئة الوسائل اللازمة لتعميق وترسيخ مبادئ اللجنة والتعريف بأهدافها كما يسعى لابرز مواد الاعلان العالمي لحقوق الانسان و يسعى لاقامة علاقات وفتح ابواب الحوار بين اللجنة ووسائل الاعلام العالمية المختلفة.

وتنظر اللجنة بعين التقدير مساهمات، مجهودات وانجازات الافراد والمنظمات تجاه قضية حقوق الانسان في ليبيا. و يكون ذلك في صورة شهادة تقديرية تقدم باسم اللجنة الليبية لحقوق الانسان.

المادة الرابعة:

الاجتماعات: يعقد اعضاء اللجنة اجتماعاً سنوياً بغرض اجراء انتخابات اللجنة التنفيذية ومراجعة الانجازات وتبني البرامج التي تخدم اهداف اللجنة الليبية لحقوق الانسان.

المادة الخامسة:

حق التصويت: لجميع اعضاء اللجنة الليبية لحقوق الانسان حق التصويت.

المادة السادسة:

المصادر المالية: تتكون المصادر المالية للجنة الليبية لحقوق الانسان من اشتراكات الاعضاء السنوية والتبرعات الغير مشروطة. لا تقبل اللجنة المساعدات المالية أو العينية من المنظمات السياسية أو الحكومية.

تقوم اللجنة باستخدام ايراداتها في تطبيق اهدافها كما وردت في دستوردها وقوانينها. تقوم اللجنة بتقديم منح دراسية لطلبة الدكتوراه من الليبيين كلما سمحت بذلك مواردها المالية و يتم ذلك بعد دراسة مستفيضة وموافقة غالبية اعضاء اللجنة.

المادة السابعة:

يتم تعديل هذا الدستور والقوانين عن طريق اعضاء اللجنة الليبية لحقوق الانسان بعد تقديم اقتراح التعديل كتابياً للجنة التنفيذية، و يعرض التعديل المقترح للتصويت بعد ثلاثين يوماً، و يلزم اقرار التعديل غالبية اصوات الاعضاء.

اللجنة الليبية لحقوق الانسان

THE LIBYAN HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION (LHRC)

2 Massachusetts Avenue N.E., Box 2535

Washington D.C. 20013-2535 U.S.A.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I

NAME: The name of this commission is; the **Libyan Human Rights Commission (LHRC)**.

MISSION: This Commission is organized to promote Libyan compliance with **Human Rights** as defined and declared in the **UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS** adopted and proclaimed by the peoples of the world through the general assembly of the United Nations on December 10, 1948.

This Commission has no political affiliation and may not engage in any political debates or activities. Naturally, any one Commission Member on his or her own and not on behalf of the **Libyan Human Rights Commission (LHRC)** has total freedom to debate and engage in any such activities.

Further, this Commission is organized for the restoration of basic **Human Rights** in Libya, probe into the condition and plight of detainees, conscience and political prisoners. Persuade **Human Rights** Organizations, Watch Groups, and Governments to support efforts made by the Commission and others for fair hearings and trials, early release, and ceasing of torture.

File legal suits against individuals or government before appropriate court of law and present complaints to the United Nations **Human Rights Commission** on behalf of affected persons.

This Commission in its form hopes to remain in existence **forever**, and be able to relocate its headquarters inside Libya. In such event the commission would be able to exercise its mission, functions and duties publicly and without any interference from government.

ARTICLE II

MEMBERSHIP: This Commission's membership is limited to individuals or their immediate relatives whose **Human Rights** have been violated (violations being recognized as; detention, torture, imprisonment, or execution). The annual membership dues are 10 Libyan Dinars or its equivalence.

ARTICLE III

OFFICERS: This Commission has one Executive Director, assistant Executive Director, and ten or less Executive Members.

ELECTION: This Commission will annually elect an executive director, assistant executive director, and executive members who have not served the proceeding year unless nominated and elected by 75% of the vote.

FUNCTIONS: Functions of the officers and Executive Members shall be those associated with the Constitution and By-Laws of the **Commission**.

PUBLIC RELATIONS: It shall be the duty of every member to promote and create means for developing increased interest in and better understanding of the **Commission** and its mission and the **Universal Human Rights Declaration**. Establish rapport between the **Commission** and the various news publications and news organizations worldwide.

The Commission will recognize the accomplishments and achievements by individuals and organizations relative to the mission of the commission. Such recognition shall be in the form of a certificate with the Libyan Human Rights Commission SEAL.

ARTICLE IV

MEETINGS: This **Commission** shall have one official session per year for the purpose of elections of its officers and annual review of accomplishments and objectives.

ARTICLE V

VOTING RIGHTS: Voting rights are vested in its membership.

ARTICLE VI

FINANCES: This **Commission** derives its funds from its membership, and private donations, this **Commission** will not accept funds from any Political organizations or any Governments.

This Commission will utilize all its funds for the promotion of its mission as outlined in its CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS. Any remaining funds may be made available for scholarship(s) for Libyan persons who are pursuing higher education limited to Doctors level. Such scholarships must be made available after extensive study review and unanimous membership approval.

ARTICLE VII

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS: Proposed amendments to this constitution and by-laws must be presented in writing to the executive membership; after thirty days the amendment shall be voted upon. A majority vote is required for adoption.

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

C0089

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: JANUARY 06, 1989

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: MR. A. OMAR TURBI

8900859

SUBJECT: WRITES ABOUT HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN LIBYA 4:23 PM
AND URGES SUPPORT FOR UNITED NATIONS
RESOLUTION CONDEMNING LIBYA

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY (STAFF NAME)	ACTION		DISPOSITION	
	ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C COMPLETED D YY/MM/DD
STATE DEPT.				
RUDY BESERRA	ORG	89/01/06		C 89/01/10
REFERRAL NOTE:				
REFERRAL NOTE: Dept. of State	R	89/01/10		A 89/01/24
REFERRAL NOTE:		/ /		/ /
REFERRAL NOTE:		/ /		/ /
REFERRAL NOTE:		/ /		/ /
REFERRAL NOTE:		/ /		/ /

COMMENTS: SEE ID 608119

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: _____

PL MAIL USER CODES: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

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*ACTION CODES:          *DISPOSITION          *OUTGOING          *
*                       *                       *CORRESPONDENCE:   *
*A-APPROPRIATE ACTION  *A-ANSWERED          *TYPE RESP=INITIALS *
*C-COMMENT/RECOM       *B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL *                       OF SIGNER *
*D-DRAFT RESPONSE      *C-COMPLETED        *                       CODE = A *
*F-FURNISH FACT SHEET  *S-SUSPENDED        *COMPLETED = DATE OF *
*I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC*                       *                       OUTGOING *
*R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY *                       *                       *
*S-FOR-SIGNATURE       *                       *                       *
*X-INTERIM REPLY       *                       *                       *
*****

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REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE
(ROOM 75, OEOB) EXT-2590
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING
LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS
MANAGEMENT.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

TRANSMITTAL FORM

S/S 8900859

Date January 25, 1989

FOR: Executive Secretary
National Security Council Staff
The White House

REFERENCE:

To: President Reagan

From: Mr. A. Omar Turbi

Date: December 30, 1988

Subject: Human Rights Violations in Libya

WH Referral Dated: _____
NSCS ID# (if any): 617685

_____ The attached item was sent directly to the
Department of State.

ACTION TAKEN:

_____ A draft reply is attached.

_____ A draft reply will be forwarded.

_____ A translation is attached.

XX An information copy of a direct reply is attached.

_____ We believe no response is necessary for the reason
cited below.

_____ The Department of State has no objection to the
proposed travel.

_____ Other (see remarks).

REMARKS:

88 JAN 25 10:18 AM '89

Martha V. Bryant
Director
Secretariat Staff

SITUATION ROOM

89 JAN 25 P 11 : 38

WHITE HOUSE

89 JAN 26 A 7 : 16



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

January 24, 1989

Mr. A. Omar Turbi
Executive Director
The Libyan Human Rights Commission
2 Massachusetts Avenue N.E.
Box 2535
Washington, D.C. 20013-2535

Dear Mr. Turbi:

Your letter of December 30, 1989 to President Reagan has been referred to me for reply. I trust that you have received my letter to you dated January 13, which addresses the concerns that you expressed to the President and also to officials here in the Department of State.

As I mentioned in my letter, we share completely your concerns regarding human rights practices in Libya, and have taken steps in specific instances to address them.

Again, I urge you to stay in touch with our Bureau with regard to human rights abuses in Libya which come to your attention.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "R. W. Farrand", written in a cursive style.

Robert W. Farrand
Deputy Assistant Secretary
Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs



اللجنة الليبية لحقوق الإنسان

THE LIBYAN HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION (LHRC)

Rudy Beserra

December 30 1988 59
89 JAN-14 4:23 PM

President Ronald Reagan
Executive Office of the President
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20500
8900859
89 JAN-14 4:24 PM

Dear Mr. President:

Human Rights violations record in Libya is one of the worst in the world. Reliable accounts place Libya among the top ten offenders. An Amnesty International Official reported on a major U.S. television network (1987) that Libya may be one of only two countries in the world where execution of minors is condoned by state policy.

Libyan authorities apply the most heinous forms of torture during interrogation. Attacks on detainees by vicious dogs and sexually aroused monkeys, insertion of bottles in the rectum, sexual humiliation, flogging, stubbing of lit cigarettes on the skin and eyes, pulling off of fingernails, electric shocks, use of drugs and chemicals, and solitary confinement for months on end -- live public executions (after only abbreviated trials) may be considered a form of torture to the society as a whole.

Despite the release of over 400 prisoners in March 1988 and the token restoration of limited rights to travel abroad, the Libyan authorities continue to hold more than 100 conscience and political prisoners without trials. Although these prisoners are allowed limited visitations by relatives. They have never been notified of the specific reasons for their detention or the prospect of trial nor provided with legal representation or any specific date of release. Most of those detained are well educated, leading members of Libyan society.

Yet, Libya is a party to many international treaties on human rights, political and civil liberties, and is a member of the African Charter of Human and People's Rights. Libya has neither been accused of violating such treaties nor disqualified from membership in such organizations. Libya has never been condemned before the United Nations Human Rights Commission.

We appeal to your conscience and courage to apply pressure on the Libyan authorities for immediate release of those innocent persons who have remained in Libyan prisons for many years who could be benefitting mankind with their talents and professions.

We urge your support and your government's introduction of a resolution to condemn Libya before the United Nations Human Rights Commission during its scheduled session in February 1989.

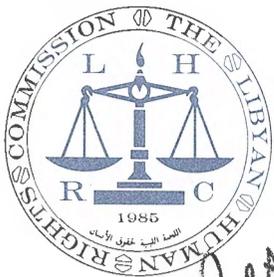
Very truly yours,

The Libyan Human Rights Commission

A. Omar Turbi
Executive Director

ot:rl

Encl.



اللجنة الليبية لحقوق الإنسان
THE LIBYAN HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION (LHRC)

December 30 1988
89000859
'89 JAN-14 4:23 PM

Rudy Beerra
President Ronald Reagan
Executive Office of the President
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20500

89000859
'89 JAN-14 4:24 PM

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We urge your support and your government's introduction of a resolution to condemn Libya before the United Nations Human Rights Commission during its scheduled session in February 1989.

Very truly yours,

The Libyan Human Rights Commission

A. Omar Turbi
Executive Director

ot:rl

Encl.

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

CO 089

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: JANUARY 09, 1989

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE REVEREND ARIE R. BROWER

SUBJECT: OPPOSES SUCCESSIVE ESCALATING MILITARY
ENGAGEMENTS AGAINST LIBYA AND INSTEAD USE THE
INSTRUMENTALITY OF THE UNITED NATIONS FOR
COMPLAINTS AGAINST IT

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY (STAFF NAME)	ACTION		DISPOSITION	
	ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C COMPLETED D YY/MM/DD
MARIAM BELL	ORG	89/01/09	NAW C	89/1/18
REFERRAL NOTE:		/ /		/ /
REFERRAL NOTE:		/ /		/ /
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REFERRAL NOTE:		/ /		/ /
REFERRAL NOTE:		/ /		/ /

COMMENTS: _____

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:T INDIVIDUAL CODES: _____

PL MAIL USER CODES: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

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*ACTION CODES:          *DISPOSITION                *OUTGOING                *
*                       *                               *CORRESPONDENCE:        *
*A-APPROPRIATE ACTION  *A-ANSWERED                *TYPE RESP=INITIALS    *
*C-COMMENT/RECOM       *B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL      *           OF SIGNER   *
*D-DRAFT RESPONSE      *C-COMPLETED             *           CODE = A     *
*F-FURNISH FACT SHEET  *S-SUSPENDED              *COMPLETED = DATE OF   *
*I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC*                               *           OUTGOING    *
*R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY *                               *                       *
*S-FOR-SIGNATURE       *                               *                       *
*X-INTERIM REPLY       *                               *                       *
*****

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REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE
(ROOM 75, OEOB) EXT-2590
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING
LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS
MANAGEMENT.

618172

8
50 V
DOD

Marion Bell

1-009804A005 01/05/89

ICS IPMRYNR RNO

01291 REND NV 01-05 1043A PST RYNQ

ICS IPMWHDS

89 JAN 5 P1:50

4-014346S005 01/05/89

ICS IPMMTZZ CSP

2128702422 FRB TDMT NEW YORK NY 140 01-05 0130P EST

ICS IPMMOZZ

PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN

WHITE HOUSE DC

MR PRESIDENT:

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACTION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN WHICH RESULTED IN A CONFRONTATION WITH AND THE SHOOTING DOWN OF TWO LIBYAN AIR FORCE

PLANES IS DEEPLY DISTURBING. IN 1986, THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN THE U.S.A. VIGOROUSLY OPPOSED SUCCESSIVE, ESCALATING MILITARY ENGAGEMENTS OF OUR NATION AGAINST LIBYA WHICH FOLLOWED ON A WAVE OF INTEMPERATE OFFICIAL ACCUSATIONS AGAINST THAT COUNTRY. IN THE LIGHT OF THAT EXPERIENCE, WE FIRMLY REITERATE OUR PLEA THAT THE UNITED STATES DESIST IMMEDIATELY FROM ANY FORM OF MILITARY ADVENTURISM OR PROVOCATION IN THIS REGION.

WE URGE YOU TO CLARIFY PUBLICLY THE STILL OBSCURE CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING THIS UNFORTUNATE CONFRONTATION, TO CEASE THE USE OF BELLICOSE RHETORIC WITH REGARD TO LIBYA, AND INSTEAD TO USE TO THE FULLEST EXTENT THE INSTRUMENTALITY OF UNITED NATIONS FOR THE PURSUIT OF YOUR ADMINISTRATION'S COMPLAINT AGAINST LIBYA.

SINCERELY

The Rev. ARIE R. BROUWER / GENERAL SECRETARY NCCC USA
National Council of Churches

475 RIVERSIDE DR
NEW YORK NY 10115

1333 EST

1347 EST

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

[00089]

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: JANUARY 10, 1989

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: MISS GOLDIE SHAPIRO

SUBJECT: OPPOSES ANY USE BY UNITED STATES OF MISSILES
AGAINST LIBYA, URGING VOTING AGAINST ANY USE
OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS AT INTERNATIONAL
CONFERENCE

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY (STAFF NAME)	ACTION		DISPOSITION	
	ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C COMPLETED D YY/MM/DD
MARY DEWHIRST	ORG	89/01/10		/ /
REFERRAL NOTE:		/ /		/ /
REFERRAL NOTE:		/ /		/ /
REFERRAL NOTE:		/ /		/ /
REFERRAL NOTE:		/ /		/ /
REFERRAL NOTE:		/ /		/ /

COMMENTS: _____

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:T INDIVIDUAL CODES: _____

PL MAIL USER CODES: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

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*ACTION CODES:          *DISPOSITION          *OUTGOING          *
*                       *                       *CORRESPONDENCE:  *
*A-APPROPRIATE ACTION  *A-ANSWERED          *TYPE RESP=INITIALS *
*C-COMMENT/RECOM       *B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL *           OF SIGNER *
*D-DRAFT RESPONSE      *C-COMPLETED        *           CODE = A   *
*F-FURNISH FACT SHEET  *S-SUSPENDED         *COMPLETED = DATE OF *
*I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC*                       *           OUTGOING *
*R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY *                       *                       *
*S-FOR-SIGNATURE       *                       *                       *
*X-INTERIM REPLY       *                       *                       *
*****

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REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE
(ROOM 75, OEOB) EXT-2590
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING
LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS
MANAGEMENT.

618228

8
Mary Dewhurst

1-007428A007 01/09/89

ICS IPMRYNL RND

04501 REND NV 01-07 1144A PST RYNK

09 JAN 9 A7:02

ICS IPMWHDS

4-015108S007 01/07/89

ICS IPMBNGZ CSP

3125615712 POM TDBN CHICAGO IL 21 01-07 0151P EST

PMS PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN

WHITE HOUSE DC 20500

OPPOSE ANY USE BY UNITED STATES OF MISSILES AGAINST LIBYA. URGE VOTE
AGAINST ANY USE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS AT INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

MJSS GOLDIE SHAPIRO, LEGISLATIVE CHAIRPERSON WOMEN'S INTNL LEAGUE FOR
PEACE & FREEDOM, CHICAGO REGION

5650 N SHERIDAN RD

CHICAGO IL 60660

1419 EST

0653 EST

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

8840

C.F.

61945755

0089

FG006-12

DECLASSIFIED

Sec. 3.4(b), E.O. 12958, as amended
White House Guidelines, Sept. 11, 2008
BY NARA *as* DATE *6/2/10*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 26, 1988

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: WHITE HOUSE EXECUTIVE CLERK
FROM: COLIN L. POWELL *CP*
SUBJECT: Continuation of Libyan Emergency

Issue

To extend the declaration of national emergency with respect to Libya.

Facts

Under the National Emergencies Act, the January 7, 1986 declaration of national emergency regarding Libya will expire on January 7, 1989 unless you formally extend it prior to that date. Termination of the Libyan emergency would damage our ability to maintain economic pressure on Libya to cease its support for terrorism and other actions inimical to U.S. interests.

Discussion

The attached letter from Secretary Brady (Tab C) recommends you continue the Libyan emergency by signing a notice of extension for publication in the Federal Register (Tab A) and a transmittal letter to the Congress (Tab B) by the end of December 1988.

Recommendation

OK NO That you sign the notice of extension at Tab A and the letter to Congress at Tab B.

Attachments

- Tab A Notice of Extension
- Tab B Letter to the Congress
- Tab C Letter from Secretary Brady
- Tab D Copy of Last Year's Extension

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff (2)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify on: OADR

NSC 8808840

NOTICE

- - - - -

CONTINUATION OF LIBYAN EMERGENCY

On January 7, 1986, by Executive Order No. 12543, I declared a national emergency to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States constituted by the actions and policies of the Government of Libya. On January 8, 1986, by Executive Order No. 12544, I took additional measures to block Libyan assets in the United States. I transmitted a notice continuing this emergency to Congress and the Federal Register on December 23, 1986. Because the Government of Libya has continued its actions and policies in support of international terrorism, the national emergency declared on January 7, 1986, and the measures adopted on January 7 and January 8, 1986, to deal with that emergency, must continue in effect beyond January 7, 1989. Therefore, in accordance with Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing the national emergency with respect to Libya. This notice shall be published in the Federal Register and transmitted to the Congress.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
December__, 1988

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the Federal Register and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice, stating that the Libyan emergency is to continue in effect beyond January 7, 1989, to the Federal Register for publication. A similar notice was sent to the Congress and the Federal Register on December 15, 1987.

The crisis between the United States and Libya that led to my declaration on January 7, 1986, of a national emergency has not been resolved. The Government of Libya continues to use and support international terrorism, in violation of international law and minimum standards of human behavior. Such Libyan actions and policies pose a continuing unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and vital foreign policy interests of the United States. For these reasons, I have determined that it is necessary to maintain in force the

broad authorities necessary to apply economic pressure to the Government of Libya to reduce its ability to support international terrorism.

THE WHITE HOUSE

December __, 1988

Enclosure



THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

December 21, 1988

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Under the National Emergencies Act, the declaration of national emergency with respect to Libya will terminate on January 7, 1989, unless, prior to that date, you publish in the Federal Register and transmit to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect. If the Libyan emergency were allowed to lapse, the current Libyan sanctions, including the blocking of Libyan governmental assets, would also lapse, impairing our Government's ability to apply economic pressure on the Libyan government to discontinue its support of international terrorism and other activities hostile to U.S. interests.

For these reasons, I recommend that you sign, transmit to the Congress, and publish in the Federal Register the necessary notice of extension.

Enclosed are the following documents:

- The proposed notice of extension;
- A proposed message transmitting the notice to the Congress; and
- A copy of the notice of extension submitted to the Congress last year.

Sincerely,

Nicholas F. Brady

Enclosures

Federal Register

Vol. 52, No. 242

Thursday, December 17, 1987

Presidential Documents

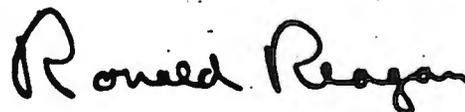
Title 3—

The President

Notice of December 15, 1987

Continuation of Libyan Emergency

On January 7, 1986, by Executive Order No. 12543, I declared a national emergency to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States constituted by the actions and policies of the Government of Libya. On January 8, 1986, by Executive Order No. 12544, I took additional measures to block Libyan assets in the United States. I transmitted a notice continuing this emergency to the Congress and the Federal Register on December 23, 1986. Because the Government of Libya has continued its actions and policies in support of international terrorism, the national emergency declared on January 7, 1986, and the measures adopted on January 7 and January 8, 1986, to deal with that emergency, must continue in effect beyond January 7, 1988. Therefore, in accordance with Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing the national emergency with respect to Libya. This notice shall be published in the Federal Register and transmitted to the Congress.



THE WHITE HOUSE,
December 15, 1987.

FR Doc. 87-29101

Filed 12-15-87; 3:52 pm]

Mailing code 3105-01-M

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL
OF CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURE(S)

dlb 6/21/10

CLASSIFICATION

CIRCLE ONE BELOW

MODE

PAGES 26

IMMEDIATE

SECURE FAX

DTG _____

PRIORITY

ADMIN FAX

RELEASED _____

ROUTINE

RECORD

FROM/LOCATION

1. BOB PERITO / NSC / WHITE HOUSE

TO/LOCATION/TIME OF RECEIPT

1. MARYBEL BAIJER FOR COLIN L. POWELL / LOS ANGELES

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

INFORMATION ADDRES/LOCATION/TIME OF RECEIPT

1. _____

2. _____

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS/REMARKS:

LOG # 8840 - CONTINUATION OF LIBYAN EMERGENCY
8874 - REVISED PRES MSG 1989 ECONOMIC RPT TO PRES
8875 - PRES DETERMINATION TO IMPLEMENT 43 / CANADA-
FREE TRADE AGREEMENT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CLASSIFICATION

**National Security Council
The White House**

APK

[Handwritten signature]

Natl Sec Adviser
has seen

23 P 2: 04

System # _____
Package # 8840
DOCLOG APK AIO

	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	DISPOSITION
Bob Perito	<u>1</u>	<u>TRP</u>	<u>A</u>
Marybel Batjer			
Paul Stevens	<u>2</u>	<u>✓ copy</u>	
John Negroponte	<u>3</u>	<u>✓</u>	
Colin Powell	<u>4</u>		<u>DACOM to CCP</u>
Paul Stevens			
Situation Room			
West Wing Desk	<u>5</u>		<u>Dacom</u>
NSC Secretariat			

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

cc: VP Duberstein Other _____

COMMENTS Should be seen by: _____
(Date/Time)

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20508

DECLASSIFIED
Sec. 34(b), E.O. 13526, as amended
White House Guidelines, Sept. 11, 2008
BY NARA *db* DATE *6/2/10*

December 23, 1988

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR COLIN L. POWELL

FROM: WILLIAM J. BURNS *WJB*

SUBJECT: Continuation of Libyan Emergency

Under the National Emergencies Act, the January 1986 declaration of national emergency with respect to Libya will expire January 7, 1989 unless the President formally renews it prior to that date. Ending the Libyan emergency would damage our ability to keep economic pressure on the Libyan government to halt its support for terrorism and other activities inimical to U.S. interests.

Secretary Brady's recommendation to extend the emergency (Tab C) has full interagency support. It would be helpful for the President to sign the attached notice of extension for publication in the Federal Register (Tab A) and the transmittal letter to Congress (Tab B) by the end of December so that the notice can be published in the Federal Register on time.

tm for Steve Farrar, *pk* Nick Rostow and *ml for* Alison Fortier concur.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum to the President at Tab I.

Approve _____ _____ Disapprove _____

Attachments

- Tab I Memorandum to the President
- Tab A Notice of Extension
- Tab B Letter to Congress
- Tab C Letter from Secretary Brady
- Tab D Copy of Last Year's Notice

Prepared by:
Sandra Charles

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify on: OADR

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

DECLASSIFIED
Sec 3.4(b), E.O. 12958, as amended
White House, Guidelines, Sept. 11, 2008
BY NARA *ds* DATE *6/21/10*

December 23, 1988

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MEMORANDUM FOR COLIN L. POWELL

FROM: WILLIAM J. BURNS *WJB*

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EM for Steve Farrar, *NR* Nick Rostow and *MA for* Alison Fortier concur.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum to the President at Tab I.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Attachments

- Tab I Memorandum to the President
- Tab A Notice of Extension
- Tab B Letter to Congress
- Tab C Letter from Secretary Brady
- Tab D Copy of Last Year's Notice

Prepared by:
Sandra Charles

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

DECLASSIFIED
Sec. 84(D), E.O. 12958, as amended
White House Guidelines, Sept. 11, 2008
BY NARA *dlb* DATE *6/7/10*

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: WHITE HOUSE EXECUTIVE CLERK

FROM: COLIN L. POWELL

SUBJECT: Continuation of Libyan Emergency

Issue

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Facts

Under the National Emergencies Act, the January 7, 1986 declaration of national emergency regarding Libya will expire on January 7, 1989 unless you formally extend it prior to that date. Termination of the Libyan emergency would damage our ability to maintain economic pressure on Libya to cease its support for terrorism and other actions inimical to U.S. interests.

Discussion

The attached letter from Secretary Brady (Tab C) recommends you continue the Libyan emergency by signing a notice of extension for publication in the Federal Register (Tab A) and a transmittal letter to the Congress (Tab B) by the end of December 1988.

Recommendation

OK No That you sign the notice of extension at Tab A and the letter to Congress at Tab B.

Attachments

- Tab A Notice of Extension
- Tab B Letter to the Congress
- Tab C Letter from Secretary Brady
- Tab D Copy of Last Year's Extension

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Declassify on: OADR

**NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT STAFFING DOCUMENT**

TIME STAMP
22 DEC 88
1330

SYSTEM LOG NUMBER: 880 8840

ACTION OFFICER: BURNS DUE: ASAP

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prepare Memo For Powell/Negroponte | <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare Memo Stevens to Peterson / Murr |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare Memo For Dawson/Dolan | <input type="checkbox"/> Appropriate Action |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare Memo _____ | to _____ |

CONCURRENCES/COMMENTS* PHONE* to action officer at ext. _____

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Addis | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Grimes | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Paal |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Andricos | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Heiser | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Pastorino |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Batjer | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Henhoeffer | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Perina |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Beers | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Jameson | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Popadiuk |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Brintnall | <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Kelly, B | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Porter |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Brooks | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Kelly, J | <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rodman |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Burns | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Kimberling | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Rostow |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Childress | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Leach | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Saunders |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Cobb | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Ledsky | <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Snider |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Cockell | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Levin | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Tahir-Kheli |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Cohen | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Lewis | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Tice |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Curtin | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Linhard | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Tillman |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Danzansky | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Lowenkron | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Tobey |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Dekok | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Mahley | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Wiant |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Donley | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> McCue | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Ebner | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Melby | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Farrar | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Menan | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Fortier | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Miskel | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Grant | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Onate | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> _____ |

- INFORMATION Stevens Perito Secretariat
 Powell (advance) Negroponte (advance) Exec. Sec. Desk

COMMENTS
 CRW 8600109
 8608891

UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL OF CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURE(S)

dlb 6/7/10

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
CLASSIFICATION

CIRCLE ONE BELOW

IMMEDIATE

PRIORITY

ROUTINE

MODE

SECURE FAX # 09

ADMIN FAX # _____

RECORD # _____

PAGES 2

DTG 261848Z

RELEASER _____

FROM/LOCATION

1. JACKIE MURPHY / LOS ANGELES

TO/LOCATION/TIME OF RECEIPT

- 1. PAUL STEVENS / WHITE HOUSE
- 2. ELAINE MITSLER / WHITE HOUSE
- 3. AIANE ROSS / WHITE HOUSE
- 4. WEST WING BEST / WHITE HOUSE

TOR 261855Z Dec 88

[Handwritten signature]

DEC 26 1988
P2:40
WHITE HOUSE

INFORMATION ADDRESSEES/LOCATION/TIME OF RECEIPT

1. _____

2. _____

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS/REMARKS:

Signed 8840

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
CLASSIFICATION

UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL
OF CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURE(S) *aka*
6/27/19

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
ACTION DATA SUMMARY REPORT

RECORD ID: 8808840

DOC ACTION OFFICER

CAO ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED

001 BURNS	Z 88122213 PREPARE MEMO FOR POWELL
002 POWELL	Z 88122313 FWD TO PRES FOR SIG
003 PRESIDENT	Z 88122612 FOR SIGNATURE
003	X 89011319 OBE / ORIGINALS RETURNED

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
NSC/S PROFILE

RECORD ID: 8808840
RECEIVED: 22 DEC 88 13

TO: PRESIDENT

UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL
OF CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURE(S) *alb 6/27/10*

FROM: POWELL

DOC DATE: 26 DEC 88
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: LIBYA
EO

SANCTIONS
CM

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: NATL EMERGENCIES ACT RE LIBYAN SANCTIONS

ACTION: OBE / ORIGINALS RETURNED	DUE DATE: 26 DEC 88	STATUS: C
STAFF OFFICER: BURNS	LOGREF: 8600108	8600109
FILES: WH	NSCIF:	CODES:

DOCUMENT DISTRIBUTION

FOR ACTION
RR

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

COMMENTS: _____

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSGAD CLOSED BY: NSBTM DOC 3 OF 3

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~