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COPY
from ORM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 8, 1985

Dear George:

I would like to express my thanks and appreciation to the State Department, and in particular the TWA Hijacking Working Group, for their splendid performance during this crisis.

I know that Assistant Secretary Dick Murphy, Ambassador Bob Oakley, and the men and women from the Department and other government agencies worked many long hours to manage the crisis and keep the hostage families informed. Their performance was of great value to both Bud McFarlane and me and made a significant contribution to the overall outcome.

Would you please express my personal appreciation to every member of the working group.

Ron

The Honorable
George P. Shultz
Secretary of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

5230

337986

1120

JL003-03

JL003-02

PR001

FG011

CO086

FG006-12

337986 SS

NSC # 8505230

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 8, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR THE WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM STAFF

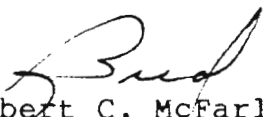
SUBJECT: Performance During the Hijacking Crisis

Many people were involved in bringing this crisis to a successful conclusion, but none were more in the middle of things than you who manned the White House Situation Room.

During these seventeen days, we received thousands of cables and hundreds of phone messages. You were able to sift through this mass of information and identify the key items I needed and get them to me no matter where I was. Your summaries of the overall situation were right on the mark, allowing me to keep up without being swamped with details.

In spite of the pressure, you remained calm and professional. This contributed in an important way to our ability to manage the crisis and avoid being overwhelmed by the momentum of specific events. Your contributions to keeping me informed during the final weekend were particularly noteworthy.

Your performance was in the highest tradition of the Situation Room and of great importance to the President of the United States. I extend my personal "well done" to each of you.


Robert C. McFarlane

THE WHITE HOUSE

5230

WASHINGTON

ACTION

July 5, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROBERT C. MCFARLANE *RCM*
SUBJECT: Thank You Letter to Secretary Shultz

Issue**SIGNED**

A thank you letter to Secretary Shultz and the members of the TWA Hijacking Working Group for their tremendous efforts during the crisis period.

RecommendationOKNo*OK*

That you sign the letter at Tab A to Secretary Shultz.

Attachment:

Tab A Letter to Secretary Shultz

Prepared by:
Rodney B. McDaniel

cc: Vice President

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

ACTION

July 1, 1985

SIGNED

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. MCFARLANE

FROM: RODNEY B. MCDANIEL SUBJECT: Thank You Notes to Secretary Shultz
and the WHSR Staff

At Tab I is a memo from you to the President forwarding a letter for his signature to Secretary Shultz thanking the Secretary and the TWA Hijacking Working Group for their tremendous efforts during this crisis.

At Tab II is a memo to the staff of the Situation Room from you thanking them for their diligent efforts during this same crisis period.


RECOMMENDATIONS

That you forward the memo and letter at Tab I to the President for his signature.

Approve 

Disapprove _____

That you sign the memo at Tab II to the Situation Room staff thanking them for a job well done.

Approve 

Disapprove _____

Attachments

- I - Memo to the President
- A - Letter of Thanks to Secretary Shultz
- II - Memo of Thanks to the WHSR Staff

National Security Council
The White House

85 JUL 8 P 2: 50

System # I
Package # 5230

	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	DISPOSITION
Bob Pearson	<u>1</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>Review</u>
William Martin			
John Poindexter			
Paul Thompson			
Wilma Hall			
Bud McFarlane			
William Martin			
VSC Secretariat	<u>2</u>		<u>D</u>
Situation Room			

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

cc: VP Regan Buchanan Other _____

COMMENTS

Should be seen by: _____
(Date/Time)

Ask letter 7/8.

RECEIVED 01 JUL 85 20

TO

MCFARLANE

FROM MCDANIEL

DOCDATE 01 JUL 85

KEYWORDS CRISIS MANAGEMENT

ADMINISTRATIVE

LEBANON

HIJACKING

SUBJECT. PROPOSED THANK YOU FROM MCFARLANE TO STATE TASK FORCE AND SITUATION
ROOM ON HANDLING LEBANESE HOSTAGE CRISIS

ACTION: FOR SIGNATURE

DUE: 04 JUL 85 STATUS S FILES WH

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

MCFARLANE

COMMENTS

REF#

LOG

NSC/FID

(V CT.)

ACTION OFFICER (S)	ASSIGNED	ACTION REQUIRED	DUE	COPIES TO
Pres	P 7/5	For Signature		
	7/8	Mcfarlane spl to Sit Room		STAFF
C	7/8	Pres spl ltr		MW

DISPATCH

CT. 7/8

W/ATTCH FILE WH (CT)

4
LIMITED OFFICIAL USE
Department of State

INCOMING 361339
TELEGRAM 3100
PP010-02
CO180

PAGE 01
ACTION AF-00

ANTANA 02172 021417Z

3356

AF3

ACTION OFFICE TUM-01

INFO AS-01 EPS-01 AF-P-01 AFRA-01 RCA-01 PMA-01 D-ED-01
AFE-02 /010 A2

8522153

INFO LOG-00 COPY-01 ADS-00 SS-00 NEA-06 NSCE-00 MCT-03
CPR-02 SP-02 /014 W

322472 030346Z /10

R 021223Z JUL 85
FM AMEMBASSY ANTANANARIVO
TO SECSTATE WASHDC 9559

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE ANTANANARIVO 02172

E.O. 12356: N/A
TAGS : OPDC, CN
SUBJECT : PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE

THE EMBASSY HAS RECEIVED TELEX FROM COMORAN PRESIDENT
WITH A MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT REAGAN ON THE TWA HOSTAGE
AFFAIR. TEXT BEING POUCHED AF/E. INFORMAL TRANSLATION
AS FOLLOWS:

BEGIN TEXT

HIS EXCELLENCY MR. RONALD REAGAN
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICAN

COMPLIMENTS. WE HAVE JUST LEARNED WITH SATISFACTION AND
RELIEF OF THE HAPPY RESOLUTION OF THE TWA BOEING MATTER,
WHICH HAS PROVOKED THE INDIGNATION AND DISAPPROVAL OF
ALL PEOPLE WHO LOVE PEACE AND JUSTICE.

WE TAKE THIS AGREEABLE OCCASION TO PRESENT TO YOUR
EXCELLENCY, TO YOUR GOVERNMENT AND TO THE AMERICAN
PEOPLE OUR SINCERE CONGRATULATIONS FOR THE SUCCESS OF
THE EFFORTS UNDERTAKEN IN THIS MATTER, TO THE RESCUED,
ALL OUR BEST WISHES OF GOOD HEALTH AND PROSPERITY. AND
TO THE VICTIM'S FAMILY OUR PROFOUND SYMPATHY. VERY
HIGH CONSIDERATION.

AHMED ABDALLAH ABDEREMANE
PRESIDENT OF THE FEDERAL ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF THE COMORES.
END TEXT.
KEATING

COPY
from ORM

NSC # 8505946

PY
AF/E
when need
pls put into
5/s. system
via AF for
proper
handling
Comite
7-3
AF



LIMITED OFFICIAL USE
ATTACHMENT

S/S 8522153

5946

United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

July 26, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. William F. Martin
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

Subject: Alerting NSC on Presidential
Correspondence

Enclosed is a copy of a letter to President Reagan from President Ahmed Abdallah Abderemane of the Comores which is transmitted for your information.

This document was received in the Executive Secretariat Information Management Section on July 26, 1985.

Charles H. Jackson, Jr.

Director, S/S-I
Information Management Section
Executive Secretariat
ext. 23836

BR

Translate & Send

8522153

*
22202 USAEMB MG
182 1648
219 MAERFIC KO

MORONI, LE 1ER/07/85

TELEX : 22202

AMBASSADE DES ETATS UNIS
D'AMERIQUE A ANTANANARIVO

NR 000305/MAE-C/A/MS(L) COMPLIMENTS STOP HONNEUR VOUS DEMANDER
DE BIEN VOULOIR TRANSMETTRE LE MESSAGE CI-APRES ADRESSE PAR
S.E MR AHMED ABDALLAH ABDEREMANE, PRESIDENT DE LA REPUBLIQUE
FEDERALE ISLAMIQUE DES COMORES A SON HAUT DESTINATAIRE SON EXCEL-
LENCE MR RONALD REAGAN, PRESIDENT DES ETATS UNIS D'AMERIQUE.

CITATION :

----- ' ' SON EXCELLENCE MR RONALD REAGAN
PRESIDENT DES ETATS UNIS D'AMERIQUE

COMPLIMENTS STOP NOUS VENONS D'APPRENDRE AVEC SATISFACTION
ET SOULAGEMENT L'HEUREUX DENOUEMENT DE L'AFFAIRE DU BOEING DE LA
TWA QUI AVAIT PROVOQUE L'INDIGNATION ET LA REPROBATION DE TOUS LES
PEUPLES EPRIS DE PAIX ET DE JUSTICE.
NOUS SAISISSEONS CETTE AGREABLE OCCASION POUR PRESENTER A VOTRE
EXCELLENCE, AU GOUVERNEMENT ET AU PEUPLE AMERICAINS NOS SINCERES
FELICITATIONS POUR LE SUCCES DES EFFORTS DEPLOYES DANS CETTE AFFAIRE,
AUX RESCAPES TOUS NOS MEILLEURS VOEUX D'EXCELLENTE SANTE ET DE PROS-
PERITE ET A LA FAMILLE DE LA VICTIME NOTRE PROFONDE SYMPATHIE STOP
TRES HAUTE CONSIDERATION.

AHMED ABDALLAH ABDEREMANE
PRESIDENT DE LA REPUBLIQUE FEDERALE ISLAMIQUE
DES COMORES

FIN DE CITATION.

HAUTE CONSIDERATION
MINISTERE AFFAIRES ETRANGERES
ET COOPERATION -MORONI- R.F.I
DES COMORES

TRANSMIS A 17H00 LOC.

219 MAERFIC KO
*
22202 USAEMB MG

(see attached)

NSC/S PROFILE

~~LIMITED OFFICIAL USE~~

ID 8505946

W 9/18/94

RECEIVED 26 JUL 85 17

TO PRESIDENT
FROM ABDEREMANE, AHMED A
JACKSON, C

DOCDATE 03 JUL 85
26 JUL 85

KEYWORDS: COMORO ISLANDS
HIJACKING

HS

ABDEREMANE, AHMED A

SUBJECT: LTR TO PRES FM PRES ABDEREMANE RE TWA HOSTAGE SITUATION

ACTION: PENDING STATE DRAFT

DUE: 02 AUG 85 STATUS D FILES WH

FOR ACTION
STATE

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO
SOOS
PEARSON
RINGDAHL
NORTH
GRIMES

COMMENTS

RLF# 8522153 LOG NSCIFID (DR)

ACTION OFFICER (S) ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED DUE COPIES TO

C 19/23 No Action Required

Same

DISPATCH

W/ATTCH FILE *54* (C)

(NOONAN)

JULY 2, 1985

Presidential Remarks:

GREET RETURNING BEIRUT HOSTAGES
ANDREWS AIR FORCE BASE

MY REMARKS WILL BE BRIEF *f*

THIS ISN'T THE TIME FOR SPEECHES/ THIS IS A
TIME FOR REUNIONS/ AND FAMILIES COMING

TOGETHER. *[* THERE'S ONLY ONE THING TO SAY/

AND I SAY IT FROM THE BOTTOM OF MY HEART AND

IN THE NAME OF ALL OF THE PEOPLE OF OUR

COUNTRY/ WELCOME HOME. *[* WE'RE SO HAPPY

YOU'RE BACK, SAFE AND SOUND. *NANCY*

THIS HAS BEEN A TRYING AND VERY

DEMANDING TIME FOR SO MANY PEOPLE/ BUT FOR

NONE MORE THAN YOU. *[* I TALKED TO MANY OF

YOUR RELATIVES/ MET WITH THEM AT VARIOUS

LOCATIONS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY WHILE YOU

WERE BEING HELD. *[* AND I KNOW YOU WON'T BE

SURPRISED WHEN I TELL YOU HOW COMMITTED THEY

WERE TO WINNING YOUR FREEDOM/ HOW FULL OF

CARING AND CONCERN THEY WERE.

31736555

5P981

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FL003.03

FL003.02

00086

PR005-02

C O P Y
from ORM

I KNOW THAT THEY'RE PROUD OF YOU /
AND I KNOW FROM PERSONAL EXPERIENCE THAT YOU
SHOULD BE VERY PROUD OF THEM.

ALL OF AMERICA WAS CONCERNED ABOUT YOU /
MANY PRAYERS WERE SAID FOR YOUR SAFE
RELEASE. / IN THE DAYS THAT YOU WERE AWAY /
OUR ATTENTION WAS NEVER ONCE DISTRACTED FROM
YOUR PLIGHT / AND WE WOULD NOT REST UNTIL YOU
RETURNED TO US, SAFE AND WHOLE.

NONE OF YOU WERE HELD PRISONER BECAUSE
OF ANY PERSONAL WRONG ANY OF YOU HAD DONE TO
ANYONE. / YOU WERE HELD SIMPLY BECAUSE YOU
WERE AMERICANS. / IN THE MINDS OF YOUR
CAPTORS YOU REPRESENTED US.

WHATEVER THE PRESUMED GRIEVANCE OR
POLITICAL MOTIVE THAT CAUSED THESE ACTIONS /
LET THERE BE NO CONFUSION / A CRIME WAS
COMMITTED AGAINST YOU. / HIJACKING IS A
CRIME / KIDNAPPING IS A CRIME /
MURDER IS A CRIME / HOLDING OUR PEOPLE
PRISONER IS A CRIME.

WHEN CRUELTY IS INFLICTED ON INNOCENT
PEOPLE, IT DISCREDITS WHATEVER CAUSE IN
WHOSE NAME IT IS DONE. AND THOSE WHO COMMIT
SUCH DEEDS ARE ENEMIES OF PEACE /-
LITERALLY ENEMIES OF THE PEACE.

NOW YOU ARE RETURNED TO US, /
AND WE HEAVE A DEEP-FELT SIGH OF RELIEF,
BUT THERE ARE PROMISES TO BE KEPT.

THE DAY YOUR PLANE WAS HIJACKED, /
THE TERRORISTS FOCUSED THEIR BRUTALITY ON A
BRAVE YOUNG MAN WHO WAS A MEMBER OF THE
ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES.
THEY BEAT ROBBIE STETHEM WITHOUT MERCY AND
SHOT HIM TO DEATH.

OUR JOY AT YOUR RETURN IS SUBSTANTIAL, /
BUT SO IS OUR PAIN AT WHAT WAS DONE TO THAT
SON OF AMERICA. I KNOW YOU CARE DEEPLY
ABOUT ROBBIE STETHEM AND WHAT WAS DONE TO
HIM. WE WILL NOT FORGET WHAT WAS DONE
TO HIM / THERE WILL BE NO FORGETTING.
HIS MURDERERS MUST BE BROUGHT TO JUSTICE.

NOR WILL WE FORGET THE SEVEN AMERICANS
WHO WERE TAKEN CAPTIVE BEFORE YOU/
AND WHO ARE CAPTIVE STILL. THEY MUST BE
RELEASED. THE HOMECOMING WON'T BE COMPLETE
UNTIL ALL HAVE COME HOME.

FOR NOW, WE REJOICE AT YOUR RETURN,
NANCY AND I PRAYED FOR YOUR SAFETY,

WE PRAYED FOR YOUR SPEEDY RETURN,

WE WERE NOT ALONE / OUR PRAYERS WERE ONLY
TWO AMONG MILLIONS.

WE FELT A GREAT NATIONAL CONCERN WHEN
YOU WERE TAKEN, / AND IT IS A TRULY NATIONAL
JOY THAT GREETES YOUR RETURN.

YOU ARE BACK IN THE FREE LAND OF
AMERICA, SAFE AND SOUND. YOU WITHSTOOD YOUR
ORDEAL WITH EXTRAORDINARY COMPOSURE AND
COOLNESS. YOUR FAMILIES ARE WAITING FOR YOU
NOW, (AND YOUR FRIENDS,) ALL YOUR LOVED ONES.

SO LET THE REJOICING BEGIN, IT'S GREAT
TO HAVE YOU BACK WHERE YOU BELONG.

THANK YOU, ALL OF YOU. GOD BLESS YOU
ALL.

~~now I believe Mr.~~
~~Whitinger had something to~~
~~say.~~ # # #

The President has seen _____

(Noonan/BE)
July 2, 1985
10:00 a.m.
Received SS

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: GREET RETURNING BEIRUT HOSTAGES
ANDREWS AIR FORCE BASE
TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1985

My remarks will be brief -- this isn't the time for speeches, this is a time for reunions, and families coming together. There's only one thing to say, and I say it from the bottom of my heart and in the name of all of the people of our country: welcome home. We're so happy you're back, safe and sound.

This has been a trying and very demanding time for so many people, but for none more than you. I talked to many of your relatives, met with them at various locations throughout the country while you were being held. And I know you won't be surprised when I tell you how committed they were to winning your freedom, how full of caring and concern they were. I know that they're proud of you -- and I know from personal experience that you should be very proud of them.

All of America was concerned about you; many prayers were said for your safe release. In the days that you were away, our attention was never once distracted from your plight, and we would not rest until you returned to us, safe and whole.

None of you were held prisoner because of any personal wrong any of you had done to anyone. You were held simply because you were Americans. In the minds of your captors you represented us.

Whatever the presumed grievance or political motive that caused these actions, let there be no confusion: a crime was committed against you. Hijacking is a crime; kidnapping is a

crime; murder is a crime; holding our people prisoner is a crime. When cruelty is inflicted on innocent people, it discredits whatever cause in whose name it is done. And those who commit such deeds are enemies of peace -- literally enemies of the peace.

Now you are returned to us, and we heave a deep-felt sigh of relief. But there are promises to be kept.

The day your plane was hijacked, the terrorists focused their brutality on a brave young man who was a member of the Armed Forces of the United States. They beat Robbie Stethem without mercy and shot him to death.

Our joy at your return is substantial; but so is our pain at what was done to that son of America. I know you care deeply about Robbie Stethem and what was done to him. We will not forget what was done to him -- there will be no forgetting. His murderers must be brought to justice.

Nor will we forget the seven Americans who were taken captive before you, and who are captive still. They must be released. The homecoming won't be complete until all have come home.

For now, we rejoice at your return. Nancy and I prayed for your safety. We prayed for your speedy return. We were not alone -- our prayers were only two among millions.

We felt a great national concern when you were taken, and it is a truly national joy that greets your return.

You are back in the free land of America, safe and sound. You withstood your ordeal with extraordinary composure and

coolness. Your families are waiting for you now, and your friends, all your loved ones.

So let the rejoicing begin. It's great to have you back where you belong.

Thank you, all of you. God bless you all.

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 7/2/85 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: ----

SUBJECT: REMARKS: GREET RETURNING BEIRUT HOSTAGES

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	LACY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
REGAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	McFARLANE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
STOCKMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	OGLESBY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
BUCHANAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ROLLINS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CHAVEZ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RYAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CHEW	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SPEAKES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DANIELS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SPRINKEL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FIELDING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SVAHN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FRIEDERSDORF	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TUTTLE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HENKEL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>ELLIOTT</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
HICKEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HICKS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
KINGON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

The attached has been forwarded to the President.

RESPONSE:

(Noonan/BE)
July 2, 1985
10:00 a.m.

Received SS

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: GREET RETURNING BEIRUT HOSTAGES
ANDREWS AIR FORCE BASE JUL 2 AM 10:27
TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1985

My remarks will be brief -- this isn't the time for speeches, this is a time for reunions, and families coming together. There's only one thing to say, and I say it from the bottom of my heart and in the name of all of the people of our country: welcome home. We're so happy you're back, safe and sound.

This has been a trying and very demanding time for so many people, but for none more than you. I talked to many of your relatives, met with them at various locations throughout the country while you were being held. And I know you won't be surprised when I tell you how committed they were to winning your freedom, how full of caring and concern they were. I know that they're proud of you -- and I know from personal experience that you should be very proud of them.

All of America was concerned about you; many prayers were said for your safe release. In the days that you were away, our attention was never once distracted from your plight, and we would not rest until you returned to us, safe and whole.

None of you were held prisoner because of any personal wrong any of you had done to anyone. You were held simply because you were Americans. In the minds of your captors you represented us.

Whatever the presumed grievance or political motive that caused these actions, let there be no confusion: a crime was committed against you. Hijacking is a crime; kidnapping is a

crime; murder is a crime; holding our people prisoner is a crime. When cruelty is inflicted on innocent people, it discredits whatever cause in whose name it is done. And those who commit such deeds are enemies of peace -- literally enemies of the peace.

Now you are returned to us, and we heave a deep-felt sigh of relief. But there are promises to be kept.

The day your plane was hijacked, the terrorists focused their brutality on a brave young man who was a member of the Armed Forces of the United States. They beat Robbie Stethem without mercy and shot him to death.

Our joy at your return is substantial; but so is our pain at what was done to that son of America. I know you care deeply about Robbie Stethem and what was done to him. We will not forget what was done to him -- there will be no forgetting. His murderers must be brought to justice.

Nor will we forget the seven Americans who were taken captive before you, and who are captive still. They must be released. The homecoming won't be complete until all have come home.

For now, we rejoice at your return. Nancy and I prayed for your safety. We prayed for your speedy return. We were not alone -- our prayers were only two among millions.

We felt a great national concern when you were taken, and it is a truly national joy that greets your return.

You are back in the free land of America, safe and sound. You withstood your ordeal with extraordinary composure and

coolness. Your families are waiting for you now, and your friends, all your loved ones.

So let the rejoicing begin. It's great to have you back where you belong.

Thank you, all of you. God bless you all.

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 7/1/85 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: Monday, 7/1, 7:00 p.m.SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: GREET HOSTAGES AT ANDREWS AIR FORCE BASE
(7/1/85 5:00 pm draft)

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	LACY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
REGAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	McFARLANE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
STOCKMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	OGLESBY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BUCHANAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROLLINS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CHAVEZ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RYAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CHEW <i>See note</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> P	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SS	SPEAKER <i>see edits</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DANIELS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SPRINKEL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FIELDING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SVAHN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FRIEDERSDORF	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	TUTTLE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HENKEL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	NOONAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
HICKEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HICKS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
KINGON <i>see comment</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

May we have your comments please ASAP to Peggy Noonan with an information copy to my office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

David L. Chew
Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702

(Noonan/BE)
July 1, 1985
5:00 p.m.

Speakes
~~SECRET~~
JUL 21 5:00 PM '85
PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: GREET HOSTAGES AT ANDREWS AIR FORCE BASE
TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1985

Thank you. Thank you very much.

My remarks will be brief -- this isn't the time for speeches, this is a time for reunions, and families coming together. There's only one thing to say, and I say it from the bottom of my heart and in the name of all of the people of our country: welcome home. We're so happy you're back, safe and sound.

This has been a trying and very demanding time for so many people, but for none more than you. I talked to many of your relatives while you were being held, talked to them on the phone, and met with them at various locations throughout the country. And I know you won't be surprised when I tell you how committed they were to winning your freedom, how full of caring and concern they were. I know that they're proud of you -- and I know from personal experience that you should be very proud of them.

All of America was concerned about you; many prayers were said for your safe release. In the days that you were away, our attention was never once distracted from your plight, and we would not rest until you returned to us, safe and whole.

None of you were held prisoner because of any personal wrong any of you had done to anyone. You were held simply because you were Americans. In the minds of your captors you represented us. And so you suffered for us, and in our name.

Whatever the presumed grievance or political motive that caused these actions, let there be no confusion: a crime was committed against you. ~~and against America, against mankind~~ Hijacking is a crime; kidnapping is a crime; murder is a crime; holding our people prisoner is a crime. The cruelty inflicted on innocent people discredits whatever cause in whose name it is done. And those who commit such deeds are enemies of peace -- literally enemies of the peace.

Now you are returned to us, and we heave a deep-felt sigh of relief. But there are promises to be kept.

The day your plane was hijacked, the terrorists focused their brutality on a young man who was a member of the Armed Forces of the United States. The terrorists beat him without mercy. I know a number of you heard his cries, and we can only try to imagine the anguish you felt because you could not help him. I know a number of you heard the shot that rang out as Bobby Stethem, that brave young man, was put to death. We all imagined the horror you felt as you heard what was happening.

Our joy at your return is substantial; but so is our pain at what was done to that son of America. I know you care deeply about Bobby Stethem and what was done to him: and I promise you, his death will not be forgotten -- there will be no forgetting -- and we will not rest until ~~his murderers~~ ^{those responsible} are brought to justice.

Nor will we forget the seven Americans who were taken captive before you, and who are captive still. They must be released. There will be no complete homecoming until we have all come home.

You - all - suffered his pain -
and today ~~we~~ mourn his death.

For now, we rejoice at your return. You are here in the free land of America -- you are safe and sound -- you withstood your ordeal with extraordinary composure and coolness. Your friends are waiting for you now, and your families, all your loved ones. So let the rejoicing begin. It's great to have you back where you belong.

Thank you, all of you. God bless you all.

Received SS
1985 JUL 31 PM 5:34

(Noonan/BE)
July 1, 1985
5:00 p.m.

PRESS -
My thoughts
PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: GREET HOSTAGES AT ANDREWS AIR FORCE BASE
TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1985

Thank you. Thank you very much.

My remarks will be brief -- this isn't the time for speeches, this is a time for reunions, and families coming together. There's only one thing to say, and I say it from the bottom of my heart and in the name of all of the people of our country: welcome home. We're so happy you're back, safe and sound.

This has been a trying and very demanding time for so many people, but for none more than you. I talked to many of your relatives while you were being held, ^{not right} ~~talked to them on the phone~~ and met with them at various locations throughout the country. And I know you won't be surprised when I tell you how committed they were to winning your freedom, how full of caring and concern they were. I know that they're proud of you -- and I know from personal experience that you should be very proud of them.

All of America was concerned about you; many prayers were said for your safe release. In the days that you were away, our attention was never once distracted from your plight, and we would not rest until you returned to us, safe and whole.

None of you were held prisoner because of any personal wrong any of you had done to anyone. You were held simply because you were Americans. In the minds of your captors you represented us. And so you suffered for us, and in our name.

Whatever the presumed grievance or political motive that caused these actions, let there be no confusion: a crime was committed against you. Hijacking is a crime; kidnapping is a crime; murder is a crime; holding our people prisoner is a crime. The cruelty inflicted on innocent people discredits whatever cause in whose name it is done. And those who commit such deeds are enemies of peace -- literally enemies of the peace.

Now you are returned to us, and we heave a deep-felt sigh of relief. But there are promises to be kept.

The day your plane was hijacked, the terrorists focused their brutality on a young man who was a member of the Armed Forces of the United States. The terrorists beat him without mercy. I know a number of you heard his cries, and we can only try to imagine the anguish you felt because you could not help him. I know a number of you heard the shot that rang out as Bobby Stethem, that brave young man, was put to death. We all imagined the horror you felt as you heard what was happening.

Our joy at your return is substantial; but so is our pain at what was done to that son of America. I know you care deeply about Bobby Stethem and what was done to him: and ~~I promise you,~~ his death will not be forgotten. -- there will be no forgetting -- and we will not rest until his murderers are brought to justice.

Nor will we forget the seven Americans who were taken captive before you, and who are captive still. They must be released. There will be no complete homecoming until we have all come home.

For now, we rejoice at your return. You are here in the free land of America -- you are safe and sound -- you withstood your ordeal with extraordinary composure and coolness. Your friends are waiting for you now, and your families, all your loved ones. So let the rejoicing begin. It's great to have you back where you belong.

Thank you, all of you. God bless you all.

A little more for you all.

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 7/1/85 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: Monday, 7/1, 7:00 p.m.SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: GREET HOSTAGES AT ANDREWS AIR FORCE BASE
(7/1/85 5:00 pm draft)

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	LACY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
REGAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	McFARLANE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
STOCKMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	OGLESBY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BUCHANAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROLLINS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CHAVEZ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RYAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CHEW	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SS	SPEAKES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DANIELS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SPRINKEL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FIELDING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SVAHN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FRIEDERSDORF	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	TUTTLE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HENKEL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>NOONAN</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
HICKEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HICKS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
KINGON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

May we have your comments please ASAP to Peggy Noonan with an information copy to my office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

David L. Chew
Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702

(Noonan/BE)
July 1, 1985
5:00 p.m.

Receiv 115

111 JUL 21 5:56 PM '85

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: GREET HOSTAGES AT ANDREWS AIR FORCE BASE
TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1985

Thank you. Thank you very much.

My remarks will be brief -- this isn't the time for speeches, this is a time for reunions, and families coming together. There's only one thing to say, and I say it from the bottom of my heart and in the name of all of the people of our country: welcome home. We're so happy you're back, safe and sound.

This has been a trying and very demanding time for so many people, but for none more than you. I talked to many of your relatives while you were being held, talked to them on the phone, and met with them at various locations throughout the country. And I know you won't be surprised when I tell you how committed they were to winning your freedom, how full of caring and concern they were. I know that they're proud of you -- and I know from personal experience that you should be very proud of them.

All of America was concerned about you; many prayers were said for your safe release. In the days that you were away, our attention was never once distracted from your plight, and we would not rest until you returned to us, safe and whole.

None of you were held prisoner because of any personal wrong any of you had done to anyone. You were held simply because you were Americans. In the minds of your captors you represented us. And so you suffered for us, and in our name.

Whatever the presumed grievance or political motive that caused these actions, let there be no confusion: a crime was committed against you. Hijacking is a crime; kidnapping is a crime; murder is a crime; holding our people prisoner is a crime. The cruelty inflicted on innocent people discredits whatever cause in whose name it is done. And those who commit such deeds are enemies of peace -- literally enemies of the peace.

Now you are returned to us, and we heave a deep-felt sigh of relief. But there are promises to be kept.

The day your plane was hijacked, the terrorists focused their brutality on a young man who was a member of the Armed Forces of the United States. The terrorists beat him without mercy. I know a number of you heard his cries, and we can only try to imagine the anguish you felt because you could not help him. I know a number of you heard the shot that rang out as Bobby Stethem, that brave young man, was put to death. We all imagined the horror you felt as you heard what was happening.

Our joy at your return is substantial; but so is our pain at what was done to that son of America. I know you care deeply about Bobby Stethem and what was done to him: and I promise you, his death will not be forgotten -- ~~there will be no forgetting --~~ and ~~we will not rest until his murderers are brought to justice.~~

Nor will we forget the seven Americans who were taken captive before you, and who are captive still. They must be released. There will be no complete homecoming until we have all come home.

For now, we rejoice at your return. You are here in the free land of America -- you are safe and sound -- you withstood your ordeal with extraordinary composure and coolness. Your friends are waiting for you now, and your families, all your loved ones. So let the rejoicing begin. It's great to have you back where you belong.

Thank you, all of you. God bless you all.

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUMDATE: 7/1/85 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 6:00 p.m. TODAYSUBJECT: REMARKS: Greet Hostages at J.F.K. Airport, New York, New York
(7/1/85 3:30 p.m. draft)

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	LACY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
REGAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	McFARLANE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
STOCKMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	OGLESBY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BUCHANAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROLLINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CHAVEZ	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RYAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CHEW	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SPEAKES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DANIELS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SPRINKEL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FIELDING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SVAHN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FRIEDERSDORF	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	TUTTLE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HENKEL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>ELLIOTT</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
HICKEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HICKS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
KINGON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please give your recommendations/changes directly to Ben Elliott, with an info copy to my office by 6:00 p.m. today. Thanks.

RESPONSE:

David L. Chew
Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702

Received SS
1985 JUL 31 PM 3:50

(Noonan/BE)
July 1, 1985

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS:

Thank you. This
My remarks will
speeches, this is
together. There's
bottom of my heart and in
country: welcome home. We're so happy you're
sound.

This has been a trying and very demanding time for so many people, but for none more than you. I talked to many of your relatives while you were being held, talked to them on the phone, and met with them at various locations throughout the country. And I know you won't be surprised when I tell you how committed they were to winning your freedom, how full of caring and concern they were. I know that they're proud of you -- and I know from personal experience that you should be very proud of them.

All of America was concerned about you; many prayers were said for your safe release. In the days that you were away, our attention was never once distracted from your plight, and we would not rest until you returned to us, safe and whole.

You were kidnapped, terrorized, and held prisoner not because of any personal wrong any of you had done to anyone, but because you were Americans. In the minds of your captors you represented us. This was an assault on America, and on everything America stands for and believes in.

David —
Here is a new version
of Hostage Welcome. It incorporates
the still-missing - seven.
Thanks

— Peggy Noonan

Let us be clear: fanatics hate us not because we are insufficiently dedicated to peace in the Middle East. That is a myth. On the contrary, they hate America precisely because America has been dedicated to reconciliation, moderation, and peace through negotiations. These are the only methods that will bring progress in the Middle East; these are the very things the fanatics are against.

So, whatever the presumed grievance or political motive that caused these actions, let there be no confusion: a crime has been committed. Hijacking is a crime; kidnapping is a crime; murder is a crime; holding our people prisoner is a crime. The cruelty inflicted on innocent people discredits whatever cause in whose name it is done. Those who commit such deeds are enemies of peace and enemies of the United States.

Now you are returned to us, and we heave a sigh of relief. But there are promises to be kept.

The day your plane was hijacked, the terrorists focused their brutality on a young man who was a member of the Armed Forces of the United States. The terrorists beat him ferociously, abused him without mercy. I know you are aware of what happened to him. I know many of you heard his cries; I can imagine the anguish you felt because you could not help him. I know a number of you heard the shot that rang out as Bobby Stethem, that brave young man, was put to death like an animal. We all imagined the horror you felt as you heard what was happening.

Our joy at your return is substantial; but so is our pain at what was done to that son of America. I am sure you care deeply about Bobby Stethem and what was done to him: and I promise you, his death will not be forgotten -- there will be no forgetting -- and we will not rest until his murderers are brought to justice.

Nor will we forget the seven Americans who were taken captive before you were. They are captive still, but I pledge to you today, they are not and will not be forgotten and they will be released.

For now, we rejoice at your return. You are here, you are safe and sound, you withstood the ordeal with extraordinary composure and coolness. Your friends are waiting for you now, and your families, all your loved ones. And let the rejoicing begin.

Thank you, all of you. It's great to have you back where you belong.

God bless you and thank you.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

July 1, 1985

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. MCFARLANE

FROM: OLIVER L. NORTH
HOWARD R. TEICHER
JAMES P. COVEY

SIGNED

SUBJECT: Presidential Remarks upon Greeting Hostages at
Andrew AFB on July 2, 1985

COPY
from ORM

Attached at Tab I is a memo from Bill Martin to David Chew forwarding NSC changes/recommendations to Presidential remarks prepared for greeting the hostages upon their return at Andrews AFB on July 2, 1985.

Attached at Tab II is a brief statement for the President to use aboard the aircraft during his private "welcome back" before they disembark and meet their families and the media.

At Tab III is a proposed Presidential message for use by Amb Bob Oakley in Germany.

Karna Small concurs.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That you authorize Bill Martin to sign and forward the memo at Tab I.

Approve ✓

Disapprove _____

2. That you approve the brief Presidential remarks for use aboard the aircraft (Tab II).

Approve ✓

Disapprove _____

3. That you approve the Presidential message at Tab III and authorize State to pass same to Amb Bob Oakley for his use in Germany.

Approve ✓

Disapprove _____

Attachments

Tab I - Martin Memo to Chew w/attachment
Tab II - Brief Presidential Remarks for Use Aboard Aircraft
Tab III - Presidential Message for use by Amb Bob Oakley

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

URGENT

DATE: 7/1/85

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: Monday, 7/1, 7:00 p.m.

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: GREET HOSTAGES AT ANDREWS AIR FORCE BASE

(7/1/85 5:00 pm draft)

7/2/85 8:00 am draft)

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	LACY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
REGAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	McFARLANE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
STOCKMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	OGLESBY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BUCHANAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROLLINS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CHAVEZ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RYAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CHEW	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SPEAKES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DANIELS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SPRINKEL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FIELDING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SVAHN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FRIEDERSDORF	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	TUTTLE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HENKEL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	NOONAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
HICKEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HICKS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
KINGON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

May we have your comments please ASAP to Peggy Noonan with an information copy to my office. Thank you.

RESPONSE: MEMORANDUM FOR DAVID L. CHEW

July 2, 1985

NSC has reviewed the subject remarks and recommends the changes as indicated. Comments were provided directly.

W F Martin
William F. Martin
Executive Secretary

David L. Chew
Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702

(Noonan/BE)
July 2, 1985
8:00 a.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: GREET RETURNING BEIRUT HOSTAGES
ANDREWS AIR FORCE BASE
TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1985

Received 03
105 JUL -2 11 0 18

My remarks will be brief -- this isn't the time for speeches, this is a time for reunions, and families coming together. There's only one thing to say, and I say it from the bottom of my heart and in the name of all of the people of our country: welcome home. We're so happy you're back, safe and sound.

This has been a trying and very demanding time for so many people, but for none more than you. I talked to many of your relatives, met with them at various locations throughout the country while you were being held. And I know you won't be surprised when I tell you how committed they were to winning your freedom, how full of caring and concern they were. I know that they're proud of you -- and I know from personal experience that you should be very proud of them.

All of America was concerned about you; many prayers were said for your safe release. In the days that you were away, our attention was never once distracted from your plight, and we would not rest until you returned to us, safe and whole.

None of you were held prisoner because of any personal wrong any of you had done to anyone. You were held simply because you were Americans. In the minds of your captors you represented us.

Whatever the presumed grievance or political motive that caused these actions, let there be no confusion: a crime was

committed against you. Hijacking is a crime; kidnapping is a crime; murder is a crime; holding our people prisoner is a crime. When cruelty is inflicted on innocent people, it discredits whatever cause in whose name it is done. And those who commit such deeds are enemies of peace -- literally enemies of the peace.

Now you are returned to us, and we heave a deep-felt sigh of relief. But there are ^{THREE THINGS WE MUST NOT FORGET.} [promises to be kept.]

The day your plane was hijacked, the terrorists focused their brutality on a brave young man who was a member of the Armed Forces of the United States. They beat Robbie Stethem without mercy and shot him to death.

Our joy at your return is substantial; but so is our pain at what was done to that son of America. I know you care deeply about Bobby Stethem and what was done to him. We will not forget what was done to him -- there will be no forgetting. His murderers must be brought to justice.

Nor will we forget the seven Americans who were taken captive before you, and who are captive still. They must be released. The homecoming won't be complete until ^{THEY} ~~we~~ have all come home.

we cannot forget that Beirut Airport, where you suffered so much, is a pirates haven. The civilized world must act to ^{make} ~~put~~ this airport "off limits" as long as it is a terrorist sanctuary.

~~The day your plane was hijacked~~, when we heard it was headed for Beirut, our hearts sank. That airport has become a vipers' pit, a sanctuary for terrorists, a base from which the most unspeakable operations are launched with impunity. In fact, some 15% of all the world's hijackings have involved flights that either began or ended up at Beirut International Airport. Your experience underscores the ^{transmitted} ~~manace~~ it represents for innocent air travel.

or now, we rejoice at your return. Nancy and I prayed for safety. We prayed for your speedy return. We were not -- our prayers were only two among millions.

We felt a great national anguish when you were taken, and it a truly national joy that greets your return.

You are back in the free land of America, safe and sound. You withstood your ordeal with extraordinary composure and coolness. Your friends are waiting for you now, and your families, all your loved ones.

~~So let the rejoicing begin.~~ ^{WELCOME HOME} It's great to have you back where you belong.

Thank you, all of you. God bless you all.

BRIEF PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS

ABOARD AIRCRAFT

- Before we go outside and meet with all your friends and loved ones, I wanted to privately, on behalf of the American people, welcome you back to the United States of America.
- In a few moments, we'll be going out of this aircraft to set foot on our sacred soil after a harrowing ordeal. I want you to know how glad we all are that you are home and safe.
- I will be making a few brief remarks in welcoming you back. In those remarks, I will ask our people to remember Navy man Stethem and our other seven Americans who are still being held hostage.
- I want you to know that this in no way detracts from the joy we feel for your return. But I also believe it to be important that we not forget those who perpetrated these acts and those who still suffer.
- It's good to have you home again. God Bless you all!



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

July 2, 1985

~~LIMITED OFFICIAL USE~~

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROBERT C. MCFARLANE
THE WHITE HOUSE

SUBJECT: Likely Views of Former Hostages

As you requested, we attach a paper prepared by the Department of State element with the former hostages in Germany. It sums up their attitudes on the day of their return to the United States.

NP

Nicholas Platt
Executive Secretary.

Attachment
as stated

~~LIMITED OFFICIAL USE~~ m7h 9/17/99

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

SUBJECT: What the President is likely to hear from the former hostages

At White House request, we asked the party with the ex-hostages to give us a sense of the main themes the President is likely to hear in his July 2 meeting with them at Andrews.

The following report represents the views of the officials with the party, as called in by NEA Public Affairs Adviser Mike Austrian.

While each of the 39 returning Americans has a different story, there are a number of attitudes that the majority share:

- Gratitude and pride towards the United States and the President for the responsibility and patience shown throughout the crisis.
- Gratitude towards Syria and Amal. A number of the ex-hostages developed a bond with their captors, and there is some sympathy for the Shi'ite cause. Some may press for the return of the Atlit prisoners.

Growing hostility among many towards the media, and a sense that they are being exploited. They want to meet the President and thank him, but they want the meeting to be private.

- Concern that the U.S. may be planning indiscriminate retaliation. Some may want to know what the President will do now; others are likely to stress the need to protect the lives of those involved in hijacking incidents.
- Above all, a universal relief that the ordeal is over and a desire to get home. In this connection, some may be concerned about missing their connection in Washington.

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

9/17/99
MSD

(Noonan/BE)
July 1, 1985
5:00 p.m.

Received 113

113 JUL 01 01 51 23

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: GREET HOSTAGES AT ANDREWS AIR FORCE BASE
TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1985

Thank you. Thank you very much.

My remarks will be brief -- this isn't the time for speeches, this is a time for reunions, and families coming together. There's only one thing to say, and I say it from the bottom of my heart and in the name of all of the people of our country: welcome home. We're so happy you're back, safe and sound.


This has been a trying and very demanding time for so many people, but for none more than you. I talked to many of your relatives while you were being held, talked to them on the phone, and met with them at various locations throughout the country. And I know you won't be surprised when I tell you how committed they were to winning your freedom, how full of caring and concern they were. I know that they're proud of you -- and I know from personal experience that you should be very proud of them.

All of America was concerned about you; many prayers were said for your safe release. In the days that you were away, our attention was never once distracted from your plight, and we would not rest until you returned to us, safe and whole.

None of you were held prisoner because of any personal wrong any of you had done to anyone. You were held simply because you were Americans. In the minds of your captors you represented us. And so you suffered for us, and in our name.

Whatever the presumed grievance or political motive that caused these actions, let there be no confusion: a crime was committed against you. Hijacking is a crime; kidnapping is a crime; murder is a crime; holding our people prisoner is a crime. The cruelty inflicted on innocent people discredits whatever cause in whose name it is done. And those who commit such deeds are enemies of peace -- literally enemies of the peace.

Now you are returned to us, and we heave a deep-felt sigh of relief. But there are promises to be kept.

The day your plane was hijacked, the terrorists focused their brutality on a young man who was a member of the Armed Forces of the United States. ~~[The terrorists beat him without mercy. I know a number of you heard his cries, and we can only try to imagine the anguish you felt because you could not help him. I know a number of you heard the shot that rang out as Bobby Stethem, that brave young man, was put to death. We all can only~~
 ~~imagine the horror you felt as you heard what was happening.]~~

Our joy at your return is substantial; but so is our pain at what was done to ^{Bobby Stethem, a son of America.} ~~that son of America. I know you care deeply about Bobby Stethem and what was done to him: and I promise you, his death will not be forgotten -- there will be no forgetting -- and we will not rest until~~ ^{must be} ~~His murderers are~~ brought to justice.

^{will not} ~~Nor will we~~ forget the seven Americans who were taken captive before you, and who are captive still. They must be released. There will be no complete homecoming until ^{they} ~~we~~ have all come home.

DAVib,

Attached pls find consolidated
NSC views on the presidential remarks
draft of 7/2 8:00 A.M., plus some
talking points for the President's greeting
onboard the plane. We have not done a meeting
memorandum, although I've attached STATE's summary of
hostage attendees. Bill Martin

7/2/85

Paul Thompson		1	
Wilma Hall			
Lud McFarlane	4	M	A
William Martin	5	um	
NSC Secretariat	6	BT	D
Situation Room			

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

cc: VP Regan Buchanan Other

COMMENTS

Should be seen by:

ASAP

(Date/Time)

pls. provide advance copies
to Chew and Elliott of the
remarks. (hand deliver)

National Security Council
The White House

System # I

Package # 5250

85 JUL 2 17:18

	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	DISPOSITION
Bob Pearson			
William Martin	1	2	
John Poindexter			
Paul Thompson			
Wilma Hall			
Bud McFarlane			
William Martin			
NSC Secretariat	2		N
Situation Room			

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

cc: VP Regan Buchanan Other _____

COMMENTS

Should be seen by: _____
(Date/Time)

→ ADD TO FILE, Action
Has been Completed

National Security Council
The White House

85 JUL 2 All: 34

System # I
Package # 5220 A/O
5250

	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	DISPOSITION
Bob Pearson			
William Martin	<u>1</u>	<u>lmm</u>	
John Poindexter			
Paul Thompson			
Wilma Hall			
Bud McFarlane			
William Martin			
NSC Secretariat	<u>2</u>		<u>ADD TO FILE</u>
Situation Room			

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

cc: VP Regan Buchanan Other _____

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

RECEIVED 01 JUL 85 18

TO MCFARLANE

FROM CHEW, D

DOCDATE 01 JUL 85

URGENT

KEYWORDS: TERRORISM

HIJACKING

PRESIDENT

SPEECHES

CHEW REFERRAL

SUBJECT: DRAFT PRES REMARKS GREETING HOSTAGES AT ANDREWS AIR FORCE BASE 2 JUL

ACTION: MEMO MARTIN TO CHEW

DUE: 01 JUL 85 STATUS S FILES WH

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

NORTH

CANNISTRARO

GRIMES

DEGRAFFENREID

SMALL

FORTIER

MAHLEY

MCDANIEL

STEINER

COMMENTS DUE 7:00 PM TONIGHT!!!

URGENT

PEARSON

REF#

LOG

NSCIFID

(CT)

ACTION OFFICER (S) ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED DUE COPIES TO

Mcfarlane	X 7/1	For Decision	7/1	
	7/02	Poundexter approved both		
C	7/02	Martin		BE ON HT JC UM BP

DISPATCH

W/ATTCH FILE

27

United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

5228

COPY
JUL 1 1985

June 28, 1985

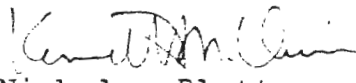
418970

JL003-02

FG006-12

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROBERT C. MCFARLANE
THE WHITE HOUSESUBJECT: Draft Message in Responding to Messages Regarding the
Recent Hijacking and the Holding of Americans

Attached for clearance by the NSC is a proposed message to be sent in responding to messages the President receives regarding the hijacking of the TWA plane.


Nicholas Platt
Executive Secretary

Attachment:
Draft response

NSC # 8505228

State Department

Suggested Draft

Dear _____:

I would like to express my personal thanks for your message condemning the recent hijacking of an American airliner to Beirut, and for your support of our efforts to obtain the safe release of the American hostages in a manner which does not compromise our fundamental conviction that terrorism cannot be allowed to succeed. The painful consequences of such acts are recognized by us all as we witness the suffering of the victims and their families, and realize that the spread of terrorism is a threat to the lives of innocent civilians throughout the world.

The frequency of terrorist acts has grown by an alarming rate over the past decade, and it is time to bring this rampage to an end. The international community now faces an enemy who is often unafraid to die--men and women who have become so blinded and deceived by hatred so as to believe that violence is a justifiable means to accomplish their ends. It is my firm belief that there is no cause which justifies murder and the terrorizing of innocent victims. As members of the international community, we share a responsibility to resolutely oppose all such terrorist actions.

Sincerely,

NEA/P:KFiedler
Wang 1115A
6/21/85 x1714

NEA/P:MAustrian
NEA/ARN:MACasey
NEA:RPelletreau
M/CTP:PBorg
S/S:JAlba
P:SJohnson
PA:EDjerejian

Handwritten signatures and initials are present over the typed names.

6/26/28

RECEIVED 01 JUL 85 10

TO

MCFARLANE

FROM PLATT, N

DOC DATE 28 JUN 85

SUSPENSE

KEYWORDS: HIJACKING

TERRORISM

SUBJECT: DRAFT MSG IN RESPONDING TO MSGS RE RECENT HIJACKING & HOLDING OF
AMERICANS

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR MCFARLANE DUE: 05 JUL 85 STATUS S FILES WH

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

NORTH

TEICHER

COVEY

MARTIN

FORTIER

MCDANIEL

PEARSON

COMMENTS

REF# 8518624

LOG 8505215

8504994

NSC/FID

(LF TC)

ACTION OFFICER (S)	ASSIGNED	ACTION REQUIRED	DUE	COPIES TO
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Z	6/1/86	ONR		
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DISPATCH

W/ATTCH FILE (C)



OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

June 27, 1985

333933

1110

FG038

ITD34

FB006-12

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. McFARLANE

FROM: THOMAS J. COLLAMORE

SUBJECT: Possible meeting with the Vice President and representatives of the International Red Cross.

Craig Fuller asked that I pass the following information to you for comment and decision. The Vice President has received a request to meet with representatives of the International Red Cross while he is in Geneva. The proposed meeting would take place either tomorrow afternoon or Saturday morning. Participants would include President Alexander Hay and Director of Operations Jean Pierre Hocke.

The meeting would take place in the Vice President's hotel and Craig envisions a photo opportunity with no comments from the Vice President or his party. Red Cross attendees would include those who recently visited the hostages.

Craig believes the meeting would show concern for the well being of the hostages but defers to your judgement on how to proceed. If you have any reservations about such a meeting we will turn it off immediately. On the other hand, if you think it has merit please let me know and I will inform Craig to proceed with a photo opportunity only meeting working under the press guidance he already has from your office.

If it is possible to decide before noon today it would be most helpful. Thank you.

Proceed with meeting (Photo only) TCM

Do not have meeting _____

Other _____

7150 8505/66

We will be glad to provide updates by 10:00 AM on 10 days

644
BAP
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 27, 1985

FOR: BILL MARTIN
FROM: Wilma Hall

Mr. McFarlane asked me to
return the original to
Collamore (which I have
had hand-carried to him)
and a copy to you for *stopping*
action.

Wilma

National Security Council
The White House

System #

Package #

85 JUN 27 12: 42

5160

SEQUENCE TO

HAS SEEN

DISPOSITION

Bob Pearson

William Martin

John Poindexter

Paul Thompson

Wilma Hall

Bud McFarlane

William Martin

NSC Secretariat

Situation Room

1

WPM

2

Staff

= Information

A = Action

R = Retain

D = Dispatch

N = No further Action

c: VP Regan Buchanan Other

COMMENTS

Should be seen by:

(Date/Time)

2525

RECEIVED 27 JUN 85 14

TO MCFARLANE FROM COLLAMORE, T

DOC DATE 27 JUN 85

URGENT

KEYWORDS: GLOBAL

TERRORISM

FULLER, C

HIJACKING

AVP

HAY, ALEXANDER

HOCHE, JEAN PIERRE

SUBJECT: POSSIBLE VP MTG & PHOTO OP W/ REP OF INTL RED CROSS ON 28 JUN

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR MCFARLANE DUE: 27 JUN 85 STATUS S FILES WH

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

LEVINE

NORTH

COVEY

FORTIER

TEICHER

MCDANIEL

MARTIN

PEARSON

COMMENTS

REF#

LOG

NSC/FID

(HW DL)

ACTION OFFICER (S) ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED DUE COPIES TO

Teicher	S	6/27	Prepare Memo for McFarlane		
	C	6/28	OBE per Teicher		HT

DISPATCH

W/ATTCH FILE WH (C)



RECEIVED

85 JUN 27 P 1:20

The White House

System #

Package #

I

5119

1853

	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	DISPOSITION
Bob Pearson	1	P.	
William Martin	2	lmm	
John Poindexter	3	J	
Paul Thompson			
Wilma Hall			
Bud McFarlane			
William Martin			
NSC Secretariat	4		at further action
Situation Room			

I = Information

A = Action

R = Retain

D = Dispatch

N = No further Action

cc: VP Regan Buchanan Other

COMMENTS

Should be seen by:

(Date/Time)

This should have been
red-triggered at the time.

J



MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

5119

27 June 1985

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. MCFARLANE

FROM: RODNEY B. MCDANIEL

SUBJECT: Public Opinion Polls on Hijacking/Terrorism

Background

On 19 June, Ron Hinckley first reported on public opinion polls on the hijacking (Copy at Tab I). Five new polls (Newsweek, by Gallup, CBS, and three by ABC/WPOST -- see Tabs II through IV) are summarized below:

- . The public is keenly watching how the Administration handles the hijacking incident. Ninety percent (90%) are reported following the affair closely.
- . A strong majority (59% to 69% in the more recent polls) approve of how the President is handling the hostage crisis.
- . A slight majority favor ensuring the safe release of the hostages, even if it means negotiating and compromise with the hijackers (47% to 59%, depending on the poll) to the policy of discouraging future hostage taking by refusing to deal with terrorist demands even if it risks lives (32% to 42%).
- . People believe Israel is not doing enough to help resolve the crisis and should speed up the release of its Shiite detainees. However, Americans do not feel that it should ask Israel to do this. One series of polls shows a slight trend toward reducing U.S. ties with Israel to minimize terrorist danger.
- . Opinion appears divided on use of military action to retaliate against groups with connections to the hijackers. The Newsweek and CBS polls had 50% opposing the use of military force, but two ABC/WPOST polls showed 52% - 53% favoring military retaliation.
- . Newsweek reported that 54% believe that Reagan's actions have not been tough enough, though the same number say they expected him to act about how he has acted. Another 55% feel it is not likely that the President will use force against those responsible for the hostage taking.

NOC 8505119

The strong (at the moment) approval rating gives the President some flexibility in decision making. However, with the high public scrutiny of the crisis, every action he takes and many he does not take will be critically reviewed by the media. The same media will then measure and disseminate public opinion on these items according to their own "news" time frame. In this way, the media will begin to set the President's agenda, affecting his decision making flexibility. We may be able to offset this factor by publicly ignoring poll data as the President asserts leadership. We must avoid the image of reaction.

The various survey methods and different question phrasing of the media polls make public opinion on the President's policies and actions hard to determine. Also, the questions that are asked by the media relate to their interests, not to what the President may or may not be doing. Hence, the ability to know where the public stands on real policy decisions is inhibited rather than enhanced by these polls. Furthermore, because these misleading polls are often the only information available, pressures by uninformed parties will mount to make certain decisions or act in certain ways that may be contrary to the nation's and/or the hostages best interests.

Therefore, there is a need for our own polling data on this hijacking and terrorism, in general, to: (1) have information provided on a regular basis according to our own time frame; (2) measure public opinion on issues that pertain to our policies and plans, and; (3) prepare better public diplomacy strategy and statements.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That you approve Ron Hinckley working with Dick Wirthlin to design, conduct and report to you and the NSC Task Force appropriate public opinion polls on the hijack crisis.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

That you inform Don Regan and Ed Rollins that this is being done and ask Ed to clear the appropriate funding methods (RNC) and confidentiality process (i.e., the RNC will not receive these data).

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

Fortier, Small, Covey, Raymond, North, and Teicher, concur.

Attachments

- Tab I - June 19 Memo on Polls
- Tab II - State Report on CBS Poll
- Tab III - Newsweek Poll
- Tab IV - Three (3) ABC/WPOST Polls

We need to work out a standard procedure with Rollins and Wirthlin on crisis like this so that we don't have to wait for special permission

J

United States Department of State

Washington, D. C. 20520

June 20, 1985

INFORMATION MEMORANDUM

S/S

TO: The Secretary

FROM: PA - Robert M. Smalley, Acting *RMS*

SUBJECT: Poll Finds Initial Approval of U.S. Response
to Hostage Situation

A poll, taken early this week, of how Americans assess the manner in which the U.S. has responded to the TWA hijacking found that the larger part of the public: (1) is more concerned with the safe return of the hostages than with maintaining the "policy of never negotiating with terrorists"; (2) approves of negotiating to secure the return of the hostages; (3) expects they will be returned unharmed; (4) does not expect the situation to be resolved quickly.

These findings come from a CBS/NYTimes poll in which 508 interviews were conducted last Tuesday, June 18.

Principal blame "for the current hostage situation" is placed on security conditions at Athens airport and Nabih Berri, "the leader of the Shiite Moslems." The country considered most culpable is Iran, rather than Syria or the Soviet Union. In comparison, a relatively low percentage of the public accorded "a lot" of blame to Israel or "United States policy in the Middle East".

About half the public believes "the United States is doing all it can to get the hostages released" (51%). The reluctance to take military action at present is shown by the fact that, among the 38 percent who responded that the U.S. "should be doing more," only 6 percent called for military action while 8 percent called for direct negotiations. Another 16 percent could not suggest what, specifically, they wanted done.

The poll provides little information on what action the public would like to see Israel take. There was more support for not asking Israel to release "over 700 Lebanese prisoners" (51% favored not asking) than for asking Israel to do so (35% favored asking). However, no question asked for views on what Israel should do on its own.

These conclusions are based on the following questions and responses:

Expectations Regarding Outcome

"What do you think is most likely -- that the hostages will all be returned unharmed or that they will be seriously hurt or killed?"

Returned unharmed	50%
Hurt or killed	30
No opinion	20

"If you had to guess, do you think the hostage crisis will be over soon, or do you think it will go on for weeks, or do you think it will last as long as the Iranian hostage crisis did?"

Over soon	39%
Go on for weeks	44
As long as Iranian hostage crisis	8
No opinion	9

Negotiating with Terrorists

"In making its decisions about what to do now, should the United States Government be more concerned about the lives of the hostages or more concerned about keeping its policy of never negotiating with terrorists?"

Lives of hostages	50%
Keeping its policy	34
Both (Vol.)	7
No opinion	9

"In the long run, are we better off always refusing to negotiate with terrorists or does the US sometimes have to negotiate with them as a practical matter?"

Better off refusing to negotiate	25%
Sometimes must negotiate	65
No opinion	10

Preferred U.S. Actions

"Right now, do think the United States is doing all it can to get the hostages released, or do you think it should be doing more?"

Doing all it can	51%
Should do more	38
No opinion	11

"(IF "MORE"): What should it do?"

Negotiate directly	8
More pressure (not military)	4
Military action	6
Ask Israel to release the prisoners	3
Economic sanctions	1
No opinion	16

"Israel is holding over 700 Lebanese prisoners. Should the United States Government ask Israel to release those prisoners as part of the deal with the Lebanese or should we not ask Israel to do that?"

Ask Israel	35%
Not ask Israel	51
No opinion	14

Responsibility for Situation

"For each of the following, tell me if you think they are to blame for the current hostage situation. Would you place a lot of the blame, some blame, or not much blame?"

	<u>A lot</u>	<u>Some</u>	<u>Not Much</u>	<u>No Opin</u>
a. United States policy in the Middle East	11%	40%	31%	18%
b. Nabih Berri, the leader of the Shiite Moslems	46	23	10	21
c. On Greek security at the Athens Airport	48	25	13	14
d. On Israel	20	34	28	18
e. On Iran and the Ayatollah Khomeini	42	29	12	17
f. On Syria	19	31	21	29
g. On the Soviet Union	24	29	29	18

BR *air*
 Drafted: PA/OAP:BR/shco/ARichman:rg
 6/20/85 632-0474 W0417E

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

INFORMATION

19 June 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. MCFARLANE

FROM: RODNEY B. MCDANIEL *Red*

SUBJECT: Public Opinion on Hijacking

RCM HAS SEEN *m 6-28*MCDANIEL

Ron Hinckley has examined the ABC/WPOST poll and talked to CBS pollster Warren Mitofsky about the CBS poll on the current hijacking incident (See Tab I). He has also examined previous public opinion polls on terrorism dating back to 1977 (See Tab II). His conclusions are presented below.

Summary of Findings

The public opinion surveys reported today are only the first of what will become an avalanche of media polls on the hijacking incident in particular, and terrorism in general.

Initially, Americans will approve of the President's response to the hijacking, but they will become more and more critical the longer the incident goes unresolved. Carter dropped from 77% approval to only 43% approval in the first 4 months of the Iranian hostage crisis.

Americans are tougher on terrorism in the abstract than in the concrete circumstances of an actual incident. Hence, they oppose dealing with terrorists in general, but are more than willing to negotiate with and accede to terrorists during a specific incident to protect the hostages.

Serious support for military retaliation occurs only when hostages are harmed or killed or when time passes with no resolution of the situation and the pressures build to "do something." In the latter case, approval of military action occurs despite the knowledge that it will likely be unsuccessful and would put the hostages in greater danger.

The public opinion pattern developing now is similar to that found during the Iranian hostage incident.

ABC/WPOST AND CBS POLLS

The data reported by ABC/WPOST today:

- . Were from the first night (Monday, 17 June) of interviewing and a small sample (508).
- . These two factors (one night of interviewing and a small sample), plus the fact that the incident is ongoing and daily events will affect public opinion throughout the survey period, make the results reported statistically unstable.
- . More information on the questions reported and data on other questions that were probably asked, such as a rating of how the President is handling the situation, will be reported on in the future.
- . Reported the American public's willingness (58%) to negotiate with and accede to the terrorist demands to avoid injury or murder of the hostages.
- . Found a plurality (48%) opposed to asking Israel to release its captives, compared to 41% who favored doing this, but a majority (60%) who believe Israel should release the Shiites without any American request if it would ensure release of the TWA hostages.
- . Identified other Israel-related attitudes such as 50% sentiment that Israel has not done what it should to help resolve the hostage situation, and 54% who do not feel the U.S. should reduce its ties to Israel to lessen terrorist acts in the Middle East.
- . Showed 61% disagreeing that there is nothing the U.S. can do to prevent such acts of terrorism, but 51% disagreeing that the U.S. is largely to blame for this incident because it has not dealt firmly enough with terrorists in the past.

According to Warren Mitofsky, CBS's pollster, their poll (for which we do not have the data) -- apparently taken after the President's press conference -- reveals the following:

- . The President's comments about traveling in Greece got through to the American public;
- . Americans expect the USG to negotiate with the hijackers;
- . Israel is not blamed for the incident, and there is no real desire to pressure Israel;
- . The public does not respond favorably to aggressive/macho talk about how to handle the incident;

- . Even after the hostages are freed, only one in three (35%) favor any type of military retaliation.
- . Overall, the public opinion is similar to the Iranian situation: get the people out and negotiate if you have to to do it.

HISTORICAL PUBLIC OPINION ON HIJACKING/TERRORISM

Importance of Terrorism

Lou Harris has reported:

- . 90% say terrorism is a serious problem (1977);
- . 65% say there will be no reduction in terrorist incidents in their lifetime (1981), and;
- . 50% believed human rights should have a higher priority than opposing international terrorism (1981).

Media Involvement

Gallup reported the following in 1977:

- . Two in three Americans (64%) believe news media coverage of terrorism encourages others to commit these acts.
- . The people are divided as to whether the news media over-emphasizes reporting terrorism (47%) or such reporting is necessary to keep people fully informed (50%).

The Washington Post reported these attitudes in 1983:

- . People oppose news reporters' communicating with terrorists and favor that contact be through government officials who are designated to negotiate with the terrorists.
- . A majority (54%) feels that allowing terrorists to air their demands on television does not help end the terrorist situation.
- . People are generally critical of news coverage, which is seen as promoting the reporters more than helping the situation.
- . People favor some controls on media coverage.
- . People do not believe that the absence of media coverage will reduce terrorist incidents.
- . News stories often show more sympathy for terrorists than for victims.
- . Reporters should check with authorities before broadcasting stories that might interfere with negotiations.

- . The media should cover terrorists incidents even if that would cause other, similar events.
- . TV news coverage of terrorist incidents causes other, similar events.

Rating of President's Actions

In December, 1979, Newsweek reported Carter's approval rating for at 77%.

In February, 1980, Lou Harris reported Carter's handling of the hostage situation a success to 44% of the public, a failure to 36%.

A month later Harris/ABC reported a 43% positive rating for Carter and a 55% negative one. The same survey found only 31% who felt Carter's efforts were a success, compared to 47% who felt they were a failure.

Military Force

In December, 1979 Newsweek reported:

- . If hostages were to be released unharmed, only 5% advocated using military force as retaliation; 63% favored diplomatic and economic punishment.
- . If hostages were to be harmed, 41% favor use of military force, but 49% still favor diplomatic and economic punishment.
- . Two in three (67%) did not feel it possible to rescue hostages through military action.

In January, 1980, Time Magazine reported:

- . 75% were opposed to the use of military force to retaliate if hostages are finally released.
- . 67% favored the use of military force if the hostages were hurt or killed.

Surveying attitudes in the wake of the failed hostage rescue mission in April 1980, CBS/NYTIMES report the following:

- . 66% felt the mission was a good idea 66%;
- . 65% felt it should have happened earlier;
- . 54% said it should have been kept secret from Congress and 68% favored secrecy from our allies;

- . 54% acknowledged it put hostages in greater danger, and;
- . 54% was done by Carter because it was the best thing to do.

In January, 1981, Newsweek reported that

- . 63% believed it likely Reagan will use military force against Iran.
- . 43% favored diplomatic and economic punishment, and 36% favored military action if the hostages were put on trial.
- . 47% did not believe a military rescue possible, 35% did.

Negotiations

A Decision/Making/Information poll found 73% agreed that if one gave the Iranians what they wanted, any country will grab U.S. citizens and trade them for money.

In January, 1980, Newsweek reported that 60% favor continued negotiations with Iran, 14% wanted to stop negotiations until after the hostages were released, and 18% favored military intervention.

In 1977 Lou Harris reported that 51% favored refusing to make concessions to terrorists even if this meant the hostages ended up being killed.

United States Department of State

Washington, D. C. 20520



June 20, 1985

INFORMATION MEMORANDUM
S/S

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f. On Syria	19	31	21	29
g. On the Soviet Union	24	29	29	18

BR *AR*
 Drafted: PA/OAP: BROshco/ARichman:rg
 6/20/85 632-0474 W0417E

reform plan. But along the way he met with hostage families.

Meantime, Reagan's national-security adviser, Robert McFarlane, talked to Berri on the phone. As one source described it, McFarlane was trying to arrange a "no-deal deal," in which Berri would release the hostages unconditionally—in the unspoken expectation that Israel would then release the Shiite prisoners. But administration strategists were wary of the Amal leader's motives. "Was he being a white knight," one top aide mused later on, "or was he going to associate himself with the hijackers? The answer is still confused."

McFarlane and Secretary of State George Shultz believed that no one had more leverage over the Lebanese Shiites than their old foe, Syrian President Hafez Assad. They decided to appeal to Damascus, despite a suspicion that Syria might have somehow inspired its Lebanese protégés to carry out the hijacking. But Assad kept his thoughts to himself about the hostage crisis and flew off on a routine visit to Moscow. Assad, an ally of Iran, allows Hizbullah to operate in Syrian-controlled parts of Lebanon, but his relations with the militants are cool and cautious; by fundamentalist standards, his own regime is far too secular. Syria may have more to gain from prolonging the crisis than from helping to end it quickly. Assad could step in later on if Washington offers him a high enough price. "This is another chance for Assad to send a signal that every road in the Middle East passes through Damascus," said Dennis Ross, a Mideast expert at Berkeley.

Seeing Red: The administration's dealings with its closest ally in the Middle East were even more disappointing. The trouble started a day after the TWA plane was seized, when Robert Flaten, the U.S. chargé d'affaires in Tel Aviv, phoned the home of Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin. Told that Rabin was out, Flaten left a message reporting that it might be possible to deal with the hijackers through intermediaries. "If they approach Israel, please negotiate with them," Flaten said, according to notes taken by an Israeli official. When he got the word, Rabin saw red. The Israeli government was still smarting from State Department criticism of last month's prisoner exchange, in which 1,150 terrorists, mostly Palestinians, were traded for three Israeli prisoners of war. Rabin suspected that the Americans wanted Israel to take the rap for releasing—or refusing to release—its prisoners. "We'll be responsible for what happens to the hostages, and they'll be the *feiner Menschen*," he complained, using the Yiddish term for "a better class of people."

Later the Israelis were further outraged by a stream of press stories from Washington suggesting that U.S. officials who publicly opposed any concessions to the hijackers were agitating in private for Israel to

Is Reagan Tough Enough?

Public opinion is split on how tough to be in dealing with the hostage issue.

Do you approve or disapprove of Ronald Reagan's handling of the current hostage situation?

Approve **59%** Disapprove **24%**

Which is more important: ensuring the safe release of the American hostages even if it means working out some compromise on terrorist demands or discouraging future hostage taking by refusing to deal with terrorist demands even if it risks the lives of the American hostages?

Ensuring hostages release **47%** Refusing to deal **42%**

Israel has already promised to free over a period of time all the Shiites that President Reagan says were detained and taken to Israel illegally. Should that process be speeded up to free the current American hostages or should it not be speeded up so as to deny terrorist demands for the Shiites' immediate release?

Speed up Shiite release **56%** Not speed up **29%**

Even if we cannot identify all those responsible for the current skyjacking once it is over, some people think the United States should retaliate militarily against any group with a clear connection to the hijackers to discourage future terrorism. Others oppose this kind of response because it might kill innocent people and trigger more violence against the United States. Which comes closer to your view?

Retaliate militarily **40%** Oppose retaliation **50%**

How effective do you think the following actions would be in preventing terrorist hostage taking in the Middle East:

	VERY EFFECTIVE	SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE	NOT EFFECTIVE
Refusing to negotiate for U.S. hostages	24%	26%	39%
Taking military action against terrorists, or groups or nations that have supported them, such as Iran, Libya and Syria	33%	28%	31%
Putting more economic and diplomatic pressure on nations like Iran, Libya and Syria	42%	33%	20%
A boycott by U.S. airlines of countries whose airports don't meet security standards	60%	25%	11%
Requiring U.S. airlines to provide more security and inspection measures for their own planes and passengers at foreign airports	65%	26%	6%
More armed sky marshals on U.S. aircraft overseas	42%	37%	15%
Putting more pressure on Israel and its Arab neighbors to negotiate over their basic differences in that region	36%	32%	25%

How likely is it that Ronald Reagan will use military force against those responsible for the hostage taking?

Very likely **17%** Fairly likely **21%** Not likely **55%**

Judging from what Ronald Reagan has said about the way to deal with terrorism, do you find his actions in the Middle East in this and other incidents tougher than you expected, not as tough as you expected or about what you expected?

Tougher **7%** Not as tough **34%** As expected **54%**

Apart from your expectations, do you think Reagan's actions in the Middle East have been too tough, not tough enough or just about right?

Too tough **1%** Not tough enough **54%** About right **38%**

For this NEWSWEEK Poll, The Gallup Organization interviewed a national sample of 1,016 adults by telephone on June 20 and 21. The margin of error is plus or minus 4 percentage points. "Don't know" and "No opinion" responses omitted. The NEWSWEEK Poll © 1985 by NEWSWEEK, Inc.



ART STUBBS

Poll Finds Rising Sentiment for Distancing U.S. From Israel

Majority of Respondents in Post-ABC Survey Say Nation Should Negotiate With Terrorists to Forestall Further Harm to Hostages

By Barry Sossman
Washington Post Staff Writer

According to a new Washington Post-ABC News poll, the Beirut hostage crisis may have produced a marked increase in the number of Americans who are willing to pay the United States should distance itself from Israel to minimize the danger of terrorist acts against this country and its citizens.

The nationwide polling, conducted in three stages and ending last Saturday night, found steady increases in the number saying they agree with the statement that "the United States should reduce its ties to Israel in order to lessen the acts of terrorism against us in the Middle East."

In interviews with 508 people on Monday, June 17, 31 percent agreed and 53 percent disagreed with that statement. A poll

of another 508 people two days later, on June 19, showed 33 percent agreeing and 53 percent disagreeing. Then in additional interviews with 555 people last Thursday through Saturday, 42 percent said they agreed and 41 percent disagreed.

Because the polling stopped Saturday night, it does not show the effect of Israel's decision to release a first group of 31 Lebanese Moslem prisoners, announced Sunday, or effects of other events of the last three days.

The polling Saturday that showed 42 percent agreeing that the United States should reduce its ties to Israel produced nearly the same result as a poll taken after the massacre of Palestinians at the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps in Lebanon in 1982. At that time, 42 percent in a national poll said that because of the massacres, for which many held Israel partly responsible, U.S.

ties with Israel should be reduced; 47 percent disagreed.

The new poll showed a gradual rise in the feeling that Israel should release more than 700 Lebanese, mostly Shiites, without any request by the United States to do so, if that is what it takes to free the hostages. On June 17, 61 percent took that position; on June 19, 65 percent, and in interviewing Thursday through Saturday, 68 percent.

The public was almost evenly divided on whether the United States should ask Israel to release those Shiites, who were taken captive as Israel moved its troops out of southern Lebanon in recent months. In the last stage of the survey, 42 percent said such a request should be made, and 48 percent said it should not.

Israel's decision to begin releasing its Lebanese prisoners and repeated U.S. and Israeli government statements proclaiming

general agreement about how to respond to the hostage-taking may have blunted or reversed the growing public questioning of American-Israeli relations since this poll was completed.

In another crisis, the 1979 U.S. gasoline shortages when motorists had to wait in long lines to fill their tanks, 28 percent in a Washington Post poll said the United States should reduce ties with Israel to ensure an adequate supply of oil from the Arab nations but 48 percent rejected any such action.

The polling Thursday through Saturday also showed a majority of 57 percent holding the view that the United States should negotiate and even give in to terrorist demands if the alternative is further death or injury to hostages. Thirty-six percent said the United States should not negotiate. Those figures show little change from earlier in the week.

In addition, a 53 percent majority at week's end agreed with the statement that "the United States should take military action against any Middle East nation that is found to be aiding terrorist actions against Americans." Thirty-six percent said they disagreed.

President Reagan has maintained a solid approval rating, 62 percent in the Post-ABC News poll, in the days before and after the hostage-taking on June 14. And in polling since June 18, when Reagan held a televised news conference, he has drawn a 69 percent approval rating for his handling of the hostage situation.

Public attention seems riveted on the hostage crisis, and growing. Ninety percent of the people interviewed Thursday through Saturday said they were following events either very closely or fairly closely, up from 80 percent at the outset.

Possible Sanctions Against Hijackers May Be Futile

Eventual Benefits for Syria Foreseen

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Staff Writer

The possible sanctions against Lebanon discussed yesterday by the Reagan administration are likely to have little impact on the hijackers holding the 40 American hostages and could make it more difficult for the Lebanese to maintain their independence from Syria, according to non-government experts, Lebanese diplomats and some administration officials.

White House officials said yesterday Reagan may try to close the Beirut airport and blockade Lebanon if diplomatic efforts fail to free the American hostages.

"The realistic question is who is hurt by this," said a U.S. official.

"It's not a step in the right direction. It's not going to be helpful," remarked Lebanese Ambassador Abdullah Bouhabib.

Beirut airport is virtually closed

"It benefits Syria," remarked Fadi Hayek, head of the Lebanese Information Center, the public-information office here of Christian militia Lebanese forces based in East Beirut.

"It will ensure Syrian control," he added.

White House spokesman Larry Speakes indicated yesterday that the administration hopes the prospect of the airport's closure and an economic boycott would stir a "certain number of leadership elements" in Lebanon to apply pressure on the Shiites to free the American hostages.

But the reaction from the Lebanese Embassy, joined by the Lebanese Information Center here, served to underscore the difficult task facing the administration in seeking to find effective nonmilitary ways to increase pressure on the Shiites without undermining its own policy toward that war-fragmented nation and alienating the entire



A masked gunman guarding the TWA jetliner at the airport in Beirut

Reagan's Shift Risks Forcing His Hand If Deadline Passes

After 12 Days, a Last Crack at Diplomacy

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Staff Writer

Twelve days after the seizure of Trans World Airlines Flight 847, President Reagan is placing his administration's prestige and possibly the lives of 40 U.S. hostages on the line by threatening unspecified steps if diplomacy does not begin to work within a few days.

Reagan's decisions, as described by White House spokesman Larry Speakes following a National Security Council meeting yesterday, represent the first major shift in administration policy since the hostage episode began. The change is apparently intended to bring diplomatic efforts to a head, producing either clear-cut signs of success or U.S. admission that diplomacy has failed and it is time to move to overt pressure tactics.

The president's logic seems to be that this is a chance, perhaps a last chance, to cut short the drawn-out

alive and we have a possibility of bringing them home—I'm going to say a probability of bringing them home."

Since last week, it has become increasingly evident at the White House and elsewhere in the administration that time is working against Reagan, both in the United States and on the ground in Lebanon.

Reagan's approval ratings among the U.S. public are still high, but with news media and public attention riveted on the hostages to the exclusion of almost everything else, impatience is growing, and it seems only a matter of time before the slide in public support sets in.

In the face of growing frustration, both the U.S. public's and his own, Reagan is confronted with a growing demand to "do something." In a similar situation flowing from the seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran in November 1979, President Jimmy Carter suspended U.S.

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Reagan Gains Support On Hijacking

Poll Finds Shift After News Conference

By Barry Sussman
Washington Post Staff Writer

Public support for President Reagan's handling of the hijacking of Trans World Airlines Flight 847 increased sharply after his televised news conference Tuesday, according to a Washington Post-ABC News nationwide public opinion poll.

On Monday, 48 percent of those interviewed said they approved of Reagan's handling of events after the hijacking by Lebanese Shiite terrorists last Friday. On Wednesday, the day after the news conference, 68 percent said they approved.

There also was a substantial increase in support for Reagan's refusal to negotiate with the terrorists, according to the poll.

A majority in the survey said they would rather see the United States negotiate and even give in to the terrorists' demands, if the alternative is injury or further loss of life to the 40 American men still being held. But that majority was considerably smaller after Reagan's nationally televised news conference than before it.

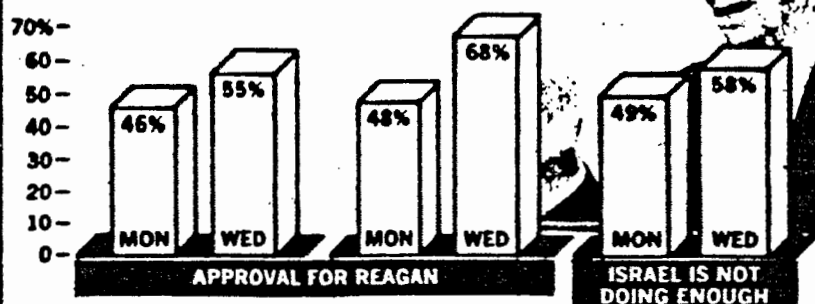
The percentage of respondents who said the government of Israel is not doing as much as it should to help resolve the crisis also increased after the news conference. On Monday, 49 percent of the people interviewed said Israel is not doing enough. On Wednesday, that figure was 58 percent.

Despite growing overall support for Reagan's handling of the situation, there are sharp divisions in attitudes between men and women, blacks and whites and Republicans and Democrats.

One of the key questions asked people which of two courses they prefer:

WASHINGTON POST-ABC NEWS POLL

THE EFFECT OF THE NEWS CONFERENCE



Q. Do you approve or disapprove of the way Reagan is handling foreign affairs?

	AVG.	MON	WED
APPROVES	51%	46%	55%
DISAPPROVES	41	45	38
NO OPINION	8	9	7

Q. Do you approve or disapprove of Reagan's handling of the hostage situation?

	AVG.	MON	WED
APPROVES	58%	48%	68%
DISAPPROVES	28	32	25
NO OPINION	14	20	7

Q. Would you say the government of Israel has done what it should to help resolve the hostage situation, or not?

	AVG.	MON	WED
YES	24%	24%	23%
NO	54	49	58
NO OPIN.	22	27	19

Q. The U.S. should reduce its ties to Israel in order to lessen the acts of terrorism against us in the Middle East. Do you agree or disagree?

	AGREE	DISAGREE	NO OPINION
Avg.	32%	53%	15%
Men	26	62	12
Women	37	45	18
Republican	28	57	15
Independent	29	53	18
Democrat	37	50	13

Q. Agree or disagree: The U.S. should take military action against any Middle East nation that is found to be aiding terrorist actions against Americans.

Avg.	52%	38%	10%
Men	61	35	4
Women	44	42	14
Republican	49	41	10
Independent	50	41	9
Democrat	57	34	10

Figures are from a Washington Post-ABC News telephone poll of 1,016 Americans conducted June 17 and 19.

BY TOLBY FOR THE WASHINGTON POST

Washington Post

21 June 85

■ "The United States should be negotiating for the release of the hostages, even if that means giving in to the terrorists' demands; or

■ "The United States should not be negotiating, even if some of the Americans taken hostage are injured or killed."

In interviewing Monday, 59 percent favored negotiating and 32 percent were opposed—a gap of 27 percentage points. On Wednesday, 53 percent were for negotiating and 40 percent were opposed—a gap of 13 points.

Some of the sharpest divisions came in response to that question. Among men, half favored negotiating, even if that means giving in to the terrorists, and half were opposed. But among women, 65 percent favored negotiating and 26 percent were opposed.

Republicans were evenly divided, but Democrats favored negotiating by more than 2 to 1.

Another survey question found 61 percent of men supporting military action against any Middle East nation that is found to be aiding terrorists who prey on Americans, and 35 percent of them opposing such action. But women were almost evenly divided, 44 percent in favor, 42 percent opposed.

The terrorists' chief demand is that Israel release more than 700 Lebanese Shiite prisoners taken as Israeli troops withdrew from southern Lebanon in recent months.

In the poll, 41 percent said the United States should ask Israel to free those prisoners, and 49 percent said no such request should be made. There was little change in sentiment from Monday to Wednesday.

Asked whether they agreed with the statement that "the U.S. should reduce its ties to Israel in order to lessen the acts of terrorism against us in the Middle East," 32 percent agreed, 53 percent disagreed, and 15 percent offered no opinion.

Among blacks there was an almost even split on that question: 44 percent said ties should be reduced, 46 percent said they should not be. About 100 blacks were interviewed in the random survey, making the figures for blacks as a group substantially less reliable than those for whites.

How Poll Was Conducted

The Washington Post-ABC News public opinion poll on the hijacking of TWA Flight 847 was conducted by telephone in the continental United States on two days, June 17 and June 19. In all, 1,016 persons, selected at random, were interviewed.

The sample was adjusted slightly to conform to Census Bureau figures for the overall population in regard to age, education, race and sex.

Theoretically, in 19 of 20 cases, a poll of 1,016 persons is subject to a margin of sampling error of about 3 percentage points. Practical difficulties in polling may introduce other errors, so it cannot be stated with certainty that the poll's findings are within that range.

U.S. Public Would Yield To Demands, Poll Finds

58% Say Saving Victims Is Top Priority

WPOST 6/19/85

By Barry Susman
Washington Post Staff Writer

A majority of Americans would rather have the United States give in to terrorist demands than see further harm come to the victims of the hijacking of TWA Flight 847, according to the first returns of a Washington Post-ABC News public opinion poll.

Fifty-eight percent, almost 6 in 10 of the people interviewed, said the United States should negotiate and accede to Lebanese Shiite terrorist demands if the alternative is further injury to or murder of the more than 40 American men still being held. Thirty-four percent said the United States should not negotiate, even under such circumstances.

At the same time, a majority of the public rejects the idea that the United States is helpless against terrorism and endorses the use of

force against Mideast nations that are found to be aiding terrorists who prey on Americans.

These findings were gathered in interviews with 508 people Monday evening, in the first night of a poll on sentiment about the hijacking, which began Friday. Although relatively small, the sample is large enough to offer a rough gauge of opinion as events unfold.

The poll also found a degree of public impatience or dissatisfaction with the response of the Israeli government to the hijacking. The chief terrorist demand has been that Israel release between 700 and 800 Lebanese Shiites it is holding captive. The U.S. government has said it will not ask Israel to release them, on grounds that to do so would be to give in to the terrorists.

In the poll, 41 percent said the United States should ask Israel to release its captives; 48 percent said

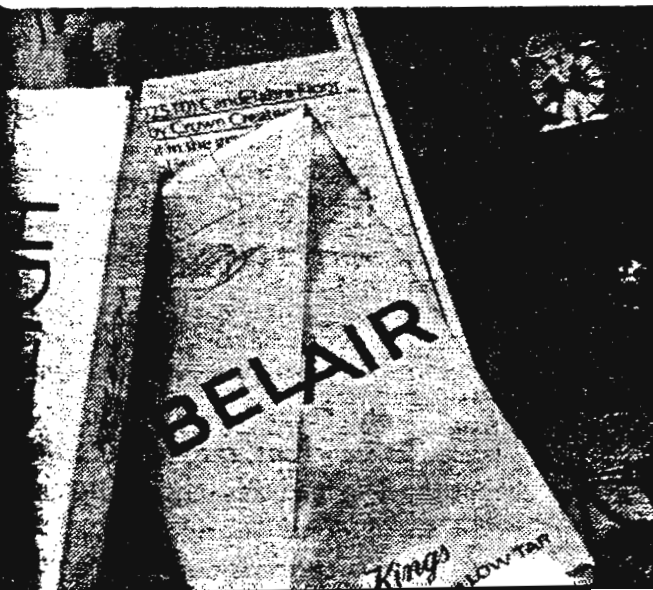
it should not. But by 60 to 27 percent, the people interviewed said Israel should release the Shiites without any American request, if that would ensure release of the TWA hostages.

Asked whether Israel has "done what it should to help resolve the hostage situation," 50 percent said it has not, 25 percent said it has, and 25 percent expressed no opinion.

The survey also asked people whether they agreed or disagreed with the statement that "the United States should reduce its ties to Israel in order to lessen the acts of terrorism against us in the Middle East." Thirty-two percent said they agreed, 54 percent disagreed, and 14 percent offered no opinion.

The poll shows displeasure with U.S. policy toward terrorists preceding this hijacking. By almost 2 to 1, 61 percent to 32 percent, the people interviewed disagreed with the proposition that "there is nothing the U.S. can do to prevent such acts of terrorism." And a sizable minority, 40 percent, agreed with a statement that "the United States is largely to blame for this hijacking because it has not dealt firmly enough with terrorists in the past." Fifty-one percent disagreed, and 9 percent expressed no opinion.

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Washington, D. C. 20520

June 21, 1985

INFORMATION MEMORANDUM
S/S

TO: The Secretary

FROM: PA - Robert M. Smalley, Acting *RMS*

SUBJECT: Editorial Comment on TWA Hijacking

This is a preliminary review of 34 editorial comments in major dailies on the hijacking of TWA 847.

The U.S. Response So Far

Thirteen papers commented on President Reagan's reactions, particularly his Tuesday news conference:

Nine Supportive: "So far, Reagan and the U.S. Government have stood firm on principle" (New York NEWS); "Reagan...is also correct in refusing to make any concessions" (Hartford COURANT); "Reagan's response...was appropriately measured" (CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR); "Better to pound walls...than bomb villages" (New York TIMES); "The U.S. has no choice but to take a hard line" (Dallas TIMES HERALD). The Long Island NEWSDAY, Los Angeles TIMES, New York POST, Philadelphia INQUIRER, and Washington POST made similar comments.

Four Critical: "In Mr. Reagan's opening statement, at least, we knew why we elected him in 1980" (Washington TIMES); "Reagan wasn't elected to temporize endlessly" (Detroit NEWS); "The problem seems to be a State Department that doesn't know its friends and a president who doesn't know his enemies" (WALL STREET JOURNAL); "He should know by now...that tough talk doesn't scare" (Chicago TRIBUNE).

Recommended Actions

Comment from the range of papers included the following suggestions:

-- Make no concessions: (Cleveland PLAIN DEALER, Dallas TIMES-HERALD, Hartford COURANT, Miami HERALD, New York POST, Philadelphia INQUIRER, Washington TIMES).

-- Improve security measures: (Atlanta CONSTITUTION, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, Cleveland PLAIN DEALER, Detroit NEWS, Hartford COURANT, Long Island NEWSDAY, Los Angeles TIMES, Miami HERALD, New York POST, Washington POST, Washington TIMES). Lax airport security in Athens was considered largely responsible for the hijacking by the Boston GLOBE, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, Cleveland PLAIN DEALER, Detroit NEWS, Hartford COURANT, Long Island NEWSDAY, New York POST, News York TIMES, Washington POST, and Washington TIMES.

-- Consider military action: "People get hurt in wars and perhaps the time has arrived for the Shiite leaders responsible for this war to be made to realize that" (Chicago TRIBUNE); "Swift and severe retribution might give pause to some terrorists" (Dallas TIMES HERALD); "President Reagan should say....Give our people back, or we're coming after you by whatever means necessary" (Detroit NEWS); "The administration should now consider strikes against Syrian military targets inside Lebanon" (WALL STREET JOURNAL); "Retaliation that is swift, firm and decisive" (New York NEWS); "Reagan should issue an ultimatum....Then take appropriate military action" (New York POST); "There will come a time--and it could be soon--when he will have to go the extra mile" (Washington TIMES). The Miami HERALD, Philadelphia INQUIRER, and Washington POST also expressed general support for appropriate military options.

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