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File: Records, 1981-1985

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT, NSC: SUBJECT FILE

Withdrawer

CAS

3/4/2011

File Folder

TERRORISM (04/04/1984-04/16/1984)

FOIA

M10-338

Box Number

111

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		12	
ID Doc Type	Document Description	No of Doc Date I Pages	Restrictions
106347 MEMO	ROBERT MCFARLANE TO SECRETARY SHULTZ ET AL RE PROTECTION OF FOREIGN MISSIONS IN THE US	1 4/11/1984	B1
	R 7/1/2013 M338/1		
106349 MEMO	CHARLES HILL TO MCFARLANE RE PROTECTION OF FOREIGN MISSIONS	1 4/4/1984	В1
	R 7/1/2013 M338/1		
106350 MEMO	OLIVER NORTH TO MCFARLANE RE PROTECTION OF FOREIGN MISSIONS	1 4/5/1984	B1
	R 7/1/2013 M338/1		
106351 MEMO	NORTH TO JOHN POINDEXTER RE PROTECTION OF FOREIGN DIPLOMATS	1 4/26/1984	B1
	R 7/1/2013 M338/1		
106355 PROFS NOTE	RE PROTECTION OF FOREIGN DIPLOMATS R 7/10/2012 M338/1	1 4/25/1984	B1
106348 MEMO	SAME AS 106347 (ANNOTATED)	1 4/11/1984	B1
	R 7/1/2013 M338/1		
106352 MEMO	SAME AS 106349 R 7/1/2013 M338 /1	1 4/4/1984	B1
106353 MEMO	SAME AS 106350	1 4/5/1984]	B1
	R 7/1/2013 M338/1		

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

B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]

B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]

B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]

B-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]

B-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]

B-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]

B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA] B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

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Collection Name EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT, NSC: SUBJECT FILE

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3/4/2011

File Folder

TERRORISM (04/04/1984-04/16/1984)

FOIA

M10-338

Box Number

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ID Doc Type	Doc	ument Descripti	on	No of Pages		Restrictions
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Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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

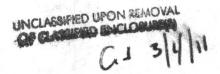
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TO

MCFARLANE

FROM HILL, C

DOCDATE 04 APR 84



KEYWORDS. TERRORISM

SUBJECT: PROTECTION OF FORN MISSIONS

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR MCFARLANE DUE: 06 APR 84 STATUS S FILES

FOR ACTION

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National Security Council The White House

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-CONFIDENTIAL

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON April 11, 1984 106347

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HONORABLE GEORGE P. SHULTZ The Secretary of State

THE HONORABLE DONALD T. REGAN The Secretary of the Treasury

THE HONORABLE WILLIAM FRENCH SMITH The Attorney General

THE HONORABLE DAVID A. STOCKMAN
The Director, Office of Management and Budget

SUBJECT:

Protection for Foreign Missions in the U.S. (U)

There is a growing concern among members of the diplomatic corps in the U.S. that they are not receiving adequate protection for their facilities and/or personnel from acts of terrorism. In some cases, it has been pointed out that we do not provide protection commensurate with that afforded our missions abroad. (C)

Various international agreements and conventions require that we provide adequate protection for certain foreign nationals and their diplomatic facilities in this country. If we are to expect similar treatment for our personnel overseas, there must not be a perception that we are unwilling or unable to meet our obligations in this regard. In accord with NSDD-30 and NSDD-138:

- -- The Interdepartmental Group on Terrorism (IG/T) is requested to prepare a detailed action plan which includes an assessment of the threat and options by which this threat can be redressed. (C)
- -- These options should include, <u>inter alia</u>, a consideration that the U.S. Secret Service could be tasked by the President to provide additional support. (C)
- -- Additional resource requirements should be identified in consultation with the Office of Management and Budget. (U)
- -- The plan should include an appropriate legislative and public affairs strategy and be available for review by the President no later than May 4. (U)

FOR THE PRESIDENT:

obert C. McFarlane

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CONFIDENTIAL

NLRRMID-338 4706347
BY LW NARA DATE 7/1/12

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Mr. Bailey Mr. K		Mr. Mat	-	Col. Rye	Exec. Secretary
Mr. Brazil Mr. K		Mr. Mcf		Mr. Sapia-Bosch	NSC Secretariat
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THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE Independence & 14th SW					
UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE					•
Room 209 Winder Bldg 17 & F St NW					
THE DIRECTOR, FEMA 500 C Street, DIRECTOR, DMSPA					

THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON Ed Dickey, 4/28 This was signed out while I was on my trys. I know Treasury is concerned but Ithink it best for IG/T to do this. We have told Sagre to work the inne and if there are disagreements, document the and send study loward. I willkeg you collishort Joh.



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

106349

CONFIDENTIAL SALANDES

April 4, 1984

WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROBERT C. MCFARLANE THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Protection of Foreign Missions

There is growing concern among a substantial segment of the Diplomatic Corps that we are not providing adequate protection to countries which believe their facilities and/or personnel in the U.S. are endangered. The members of the Gulf Coordinating Council have been in the forefront of those requesting additional protection.

We have not been able to provide protection commensurate with that provided to our missions by many countries overseas. The Department is seeking a \$6 million appropriation which will allow us to reimburse local jurisdictions for "extraordinary" protection. However, the requests are for immediate protection and we have allocated \$500,000 from Confidential and Office of Foreign Missions funds to begin meeting the U.S. Government's responsibilities. This amount clearly will not be sufficient to meet the requirement until the new appropriation becomes available. Unfortunately, our present essential funding requirements preclude any further substantial reallocation for this purpose.

We want you to be aware of this growing problem as it may soon become necessary to ask the President to direct the Secret Service to provide additional protection through the Department - since the Secret Service is limited by legislation as to the types of protection it can provide directly.

Charles Hill Executive Secretary

CONFIDENTIAL

DECL: OADR

NLRRMID-335#106349
BY RW NARA DATE 7/1/1/3



2603

106350

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

April 5, 1984

CONFIDENTIAL

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. MCFARLANE

FROM:

OLIVER L. NORTH

SUBJECT:

Protection of Foreign Missions

The State memo at Tab A indicates a serious concern that the diplomatic facilities and personnel of certain countries are not adequately protected against terrorist attack in the U.S. The memo indicates that the members of the GCC are among those most concerned.

State's memo goes on to note that they have \$6M request before the Congress to reimburse local jurisdictions for extraordinary protection and that, while they are awaiting this appropriation, they have allocated \$500K from their special fund set aside for this purpose. State suggests that it may be necessary to ask the President for Secret Service protection to meet these needs.

Your memo at Tab I to the Secretaries of State and Treasury, the Attorney General, and the Director OMB tasks the IG/T to develop options and make recommendations that can be set before the President.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memo at Tab I.

Approve

Disapprove ___

Attachment

Tab I - McFarlane Memo to State/Treasury/AG/OMB
Tab A - Hill Memo to McFarlane of April 4, 1984

CONFIDENTIAL Declassify: OADR

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED

NIRR MID-339*106350

BY AW NARA DATE 7/1/13

RECEIVED 05 APR 84 09

DOCDATE 04 APR 84

11 APR 84

FROM HILL, C

MCFARLANE

KEYWORDS: TERRORISM

MCFARLANE

TO

DISPATCH

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SUBJECT:	PROTECTION OF	F FORN MISSIONS				
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National Security Council The White House

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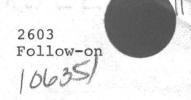
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MEMORANDUM

-CONFIDENTIAL

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL



April 26, 1984

CONEIDENTIAL

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN M. POINDEXTER

FROM:

OLIVER L. NORTH

SUBJECT:

Protection of Foreign Diplomats

Your profs note at Tab A asks for views on the IG/T study, subject as above. Please note that this is a tasker levied on State in our April 11 memo (Tab B).

The IG/T is the proper body to handle at least the deliberative aspects of this issue. It is well recognized that this a long-term and contentious matter, particularly between State and Treasury (Secret Service). Nonetheless, the IG/T, which establishes policy in accord with NSDD-30 and NSDD-138, should prepare the paper for decision over here. I have talked to Sayre about this and told him that we will be willing to accept a paper which does not resolve the matter fully, but accurately represents the views of those parties which do not agree.

As to whether or not the TIWG should be convened on this problem or whether we should handle it as regular NSC staff action is your decision. I would personally opt for the latter, since it is <u>not</u> an operational decision and more budgetary than anything else.

RECOMMENDATION

That you call Ed Hickey and Bob Powis and tell them that the IG/T paper will accurately represent their views and that we will decide the matter as normal NSC staff action.

Approve

Disapprove ____

Attachments

Tab A - JMP Prof Note +04/25/84 09:52:51

Tab B - McFarlane Memo to State/Treasury/AG/OMB of Apr 11

CONFIDENTIAL Declassify: OADR

CONFIDENTIAL

NLRR MID-338# 106351

BY LW NARA DATE 7/1/13

MSG FROM: NSJMP To: Ollie North

--CPUA

TO: Ollie North

+04/25/84 09:52:51

106355

---SECRET --

NOTE FROM: JOHN POINDEXTER

SUBJECT: Protection of Foreign Diplomats

I understand from Ed Hickey and Bob Powis that Bob Sayre is starting a study in the IG/T on this subject. Ed and Bob are concerned that it ought to be handled by the TIWG. I am not sure I agree with that but I want to be responsive to them. Maybe we could let the IG/T do the leg work and then TIWG make the final review. Give me an update on this.

> **DECLASSIFIED** NLRR M338 # 106365 BY KML NARA DATE 7/10/12

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON April 11, 1984 North

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HONORABLE GEORGE P. SHULTZ
The Secretary of State

THE HONORABLE DONALD T. REGAN The Secretary of the Treasury

THE HONORABLE WILLIAM FRENCH SMITH The Attorney General

THE HONORABLE DAVID A. STOCKMAN
The Director, Office of Management and Budget

SUBJECT:

Protection for Foreign Missions in the U.S. (U)

There is a growing concern among members of the diplomatic corps in the U.S. that they are not receiving adequate protection for their facilities and/or personnel from acts of terrorism. In some cases, it has been pointed out that we do not provide protection commensurate with that afforded our missions abroad. (C)

Various international agreements and conventions require that we provide adequate protection for certain foreign nationals and their diplomatic facilities in this country. If we are to expect similar treatment for our personnel overseas, there must not be a perception that we are unwilling or unable to meet our obligations in this regard. In accord with NSDD-30 and NSDD-138:

- -- The Interdepartmental Group on Terrorism (IG/T) is requested to prepare a detailed action plan which includes an assessment of the threat and options by which this threat can be redressed. (C)
- -- These options should include, <u>inter alia</u>, a consideration that the U.S. Secret Service could be tasked by the President to provide additional support. (C)
- -- Additional resource requirements should be identified in consultation with the Office of Management and Budget. (U)
- -- The plan should include an appropriate legislative and public affairs strategy and be available for review by the President no later than May 4. (U)

FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Robert C. McFarlane

CONFIDENTIAL

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NLRR MID-338 #106348

CONFIDENTIAL Declassify: OADR

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United States Department of State 2603

Washington, D.C. 20520

106352

CONFIDENTIAL

April 4, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROBERT C. MCFARLANE THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Protection of Foreign Missions

There is growing concern among a substantial segment of the Diplomatic Corps that we are not providing adequate protection to countries which believe their facilities and/or personnel in the U.S. are endangered. The members of the Gulf Coordinating Council have been in the forefront of those requesting additional protection.

We have not been able to provide protection commensurate with that provided to our missions by many countries overseas. The Department is seeking a \$6 million appropriation which will allow us to reimburse local jurisdictions for "extraordinary" protection. However, the requests are for immediate protection and we have allocated \$500,000 from Confidential and Office of Foreign Missions funds to begin meeting the U.S. Government's responsibilities. This amount clearly will not be sufficient to meet the requirement until the new appropriation becomes available. Unfortunately, our present essential funding requirements preclude any further substantial reallocation for this purpose.

We want you to be aware of this growing problem as it may soon become necessary to ask the President to direct the Secret Service to provide additional protection through the Department - since the Secret Service is limited by legislation as to the types of protection it can provide directly.

Charles Hill Executive Secretary

CONFIDENTIAL

DECL: OADR

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR MID-338#106362

BY LW NARA DATE 7/1/13

MEMORANDUM

2603 104353

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

April 5, 1984

CONFIDENTIAL

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. MCFARLANE

FROM:

OLIVER L. NORTH

SUBJECT:

Protection of Foreign Missions

The State memo at Tab A indicates a serious concern that the diplomatic facilities and personnel of certain countries are not adequately protected against terrorist attack in the U.S. The memo indicates that the members of the GCC are among those most concerned.

State's memo goes on to note that they have \$6M request before the Congress to reimburse local jurisdictions for extraordinary protection and that, while they are awaiting this appropriation, they have allocated \$500K from their special fund set aside for this purpose. State suggests that it may be necessary to ask the President for Secret Service protection to meet these needs.

Your memo at Tab I to the Secretaries of State and Treasury, the Attorney General, and the Director OMB tasks the IG/T to develop options and make recommendations that can be set before the President.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memo at Tab I.

AD	prove	
1.	_	-

Disapprove

Attachment

Tab I - McFarlane Memo to State/Treasury/AG/OMB Tab A - Hill Memo to McFarlane of April 4, 1984

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MCFARLANE

FROM NORTH

DOCDATE 16 APR 84

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KEYWORDS TERRORISM MEDIA

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National Security Council The White House

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

April 17

TO ROBERT MCFARLANE ROBERT KIMMITT

FROM OLIVER NORTH

RE. 90480, Statement on Terrorism

Statement at Tab B redone.

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STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATION POLICY ON TERRORISM

Acts of terrorism continue to plague us and our friends and allies. 1983 saw more terrorist incidents and more American lives taken by terrorism than in any previous year on record. The toll of bombings, assassinations and kidnappings bears terrible witness to the indiscriminate attacks and lawlessness that rules the behavior of terrorist groups. It is also apparent that several states have adopted these lawless acts as instruments of state policy. While we diligently seek the means to control this scourge, we must also take the steps that are necessary to protect our citizens, our institutions and our friends and allies.

We have, in the course of a detailed review, reached some conclusions on what we must do to protect ourselves, and to assist others in protecting themselves, from this growing threat. Our actions will be guided by the following principles: first, no nation can condone international terrorism. Second, it is the right of every legitimate government to resist the use of terrorism against its people, institutions or property by all legal means available. Third, terrorism is a problem for all nations, and this Government will work as closely as possible with other governments -- particularly other similarly threatened democracies -- to deal with it.

While we have cause for deep concern about the states that now practice or support terrorism, our policies are directed against all forms of international terrorism. The states that practice terrorism or actively support it cannot be allowed to do so without consequence. As a first step in dealing with these states, every channel of communication that is available to us will be used to dissuade them to from the practice or support of terrorism. / We will increase our efforts with other governments to obtain and exchange the information needed about states and groups involved in terrorist activities in order to prevent attacks, warn our people, our friends and allies, and reduce the risk. We will also do everything we can to see that acts of state-supported terrorism are publicized and condemned in every appropriate forum. When these efforts fail, however, it must be understood that when we are victimized by acts of terrorism we have the right to defend ourselves -- and the right to help others do the same.

Finally, it should be noted that our paramount interest is in improving our ability to prevent terrorist attacks on our citizens, installations and those foreign persons and facilities in the U.S. we are obligated to protect. We believe we can best achieve these results through a combination of improved information and better security and protection. This does not represent any change in U.S. policy -- rather, a refocused emphasis.

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

SYSTEM II 90480

CONFIDENTIAL

ACTION

April 16, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. MCFARLANE

FROM:

OLIVER L. NORTH

SUBJECT:

Statement on Terrorism

Bob Sims has called, asking what we can say about terrorism given the articles that have appeared in today's Post, L.A. Times, and Washington Times (Tab A). Please note the only name mentioned is at Defense. White House office of Legislative Affairs has also called asking for a copy of the NSDD. These calls have been referred to Bob Sims.

At this point it would appear that if we have to brief at all on the Hill, we should limit the brief to key Hill members, not staff. Candidates for such a briefing would be: Jeremiah Denton (Senate Subcommittee on Terrorism), Senators Tower (SASC), Percy (SFRC), Goldwater (SSCI) and, on the House side, Price (HASC), Fascell (HFAC), and Boland (HPSCI), along with their respective minority leaders.

The attached statement is designed to respond to the most immediate queries. We have asked State to develop additional contingency Qs and As and to coordinate these with State and Defense. In the interim, the attached is designed to be used in responding to press and Congressional queries. We need to staunch the hemorrhage of information about "pre-emptive attacks" or we will be inviting one upon ourselves.

Recommendation

1.	That you approve the attach	ed statement	for	use	by	В.
	Oglesby and Larry Speakes.					
	Approve Rajasma	Disapprove				

That you discuss w/B. Oglesby a possible Congressional briefing (Room 208?) for the parties indicated above.

Disapprove

Attachments

Tab A Washington Post, L.A. Times, and Washington Times

articles

Tab B

Proposed statement

CONFIDENTIAL Declassify OADR

DECLASSIFIED NLRRM10-339#106394
BY RW NARA DATE 7/1/13





CURRENT NEWS PART I - EARLY BIRD EDITION - 0730



Monday, April 16, 1984

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WASHINGTON TIMES

16 April 1984

Move on terrorism ordered by Reagan

By Stephanie L. Nall THE WASHINGTON TIMES

President Reagan has ordered U.S. military and government agencies to track terrorist groups actively into any corner of the world, administration officials said yesterday.

The president also endorsed the principle of pre-emptive attacks

abroad, they said.

A senior administration official vesterday said Mr. Reagan signed National Security Decision Directive 138, which endorses the principles of both pre-emptive strikes and reprisal raids.

The new policy allows the U.S. to use force against terrorists before an incident such as a hijacking or bombing occurs rather than wait and react defensively. The key element of the plan is a dramatic increase in intelligence gathering so that the U.S. learns in advance of terrorists' plans and can stop them.

As part of the directive, Mr. Reagan ordered 26 government agencies to suggest ways to deal with terrorism. Mr. Reagan also asked the agencies to "find ways to cooperate better with other countries to track down and identify terrorists," an administration official said.

The decision to seek out and stop terrorists was prompted by the truck-bomb massacre of 241 Marines in Beirut last October. The directive, signed April 3 by Mr. Reagan, followed months of interagency meetings and dozens of pro-

posals on how to counter terrorism.
"It seems to me to be a straightforward and modest directive that sets forth our objectives but does not order direct action," an official said. "The president is asking the agencies involved how should we respond to terrorism which is a modern fact of life."

Under the pre-emptive strike REAGAN...Pg.2

WASHINGTON POST 16 April 1984 Pg.19

Preemptive Anti-Terrorist Raids Allowed

By Robert C. Toth Los Angeles Time

In a major shift to counter terrorism, President Reagan has signed a policy directive that endorses the principle of preemptive strikes as well as reprisal raids against terrorists abroad, the Los Angeles Times has learned.

The new, get-tough policy, months in the making, was triggered by the truck-bomb slaughter of 241 Marines in Beirut in October. Secretary of State George P. Shultz has been most outspoken among administration leaders in pushing what he

RAIDS...Pg.2

WASHINGTON POST 16 April 1984 Pg.1

Covert Aid Salvage Try **Under Way**

By Charles R. Babcock and Bob Woodward

The Reagan administration is trying to salvage faltering congressional and public support for its secret war against Nicaragua by attempting to focus new attention on the size of the Soviet and Cuban military buildup in Central America and playing down the controversy over U.S.-directed mining of Nicaraguan harbors.

In an effort to rescue \$21 million in funding for the co-

AID...Pg.2

NEW YORK TIMES

16 April 1984

Soviet Says Arms Study Is Fiction by Pentagon

MOSCOW, April 15 (AP) - A Pentagon report on Soviet military might is a "hackneyed invention" aimed at misleading the public, the Communist Party newspaper Pravda said in an editorial distributed today.

The editorial, which is to be published on Monday but was carried in advance by the official Soviet press agency Tass, said the Defense Department's "Soviet Military Power" bookL 1984 Pg.3 let is a White House attempt to frighten allies of the United States into supporting American military policies.

The Pentagon annually publishes the survey of Soviet military power, and the Soviet press usually says the statistics are inflated and misrepresented. The latest report was made public

"In the election year, the Administration would very much like to con-vince Americans that its policy of building up tensions and of the arms race, of shameless plunder of taxpayers for the benefit of the military-indus-trial complex is allegedly justified," Pravda said.

Daniel Friedman, Assistant Chief Helen Young, Chief, Current News Branch, 697-8765 For special research services or distribution call Harry Zubkoff, Chief, News Clipping & Analysis Service, 695-2884

AID. . . Continued

vert operations, CIA Director William J. Casey told the Senate last week that the controversial CIA-directed mining of Nicaraguan harbors was not an integral part of the program. President Reagan and intelligence officials also began giving stronger emphasis to specific figures about the scope of the threat they see in the region.

CIA officials have said that their intelligence collec-

tion shows:

The Soviet Union is spending between \$4 billion and \$4.5 billion each year in Cuba and \$250 million to \$300 million elsewhere in Central America.

• The Soviets have about 10,000 per onnel in Cuba; 8,000 of these are technicians and 2,000 are military. About 100 Soviets are in Nicaragua.

The Cubans have between 7,000 and 10,000 personnel in Nicaragua, of whom between 2,500 and 3,500 are military. Casey has said that the Cuban military personnel in Nicaragua have shaved their Castro-style beards, discarded their Cuban uniforms and been integrated into many units of the regular Sandinista army.

The president cited similar, but slightly lower, figures on the Soviet-Cuban presence in Nicaragua in a radio address Saturday in which he said, "We cannot turn our backs on this crisis

at our doorstep."

Others in and out of the administration are skeptical of the CIA figures. One congressional source familiar with the intelligence estimates said yesterday, "My fear is that in the effort to save the program they will overstate their case and undermine the truth, which is that there has been a very substantial buildup" by Soviets and Cubans.

This source noted that the Soviets have sent new generations of air defense missiles, planes and maritime

equipment to Cuba.

Sen. David F. Durenberger (R-Minn.), a member of the Senate intelligence committee who has supported the administration's requests for covert funding, said yesterday

RAIDS...Continued

calls an "active defense against terrorism," the use of offensive as well as defensive measures.

Despite the emphasis on preempting terrorist activity, the presidential directive reportedly stops short of authorizing assassinations of suspected terrorists. But it permits the use of force in other forms, such as by FBI and CIA paramilitary teams and Pentagon military squads.

As part of its program, U.S. officials say, the White House will ask Congress for new anti-terrorism laws, including one to permit payment of huge awards—\$500,000 has been proposed—for information on terrorism abroad or at home.

The FBI is permitted to pay informers in criminal cases, but far smaller amounts have been involved.

Noel C. Koch, the deputy assistant defense secretary in charge of Pentagon policy on terrorism, said in an interview last week that the new administration doctrine "represents a quantum leap in countering terrorism, from the reactive mode to recognition that pro-active steps are needed."

The National Security Decision Directive 138, which Reagan signed April 3, also orders 26 agencies and offices of the U.S. government to provide him with options on how to

implement the new policy.

One State Department official said, "In this country, we have never had a doctrine for dealing with low-level conflict where force is required What we're trying to grapple with is how to use little amounts of force on little problems in distant places and how to convince the American public it's necessary."

U.S. officials from the State and Defense departments and other key agencies said the new directive seeks to make formal and to coordinate new steps the United States is tak-

ing, including:

 Intensified intelligence collection at home by the FBI and abroad by the CIA and the Defense Intelligence Agency.

 Creation and training of FBI and CIA paramilitary teams and Pentagon military squads.

that he questioned the Soviet-Cuban troop numbers being used by administration officials.

"The Sandinistas are supposed to be moving Cubans out," he said. "There are probably substantially

REAGAN. . . Continued

plan, military units or government agencies could be authorized to make raids in foreign countries and kill would-be terrorists before they can carry out scheduled attacks.

That policy could be contrary to earlier presidential directives — and illegal — if the government forces were given a "blank check" to make strikes abroad. A presidential directive signed by former President Ford, and reaffirmed by former President Carter and Mr. Reagan, prohibits government employees or agents from participating in any assassination attempt.

In March Mr. Reagan rejected a proposal to relax his ban against assassinations as a tool against terrorism. One official said the new directive does not "contemplate any assassination conspiracies."

The official said an important distinction is that pre-emptive action is based on a specific planned event, but an assassination is based on general opposition to a group or person thought to be engaged in terrorism.

Under the guidelines of the directive, a pre-emptive strike could be made only after complete information about a terrorist plan is

gathered.

Another official said that the directive says only that "as a matter of principle we must keep prepared to act when necessary to deal with terrorism. Authorizations [for preemptive strikes] will come later, if we have all the answers" on a planned attack.

One official said the directive makes no mention of the creation of para-military teams by intelligence agencies such as the CIA. The FBI and Army already have trained

anti-terrorist squads.

White House aides said last month the administration is putting the final details on a legislative proposal to assist in the anti-terrorist drive.

fewer there than there were six months ago."

Durenberger also criticized the administration for making no real attempt "to sell" Congress or the public on the Kissinger, commission's recommendations to fund long-term economic growth in the region.

"The really frustrating thing is the president has got to lift this out of mining and covert operations, and lift it into the larger context and get it out to the American people," he

Sen. Patrick J. Leahy (D-Vt.), an AID...Pg.4

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TAB

В

STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATION POLICY ON TERRORISM

Acts of terrorism continue to plague us and our friends and allies. The toll of bombings, assassinations and kidnappings bears terrible witness to the indiscriminate attacks and lawlessness that rules the behavior of terrorist groups. It is also apparent that selected states have adopted these lawless acts as instruments of state policy. While we diligently seek the means to control this scourge, we must also take the steps that are necessary to protect our citizens, our institutions and our friends and allies.

We have, in the course of a detailed review, reached some conclusions on what we must do to protect ourselves, and to assist others in protecting themselves, from this growing threat. Our actions will be guided by the following principles: first, no nation can condone international terrorism. Second, it is the right of every legitimate government to resist the use of terrorism against its people, institutions or property by all legal means available. Third, terrorism is a problem for all nations, and this Government will work as closely as possible with other governments -- particularly other similarly threatened democracies -- to deal with it.

While we have cause for deep concern about the states that now practice or support terrorism, our policies are directed against all forms of international terrorism. We will increase our efforts with other governments to obtain and exchange the information needed about states and groups involved in terrorist activities in order to prevent attacks, warn our people, our friends and allies, and reduce the risk. We will also do everything we can to see that acts of state-supported terrorism are publicized and condemned in every appropriate forum. When these efforts fail, however, it must be understood that when we are victimized by acts of terrorism we have the right to defend ourselves -- and the right to help others do the same.

Finally, it should be noted that our paramount interest is in foreknowledge and prevention. We believe we can best achieve these results through a combination of improved information and better security and protection. This does not represent any change in U.S. policy -- rather, a refocused emphasis.