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News Summary

OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1986 -- 6 a.m. EST EDITION

TODAY'S HEADLINES

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

Official: U.S. Attack Tried To Avoid Civilians -- The U.S. raids on Libya were carefully planned to avoid civilian casualties, and Libyan anti-aircraft fire may have been responsible for some of the dead and wounded, a State Department official says.

(Washington Post, Washington Times, AP, UPI, Reuter)

Angry Soviets Put Summit In Jeopardy -- The U.S. military attack on Libya may have ended any prospect of a second summit meeting between President Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachev.

(Washington Post, (Washington Times)

Qaddafi's Absence Kindles Rumors -- A high-ranking West European intelligence source told the Washington Times last night that Col. Qaddafi, who seemed to have vanished in the wake of the U.S. air raids on Libya, was believed to be in North Yemen.

(Washington Times)

NETWORK NEWS (Tuesday Evening)

U.S./LIBYA -- The United States government says fighting with Libya is over at least for now.

Libyan television transmitted pictures of Qaddafi today. Estimates of the wounded ran to more than 100.

Navy pilots were safe on board the carrier America today and said they had run into intense anti-aircraft missile fire over Libya.



Chicago Tribune

Illustration by Dick Locher

Qaddafi's Absence Kindles Rumors

A high-ranking West European intelligence source told the Washington Times last night that Col. Qaddafi, who seemed to have vanished in the wake of the U.S. air raids on Libya, was believed to be in North Yemen. But there was no hard evidence that he had left the country.

The high-ranking European intelligence official speculated to the Times that the Libyan leader might have gone to North Yemen to "lie low" pending the suppression of an attempted coup. Alternatively, this intelligence source said, Col. Qaddafi may already have been forced out by a coup. Or he may have fled in anticipation of a coup.

(Washington Times, A1)

Reagan: "Choice Is Theirs"

President Reagan yesterday called the U.S. attacks on Libya the only response Col. Qaddafi understands. "The United States won but a single engagement in the long battle against terrorism," Mr. Reagan told a group of business executives. (Jeremiah O'Leary, Washington Times, A1)

U.S. EMBASSY EMPLOYEE SHOT AND WOUNDED IN SUDAN

KHARTOUM, Sudan -- An American employe of the U.S. Embassy was shot and wounded late last night on a residential street, according to a senior embassy official here.

Anticipating a possible terrorist reprisal for Monday's U.S. bombing in Libya, all U.S. Embassy employes here had been ordered into a "high state of alert" yesterday. "It has been a stay-put situation where people don't move unless absolutely necessary," the official said.

(Blaine Harden, Washington Post, A24)

MOSCOW CANCELS MEETING IN MAY WITH SHULTZ

MOSCOW -- The Soviet Union tonight said a planned meeting next month between Foreign Minister Shevardnadze and Secretary Shultz would be "impossible at this stage" because of the U.S. raid on Libya.

The Soviet decision to call off the meeting was unexpected and was seen here as an indication of the Kremlin's mounting frustration with Washington's actions in the period since the first Reagan-Gorbachev summit last November.

The cancellation of the Shultz-Shevardnadze meeting, which had been announced less than a week ago, was the first sign that Moscow would make Washington pay a price for its strike against one of the Soviet Union's main allies in the Arab world.

(Celestine Bohlen, Washington Post, A1)

Angry Soviets Put Summit In Jeopardy

The U.S. military attack on Libya may have ended any prospect of a second summit meeting between President Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachev.

"We regret the Soviet decision and consider it a mistake," said Larry Speakes. "It says something about their commitment to work on the issues for the agenda and for arms control."

(Jeremiah O'Leary, Washington Times, A1)

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INTERNATIONAL NEWS

JET BELIEVED LOST, 5 SITES DAMAGED IN RAID ON LIBYA

The Defense Department yesterday said an F-111 bomber and its two-man crew apparently were lost at sea in the massive 12-minute Monday night raid on Libya, which officials otherwise characterized as a successful and complex mission involving 30 bombers and about 100 support planes.

In an incident which some U.S. officials fear may foreshadow future reprisals against Americans abroad, a communications technician at the U.S. Embassy in the Sudanese capital of Khartoum was wounded in the head on a residential street during a burst of gunfire from a passing car. The shooting followed an anti-American demonstration by 1,000 protesters and came after U.S. Embassy employees were put on alert following the Libyan raid.

(Fred Hiatt, Washington Post, A1)

Official: U.S. Attack Tried To Avoid Civilians

The U.S. raids on Libya were carefully planned to avoid civilian casualties, and Libyan anti-aircraft fire may have been responsible for some of the dead and wounded, a State Department official says.

The Reagan Administration insisted Tuesday that the U.S. bombings were aimed at "the nerve centers of Libyan-backed terrorism" and that any damage to civilian areas was accidental.

(Jim Anderson, UPI)

Navy Pilots Say Libyan Missiles May Have Fallen On Tripoli

ABOARD THE USS AMERICA -- An American airman who took part in air strikes against Libya said U.S. planes appeared to be right on target, and another suggested Libyan aircraft did not try to intercept them because "they were scared to death of us."

A pilot suggested that some of the damage inflicted on the Tripoli area may have been from errant missiles fired by Libyan forces. "It appeared to me that if there was collateral damage in Tripoli, it was done by Libyans themselves firing missiles straight up into the air which came down to the city," said the pilot when asked about damage to the French Embassy. Another pilot also said, "They fired numerous missiles that went straight up and came straight down."

(AP)

Libya Says 4 Planes Downed In Second Raid, U.S. Attack

TRIPOLI -- Libya said it shot down four U.S. planes staging another air raid on Tripoli last night as anti-aircraft fire echoed around the city, but Washington denied mounting a second attack.

It reported 20 planes downed in the attack early yesterday but Washington said only one was unaccounted for. A Pentagon spokesman denied a second raid had been mounted, and there was no sign of attacking aircraft over the capital, where a total blackout was in force.

(Philip Shehadi, Reuter)

SUMMIT SEEN AS STILL POSSIBLE DESPITE SOVIET REACTION TO RAID

Reagan Administration officials said yesterday that the Soviet Union's strong public reaction to the U.S. raid on Libya -- foreshadowed in several confidential discussions over the past 2½ weeks -- does not preclude a possible superpower summit late this year.

U.S. officials interpreted Moscow's announcement that the planned Shultz-Shevardnadze meeting next month has become "impossible" as a political gesture. Officials said they expect no direct U.S.-Soviet military confrontation over Libya. (Don Oberdorfer, Washington Post, A28)

SOME OPEC MINISTERS CONSIDER HALTING OIL SUPPLIES TO U.S.

GENEVA -- OPEC hardliners want to halt oil supplies to the U.S. in response to air strikes this week against member-state Libya, but they are expected to find limited support when an emergency conference resumes later today.

Libyan Oil Minister Fawzi Shakshouki told reporters he would try to convince the 12 other members of OPEC to stop supplies to the U.S., which imports almost 45% of its foreign oil from the group.

(Stephen Weeks, Reuter)

REAGAN'S USE OF FORCE MARKS TURNING POINT

Monday's military strike against Libya marked a turning point in Administration policy after five years of internal debate about how to respond to international terrorism. Officials said yesterday that the attack is likely to prompt further terrorist attacks against U.S. targets that could require additional military operations.

Reagan's turn to military response reflects in part his growing reliance on Shultz, officials said. But they said Shultz's position was enhanced by a growing appetite in the White House national security office for retaliation.

"When Shultz first made his case, the national security adviser [William Clark] sided with Weinberger," an official said. "When Clark was replaced by [Robert C.] McFarlane, Shultz gained an important ally, but one who believed in a step-by-step approach with military action as the last resort. Now, there is a national security adviser [John Poindexter] who turns readily to military force."

(Lou Cannon & Bob Woodward, Washington Post, A1)

U.S. SAYS ONLY TACTICS, NOT POLICY, HAVE CHANGED IN ANTI-TERROR FIGHT

Although the Reagan Administration has warned for years that it will punish states sponsoring terrorist acts, the air strikes on Libya marked the first time it has backed up its words with military action.

Some U.S. officials insist that this is not a change in policy, only tactics. Others say the Administration is just exercising an option always held in reserve. But one conceded: "Once your virginity is lost, my guess is we are more likely to do it again."

(Roger Fontaine, News Analysis, Washington Times, A1)

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THATCHER STANDS FIRM IN SUPPORT OF U.S.

LONDON -- Prime Minister Thatcher today staunchly defended last night's U.S. attack against Libya and her government's role in it, as she came under sharp criticism from her political opponents, much of the British public and many of Britain's allies in Western Europe.

The West German government today also criticized the American bombing raids in cautious tones that indicated a desire to limit a major row with Washington. (Karen DeYoung, Washington Post, A1)

Thatcher Defends British Role In U.S. Attack

LONDON -- Thatcher told the House of Commons Tuesday, "It is inconceivable to me that we should refuse U.S. aircraft and U.S. pilots the ability to defend their own people."

The U.S. action squared with the principles of self-defense enshrined in the United Nations charter, Thatcher said during a noisy, hourlong shouting match with political opponents. (John Jones, UPI)

FRANCE BARRED OVERFLIGHTS BY U.S. JETS

PARIS -- France today threatened to retaliate for future acts of Libyan terrorism against southern Europe, while confirming that it had refused to allow U.S. fighter planes on a bombing mission against Libya to fly over French territory.

An official statement issued by the French Foreign Ministry disassociated France from last night's U.S. bombing raid, while stopping short of condemning the Reagan Administration's action. It appeared to reflect the ambiguous attitude taken by many West European countries in deciding how to deal with Col. Qaddafi.

(Michael Dobbs, Washington Post, A23)

LIBYA, SOVIETS SEEK "RESOLUTE" CONDEMNATION OF U.S. ATTACK

UNITED NATIONS -- Libya, backed by its Soviet ally, demanded that the U.N. Security Council condemn the U.S. air attack on Libya and several delegates denounced Britain for allowing the raid to be launched from U.S. bases in Britain.

A Libyan draft proposal put before the 15-nation Council Tuesday urged the panel to express "deep indignation" at the U.S. attack and "resolutely condemn the act of armed aggression against Libya by the United States armed forces." (Ivan Zverina, UPI)

U.S. Stands Alone In U.N. Security Council

UNITED NATIONS -- The U.S. stood alone in the U.N. Security Council today as Libya and its supporters condemned the U.S. air strike against Libya last night.

The 15-nation Council meets again today to hear additional speakers, but no resolution has so far been submitted. Any draft unacceptable to the United States is certain to be vetoed, assuming it obtains the nine votes otherwise needed for adoption. (Anthony Goodman, Reuter)

ARAB NATIONS CONDEMN AIR RAIDS

TUNIS -- Normally pro-West Arab governments that play key roles in the Middle East today joined radical states in condemning the U.S. raid on Libya.

That such key American regional allies as Egypt and Saudi Arabia spoke out promptly, along with traditionally hostile Iran and Syria, marked a major step in moderate Arabs' distancing themselves from the Reagan Administration and a further indication of waning U.S. influence in the Middle East, according to Western and Arab diplomats.

(Jonathan Randal, Washington Post, A23)

LIBYAN MISSILE FIRE PROTESTED BY ITALY

ROME -- Libya, in apparent retaliation for U.S. raids on its territory early this morning, reportedly fired two missiles today at a U.S. Coast Guard navigation station on the Italian island of Lampedusa, according to Italian officials here.

The attack, which elicited a strong protest from the Foreign Ministry, came as Italian officials privately expressed their disapproval of the American attack on Libya.

(Loren Jenkins, Washington Post, A23)

Ill Wind Foils Libyan Retaliatory Strike

ROME -- Libya fired two Soviet-build missiles at an American radar station on an island south of Sicily but a brisk wind prevented them from reaching their target.

In good weather, the island is at the maximum limit of the missiles' range. But they were slowed by a 14-mph, east southeast wind. The missiles exploded at 4:55 p.m. about 1.5 miles off the island's west coast.

(Peggy Polk, UPI)

U.S. TARGETED QADDAFI COMPOUND AFTER TRACING TERROR MESSAGE

The Reagan Administration bombed Col. Qaddafi's personal compound as one of its primary targets in Mondays raid after U.S. intelligence had traced key terrorist communications and planning to the complex, according to informed sources.

The targeting of Qaddafi's personal compound raised concerns in the National Security Council that the military strike might violate an executive order prohibiting any attempt by U.S. officials to assassinate a foreign leader.

(Bob Woodward & Patrick Tyler, Washington Post, A24)

QADDAFI'S DAUGHTER REPORTED KILLED

TRIPOLI -- A daughter of Col. Qaddafi was killed and his two youngest sons seriously wounded in the U.S. air strike on his home and headquarters at the Bab Azizzia Barracks early this morning, according to their doctor.

Dr. Mohammed Muffa told reporters this afternoon that Qaddafi's entire family was "really in terror" after the raid, and his wife Safia, remained in a state of shock. (Christopher Dickey, Washington Post, A1)

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"SOFT TARGETS" FOR TERROR CONCERN U.S. OFFICIALS

The Reagan Administration yesterday went on heightened alert against new Libyan terrorism, and U.S. officials said they were particularly concerned that reprisal attacks might be directed against "soft targets" such as American businesses and tourists in foreign countries.

Most officials said that any new terrorism almost certainly will occur overseas. They added, though, that the extraordinary degree of security now in effect at U.S. embassies and other overseas government installations requires an assumption that the chances of staging successful actions will be greater against so-called "civilian targets."

(John Goshko, Washington Post, A16)

A JITTERY WASHINGTON AREA GOES TO STATE OF ALERT

D.C. police officers found themselves walking surveillance beats around their own police stations yesterday; the Loudoun County School Board voted to cancel all school-sponsored trips abroad this summer, and persons whom police later called "pranksters" phoned bomb threats to private and public building as Washington felt its own brand of tremors from bombing raids in Libya.

(John Anderson & Sandra Saperstein, Washington Post, A19)

HOUSE FOES OF AID TO CONTRAS WIN KEY PRELIMINARY VOTES

The House Democratic leadership won key procedural votes yesterday that linked President Reagan's proposed \$100 million aid package for the Nicaraguan rebels to the 1986 supplemental appropriations bill.

The Reagan Administration charged again yesterday that this procedure could doom its plan to provide \$70 million in military aid and \$30 million in nonlethal "humanitarian" assistance to the counterrevolutionary rebels. The Administration asserts that the aid will reach the contras too late if it is held up until the appropriations bill is finally enacted by Congress, and that Reagan may veto the spending measure because of objections to many of its provisions.

(Edward Walsh, Washington Post, A1)

House Throws Wrench In Reagan Bid For Contra Aid

The House last night narrowly agreed to link President Reagan's \$100 million aid request for the Nicaraguan resistance to a catch-all spending measure likely to be vetoed -- a move that could stall for at least one month any U.S. support for the rebels.

(Christopher Simpson, Washington Times, A1)

CHANGES SOUGHT IN LEADERSHIP OF CONTRAS

Arturo Cruz, one of three top civilian leaders of the contras added his voice to those of disappointed conservative U.S. supporters of the rebels who are seeking changes. Cruz said he cannot remain in the contra leadership unless reforms he is demanding are made.

(Julia Peterson, Washington Post, A1)

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Contras Beset By Power Struggle, Sources Say

As the House debates military aid for Nicaraguan rebels, top Contra leaders are engaged in a fierce power struggle that could decide who will run the war against Nicaragua's leftist Sandinista government, according to sources close to the movement.

The sources said the Contra leaders and the White House have tried to keep the internal battle out of the public view to avoid jeopardizing congressional approval of President Reagan's request for \$100 million in Contra aid.
(Robert Parry, AP)

CHURCHES BACK CONTRA-AID COMPROMISE

Protestant and Roman Catholic church groups, facing likely defeat today in their efforts to halt new U.S. aid to the Nicaraguan rebels, have reluctantly endorsed a compromise amendment that would restrict military assistance but allow contras to receive \$25 million in nonlethal aid.

(Joanna Omang, Washington Post, A6)

U.S. HELICOPTER MAKES EMERGENCY LANDING IN COMBAT ZONE

SAN SALVADOR -- A U.S. helicopter carrying five U.S. military officials and two Salvadoran soldiers made an emergency landing in a combat zone today, a U.S. Embassy spokesman said. It later took off under its own power, he said.

The embassy's assistant army attache was among the passengers on the Huey UH-1H helicopter, which made a forced landing during a dust storm near Jocoro, 79 miles west of San Salvador in Morazan province, the spokesman told Reuters.
(Reuter)

EX-DEFENSE SECRETARY CALLS TEST-BAN EFFORT "RED HERRING"

Former defense secretary Harold Brown surprised some arms control advocates yesterday by calling efforts to ban all nuclear weapons tests a "red herring" that detracts from attempts to reach more serious agreement on reducing strategic arms.
(Walter Pincus, Washington Post, A7)

MEXICANS RAISE PROSPECT OF SHEVARDNADZE VISIT

MEXICO CITY -- Foreign Minister Shevardnadze "most probably" will make an official trip to Mexico before the end of this year, and Soviet leader Gorbachev may come next year, Mexican officials said today.

(Robert McCartney, Washington Post, A14)

EDITOR'S NOTE: Washington Post pages A23-thru-A30 are entitled "The U.S. Attack On Muammar Qaddafi's Libya" and contain various related stories.

NATIONAL NEWS

CONGRESS MISSES DEADLINE SET BY GRAMM-RUDMAN

Congress yesterday missed its first important deadline under the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings budget-control law without immediate prospects for an accord with the White House to avoid sweeping cuts in most federal programs just before the November elections.

Despite earlier talk of a "go-it-alone" move by Congress if the White House continues to balk at negotiations, Republican leaders appeared reluctant to break completely with President Reagan over the budget, at least for the time being. (Helen Dewar, Washington Post, A8)

JUSTICE DEPT. ASKS COURT FOR INDEPENDENT COUNSEL

The Justice Department has asked a special court to appoint an independent counsel to investigate possible criminal conduct by Administration lawyers who withheld EPA files from Congress in 1982 and 1983, sources said yesterday.

Sources familiar with the request, reportedly submitted Monday, said it seeks an inquiry of narrower scope than suggested by a sweeping, 1,284-page report summarizing a 2½-year House Judiciary Committee investigation of the controversy. (UPI Story, Washington Post, A12)

A JITTERY WASHINGTON AREA GOES TO STATE OF ALERT

D.C. police officers found themselves walking surveillance beats around their own police stations yesterday; the Loudoun County School Board voted to cancel all school-sponsored trips abroad this summer, and persons whom police later called "pranksters" phoned bomb threats to private and public building as Washington felt its own brand of tremors from bombing raids in Libya.

(John Anderson & Sandra Saperstein, Washington Post, A19)

NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY

(Tuesday Evening, April 15, 1986)

U.S.-LIBYA

CBS's Dan Rather: United States government says fighting with Libya is over, at least for now. No new follow-up attacks were carried out. None were contemplated, according to the Pentagon. The Tripoli darkness was laced tonight on several occasions by more anti-aircraft tracer fire and rocketing explosions. No one has confirmed what all that is about. One theory is the Libyans may have been firing at what they believe to be U.S. offshore search units looking for the missing F-111 crewmen.... Reportedly three of Col. Khadafy's children are among the dead or wounded. Kremlin cancellation today of top level talks scheduled for next month.... There were these other raid related developments: The damaged embassies in a residential neighborhood; a Libyan patrol boat fires two rockets at a U.S. Coast Guard facility on a tiny Italian island -- no damage, no injuries; and Britain supports the U.S. action, but other European allies condemn it. In Washington, President Reagan issues a new warning to the Libyan dictator.

(President Reagan at the OEOB: "We do not underestimate the brutality of this evil man, but Col. Khadafy ought not to underestimate either the capacity or legitimate anger of the free people.")

...CBS's Allen Pizzey was at target zero in Tripoli when U.S. bombers roared in. He reports tonight what the bombs did and what may happen next.

CBS's Allen Pizzey reports from Tripoli the assessment of the damage and the angered mood of the Libyans. Libyan television transmitted pictures of Khadafy today. Two of Khadafy's sons were wounded and his 15-month-old adopted daughter was killed. Estimates of the wounded ran to more than a 100. President Reagan may consider this a blow against terrorism, but to the Libyans, it's proof of what they call American imperialist aggression. This will almost certainly start more, not less acts against U.S. targets.

Rather reports more than 60 U.S. warplanes, including aerial refueling tankers were used in the Libyan bombardment.

CBS's David Martin reports Navy pilots were safe on board the carrier America today and said they had run into intense anti-aircraft missile fire over Libya. No Navy planes were hit. One F-111 bomber with its crew of two is still missing -- believed downed by Libyan anti-aircraft fire. Five targets were hit -- barracks which U.S. intelligence believe are terrorist command posts, a port facility where Libyan frogmen are trained, the Tripoli airport and a military airfield where a dozen Migs were hit. The Libyans claim they shot down three planes, but the Pentagon said what they showed reporters was one of their own missiles.

(Robert Sims, Pentagon spokesman: "In fact, this is the booster stage of a SA-3 missile.")

U.S.-LIBYA (continued)

Rather: What is the Pentagon saying about the damage to civilian targets, including those embassies? Martin: "Nothing publicly. Privately, they are hoping the damage turns out to have been caused by Libyan anti-aircraft missiles...."

Rather reports a Libyan navy motor boat was said to have fired two missiles at a U.S. Coast Guard navigation outpost on the island of Lampedusa. Nothing hit and no one hurt. The Libyan boat escaped.

CBS's Bill Plante: Late today the secretaries of state and defense and the director of the CIA came to the White House to report their assessment of the damage -- military and political. President Reagan earlier was talking tough about Libya's leader.

(President Reagan at the OEOB: "Yesterday, as you know, pilots of the air and naval forces of the United States spoke to the outlaw Libyan regime in the only language that Col. Khadafy seems to understand.")

The Soviets apparently got the message too. They called off a planning meeting between the U.S. Secretary of State and the Soviet Foreign Minister for the next Reagan-Gorbachev summit because of the U.S. bombing. The Administration caught by surprise, called the Soviet decision a mistake.

(Bernard Kalb, State Department spokesman: "The action that we have taken was clear and a justified action against terrorism. The Soviets say Mr. Shevardnadze cannot come. We say that the problems are still there and that we will continue to work on them.")

(Melor Sturura, Soviet commentator: "Even if you have a 100% proof -- if you strike the capital of a nation because one man was killed, then I would say it's a violation of international law.")

The White House spokesman confirmed that Mr. Reagan had made his decision to bomb almost a week ago.

(TV coverage: Larry Speakes in the briefing room.)

After that, it was only a matter of detail -- approving the targets and notifying the allies as the military moved into place. Is the second Reagan-Gorbachev summit now a casualty of the attack? Officials say that cancellation of the planning meeting probably means no summit this summer, but the Soviets may have figured the summit wasn't going to happen after the elections this fall anyway. Officials here still do think that a summit will take place -- unless that is, the Soviets were looking for an excuse not to meet.

Rather reports most governments around the world today condemned the U.S. strike against Libya. The bulk on NATO nations -- France, the Soviet bloc, China and the Arab world all criticized. Israel, Britain and Canada supported the action.

CBS's Tom Fenton reports from London Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher defended her position in Parliament.

(Thatcher: "I believe the United States was entitled to use its inherent right to self-defense.")

Another reason why Mrs. Thatcher said yes to the President is that she owed him a favor -- in the war with Argentina over the Falkland islands, Britain was given supplies and military assistance by the

U.S.-LIBYA (continued)

President. Ordinary British people feared the consequences and tonight there is an angry demonstration near the prime minister's office. The people of Britain are shocked and appalled.

CBS's Steve Krauft reports from Paris the French government refused to go along with the Americans and a lot of Frenchmen are unhappy with their government. There were anti-American demonstrations and official condemnations from Scandinavia, Portugal and Greece. The Italians blasted the Americans for ignoring European misgivings. In Germany, protestors burned an American flag. Chancellor Helmut Kohl said he sympathized with American frustrations, but regretted the escalation of violence.

CBS's Mark Philips reports from Rome the fear of Libyan retaliation brought Italians out onto the streets today. They feel that Italy will be the next battle ground in the Libyan-American conflict.

Rather reports White House sources are saying that the likelihood of a summit meeting for this summer is now practically gone, perhaps one after the election and then maybe the Soviets want to use this for an excuse for not wanting to have one at all. Is that true? Secretary Shultz, live in Washington: "What we have to concentrate on is the importance of the United States doing what's right. This is not a case of the United States action causing terrorism or causing the Soviet Union to cancel a foreign ministers meeting. This is case of the United States responding in self-defense against terrorist acts that have taken place and have been escalated. We must once again call attention to that age old lesson that appeasement of aggression does not pay. It only encourages more aggression. As far as the work with the Soviets are concerned -- we have informed them of the unequivocal evidence that what we have on what Khadafy is doing. They shouldn't be supporting him. The problems are there. They need to be worked on -- involving us and the Soviet Union. We're prepared to work on them." Rather: So the chances for a summit this summer have definitely decreased? Shultz: Obviously. On the other hand, as far as working on the problems are concerned -- we're prepared to do it. We'll have to see what the Soviet Union is prepared to do." Rather: President Reagan said last night that the purpose of the Libyan raid and I quote, "Is to bring closer a safer and more secure world." With the Soviets now downplaying the possibility of a summit, has this really created a safer and secure world? Shultz: "Absolutely, I think to turn away from a terrorist act that we know and is proven -- we know Libya has perpetrated it. Just to walk away and not do anything about it is the way you encourage aggression, a more unstable world. We have to stand up to these things. I'm proud to say that President Reagan has to stood up to them."

Rather reports the White House has received more than 5,800 telephone calls and more than 2,000 mailgrams and telegrams -- the great majority have said they are backing President Reagan's decision to attack Libya.

U.S.-LIBYA (continued)

CBS's Bruce Morton reports from New York the mood of America is tempered by concerns about tomorrow. At radio call-in shows around the country, most people supported the President's action. However, critics worry the war on terrorism will just keep escalating.

(CBS-LEAD)

Rather reports the support and solidarity on Capitol Hill of the air strikes ordered by President Reagan -- even if that retaliation emphasized new stress cracks in the Western alliance and even if the retaliation meant the death and wounding of Col. Khadafy's own family.

(Speaker O'Neill: "If the child is killed, that all this started because of the evil heart of a bad man. Every time he escalates we have to strike. He has to be brought to his knees on a thing like this. He has to learn his lesson.")

(Sen. Patrick Leahy: "I think if you could have solid united allies against him diplomatically and economically, with the obvious threat of possible military action too -- then there is a real possibility that Khadafy wouldn't be here at this time next year.")

(CBS-6)

ABC's Peter Jennings: It was called Operation Eldorado Canyon. The attack on Libya almost 24 hours ago has left many Libyans dead or injured. Two American Air Force officers and their aircraft still missing.... The attack has had an effect on American-Soviet relations. Today, in a challenge which proved ineffective, the Libyans attempted to hit back...

(TV coverage: A map showing the island of Lampedusa.)

Tonight, the Libyans thought they were under attack again -- it wasn't us said the Reagan Administration....

ABC's Charles Glass reports in Tripoli that Col. Khadafy was unharmed from last night's attack. Two of Khadafy's sons were reported severely wounded and his 15-month-old daughter was killed. Libyan survivors were shocked and angered.

Jennings reports the Reagan Administration is saying this evening there is no confirmation that Khadafy had an adopted daughter. On the other hand, there is no confirmation that he did not. The Reagan Administration was surprised that the attack on Libya led to a setback in American-Soviet relations. The Soviets have cancelled the meeting in May between their foreign minister and Secretary Shultz. The President is happy with yesterday's results.

ABC's Sam Donaldson: President Reagan was savoring his military success today. Walking across to the Executive Office Building to tell an audience the future course of U.S.-Libyan hostilities is up to Khadafy.

(President Reagan at the OEOB: "Yesterday, as you know, pilots of air and naval forces of the United States spoke to the outlaw Libyan regime in the only language that Col. Khadafy seems to understand. We would prefer not to have to repeat the events of last night -- the choice is theirs.")

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U.S.-LIBYA (continued)

Several Administration officials fanned out on Capitol Hill to continue making the case that the President's action was justified, but they had needn't bothered. Members of Congress lined up all day to praise the President. Even House Speaker Tip O'Neill.

(O'Neill: "So the President of the United States in my opinion did the proper thing and I urge all members of my party and all the members and all the people in America to support the President on this matter.")

There were a few dissents.

(Sen. Lowell Weicker: "I don't think that getting into the gutter with Khadafy is the kind of policy of which I'm proud as a United States citizen.")

(Rep. Charles Rangel: "I'm afraid that it's going to open the door to a lot of international violence. I think the President made a great mistake.")

At the White House, Larry Speakes said the switchboard had been jammed with over 5,000 calls by 8:00 A.M. EST -- 80% of them supporting the President.

(TV coverage: Larry Speakes in the briefing room.)

It was different in Moscow. Mikhail Gorbachev may have been all smiles with the visiting Swedish prime minister, but Moscow television announced that the Shultz-Shevardnadze foreign ministers meeting in mid-May was off -- made impossible at this stage by the Reagan Administration's aggressive actions against Libya said the Kremlin. Washington reacted to the Moscow announcement with a mixture of surprise and indignation.

(Bernard Kalb, State Department spokesman: "We regret this decision. We did the right, the necessary thing to combat terrorism and let me add if I may, the action that was taken against Libya -- it's self-defense -- was at no way directed against the Soviet Union.")

Officials here lean toward the theory that Moscow is simply trying to make some quick propaganda -- A, in the Arab world. It really doesn't want to torpedo a summit for later this year. Even if that's correct, this setback, it demonstrates the President's policy, widely accepted that it may be, does have a downside.

Jennings: Was this attack on Libya a result of frustration or is it a fundamental and calculated change? Donaldson: "I think it's a change in policy. In 1984, George Shultz gave a speech in which he recommended striking terrorists, even in a preemptive sense, and he said the public must understand before the fact that there is potential for loss of life -- some of our fighting men and the loss of life of some innocent people. That's what happened here, George Shultz has won a policy debate." Jennings: Does the Administration believe it has weakened Khadafy or strengthened his hand? Donaldson: "It believes it has weakened him or at least it hopes so. It thinks ultimately that the Libyan people will probably overthrow him. It's prepared for more terrorism and if there is more terrorism, it's clearly prepared to ratchet up the military pressure." Jennings: Was there a desire to ferment a coup in the military against Khadafy? Donaldson: "They would certainly like to see that result. The Voice of America is on the air now telling the Libyan people that as long as Khadafy is their leader, then they're going to have to suffer the consequences of his actions."

U.S.-LIBYA (continued)

ABC's John McWethy reports the attack on Libya was a huge and complicated operation. All but one aircraft made it safely back to friendly bases. Pentagon spokesman Robert Sims said the five target areas were all hit.

(Sims: "The success of the mission was due to surprise, electronic jamming, missile suppression, low-level attacks and the cover of night.")

(Bernard Kalb: "Every effort was made to limit collateral damage to civilian and other facilities near the terrorist-related targets.")

U.S. intelligence sources say the Russians were not particularly helpful to Libya.

Jennings reports Ambassador Vernon Walters told the U.N. General Assembly the U.S. was acting in self-defense and that Khadafy was mounting a whole series of operations against the U.S. Do you think in the short run we have strengthened Khadafy at home or weakened him? Walters: "He has been weakened at home...." Jennings: When you told the European allies what we're going to do, were they angry? Walters: "No, no one was angry." Jennings: Why do think you weren't able to convince more to participate? Walters: "We didn't ask anybody to participate. We were convinced we could do this by ourselves.... You don't you use a sledgehammer to swat a fly."

ABC's Hal Walker reports from West Germany that U.S. armed forces in Europe have been placed on condition red, the highest non-combat alert status.

Jennings reports a ABC News Poll shows 70% of the people approved of the raid on Libya.

(TV coverage: A graphic of the poll.)

ABC NEWS POLL

Support the Raid on Libya

YES 70%
NO 17%
+ or - 5%

Will the Raid Encourage More Libyan Terrorism?

YES 45%
NO 40%
+ or - 5%

Barrie Dunsmore reports from London Prime Minister Thatcher defended President Reagan's action. Italy's Craxi was the most critical of the allies, saying the attack would cause an explosion of fanaticism. West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl opposed the raid, but tried to sound sympathetic.

U.S.-LIBYA (continued)

Jennings reports most Arab leaders have united publicly behind Khadafy -- even Jordan and Egypt have condemned the American attack. (ABC-LEAD)

NBC's Tom Brokaw: Libya is calling for a holy war against the United States and President has made it clear that he is prepared to strike again if necessary. Libya claimed tonight the U.S. launched a second attack against Tripoli, but American authorities flatly deny this. A F-111 and its two-man crew are still missing and they are presumed to be lost. Libyan casualties could be as high as 100, including Khadafy's one-year-old daughter. An attempted Libyan attack on a U.S. Coast Guard station in the Mediterranean failed. The Soviets cancel an important meeting with the U.S. in protest....

NBC's Steve Delaney reports from Tripoli that the 15-month-old adopted daughter of Khadafy was killed and two young sons were seriously injured. There is no report of Khadafy's condition. However, he was shown on Libyan television having a meeting with a Russian ambassador.

NBC's Fred Francis reports the Pentagon says that it's doubtful that one bomber that did not return will be found with its two crewmen.

Brokaw reports the White House called last night's bombing a success. Larry Speakes said it showed that this country will no longer tolerate terrorist murders.

NBC's Chris Wallace: The White House tonight is in a position of reacting to events. What the U.S. does will be determined by what Libya does. The President was still talking tough today. Still clearly delighted having taken on Khadafy.

(President Reagan at the OEOB: "Pilots of the air and naval forces of the United States spoke to the outlaw Libyan regime in the only language that Col. Khadafy seems to understand.")

Mr. Reagan said he doesn't want to launch another attack, but he emphasized that if Libya strikes again, so will he.

(President: "Let us be clear, yesterday the United States won but a single engagement in a long battle against terrorism.")

But for all the harsh rhetoric, officials say no more U.S. strikes are now in the works. Officials don't expect the President to use the attack at Lampedusa to justify a counterattack. One official saying it was so small that we don't want to over react. What would the U.S. respond to? A senior official said some new Libyan terrorism -- something significant. West German foreign minister met with Administration officials today and sources say he predicted a wave of Libyan attacks -- warning U.S. soldiers in West Germany may not be safe. On Capitol Hill, there was still general support, even from Democrats.

(Sen. Ernest Hollings: "On yesterday when we struck it was to teach the mad dog that he could be bitten worse than he could bite himself.")

(Speaker O'Neill: "Every time he escalates we have to strike.")

A few worry where the President is headed.

U.S.-LIBYA (continued)

(Sen. Lowell Weicker: "I don't think getting into the gutter with Khadafy is the kind of policy which I'm proud as a United States citizen.")

Officials say the President approved a strike against Libya in principle last Wednesday.

(Larry Speakes in the briefing room: "At sometime mid-week last week the President said take the military route.")

Aides said he reviewed options and by the weekend he ok'd a final plan. There was never a formal order to strike. Mr. Reagan acting by never saying stop.

(Speakes: "He had the option to call off the mission at 6:59 P.M. EST last night.")

At 7:00 P.M. EST U.S. planes hit Libya. Late today, officials came to the White House to review the damage done to Khadafy. There is great speculation here tonight about why Khadafy has not yet surfaced. Why he hasn't answered last night's attack with a fiery speech. Officials say he may be regrouping, but they openly wonder whether he is still alive. They went after the barracks that he and his family are known to live in. It is very clear tonight that they are openly speculating about whether or not he is alive or dead -- they would be very happy if he's gone.

Brokaw reports as a result of the attack on Libya the Soviet Union cancelled next month's meeting between Secretary Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze. It called the attack an aggressive and criminal action and made the meeting impossible at the present time. Gorbachev said it stamped out positive tendencies and hopes for improving U.S.-Soviet relations.

(Marvin Kalb at the State Department: "It did catch the Administration by surprise. The U.S. did not anticipate the Soviet reaction and in fact, they did not really even take it into account.... They simply assumed the summit would not be affected by any action they took against Libya....")

NBC's Henry Champ reports from London tonight thousands crowded outside Thatcher's office -- angered that the prime minister had permitted U.S. warplanes to attack Libya from British bases.

NBC's Rick Davis reports from Damascus that Palestinian terrorists there are already threatening vengeance. A statement from Egypt's Murbarak expressed alarm and strong resentment at the U.S. air strikes.

Brokaw reports a new NBC News-Wall Street Journal poll conducted after last night's attack found that 40% of the public feared that this attack will lead to more Libyan terrorism.

(TV coverage: A graphic of the poll.)

NBC NEWS-WALL STREET JOURNAL POLL

Will the U.S. Attack Lead to Libyan Terrorism?

MORE TERRORISM 40%
NO CHANGE IN TERRORISM 23%
STOP TERRORISM 23%

-more-

U.S.-LIBYA (continued)

Support of President Reagan's Action

FAVORED 69%

OPPOSED 19%

NOT SURE 12%

How Concerned Are You That the President's Action Will Result in
Terrorism Coming to the U.S.?

VERY CONCERNED 31%

SOMEWHAT CONCERNED 28%

NOT CONCERNED 41%

NBC's John Hart reports from New York the mood of Americans who
are relatives of recent terrorism victims and the thoughts several
hostages of recent hijackings. (NBC-LEAD)

CHALLENGER

Rather reports salvage crews indicate the remains of the last seven
astronauts may now have been located and recovered. (CBS-2)

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Rather reports the government today indicated that U.S. industrial
production dropped five tenths of 1% in March. (CBS-4)

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EDITORIALS/COLUMNISTS

LIBYA

The Terrorist And His Sentence -- "The smoke in Tripoli has barely cleared, yet on the basis of early information even the most scrupulous citizen can only approve and applaud the American attacks on Libya. It's emotionally satisfying to say that Colonel Qaddafi deserves whatever he gets; the Reagan Administration has now proved it. If there were such a thing as due process in the court of world opinion, the United States has prosecuted and punished him carefully, proportionately -- and justly."

(New York Times, 4/15)

Acting Against Terrorism -- "Terrorism will continue, but the war against terrorism will continue too, under a set of expectations significantly altered by Mr. Reagan's Libyan raid."

(Washington Post, 4/15)

Burning Question -- "Was the attack on Libya a victory over terrorism? Or did American bombs spilling from F-111 fighter-bombers over Tripoli blow open a Pandora's box of terrorism that will make Europe, and perhaps America, yearn for quieter times? The answers may come slowly, but they will come.... Meantime, the decision has been made, the act is done. There is nothing for us, or any Americans, to do but hope that the cycle of terror can be broken with a single, complicated sortie of high-tech aircraft. History, unfortunately, provides no assurance that those hopes will be fulfilled."

(Los Angeles Times, 4/15)

The President Acted To Stop Terrorist Acts -- "In the USA, there will be an immediate chorus of cheers for the President's bold, decisive action.... But there should be no rejoicing in the USA. We dealt in the business of death last night. That is sobering. And it is dangerous. It could mean the further loss of innocent life. We faced hard choices. We still do. The President acknowledged that Khadafy may continue his tactics of terror. The President said we will strike back.... He (Khadafy) may be mad. The question is whether he is suicidal as well. We should hope and pray he is not -- for the sake of his people and our own."

(USA Today, 4/15)

Snowing The Flake -- "So Libya's Col. Muammar Qaddafi, for perhaps the first time in his 17-year reign of terror, has had his self-mythologized invincibility shaken. The shaker, President Ronald Reagan, has restored American's unmovability. It befalls this president to demonstrate more conclusively than any of his recent predecessors that America's rocklike core will not be demeaned -- certainly not in such a manner as Col. Qaddafi, this consummate terror-broker, this 'mad dog of the Middle East,' has scripted."

(Washington Times, 4/15)

The Dreaded Climax -- "So our allies along with the American people will want to know just what the evidence incriminating the Libyan regime in acts of terrorism is, the actual conversations and foiled attempts to which President Reagan and presidential spokesman Larry Speakes referred. It is not enough to win the battle in the skies over Tripoli. With new terrorist reprisals now a distinct possibility, the United States must be prepared to win the war of world opinion for the mission to be a success."

(Baltimore Sun, 4/15)

Editorials/Columnists (continued)

He Asked For It -- "He asked for it. And he got it.... The evidence against Col. Khadafy, as President Reagan put it, was 'irrefutable'.... As Reagan put it, Khadafy 'counted on American to be passive. He counted wrong.'" (Dallas Morning News, 4/15)

'What We Had To Do' -- "Virtually no one disputes that there was justification for the 'act of self-defense' which President Reagan carried out against Libya yesterday -- and, in general, carried out well.... If we are in a war against terrorism -- and clearly we are -- we must fashion new tools to fight that war, not rely upon those to fight conventional wars of the past." (Baltimore Evening Sun, 4/15)

EDITORIALS COMPILED BY WIRE SERVICES

"The attack came as a kind of relief.... The only question was whether it would be done right. From the evidence so far it appears that the air strikes were aimed where they should have been aimed -- at the heart of Col. Qaddafi's terrorist command...." (St. Louis Post-Dispatch, 4/15)

"Only time will tell whether the U.S. military response gets the message across to Khadafy or escalates the level of terrorist activity. It does demonstrate, however, that Khadafy and others cannot plan, order or finance acts of international terrorism with impunity." (San Francisco Chronicle, 4/15)

"Time may tell whether the air raids, like terrorism, took innocent victims. The major question is whether such military action will.... 'pre-empt and discourage' further Libyan terrorism, much less the varied form of terrorism from Syria, Iran and other sources, or whether it will lead to another round of terrorism and military counterattack...." (Chicago Tribune, 4/15)

"President Reagan practiced some terrorism, American style, by engaging in days of hostile rhetoric against Libya and then sending U.S. warplanes shrieking over Tripoli and Benghazi just as a watching world, including no doubt Moammar Khadafy, was concluding that Reagan was all talk and no fight. It was a brilliant stroke. Speak loudly and carry a big stick. Then, wham! The raids against terrorist bases may not deter Khadafy from new terrorist ventures, but Khadafy and his fellow Libyans at least know now that terrorism carries a price."

(Phoenix Gazette, 4/15)

"The targets were not randomly chosen: they were selected because they stood at the center of Khadafy's capacity to train and direct terrorist agents around the world.... If the attacks were as successful as the President and his lieutenants believe, the United States has significantly diminished Khadafy's capacity to wage terrorist war.... Perhaps terrorism's other victims around the world can now take heart. Perhaps they will recognize that a first-rate intelligence apparatus and, more important, a resolve to use military power with sobriety and restraint can minimize the devastation terrorism can accomplish."

(Cincinnati Enquirer, 4/15)

Editorials/ Columnists (continued)

"Ultimately, however, it comes down to the point made by President Reagan in his address to the nation Monday night: 'Self-defense is not only our right, it is our duty.' We have no choice but to strike back when the evidence of an attack on our citizens so clearly points to the leader of one nation."
(Atlanta Journal, 4/15)

"The United States and its allies must work together, in a police-style response, to apprehend and bring terrorists to justice. One option is to attack them in their bases. But that almost always means killing innocent civilians (since most terrorists surround themselves with the people on whose behalf they claim to be working). And in almost all cases it means contributing to the longevity of the next generation of terrorists. Terror depends on the long memories of those who have suffered losses. It will only be a matter of time before the war that exists abroad is brought home to the United States."
(La Crosse, Wis. Tribune, 4/15)

"It feels good, popping one of America's main tormentors in the nose. And it feels safe; the Soviet Union's muted reaction to our air strike assures no immediate escalation into superpower hostilities -- though no one knows when or where the next episode in this undeclared war will erupt.... But there are consequences beyond what Khadafy and the Soviet Union might do in the immediate future. A good consequence is that the display of American force might deter more sensible leaders -- President Assad in Syria, for example -- from future adventures. A bad consequence is that it might encourage the use of force by other frustrated nations."
(Rochester, N.Y. Times-Union, 4/15)

"Only the naive can believe that President Reagan's bombing of Tripoli will stop international terrorism. Moammar Khadafy of Libya is, by Reagan's description, a mad dog. Now Khadafy has been challenged to retaliate. Given his temperament and outlook, it seems likely the violence will not abate, but escalate. Our bombing makes the stakes much larger. The lives of thousands of American tourists have been endangered; there is no adequate detection of plastic bombs hidden in baggage or jetliners. Furthermore, several hundred Americans are still in Libya, despite Reagan's executive order telling them to leave. Their fate is unknown."
(Bellevue, Wash. Journal American, 4/15)

"Most Americans will be supportive of the Reagan view that this was necessary and the only way. But whether it will be truly effective is a question that can only be answered later."
(Honolulu Advertiser, 4/15)

"After weeks of waiting, the Reagan Administration has finally sent its bombers against Libya. However the world reacts, one fact is clear: The spineless response of our European allies to his calls for economic sanctions gave President Reagan little choice but to go it alone with military force."
(Oakland Tribune, 4/15)

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FOREIGN MEDIA REACTION

U.S. RAID ON LIBYA

"American jets struck at Libya at 2 a.m. local time this morning, sending waves of aircraft in at least five sweeps across Tripoli, the capital.... The Libyans were taken entirely by surprise...."

(Times, London)

"(Reagan) followed Shultz's advice.... He used force without European support but he is aware of the risks. The first risk is to make Qaddafi a hero or a martyr. The second risk is that this might be the beginning of a new escalation."

(France Inter-Radio, France)

"For Europe, Qaddafi is not worth a rupture with the Islamic world. European skepticism will not prevent President Reagan from undertaking a military operation...."

(Figaro, France)

"There is not much risk involved in taking action against Libya. Qaddafi cannot expect much more than verbal aid, not even from the Soviet Union."

(Frankfurter Allgemeine, West Germany)

"First of all, Reagan carried out a deliberate act of war against Libya and, secondly, he did it against advice formally given him by the allies: here is a concentration of arrogance and adventurism which has seldom been seen recently.... Clear measures must be taken to prevent the conflict from expanding."

(l'Unita, Italy)

"Terrorists are not born. They are 'made,' by the despair in the Palestinian refugee camps, by the desperate misery in the camps of Iraqi refugees in Iran.... There lie the germs of terrorism. You do not kill them by missile attacks on Soviet radar facilities in Libya...."

(Het Belang van Limburg, Belgium)

"No experiences support the idea that it is possible to bomb out of existence the kind of terrorism that is now involved."

(Hufvudstadsbladet, Finland)

"President Reagan, while boasting that 'our forces have succeeded in their mission,' came forward with a false version that the bombing raids were launched in retaliation to the April 5 explosion in the West Berlin frequented by American servicemen. But who would believe that? It is noteworthy that even America's NATO allies did not take on trust the U.S. official version."

(TASS, Moscow)

"If ever there was any sense in pan-Arab consultations and joint Arab action, this is the time to meet at the highest level in order to bury all differences and map out a new strategy for our nation."

(Jordan Times, Jordan)

"Come out against the Anglo-Saxons -- Americans and British -- and pour your wrath on them.... Their embassies, consulates and company offices in the Arab capitals and Americans living in the Arab capitals and towns."

(Tripoli Radio, Libya)



News Summary

OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1986 -- 6 a.m. EST EDITION

TODAY'S HEADLINES

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

Official: U.S. Attack Tried To Avoid Civilians -- The U.S. raids on Libya were carefully planned to avoid civilian casualties, and Libyan anti-aircraft fire may have been responsible for some of the dead and wounded, a State Department official says.

(Washington Post, Washington Times, AP, UPI, Reuter)

Angry Soviets Put Summit In Jeopardy -- The U.S. military attack on Libya may have ended any prospect of a second summit meeting between President Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachev.

(Washington Post, Washington Times)

Qaddafi's Absence Kindles Rumors -- A high-ranking West European intelligence source told the Washington Times last night that Col. Qaddafi, who seemed to have vanished in the wake of the U.S. air raids on Libya, was believed to be in North Yemen.

(Washington Times)

NETWORK NEWS (Tuesday Evening)

U.S./LIBYA -- The United States government says fighting with Libya is over at least for now.

Libyan television transmitted pictures of Qaddafi today. Estimates of the wounded ran to more than 100.

Navy pilots were safe on board the carrier America today and said they had run into intense anti-aircraft missile fire over Libya.



Chicago Tribune

Illustration by Dick Locher

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

JET BELIEVED LOST, 5 SITES DAMAGED IN RAID ON LIBYA

The Defense Department yesterday said an F-111 bomber and its two-man crew apparently were lost at sea in the massive 12-minute Monday night raid on Libya, which officials otherwise characterized as a successful and complex mission involving 30 bombers and about 100 support planes.

In an incident which some U.S. officials fear may foreshadow future reprisals against Americans abroad, a communications technician at the U.S. Embassy in the Sudanese capital of Khartoum was wounded in the head on a residential street during a burst of gunfire from a passing car. The shooting followed an anti-American demonstration by 1,000 protesters and came after U.S. Embassy employees were put on alert following the Libyan raid.
(Fred Hiatt, Washington Post, A1)

Official: U.S. Attack Tried To Avoid Civilians

The U.S. raids on Libya were carefully planned to avoid civilian casualties, and Libyan anti-aircraft fire may have been responsible for some of the dead and wounded, a State Department official says.

The Reagan Administration insisted Tuesday that the U.S. bombings were aimed at "the nerve centers of Libyan-backed terrorism" and that any damage to civilian areas was accidental.
(Jim Anderson, UPI)

Navy Pilots Say Libyan Missiles May Have Fallen On Tripoli

ABOARD THE USS AMERICA -- An American airman who took part in air strikes against Libya said U.S. planes appeared to be right on target, and another suggested Libyan aircraft did not try to intercept them because "they were scared to death of us."

A pilot suggested that some of the damage inflicted on the Tripoli area may have been from errant missiles fired by Libyan forces. "It appeared to me that if there was collateral damage in Tripoli, it was done by Libyans themselves firing missiles straight up into the air which came down to the city," said the pilot when asked about damage to the French Embassy. Another pilot also said, "They fired numerous missiles that went straight up and came straight down."
(AP)

Libya Says 4 Planes Downed In Second Raid, U.S. Attack

TRIPOLI -- Libya said it shot down four U.S. planes staging another air raid on Tripoli last night as anti-aircraft fire echoed around the city, but Washington denied mounting a second attack.

It reported 20 planes downed in the attack early yesterday but Washington said only one was unaccounted for. A Pentagon spokesman denied a second raid had been mounted, and there was no sign of attacking aircraft over the capital, where a total blackout was in force.

(Philip Shehadi, Reuter)

Qaddafi's Absence Kindles Rumors

A high-ranking West European intelligence source told the Washington Times last night that Col. Qaddafi, who seemed to have vanished in the wake of the U.S. air raids on Libya, was believed to be in North Yemen. But there was no hard evidence that he had left the country.

The high-ranking European intelligence official speculated to the Times that the Libyan leader might have gone to North Yemen to "lie low" pending the suppression of an attempted coup. Alternatively, this intelligence source said, Col. Qaddafi may already have been forced out by a coup. Or he may have fled in anticipation of a coup.

(Washington Times, A1)

Reagan: "Choice Is Theirs"

President Reagan yesterday called the U.S. attacks on Libya the only response Col. Qaddafi understands. "The United States won but a single engagement in the long battle against terrorism," Mr. Reagan told a group of business executives.

(Jeremiah O'Leary, Washington Times, A1)

U.S. EMBASSY EMPLOYEE SHOT AND WOUNDED IN SUDAN

KHARTOUM, Sudan -- An American employe of the U.S. Embassy was shot and wounded late last night on a residential street, according to a senior embassy official here.

Anticipating a possible terrorist reprisal for Monday's U.S. bombing in Libya, all U.S. Embassy employes here had been ordered into a "high state of alert" yesterday. "It has been a stay-put situation where people don't move unless absolutely necessary," the official said.

(Blaine Harden, Washington Post, A24)

MOSCOW CANCELS MEETING IN MAY WITH SHULTZ

MOSCOW -- The Soviet Union tonight said a planned meeting next month between Foreign Minister Shevardnadze and Secretary Shultz would be "impossible at this stage" because of the U.S. raid on Libya.

The Soviet decision to call off the meeting was unexpected and was seen here as an indication of the Kremlin's mounting frustration with Washington's actions in the period since the first Reagan-Gorbachev summit last November.

The cancellation of the Shultz-Shevardnadze meeting, which had been announced less than a week ago, was the first sign that Moscow would make Washington pay a price for its strike against one of the Soviet Union's main allies in the Arab world.

(Celestine Bohlen, Washington Post, A1)

Angry Soviets Put Summit In Jeopardy

The U.S. military attack on Libya may have ended any prospect of a second summit meeting between President Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachev.

"We regret the Soviet decision and consider it a mistake," said Larry Speakes. "It says something about their commitment to work on the issues for the agenda and for arms control."

(Jeremiah O'Leary, Washington Times, A1)

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SUMMIT SEEN AS STILL POSSIBLE DESPITE SOVIET REACTION TO RAID

Reagan Administration officials said yesterday that the Soviet Union's strong public reaction to the U.S. raid on Libya -- foreshadowed in several confidential discussions over the past 2½ weeks -- does not preclude a possible superpower summit late this year.

U.S. officials interpreted Moscow's announcement that the planned Shultz-Shevardnadze meeting next month has become "impossible" as a political gesture. Officials said they expect no direct U.S.-Soviet military confrontation over Libya. (Don Oberdorfer, Washington Post, A28)

SOME OPEC MINISTERS CONSIDER HALTING OIL SUPPLIES TO U.S.

GENEVA -- OPEC hardliners want to halt oil supplies to the U.S. in response to air strikes this week against member-state Libya, but they are expected to find limited support when an emergency conference resumes later today.

Libyan Oil Minister Fawzi Shakshouki told reporters he would try to convince the 12 other members of OPEC to stop supplies to the U.S., which imports almost 45% of its foreign oil from the group.

(Stephen Weeks, Reuter)

REAGAN'S USE OF FORCE MARKS TURNING POINT

Monday's military strike against Libya marked a turning point in Administration policy after five years of internal debate about how to respond to international terrorism. Officials said yesterday that the attack is likely to prompt further terrorist attacks against U.S. targets that could require additional military operations.

Reagan's turn to military response reflects in part his growing reliance on Shultz, officials said. But they said Shultz's position was enhanced by a growing appetite in the White House national security office for retaliation.

"When Shultz first made his case, the national security adviser [William Clark] sided with Weinberger," an official said. "When Clark was replaced by [Robert C.] McFarlane, Shultz gained an important ally, but one who believed in a step-by-step approach with military action as the last resort. Now, there is a national security adviser [John Poindexter] who turns readily to military force."

(Lou Cannon & Bob Woodward, Washington Post, A1)

U.S. SAYS ONLY TACTICS, NOT POLICY, HAVE CHANGED IN ANTI-TERROR FIGHT

Although the Reagan Administration has warned for years that it will punish states sponsoring terrorist acts, the air strikes on Libya marked the first time it has backed up its words with military action.

Some U.S. officials insist that this is not a change in policy, only tactics. Others say the Administration is just exercising an option always held in reserve. But one conceded: "Once your virginity is lost, my guess is we are more likely to do it again."

(Roger Fontaine, News Analysis, Washington Times, A1)

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THATCHER STANDS FIRM IN SUPPORT OF U.S.

LONDON -- Prime Minister Thatcher today staunchly defended last night's U.S. attack against Libya and her government's role in it, as she came under sharp criticism from her political opponents, much of the British public and many of Britain's allies in Western Europe.

The West German government today also criticized the American bombing raids in cautious tones that indicated a desire to limit a major row with Washington. (Karen DeYoung, Washington Post, A1)

Thatcher Defends British Role In U.S. Attack

LONDON -- Thatcher told the House of Commons Tuesday, "It is inconceivable to me that we should refuse U.S. aircraft and U.S. pilots the ability to defend their own people."

The U.S. action squared with the principles of self-defense enshrined in the United Nations charter, Thatcher said during a noisy, hourlong shouting match with political opponents. (John Jones, UPI)

FRANCE BARRED OVERFLIGHTS BY U.S. JETS

PARIS -- France today threatened to retaliate for future acts of Libyan terrorism against southern Europe, while confirming that it had refused to allow U.S. fighter planes on a bombing mission against Libya to fly over French territory.

An official statement issued by the French Foreign Ministry disassociated France from last night's U.S. bombing raid, while stopping short of condemning the Reagan Administration's action. It appeared to reflect the ambiguous attitude taken by many West European countries in deciding how to deal with Col. Qaddafi.

(Michael Dobbs, Washington Post, A23)

LIBYA, SOVIETS SEEK "RESOLUTE" CONDEMNATION OF U.S. ATTACK

UNITED NATIONS -- Libya, backed by its Soviet ally, demanded that the U.N. Security Council condemn the U.S. air attack on Libya and several delegates denounced Britain for allowing the raid to be launched from U.S. bases in Britain.

A Libyan draft proposal put before the 15-nation Council Tuesday urged the panel to express "deep indignation" at the U.S. attack and "resolutely condemn the act of armed aggression against Libya by the United States armed forces." (Ivan Zverina, UPI)

U.S. Stands Alone In U.N. Security Council

UNITED NATIONS -- The U.S. stood alone in the U.N. Security Council today as Libya and its supporters condemned the U.S. air strike against Libya last night.

The 15-nation Council meets again today to hear additional speakers, but no resolution has so far been submitted. Any draft unacceptable to the United States is certain to be vetoed, assuming it obtains the nine votes otherwise needed for adoption. (Anthony Goodman, Reuter)

ARAB NATIONS CONDEMN AIR RAIDS

TUNIS -- Normally pro-West Arab governments that play key roles in the Middle East today joined radical states in condemning the U.S. raid on Libya.

That such key American regional allies as Egypt and Saudi Arabia spoke out promptly, along with traditionally hostile Iran and Syria, marked a major step in moderate Arabs' distancing themselves from the Reagan Administration and a further indication of waning U.S. influence in the Middle East, according to Western and Arab diplomats.

(Jonathan Randal, Washington Post, A23)

LIBYAN MISSILE FIRE PROTESTED BY ITALY

ROME -- Libya, in apparent retaliation for U.S. raids on its territory early this morning, reportedly fired two missiles today at a U.S. Coast Guard navigation station on the Italian island of Lampedusa, according to Italian officials here.

The attack, which elicited a strong protest from the Foreign Ministry, came as Italian officials privately expressed their disapproval of the American attack on Libya.

(Loren Jenkins, Washington Post, A23)

Ill Wind Foils Libyan Retaliatory Strike

ROME -- Libya fired two Soviet-build missiles at an American radar station on an island south of Sicily but a brisk wind prevented them from reaching their target.

In good weather, the island is at the maximum limit of the missiles' range. But they were slowed by a 14-mph, east southeast wind. The missiles exploded at 4:55 p.m. about 1.5 miles off the island's west coast.

(Peggy Polk, UPI)

U.S. TARGETED QADDAFI COMPOUND AFTER TRACING TERROR MESSAGE

The Reagan Administration bombed Col. Qaddafi's personal compound as one of its primary targets in Mondays raid after U.S. intelligence had traced key terrorist communications and planning to the complex, according to informed sources.

The targeting of Qaddafi's personal compound raised concerns in the National Security Council that the military strike might violate an executive order prohibiting any attempt by U.S. officials to assassinate a foreign leader.

(Bob Woodward & Patrick Tyler, Washington Post, A24)

QADDAFI'S DAUGHTER REPORTED KILLED

TRIPOLI -- A daughter of Col. Qaddafi was killed and his two youngest sons seriously wounded in the U.S. air strike on his home and headquarters at the Bab Azizzia Barracks early this morning, according to their doctor.

Dr. Mohammed Muffa told reporters this afternoon that Qaddafi's entire family was "really in terror" after the raid, and his wife Safia, remained in a state of shock. (Christopher Dickey, Washington Post, A1)

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"SOFT TARGETS" FOR TERROR CONCERN U.S. OFFICIALS

The Reagan Administration yesterday went on heightened alert against new Libyan terrorism, and U.S. officials said they were particularly concerned that reprisal attacks might be directed against "soft targets" such as American businesses and tourists in foreign countries.

Most officials said that any new terrorism almost certainly will occur overseas. They added, though, that the extraordinary degree of security now in effect at U.S. embassies and other overseas government installations requires an assumption that the chances of staging successful actions will be greater against so-called "civilian targets."

(John Goshko, Washington Post, A16)

A JITTERY WASHINGTON AREA GOES TO STATE OF ALERT

D.C. police officers found themselves walking surveillance beats around their own police stations yesterday; the Loudoun County School Board voted to cancel all school-sponsored trips abroad this summer, and persons whom police later called "pranksters" phoned bomb threats to private and public building as Washington felt its own brand of tremors from bombing raids in Libya.

(John Anderson & Sandra Saperstein, Washington Post, A19)

HOUSE FOES OF AID TO CONTRAS WIN KEY PRELIMINARY VOTES

The House Democratic leadership won key procedural votes yesterday that linked President Reagan's proposed \$100 million aid package for the Nicaraguan rebels to the 1986 supplemental appropriations bill.

The Reagan Administration charged again yesterday that this procedure could doom its plan to provide \$70 million in military aid and \$30 million in nonlethal "humanitarian" assistance to the counterrevolutionary rebels. The Administration asserts that the aid will reach the contras too late if it is held up until the appropriations bill is finally enacted by Congress, and that Reagan may veto the spending measure because of objections to many of its provisions.

(Edward Walsh, Washington Post, A1)

House Throws Wrench In Reagan Bid For Contra Aid

The House last night narrowly agreed to link President Reagan's \$100 million aid request for the Nicaraguan resistance to a catch-all spending measure likely to be vetoed -- a move that could stall for at least one month any U.S. support for the rebels.

(Christopher Simpson, Washington Times, A1)

CHANGES SOUGHT IN LEADERSHIP OF CONTRAS

Arturo Cruz, one of three top civilian leaders of the contras added his voice to those of disappointed conservative U.S. supporters of the rebels who are seeking changes. Cruz said he cannot remain in the contra leadership unless reforms he is demanding are made.

(Julia Peterson, Washington Post, A1)

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Contras Beset By Power Struggle, Sources Say

As the House debates military aid for Nicaraguan rebels, top Contra leaders are engaged in a fierce power struggle that could decide who will run the war against Nicaragua's leftist Sandinista government, according to sources close to the movement.

The sources said the Contra leaders and the White House have tried to keep the internal battle out of the public view to avoid jeopardizing congressional approval of President Reagan's request for \$100 million in Contra aid.
(Robert Parry, AP)

CHURCHES BACK CONTRA-AID COMPROMISE

Protestant and Roman Catholic church groups, facing likely defeat today in their efforts to halt new U.S. aid to the Nicaraguan rebels, have reluctantly endorsed a compromise amendment that would restrict military assistance but allow contras to receive \$25 million in nonlethal aid.

(Joanna Omang, Washington Post, A6)

U.S. HELICOPTER MAKES EMERGENCY LANDING IN COMBAT ZONE

SAN SALVADOR -- A U.S. helicopter carrying five U.S. military officials and two Salvadoran soldiers made an emergency landing in a combat zone today, a U.S. Embassy spokesman said. It later took off under its own power, he said.

The embassy's assistant army attache was among the passengers on the Huey UH-1H helicopter, which made a forced landing during a dust storm near Jocoro, 79 miles west of San Salvador in Morazan province, the spokesman told Reuters.
(Reuter)

EX-DEFENSE SECRETARY CALLS TEST-BAN EFFORT "RED HERRING"

Former defense secretary Harold Brown surprised some arms control advocates yesterday by calling efforts to ban all nuclear weapons tests a "red herring" that detracts from attempts to reach more serious agreement on reducing strategic arms.
(Walter Pincus, Washington Post, A7)

MEXICANS RAISE PROSPECT OF SHEVARDNADZE VISIT

MEXICO CITY -- Foreign Minister Shevardnadze "most probably" will make an official trip to Mexico before the end of this year, and Soviet leader Gorbachev may come next year, Mexican officials said today.

(Robert McCartney, Washington Post, A14)

EDITOR'S NOTE: Washington Post pages A23-thru-A30 are entitled "The U.S. Attack On Muammar Qaddafi's Libya" and contain various related stories.

NATIONAL NEWS

CONGRESS MISSES DEADLINE SET BY GRAMM-RUDMAN

Congress yesterday missed its first important deadline under the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings budget-control law without immediate prospects for an accord with the White House to avoid sweeping cuts in most federal programs just before the November elections.

Despite earlier talk of a "go-it-alone" move by Congress if the White House continues to balk at negotiations, Republican leaders appeared reluctant to break completely with President Reagan over the budget, at least for the time being. (Helen Dewar, Washington Post, A8)

JUSTICE DEPT. ASKS COURT FOR INDEPENDENT COUNSEL

The Justice Department has asked a special court to appoint an independent counsel to investigate possible criminal conduct by Administration lawyers who withheld EPA files from Congress in 1982 and 1983, sources said yesterday.

Sources familiar with the request, reportedly submitted Monday, said it seeks an inquiry of narrower scope than suggested by a sweeping, 1,284-page report summarizing a 2½-year House Judiciary Committee investigation of the controversy. (UPI Story, Washington Post, A12)

A JITTERY WASHINGTON AREA GOES TO STATE OF ALERT

D.C. police officers found themselves walking surveillance beats around their own police stations yesterday; the Loudoun County School Board voted to cancel all school-sponsored trips abroad this summer, and persons whom police later called "pranksters" phoned bomb threats to private and public building as Washington felt its own brand of tremors from bombing raids in Libya.

(John Anderson & Sandra Saperstein, Washington Post, A19)

NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY

(Tuesday Evening, April 15, 1986)

U.S.-LIBYA

CBS's Dan Rather: United States government says fighting with Libya is over, at least for now. No new follow-up attacks were carried out. None were contemplated, according to the Pentagon. The Tripoli darkness was laced tonight on several occasions by more anti-aircraft tracer fire and rocketing explosions. No one has confirmed what all that is about. One theory is the Libyans may have been firing at what they believe to be U.S. offshore search units looking for the missing F-111 crewmen.... Reportedly three of Col. Khadafy's children are among the dead or wounded. Kremlin cancellation today of top level talks scheduled for next month.... There were these other raid related developments: The damaged embassies in a residential neighborhood; a Libyan patrol boat fires two rockets at a U.S. Coast Guard facility on a tiny Italian island -- no damage, no injuries; and Britain supports the U.S. action, but other European allies condemn it. In Washington, President Reagan issues a new warning to the Libyan dictator.

(President Reagan at the OEOB: "We do not underestimate the brutality of this evil man, but Col. Khadafy ought not to underestimate either the capacity or legitimate anger of the free people.")

...CBS's Allen Pizzey was at target zero in Tripoli when U.S. bombers roared in. He reports tonight what the bombs did and what may happen next.

CBS's Allen Pizzey reports from Tripoli the assessment of the damage and the angered mood of the Libyans. Libyan television transmitted pictures of Khadafy today. Two of Khadafy's sons were wounded and his 15-month-old adopted daughter was killed. Estimates of the wounded ran to more than a 100. President Reagan may consider this a blow against terrorism, but to the Libyans, it's proof of what they call American imperialist aggression. This will almost certainly start more, not less acts against U.S. targets.

Rather reports more than 60 U.S. warplanes, including aerial refueling tankers were used in the Libyan bombardment.

CBS's David Martin reports Navy pilots were safe on board the carrier America today and said they had run into intense anti-aircraft missile fire over Libya. No Navy planes were hit. One F-111 bomber with its crew of two is still missing -- believed downed by Libyan anti-aircraft fire. Five targets were hit -- barracks which U.S. intelligence believe are terrorist command posts, a port facility where Libyan frogmen are trained, the Tripoli airport and a military airfield where a dozen Migs were hit. The Libyans claim they shot down three planes, but the Pentagon said what they showed reporters was one of their own missiles.

(Robert Sims, Pentagon spokesman: "In fact, this is the booster stage of a SA-3 missile.")

U.S.-LIBYA (continued)

Rather: What is the Pentagon saying about the damage to civilian targets, including those embassies? Martin: "Nothing publicly. Privately, they are hoping the damage turns out to have been caused by Libyan anti-aircraft missiles...."

Rather reports a Libyan navy motor boat was said to have fired two missiles at a U.S. Coast Guard navigation outpost on the island of Lampedusa. Nothing hit and no one hurt. The Libyan boat escaped.

CBS's Bill Plante: Late today the secretaries of state and defense and the director of the CIA came to the White House to report their assessment of the damage -- military and political. President Reagan earlier was talking tough about Libya's leader.

(President Reagan at the OEOB: "Yesterday, as you know, pilots of the air and naval forces of the United States spoke to the outlaw Libyan regime in the only language that Col. Khadafy seems to understand.")

The Soviets apparently got the message too. They called off a planning meeting between the U.S. Secretary of State and the Soviet Foreign Minister for the next Reagan-Gorbachev summit because of the U.S. bombing. The Administration caught by surprise, called the Soviet decision a mistake.

(Bernard Kalb, State Department spokesman: "The action that we have taken was clear and a justified action against terrorism. The Soviets say Mr. Shevardnadze cannot come. We say that the problems are still there and that we will continue to work on them.")

(Melor Sturura, Soviet commentator: "Even if you have a 100% proof -- if you strike the capital of a nation because one man was killed, then I would say it's a violation of international law.")

The White House spokesman confirmed that Mr. Reagan had made his decision to bomb almost a week ago.

(TV coverage: Larry Speakes in the briefing room.)

After that, it was only a matter of detail -- approving the targets and notifying the allies as the military moved into place. Is the second Reagan-Gorbachev summit now a casualty of the attack? Officials say that cancellation of the planning meeting probably means no summit this summer, but the Soviets may have figured the summit wasn't going to happen after the elections this fall anyway. Officials here still do think that a summit will take place -- unless that is, the Soviets were looking for an excuse not to meet.

Rather reports most governments around the world today condemned the U.S. strike against Libya. The bulk on NATO nations -- France, the Soviet bloc, China and the Arab world all criticized. Israel, Britain and Canada supported the action.

CBS's Tom Fenton reports from London Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher defended her position in Parliament.

(Thatcher: "I believe the United States was entitled to use its inherent right to self-defense.")

Another reason why Mrs. Thatcher said yes to the President is that she owed him a favor -- in the war with Argentina over the Falkland islands, Britain was given supplies and military assistance by the

U.S.-LIBYA (continued)

President. Ordinary British people feared the consequences and tonight there is an angry demonstration near the prime minister's office. The people of Britain are shocked and appalled.

CBS's Steve Krauft reports from Paris the French government refused to go along with the Americans and a lot of Frenchmen are unhappy with their government. There were anti-American demonstrations and official condemnations from Scandinavia, Portugal and Greece. The Italians blasted the Americans for ignoring European misgivings. In Germany, protestors burned an American flag. Chancellor Helmut Kohl said he sympathized with American frustrations, but regretted the escalation of violence.

CBS's Mark Philips reports from Rome the fear of Libyan retaliation brought Italians out onto the streets today. They feel that Italy will be the next battle ground in the Libyan-American conflict.

Rather reports White House sources are saying that the likelihood of a summit meeting for this summer is now practically gone, perhaps one after the election and then maybe the Soviets want to use this for an excuse for not wanting to have one at all. Is that true? Secretary Shultz, live in Washington: "What we have to concentrate on is the importance of the United States doing what's right. This is not a case of the United States action causing terrorism or causing the Soviet Union to cancel a foreign ministers meeting. This is case of the United States responding in self-defense against terrorist acts that have taken place and have been escalated. We must once again call attention to that age old lesson that appeasement of aggression does not pay. It only encourages more aggression. As far as the work with the Soviets are concerned -- we have informed them of the unequivocal evidence that what we have on what Khadafy is doing. They shouldn't be supporting him. The problems are there. They need to be worked on -- involving us and the Soviet Union. We're prepared to work on them." Rather: So the chances for a summit this summer have definitely decreased? Shultz: Obviously. On the other hand, as far as working on the problems are concerned -- we're prepared to do it. We'll have to see what the Soviet Union is prepared to do." Rather: President Reagan said last night that the purpose of the Libyan raid and I quote, "Is to bring closer a safer and more secure world." With the Soviets now downplaying the possibility of a summit, has this really created a safer and secure world? Shultz: "Absolutely, I think to turn away from a terrorist act that we know and is proven -- we know Libya has perpetrated it. Just to walk away and not do anything about it is the way you encourage aggression, a more unstable world. We have to stand up to these things. I'm proud to say that President Reagan has to stood up to them."

Rather reports the White House has received more than 5,800 telephone calls and more than 2,000 mailgrams and telegrams -- the great majority have said they are backing President Reagan's decision to attack Libya.

U.S.-LIBYA (continued)

CBS's Bruce Morton reports from New York the mood of America is tempered by concerns about tomorrow. At radio call-in shows around the country, most people supported the President's action. However, critics worry the war on terrorism will just keep escalating.

(CBS-LEAD)

Rather reports the support and solidarity on Capitol Hill of the air strikes ordered by President Reagan -- even if that retaliation emphasized new stress cracks in the Western alliance and even if the retaliation meant the death and wounding of Col. Khadafy's own family.

(Speaker O'Neill: "If the child is killed, that all this started because of the evil heart of a bad man. Every time he escalates we have to strike. He has to be brought to his knees on a thing like this. He has to learn his lesson.")

(Sen. Patrick Leahy: "I think if you could have solid united allies against him diplomatically and economically, with the obvious threat of possible military action too -- then there is a real possibility that Khadafy wouldn't be here at this time next year.") (CBS-6)

ABC's Peter Jennings: It was called Operation Eldorado Canyon. The attack on Libya almost 24 hours ago has left many Libyans dead or injured. Two American Air Force officers and their aircraft still missing.... The attack has had an effect on American-Soviet relations. Today, in a challenge which proved ineffective, the Libyans attempted to hit back...

(TV coverage: A map showing the island of Lampedusa.)

Tonight, the Libyans thought they were under attack again -- it wasn't us said the Reagan Administration....

ABC's Charles Glass reports in Tripoli that Col. Khadafy was unharmed from last night's attack. Two of Khadafy's sons were reported severely wounded and his 15-month-old daughter was killed. Libyan survivors were shocked and angered.

Jennings reports the Reagan Administration is saying this evening there is no confirmation that Khadafy had an adopted daughter. On the other hand, there is no confirmation that he did not. The Reagan Administration was surprised that the attack on Libya led to a setback in American-Soviet relations. The Soviets have cancelled the meeting in May between their foreign minister and Secretary Shultz. The President is happy with yesterday's results.

ABC's Sam Donaldson: President Reagan was savoring his military success today. Walking across to the Executive Office Building to tell an audience the future course of U.S.-Libyan hostilities is up to Khadafy.

(President Reagan at the OEOB: "Yesterday, as you know, pilots of air and naval forces of the United States spoke to the outlaw Libyan regime in the only language that Col. Khadafy seems to understand. We would prefer not to have to repeat the events of last night -- the choice is theirs.")

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U.S.-LIBYA (continued)

Several Administration officials fanned out on Capitol Hill to continue making the case that the President's action was justified, but they had needn't bothered. Members of Congress lined up all day to praise the President. Even House Speaker Tip O'Neill.

(O'Neill: "So the President of the United States in my opinion did the proper thing and I urge all members of my party and all the members and all the people in America to support the President on this matter.")

There were a few dissents.

(Sen. Lowell Weicker: "I don't think that getting into the gutter with Khadafy is the kind of policy of which I'm proud as a United States citizen.")

(Rep. Charles Rangel: "I'm afraid that it's going to open the door to a lot of international violence. I think the President made a great mistake.")

At the White House, Larry Speakes said the switchboard had been jammed with over 5,000 calls by 8:00 A.M. EST -- 80% of them supporting the President.

(TV coverage: Larry Speakes in the briefing room.)

It was different in Moscow. Mikhail Gorbachev may have been all smiles with the visiting Swedish prime minister, but Moscow television announced that the Shultz-Shevardnadze foreign ministers meeting in mid-May was off -- made impossible at this stage by the Reagan Administration's aggressive actions against Libya said the Kremlin. Washington reacted to the Moscow announcement with a mixture of surprise and indignation.

(Bernard Kalb, State Department spokesman: "We regret this decision. We did the right, the necessary thing to combat terrorism and let me add if I may, the action that was taken against Libya -- it's self-defense -- was at no way directed against the Soviet Union.")

Officials here lean toward the theory that Moscow is simply trying to make some quick propaganda -- A, in the Arab world. It really doesn't want to torpedo a summit for later this year. Even if that's correct, this setback, it demonstrates the President's policy, widely accepted that it may be, does have a downside.

Jennings: Was this attack on Libya a result of frustration or is it a fundamental and calculated change? Donaldson: "I think it's a change in policy. In 1984, George Shultz gave a speech in which he recommended striking terrorists, even in a preemptive sense, and he said the public must understand before the fact that there is potential for loss of life -- some of our fighting men and the loss of life of some innocent people. That's what happened here, George Shultz has won a policy debate." Jennings: Does the Administration believe it has weakened Khadafy or strengthened his hand? Donaldson: "It believes it has weakened him or at least it hopes so. It thinks ultimately that the Libyan people will probably overthrow him. It's prepared for more terrorism and if there is more terrorism, it's clearly prepared to ratchet up the military pressure." Jennings: Was there a desire to ferment a coup in the military against Khadafy? Donaldson: "They would certainly like to see that result. The Voice of America is on the air now telling the Libyan people that as long as Khadafy is their leader, then they're going to have to suffer the consequences of his actions."

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U.S.-LIBYA (continued)

ABC's John McWethy reports the attack on Libya was a huge and complicated operation. All but one aircraft made it safely back to friendly bases. Pentagon spokesman Robert Sims said the five target areas were all hit.

(Sims: "The success of the mission was due to surprise, electronic jamming, missile suppression, low-level attacks and the cover of night.")

(Bernard Kalb: "Every effort was made to limit collateral damage to civilian and other facilities near the terrorist-related targets.")

U.S. intelligence sources say the Russians were not particularly helpful to Libya.

Jennings reports Ambassador Vernon Walters told the U.N. General Assembly the U.S. was acting in self-defense and that Khadafy was mounting a whole series of operations against the U.S. Do you think in the short run we have strengthened Khadafy at home or weakened him? Walters: "He has been weakened at home...." Jennings: When you told the European allies what we're going to do, were they angry? Walters: "No, no one was angry." Jennings: Why do think you weren't able to convince more to participate? Walters: "We didn't ask anybody to participate. We were convinced we could do this by ourselves.... You don't you use a sledgehammer to swat a fly."

ABC's Hal Walker reports from West Germany that U.S. armed forces in Europe have been placed on condition red, the highest non-combat alert status.

Jennings reports a ABC News Poll shows 70% of the people approved of the raid on Libya.

(TV coverage: A graphic of the poll.)

ABC NEWS POLL

Support the Raid on Libya

YES 70%
NO 17%
+ or - 5%

Will the Raid Encourage More Libyan Terrorism?

YES 45%
NO 40%
+ or - 5%

Barrie Dunsmore reports from London Prime Minister Thatcher defended President Reagan's action. Italy's Craxi was the most critical of the allies, saying the attack would cause an explosion of fanaticism. West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl opposed the raid, but tried to sound sympathetic.

U.S.-LIBYA (continued)

Jennings reports most Arab leaders have united publicly behind Khadafy -- even Jordan and Egypt have condemned the American attack. (ABC-LEAD)

NBC's Tom Brokaw: Libya is calling for a holy war against the United States and President has made it clear that he is prepared to strike again if necessary. Libya claimed tonight the U.S. launched a second attack against Tripoli, but American authorities flatly deny this. A F-111 and its two-man crew are still missing and they are presumed to be lost. Libyan casualties could be as high as 100, including Khadafy's one-year-old daughter. An attempted Libyan attack on a U.S. Coast Guard station in the Mediterranean failed. The Soviets cancel an important meeting with the U.S. in protest....

NBC's Steve Delaney reports from Tripoli that the 15-month-old adopted daughter of Khadafy was killed and two young sons were seriously injured. There is no report of Khadafy's condition. However, he was shown on Libyan television having a meeting with a Russian ambassador.

NBC's Fred Francis reports the Pentagon says that it's doubtful that one bomber that did not return will be found with its two crewmen.

Brokaw reports the White House called last night's bombing a success. Larry Speakes said it showed that this country will no longer tolerate terrorist murders.

NBC's Chris Wallace: The White House tonight is in a position of reacting to events. What the U.S. does will be determined by what Libya does. The President was still talking tough today. Still clearly delighted having taken on Khadafy.

(President Reagan at the OEOB: "Pilots of the air and naval forces of the United States spoke to the outlaw Libyan regime in the only language that Col. Khadafy seems to understand.")

Mr. Reagan said he doesn't want to launch another attack, but he emphasized that if Libya strikes again, so will he.

(President: "Let us be clear, yesterday the United States won but a single engagement in a long battle against terrorism.")

But for all the harsh rhetoric, officials say no more U.S. strikes are now in the works. Officials don't expect the President to use the attack at Lampedusa to justify a counterattack. One official saying it was so small that we don't want to over react. What would the U.S. respond to? A senior official said some new Libyan terrorism -- something significant. West German foreign minister met with Administration officials today and sources say he predicted a wave of Libyan attacks -- warning U.S. soldiers in West Germany may not be safe. On Capitol Hill, there was still general support, even from Democrats.

(Sen. Ernest Hollings: "On yesterday when we struck it was to teach the mad dog that he could be bitten worse than he could bite himself.")

(Speaker O'Neill: "Every time he escalates we have to strike.")
A few worry where the President is headed.

U.S.-LIBYA (continued)

(Sen. Lowell Weicker: "I don't think getting into the gutter with Khadafy is the kind of policy which I'm proud as a United States citizen.")

Officials say the President approved a strike against Libya in principle last Wednesday.

(Larry Speakes in the briefing room: "At sometime mid-week last week the President said take the military route.")

Aides said he reviewed options and by the weekend he ok'd a final plan. There was never a formal order to strike. Mr. Reagan acting by never saying stop.

(Speakes: "He had the option to call off the mission at 6:59 P.M. EST last night.")

At 7:00 P.M. EST U.S. planes hit Libya. Late today, officials came to the White House to review the damage done to Khadafy. There is great speculation here tonight about why Khadafy has not yet surfaced. Why he hasn't answered last night's attack with a fiery speech. Officials say he may be regrouping, but they openly wonder whether he is still alive. They went after the barracks that he and his family are known to live in. It is very clear tonight that they are openly speculating about whether or not he is alive or dead -- they would be very happy if he's gone.

Brokaw reports as a result of the attack on Libya the Soviet Union cancelled next month's meeting between Secretary Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze. It called the attack an aggressive and criminal action and made the meeting impossible at the present time. Gorbachev said it stamped out positive tendencies and hopes for improving U.S.-Soviet relations.

(Marvin Kalb at the State Department: "It did catch the Administration by surprise. The U.S. did not anticipate the Soviet reaction and in fact, they did not really even take it into account.... They simply assumed the summit would not be affected by any action they took against Libya....")

NBC's Henry Champ reports from London tonight thousands crowded outside Thatcher's office -- angered that the prime minister had permitted U.S. warplanes to attack Libya from British bases.

NBC's Rick Davis reports from Damascus that Palestinian terrorists there are already threatening vengeance. A statement from Egypt's Mubarak expressed alarm and strong resentment at the U.S. air strikes.

Brokaw reports a new NBC News-Wall Street Journal poll conducted after last night's attack found that 40% of the public feared that this attack will lead to more Libyan terrorism.

(TV coverage: A graphic of the poll.)

NBC NEWS-WALL STREET JOURNAL POLL

Will the U.S. Attack Lead to Libyan Terrorism?

MORE TERRORISM 40%
NO CHANGE IN TERRORISM 23%
STOP TERRORISM 23%

-more-

U.S.-LIBYA (continued)

Support of President Reagan's Action

FAVORED 69%
OPPOSED 19%
NOT SURE 12%

How Concerned Are You That the President's Action Will Result in
Terrorism Coming to the U.S.?

VERY CONCERNED 31%
SOMEWHAT CONCERNED 28%
NOT CONCERNED 41%

NBC's John Hart reports from New York the mood of Americans who
are relatives of recent terrorism victims and the thoughts several
hostages of recent hijackings. (NBC-LEAD)

CHALLENGER

Rather reports salvage crews indicate the remains of the last seven
astronauts may now have been located and recovered. (CBS-2)

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Rather reports the government today indicated that U.S. industrial
production dropped five tenths of 1% in March. (CBS-4)

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EDITORIALS/COLUMNISTS

LIBYA

The Terrorist And His Sentence -- "The smoke in Tripoli has barely cleared, yet on the basis of early information even the most scrupulous citizen can only approve and applaud the American attacks on Libya. It's emotionally satisfying to say that Colonel Qaddafi deserves whatever he gets; the Reagan Administration has now proved it. If there were such a thing as due process in the court of world opinion, the United States has prosecuted and punished him carefully, proportionately -- and justly."

(New York Times, 4/15)

Acting Against Terrorism -- "Terrorism will continue, but the war against terrorism will continue too, under a set of expectations significantly altered by Mr. Reagan's Libyan raid."

(Washington Post, 4/15)

Burning Question -- "Was the attack on Libya a victory over terrorism? Or did American bombs spilling from F-111 fighter-bombers over Tripoli blow open a Pandora's box of terrorism that will make Europe, and perhaps America, yearn for quieter times? The answers may come slowly, but they will come.... Meantime, the decision has been made, the act is done. There is nothing for us, or any Americans, to do but hope that the cycle of terror can be broken with a single, complicated sortie of high-tech aircraft. History, unfortunately, provides no assurance that those hopes will be fulfilled."

(Los Angeles Times, 4/15)

The President Acted To Stop Terrorist Acts -- "In the USA, there will be an immediate chorus of cheers for the President's bold, decisive action.... But there should be no rejoicing in the USA. We dealt in the business of death last night. That is sobering. And it is dangerous. It could mean the further loss of innocent life. We faced hard choices. We still do. The President acknowledged that Khadafy may continue his tactics of terror. The President said we will strike back.... He (Khadafy) may be mad. The question is whether he is suicidal as well. We should hope and pray he is not -- for the sake of his people and our own."

(USA Today, 4/15)

Snowing The Flake -- "So Libya's Col. Muammar Qaddafi, for perhaps the first time in his 17-year reign of terror, has had his self-mythologized invincibility shaken. The shaker, President Ronald Reagan, has restored American's unmovability. It befalls this president to demonstrate more conclusively than any of his recent predecessors that America's rocklike core will not be demeaned -- certainly not in such a manner as Col. Qaddafi, this consummate terror-broker, this 'mad dog of the Middle East,' has scripted."

(Washington Times, 4/15)

The Dreaded Climax -- "So our allies along with the American people will want to know just what the evidence incriminating the Libyan regime in acts of terrorism is, the actual conversations and foiled attempts to which President Reagan and presidential spokesman Larry Speakes referred. It is not enough to win the battle in the skies over Tripoli. With new terrorist reprisals now a distinct possibility, the United States must be prepared to win the war of world opinion for the mission to be a success."

(Baltimore Sun, 4/15)

Editorials/Columnists (continued)

He Asked For It -- "He asked for it. And he got it.... The evidence against Col. Khadafy, as President Reagan put it, was 'irrefutable'.... As Reagan put it, Khadafy 'counted on American to be passive. He counted wrong.'" (Dallas Morning News, 4/15)

'What We Had To Do' -- "Virtually no one disputes that there was justification for the 'act of self-defense' which President Reagan carried out against Libya yesterday -- and, in general, carried out well.... If we are in a war against terrorism -- and clearly we are -- we must fashion new tools to fight that war, not rely upon those to fight conventional wars of the past." (Baltimore Evening Sun, 4/15)

EDITORIALS COMPILED BY WIRE SERVICES

"The attack came as a kind of relief.... The only question was whether it would be done right. From the evidence so far it appears that the air strikes were aimed where they should have been aimed -- at the heart of Col. Qaddafi's terrorist command...." (St. Louis Post-Dispatch, 4/15)

"Only time will tell whether the U.S. military response gets the message across to Khadafy or escalates the level of terrorist activity. It does demonstrate, however, that Khadafy and others cannot plan, order or finance acts of international terrorism with impunity." (San Francisco Chronicle, 4/15)

"Time may tell whether the air raids, like terrorism, took innocent victims. The major question is whether such military action will.... 'pre-empt and discourage' further Libyan terrorism, much less the varied form of terrorism from Syria, Iran and other sources, or whether it will lead to another round of terrorism and military counterattack...." (Chicago Tribune, 4/15)

"President Reagan practiced some terrorism, American style, by engaging in days of hostile rhetoric against Libya and then sending U.S. warplanes shrieking over Tripoli and Benghazi just as a watching world, including no doubt Moammor Khadafy, was concluding that Reagan was all talk and no fight. It was a brilliant stroke. Speak loudly and carry a big stick. Then, wham! The raids against terrorist bases may not deter Khadafy from new terrorist ventures, but Khadafy and his fellow Libyans at least know now that terrorism carries a price."

(Phoenix Gazette, 4/15)

"The targets were not randomly chosen: they were selected because they stood at the center of Khadafy's capacity to train and direct terrorist agents around the world.... If the attacks were as successful as the President and his lieutenants believe, the United States has significantly diminished Khadafy's capacity to wage terrorist war.... Perhaps terrorism's other victims around the world can now take heart. Perhaps they will recognize that a first-rate intelligence apparatus and, more important, a resolve to use military power with sobriety and restraint can minimize the devastation terrorism can accomplish."

(Cincinnati Enquirer, 4/15)

Editorials/ Columnists (continued)

"Ultimately, however, it comes down to the point made by President Reagan in his address to the nation Monday night: 'Self-defense is not only our right, it is our duty.' We have no choice but to strike back when the evidence of an attack on our citizens so clearly points to the leader of one nation." (Atlanta Journal, 4/15)

"The United States and its allies must work together, in a police-style response, to apprehend and bring terrorists to justice. One option is to attack them in their bases. But that almost always means killing innocent civilians (since most terrorists surround themselves with the people on whose behalf they claim to be working). And in almost all cases it means contributing to the longevity of the next generation of terrorists. Terror depends on the long memories of those who have suffered losses. It will only be a matter of time before the war that exists abroad is brought home to the United States." (La Crosse, Wis. Tribune, 4/15)

"It feels good, popping one of America's main tormentors in the nose. And it feels safe; the Soviet Union's muted reaction to our air strike assures no immediate escalation into superpower hostilities -- though no one knows when or where the next episode in this undeclared war will erupt.... But there are consequences beyond what Khadafy and the Soviet Union might do in the immediate future. A good consequence is that the display of American force might deter more sensible leaders -- President Assad in Syria, for example -- from future adventures. A bad consequence is that it might encourage the use of force by other frustrated nations." (Rochester, N.Y. Times-Union, 4/15)

"Only the naive can believe that President Reagan's bombing of Tripoli will stop international terrorism. Moammar Khadafy of Libya is, by Reagan's description, a mad dog. Now Khadafy has been challenged to retaliate. Given his temperament and outlook, it seems likely the violence will not abate, but escalate. Our bombing makes the stakes much larger. The lives of thousands of American tourists have been endangered; there is no adequate detection of plastic bombs hidden in baggage or jetliners. Furthermore, several hundred Americans are still in Libya, despite Reagan's executive order telling them to leave. Their fate is unknown." (Bellevue, Wash. Journal American, 4/15)

"Most Americans will be supportive of the Reagan view that this was necessary and the only way. But whether it will be truly effective is a question that can only be answered later." (Honolulu Advertiser, 4/15)

"After weeks of waiting, the Reagan Administration has finally sent its bombers against Libya. However the world reacts, one fact is clear: The spineless response of our European allies to his calls for economic sanctions gave President Reagan little choice but to go it alone with military force." (Oakland Tribune, 4/15)



News Summary

OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1986 -- 6 a.m. EST EDITION

TODAY'S HEADLINES

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

Official: U.S. Attack Tried To Avoid Civilians -- The U.S. raids on Libya were carefully planned to avoid civilian casualties, and Libyan anti-aircraft fire may have been responsible for some of the dead and wounded, a State Department official says.

(Washington Post, Washington Times, AP, UPI, Reuter)

Angry Soviets Put Summit In Jeopardy -- The U.S. military attack on Libya may have ended any prospect of a second summit meeting between President Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachev.

(Washington Post, Washington Times)

Qaddafi's Absence Kindles Rumors -- A high-ranking West European intelligence source told the Washington Times last night that Col. Qaddafi, who seemed to have vanished in the wake of the U.S. air raids on Libya, was believed to be in North Yemen.

(Washington Times)

NETWORK NEWS (Tuesday Evening)

U.S./LIBYA -- The United States government says fighting with Libya is over at least for now.

Libyan television transmitted pictures of Qaddafi today. Estimates of the wounded ran to more than 100.

Navy pilots were safe on board the carrier America today and said they had run into intense anti-aircraft missile fire over Libya.



Chicago Tribune

Illustration by Dick Locher

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

JET BELIEVED LOST, 5 SITES DAMAGED IN RAID ON LIBYA

The Defense Department yesterday said an F-111 bomber and its two-man crew apparently were lost at sea in the massive 12-minute Monday night raid on Libya, which officials otherwise characterized as a successful and complex mission involving 30 bombers and about 100 support planes.

In an incident which some U.S. officials fear may foreshadow future reprisals against Americans abroad, a communications technician at the U.S. Embassy in the Sudanese capital of Khartoum was wounded in the head on a residential street during a burst of gunfire from a passing car. The shooting followed an anti-American demonstration by 1,000 protesters and came after U.S. Embassy employees were put on alert following the Libyan raid. (Fred Hiatt, Washington Post, A1)

Official: U.S. Attack Tried To Avoid Civilians

The U.S. raids on Libya were carefully planned to avoid civilian casualties, and Libyan anti-aircraft fire may have been responsible for some of the dead and wounded, a State Department official says.

The Reagan Administration insisted Tuesday that the U.S. bombings were aimed at "the nerve centers of Libyan-backed terrorism" and that any damage to civilian areas was accidental. (Jim Anderson, UPI)

Navy Pilots Say Libyan Missiles May Have Fallen On Tripoli

ABOARD THE USS AMERICA -- An American airman who took part in air strikes against Libya said U.S. planes appeared to be right on target, and another suggested Libyan aircraft did not try to intercept them because "they were scared to death of us."

A pilot suggested that some of the damage inflicted on the Tripoli area may have been from errant missiles fired by Libyan forces. "It appeared to me that if there was collateral damage in Tripoli, it was done by Libyans themselves firing missiles straight up into the air which came down to the city," said the pilot when asked about damage to the French Embassy. Another pilot also said, "They fired numerous missiles that went straight up and came straight down." (AP)

Libya Says 4 Planes Downed In Second Raid, U.S. Attack

TRIPOLI -- Libya said it shot down four U.S. planes staging another air raid on Tripoli last night as anti-aircraft fire echoed around the city, but Washington denied mounting a second attack.

It reported 20 planes downed in the attack early yesterday but Washington said only one was unaccounted for. A Pentagon spokesman denied a second raid had been mounted, and there was no sign of attacking aircraft over the capital, where a total blackout was in force.

(Philip Shehadi, Reuter)

Qaddafi's Absence Kindles Rumors

A high-ranking West European intelligence source told the Washington Times last night that Col. Qaddafi, who seemed to have vanished in the wake of the U.S. air raids on Libya, was believed to be in North Yemen. But there was no hard evidence that he had left the country.

The high-ranking European intelligence official speculated to the Times that the Libyan leader might have gone to North Yemen to "lie low" pending the suppression of an attempted coup. Alternatively, this intelligence source said, Col. Qaddafi may already have been forced out by a coup. Or he may have fled in anticipation of a coup.

(Washington Times, A1)

Reagan: "Choice Is Theirs"

President Reagan yesterday called the U.S. attacks on Libya the only response Col. Qaddafi understands. "The United States won but a single engagement in the long battle against terrorism," Mr. Reagan told a group of business executives. (Jeremiah O'Leary, Washington Times, A1)

U.S. EMBASSY EMPLOYEE SHOT AND WOUNDED IN SUDAN

KHARTOUM, Sudan -- An American employe of the U.S. Embassy was shot and wounded late last night on a residential street, according to a senior embassy official here.

Anticipating a possible terrorist reprisal for Monday's U.S. bombing in Libya, all U.S. Embassy employes here had been ordered into a "high state of alert" yesterday. "It has been a stay-put situation where people don't move unless absolutely necessary," the official said.

(Blaine Harden, Washington Post, A24)

MOSCOW CANCELS MEETING IN MAY WITH SHULTZ

MOSCOW -- The Soviet Union tonight said a planned meeting next month between Foreign Minister Shevardnadze and Secretary Shultz would be "impossible at this stage" because of the U.S. raid on Libya.

The Soviet decision to call off the meeting was unexpected and was seen here as an indication of the Kremlin's mounting frustration with Washington's actions in the period since the first Reagan-Gorbachev summit last November.

The cancellation of the Shultz-Shevardnadze meeting, which had been announced less than a week ago, was the first sign that Moscow would make Washington pay a price for its strike against one of the Soviet Union's main allies in the Arab world.

(Celestine Bohlen, Washington Post, A1)

Angry Soviets Put Summit In Jeopardy

The U.S. military attack on Libya may have ended any prospect of a second summit meeting between President Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachev.

"We regret the Soviet decision and consider it a mistake," said Larry Speakes. "It says something about their commitment to work on the issues for the agenda and for arms control."

(Jeremiah O'Leary, Washington Times, A1)

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SUMMIT SEEN AS STILL POSSIBLE DESPITE SOVIET REACTION TO RAID

Reagan Administration officials said yesterday that the Soviet Union's strong public reaction to the U.S. raid on Libya -- foreshadowed in several confidential discussions over the past 2½ weeks -- does not preclude a possible superpower summit late this year.

U.S. officials interpreted Moscow's announcement that the planned Shultz-Shevardnadze meeting next month has become "impossible" as a political gesture. Officials said they expect no direct U.S.-Soviet military confrontation over Libya. (Don Oberdorfer, Washington Post, A28)

SOME OPEC MINISTERS CONSIDER HALTING OIL SUPPLIES TO U.S.

GENEVA -- OPEC hardliners want to halt oil supplies to the U.S. in response to air strikes this week against member-state Libya, but they are expected to find limited support when an emergency conference resumes later today.

Libyan Oil Minister Fawzi Shakshouki told reporters he would try to convince the 12 other members of OPEC to stop supplies to the U.S., which imports almost 45% of its foreign oil from the group.

(Stephen Weeks, Reuter)

REAGAN'S USE OF FORCE MARKS TURNING POINT

Monday's military strike against Libya marked a turning point in Administration policy after five years of internal debate about how to respond to international terrorism. Officials said yesterday that the attack is likely to prompt further terrorist attacks against U.S. targets that could require additional military operations.

Reagan's turn to military response reflects in part his growing reliance on Shultz, officials said. But they said Shultz's position was enhanced by a growing appetite in the White House national security office for retaliation.

"When Shultz first made his case, the national security adviser [William Clark] sided with Weinberger," an official said. "When Clark was replaced by [Robert C.] McFarlane, Shultz gained an important ally, but one who believed in a step-by-step approach with military action as the last resort. Now, there is a national security adviser [John Poindexter] who turns readily to military force."

(Lou Cannon & Bob Woodward, Washington Post, A1)

U.S. SAYS ONLY TACTICS, NOT POLICY, HAVE CHANGED IN ANTI-TERROR FIGHT

Although the Reagan Administration has warned for years that it will punish states sponsoring terrorist acts, the air strikes on Libya marked the first time it has backed up its words with military action.

Some U.S. officials insist that this is not a change in policy, only tactics. Others say the Administration is just exercising an option always held in reserve. But one conceded: "Once your virginity is lost, my guess is we are more likely to do it again."

(Roger Fontaine, News Analysis, Washington Times, A1)

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THATCHER STANDS FIRM IN SUPPORT OF U.S.

LONDON -- Prime Minister Thatcher today staunchly defended last night's U.S. attack against Libya and her government's role in it, as she came under sharp criticism from her political opponents, much of the British public and many of Britain's allies in Western Europe.

The West German government today also criticized the American bombing raids in cautious tones that indicated a desire to limit a major row with Washington. (Karen DeYoung, Washington Post, A1)

Thatcher Defends British Role In U.S. Attack

LONDON -- Thatcher told the House of Commons Tuesday, "It is inconceivable to me that we should refuse U.S. aircraft and U.S. pilots the ability to defend their own people."

The U.S. action squared with the principles of self-defense enshrined in the United Nations charter, Thatcher said during a noisy, hourlong shouting match with political opponents. (John Jones, UPI)

FRANCE BARRED OVERFLIGHTS BY U.S. JETS

PARIS -- France today threatened to retaliate for future acts of Libyan terrorism against southern Europe, while confirming that it had refused to allow U.S. fighter planes on a bombing mission against Libya to fly over French territory.

An official statement issued by the French Foreign Ministry disassociated France from last night's U.S. bombing raid, while stopping short of condemning the Reagan Administration's action. It appeared to reflect the ambiguous attitude taken by many West European countries in deciding how to deal with Col. Qaddafi.

(Michael Dobbs, Washington Post, A23)

LIBYA, SOVIETS SEEK "RESOLUTE" CONDEMNATION OF U.S. ATTACK

UNITED NATIONS -- Libya, backed by its Soviet ally, demanded that the U.N. Security Council condemn the U.S. air attack on Libya and several delegates denounced Britain for allowing the raid to be launched from U.S. bases in Britain.

A Libyan draft proposal put before the 15-nation Council Tuesday urged the panel to express "deep indignation" at the U.S. attack and "resolutely condemn the act of armed aggression against Libya by the United States armed forces." (Ivan Zverina, UPI)

U.S. Stands Alone In U.N. Security Council

UNITED NATIONS -- The U.S. stood alone in the U.N. Security Council today as Libya and its supporters condemned the U.S. air strike against Libya last night.

The 15-nation Council meets again today to hear additional speakers, but no resolution has so far been submitted. Any draft unacceptable to the United States is certain to be vetoed, assuming it obtains the nine votes otherwise needed for adoption. (Anthony Goodman, Reuter)

ARAB NATIONS CONDEMN AIR RAIDS

TUNIS -- Normally pro-West Arab governments that play key roles in the Middle East today joined radical states in condemning the U.S. raid on Libya.

That such key American regional allies as Egypt and Saudi Arabia spoke out promptly, along with traditionally hostile Iran and Syria, marked a major step in moderate Arabs' distancing themselves from the Reagan Administration and a further indication of waning U.S. influence in the Middle East, according to Western and Arab diplomats.

(Jonathan Randal, Washington Post, A23)

LIBYAN MISSILE FIRE PROTESTED BY ITALY

ROME -- Libya, in apparent retaliation for U.S. raids on its territory early this morning, reportedly fired two missiles today at a U.S. Coast Guard navigation station on the Italian island of Lampedusa, according to Italian officials here.

The attack, which elicited a strong protest from the Foreign Ministry, came as Italian officials privately expressed their disapproval of the American attack on Libya.

(Loren Jenkins, Washington Post, A23)

Ill Wind Foils Libyan Retaliatory Strike

ROME -- Libya fired two Soviet-build missiles at an American radar station on an island south of Sicily but a brisk wind prevented them from reaching their target.

In good weather, the island is at the maximum limit of the missiles' range. But they were slowed by a 14-mph, east southeast wind. The missiles exploded at 4:55 p.m. about 1.5 miles off the island's west coast.

(Peggy Polk, UPI)

U.S. TARGETED QADDAFI COMPOUND AFTER TRACING TERROR MESSAGE

The Reagan Administration bombed Col. Qaddafi's personal compound as one of its primary targets in Monday's raid after U.S. intelligence had traced key terrorist communications and planning to the complex, according to informed sources.

The targeting of Qaddafi's personal compound raised concerns in the National Security Council that the military strike might violate an executive order prohibiting any attempt by U.S. officials to assassinate a foreign leader.

(Bob Woodward & Patrick Tyler, Washington Post, A24)

QADDAFI'S DAUGHTER REPORTED KILLED

TRIPOLI -- A daughter of Col. Qaddafi was killed and his two youngest sons seriously wounded in the U.S. air strike on his home and headquarters at the Bab Azizzia Barracks early this morning, according to their doctor.

Dr. Mohammed Muffa told reporters this afternoon that Qaddafi's entire family was "really in terror" after the raid, and his wife Safia, remained in a state of shock. (Christopher Dickey, Washington Post, A1)

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"SOFT TARGETS" FOR TERROR CONCERN U.S. OFFICIALS

The Reagan Administration yesterday went on heightened alert against new Libyan terrorism, and U.S. officials said they were particularly concerned that reprisal attacks might be directed against "soft targets" such as American businesses and tourists in foreign countries.

Most officials said that any new terrorism almost certainly will occur overseas. They added, though, that the extraordinary degree of security now in effect at U.S. embassies and other overseas government installations requires an assumption that the chances of staging successful actions will be greater against so-called "civilian targets."

(John Goshko, Washington Post, A16)

A JITTERY WASHINGTON AREA GOES TO STATE OF ALERT

D.C. police officers found themselves walking surveillance beats around their own police stations yesterday; the Loudoun County School Board voted to cancel all school-sponsored trips abroad this summer, and persons whom police later called "pranksters" phoned bomb threats to private and public building as Washington felt its own brand of tremors from bombing raids in Libya.

(John Anderson & Sandra Saperstein, Washington Post, A19)

HOUSE FOES OF AID TO CONTRAS WIN KEY PRELIMINARY VOTES

The House Democratic leadership won key procedural votes yesterday that linked President Reagan's proposed \$100 million aid package for the Nicaraguan rebels to the 1986 supplemental appropriations bill.

The Reagan Administration charged again yesterday that this procedure could doom its plan to provide \$70 million in military aid and \$30 million in nonlethal "humanitarian" assistance to the counterrevolutionary rebels. The Administration asserts that the aid will reach the contras too late if it is held up until the appropriations bill is finally enacted by Congress, and that Reagan may veto the spending measure because of objections to many of its provisions.

(Edward Walsh, Washington Post, A1)

House Throws Wrench In Reagan Bid For Contra Aid

The House last night narrowly agreed to link President Reagan's \$100 million aid request for the Nicaraguan resistance to a catch-all spending measure likely to be vetoed -- a move that could stall for at least one month any U.S. support for the rebels.

(Christopher Simpson, Washington Times, A1)

CHANGES SOUGHT IN LEADERSHIP OF CONTRAS

Arturo Cruz, one of three top civilian leaders of the contras added his voice to those of disappointed conservative U.S. supporters of the rebels who are seeking changes. Cruz said he cannot remain in the contra leadership unless reforms he is demanding are made.

(Julia Peterson, Washington Post, A1)

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Contras Beset By Power Struggle, Sources Say

As the House debates military aid for Nicaraguan rebels, top Contra leaders are engaged in a fierce power struggle that could decide who will run the war against Nicaragua's leftist Sandinista government, according to sources close to the movement.

The sources said the Contra leaders and the White House have tried to keep the internal battle out of the public view to avoid jeopardizing congressional approval of President Reagan's request for \$100 million in Contra aid.
(Robert Parry, AP)

CHURCHES BACK CONTRA-AID COMPROMISE

Protestant and Roman Catholic church groups, facing likely defeat today in their efforts to halt new U.S. aid to the Nicaraguan rebels, have reluctantly endorsed a compromise amendment that would restrict military assistance but allow contras to receive \$25 million in nonlethal aid.

(Joanna Omang, Washington Post, A6)

U.S. HELICOPTER MAKES EMERGENCY LANDING IN COMBAT ZONE

SAN SALVADOR -- A U.S. helicopter carrying five U.S. military officials and two Salvadoran soldiers made an emergency landing in a combat zone today, a U.S. Embassy spokesman said. It later took off under its own power, he said.

The embassy's assistant army attache was among the passengers on the Huey UH-1H helicopter, which made a forced landing during a dust storm near Jocoro, 79 miles west of San Salvador in Morazan province, the spokesman told Reuters.
(Reuter)

EX-DEFENSE SECRETARY CALLS TEST-BAN EFFORT "RED HERRING"

Former defense secretary Harold Brown surprised some arms control advocates yesterday by calling efforts to ban all nuclear weapons tests a "red herring" that detracts from attempts to reach more serious agreement on reducing strategic arms.
(Walter Pincus, Washington Post, A7)

MEXICANS RAISE PROSPECT OF SHEVARDNADZE VISIT

MEXICO CITY -- Foreign Minister Shevardnadze "most probably" will make an official trip to Mexico before the end of this year, and Soviet leader Gorbachev may come next year, Mexican officials said today.

(Robert McCartney, Washington Post, A14)

EDITOR'S NOTE: Washington Post pages A23-thru-A30 are entitled "The U.S. Attack On Muammar Qaddafi's Libya" and contain various related stories.

NATIONAL NEWS

CONGRESS MISSES DEADLINE SET BY GRAMM-RUDMAN

Congress yesterday missed its first important deadline under the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings budget-control law without immediate prospects for an accord with the White House to avoid sweeping cuts in most federal programs just before the November elections.

Despite earlier talk of a "go-it-alone" move by Congress if the White House continues to balk at negotiations, Republican leaders appeared reluctant to break completely with President Reagan over the budget, at least for the time being. (Helen Dewar, Washington Post, A8)

JUSTICE DEPT. ASKS COURT FOR INDEPENDENT COUNSEL

The Justice Department has asked a special court to appoint an independent counsel to investigate possible criminal conduct by Administration lawyers who withheld EPA files from Congress in 1982 and 1983, sources said yesterday.

Sources familiar with the request, reportedly submitted Monday, said it seeks an inquiry of narrower scope than suggested by a sweeping, 1,284-page report summarizing a 2½-year House Judiciary Committee investigation of the controversy. (UPI Story, Washington Post, A12)

A JITTERY WASHINGTON AREA GOES TO STATE OF ALERT

D.C. police officers found themselves walking surveillance beats around their own police stations yesterday; the Loudoun County School Board voted to cancel all school-sponsored trips abroad this summer, and persons whom police later called "pranksters" phoned bomb threats to private and public building as Washington felt its own brand of tremors from bombing raids in Libya.

(John Anderson & Sandra Saperstein, Washington Post, A19)

NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY

(Tuesday Evening, April 15, 1986)

U.S.-LIBYA

CBS's Dan Rather: United States government says fighting with Libya is over, at least for now. No new follow-up attacks were carried out. None were contemplated, according to the Pentagon. The Tripoli darkness was laced tonight on several occasions by more anti-aircraft tracer fire and rocketing explosions. No one has confirmed what all that is about. One theory is the Libyans may have been firing at what they believe to be U.S. offshore search units looking for the missing F-111 crewmen.... Reportedly three of Col. Khadafy's children are among the dead or wounded. Kremlin cancellation today of top level talks scheduled for next month.... There were these other raid related developments: The damaged embassies in a residential neighborhood; a Libyan patrol boat fires two rockets at a U.S. Coast Guard facility on a tiny Italian island -- no damage, no injuries; and Britain supports the U.S. action, but other European allies condemn it. In Washington, President Reagan issues a new warning to the Libyan dictator.

(President Reagan at the OEOB: "We do not underestimate the brutality of this evil man, but Col. Khadafy ought not to underestimate either the capacity or legitimate anger of the free people.")

...CBS's Allen Pizzey was at target zero in Tripoli when U.S. bombers roared in. He reports tonight what the bombs did and what may happen next.

CBS's Allen Pizzey reports from Tripoli the assessment of the damage and the angered mood of the Libyans. Libyan television transmitted pictures of Khadafy today. Two of Khadafy's sons were wounded and his 15-month-old adopted daughter was killed. Estimates of the wounded ran to more than a 100. President Reagan may consider this a blow against terrorism, but to the Libyans, it's proof of what they call American imperialist aggression. This will almost certainly start more, not less acts against U.S. targets.

Rather reports more than 60 U.S. warplanes, including aerial refueling tankers were used in the Libyan bombardment.

CBS's David Martin reports Navy pilots were safe on board the carrier America today and said they had run into intense anti-aircraft missile fire over Libya. No Navy planes were hit. One F-111 bomber with its crew of two is still missing -- believed downed by Libyan anti-aircraft fire. Five targets were hit -- barracks which U.S. intelligence believe are terrorist command posts, a port facility where Libyan frogmen are trained, the Tripoli airport and a military airfield where a dozen Migs were hit. The Libyans claim they shot down three planes, but the Pentagon said what they showed reporters was one of their own missiles.

(Robert Sims, Pentagon spokesman: "In fact, this is the booster stage of a SA-3 missile.")

U.S.-LIBYA (continued)

Rather: What is the Pentagon saying about the damage to civilian targets, including those embassies? Martin: "Nothing publicly. Privately, they are hoping the damage turns out to have been caused by Libyan anti-aircraft missiles...."

Rather reports a Libyan navy motor boat was said to have fired two missiles at a U.S. Coast Guard navigation outpost on the island of Lampedusa. Nothing hit and no one hurt. The Libyan boat escaped.

CBS's Bill Plante: Late today the secretaries of state and defense and the director of the CIA came to the White House to report their assessment of the damage -- military and political. President Reagan earlier was talking tough about Libya's leader.

(President Reagan at the OEOB: "Yesterday, as you know, pilots of the air and naval forces of the United States spoke to the outlaw Libyan regime in the only language that Col. Khadafy seems to understand.")

The Soviets apparently got the message too. They called off a planning meeting between the U.S. Secretary of State and the Soviet Foreign Minister for the next Reagan-Gorbachev summit because of the U.S. bombing. The Administration caught by surprise, called the Soviet decision a mistake.

(Bernard Kalb, State Department spokesman: "The action that we have taken was clear and a justified action against terrorism. The Soviets say Mr. Shevardnadze cannot come. We say that the problems are still there and that we will continue to work on them.")

(Melor Sturura, Soviet commentator: "Even if you have a 100% proof -- if you strike the capital of a nation because one man was killed, then I would say it's a violation of international law.")

The White House spokesman confirmed that Mr. Reagan had made his decision to bomb almost a week ago.

(TV coverage: Larry Speakes in the briefing room.)

After that, it was only a matter of detail -- approving the targets and notifying the allies as the military moved into place. Is the second Reagan-Gorbachev summit now a casualty of the attack? Officials say that cancellation of the planning meeting probably means no summit this summer, but the Soviets may have figured the summit wasn't going to happen after the elections this fall anyway. Officials here still do think that a summit will take place -- unless that is, the Soviets were looking for an excuse not to meet.

Rather reports most governments around the world today condemned the U.S. strike against Libya. The bulk on NATO nations -- France, the Soviet bloc, China and the Arab world all criticized. Israel, Britain and Canada supported the action.

CBS's Tom Fenton reports from London Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher defended her position in Parliament.

(Thatcher: "I believe the United States was entitled to use its inherent right to self-defense.")

Another reason why Mrs. Thatcher said yes to the President is that she owed him a favor -- in the war with Argentina over the Falkland islands, Britain was given supplies and military assistance by the

U.S.-LIBYA (continued)

President. Ordinary British people feared the consequences and tonight there is an angry demonstration near the prime minister's office. The people of Britain are shocked and appalled.

CBS's Steve Krauft reports from Paris the French government refused to go along with the Americans and a lot of Frenchmen are unhappy with their government. There were anti-American demonstrations and official condemnations from Scandinavia, Portugal and Greece. The Italians blasted the Americans for ignoring European misgivings. In Germany, protestors burned an American flag. Chancellor Helmut Kohl said he sympathized with American frustrations, but regretted the escalation of violence.

CBS's Mark Philips reports from Rome the fear of Libyan retaliation brought Italians out onto the streets today. They feel that Italy will be the next battle ground in the Libyan-American conflict.

Rather reports White House sources are saying that the likelihood of a summit meeting for this summer is now practically gone, perhaps one after the election and then maybe the Soviets want to use this for an excuse for not wanting to have one at all. Is that true? Secretary Shultz, live in Washington: "What we have to concentrate on is the importance of the United States doing what's right. This is not a case of the United States action causing terrorism or causing the Soviet Union to cancel a foreign ministers meeting. This is case of the United States responding in self-defense against terrorist acts that have taken place and have been escalated. We must once again call attention to that age old lesson that appeasement of aggression does not pay. It only encourages more aggression. As far as the work with the Soviets are concerned -- we have informed them of the unequivocal evidence that what we have on what Khadafy is doing. They shouldn't be supporting him. The problems are there. They need to be worked on -- involving us and the Soviet Union. We're prepared to work on them." Rather: So the chances for a summit this summer have definitely decreased? Shultz: Obviously. On the other hand, as far as working on the problems are concerned -- we're prepared to do it. We'll have to see what the Soviet Union is prepared to do." Rather: President Reagan said last night that the purpose of the Libyan raid and I quote, "Is to bring closer a safer and more secure world." With the Soviets now downplaying the possibility of a summit, has this really created a safer and secure world? Shultz: "Absolutely, I think to turn away from a terrorist act that we know and is proven -- we know Libya has perpetrated it. Just to walk away and not do anything about it is the way you encourage aggression, a more unstable world. We have to stand up to these things. I'm proud to say that President Reagan has stood up to them."

Rather reports the White House has received more than 5,800 telephone calls and more than 2,000 mailgrams and telegrams -- the great majority have said they are backing President Reagan's decision to attack Libya.

U.S.-LIBYA (continued)

CBS's Bruce Morton reports from New York the mood of America is tempered by concerns about tomorrow. At radio call-in shows around the country, most people supported the President's action. However, critics worry the war on terrorism will just keep escalating.

(CBS-LEAD)

Rather reports the support and solidarity on Capitol Hill of the air strikes ordered by President Reagan -- even if that retaliation emphasized new stress cracks in the Western alliance and even if the retaliation meant the death and wounding of Col. Khadafy's own family.

(Speaker O'Neill: "If the child is killed, that all this started because of the evil heart of a bad man. Every time he escalates we have to strike. He has to be brought to his knees on a thing like this. He has to learn his lesson.")

(Sen. Patrick Leahy: "I think if you could have solid united allies against him diplomatically and economically, with the obvious threat of possible military action too -- then there is a real possibility that Khadafy wouldn't be here at this time next year.") (CBS-6)

ABC's Peter Jennings: It was called Operation Eldorado Canyon. The attack on Libya almost 24 hours ago has left many Libyans dead or injured. Two American Air Force officers and their aircraft still missing.... The attack has had an effect on American-Soviet relations. Today, in a challenge which proved ineffective, the Libyans attempted to hit back...

(TV coverage: A map showing the island of Lampedusa.)

Tonight, the Libyans thought they were under attack again -- it wasn't us said the Reagan Administration....

ABC's Charles Glass reports in Tripoli that Col. Khadafy was unharmed from last night's attack. Two of Khadafy's sons were reported severely wounded and his 15-month-old daughter was killed. Libyan survivors were shocked and angered.

Jennings reports the Reagan Administration is saying this evening there is no confirmation that Khadafy had an adopted daughter. On the other hand, there is no confirmation that he did not. The Reagan Administration was surprised that the attack on Libya led to a setback in American-Soviet relations. The Soviets have cancelled the meeting in May between their foreign minister and Secretary Shultz. The President is happy with yesterday's results.

ABC's Sam Donaldson: President Reagan was savoring his military success today. Walking across to the Executive Office Building to tell an audience the future course of U.S.-Libyan hostilities is up to Khadafy.

(President Reagan at the OEOB: "Yesterday, as you know, pilots of air and naval forces of the United States spoke to the outlaw Libyan regime in the only language that Col. Khadafy seems to understand. We would prefer not to have to repeat the events of last night -- the choice is theirs.")

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U.S.-LIBYA (continued)

Several Administration officials fanned out on Capitol Hill to continue making the case that the President's action was justified, but they had needn't bothered. Members of Congress lined up all day to praise the President. Even House Speaker Tip O'Neill.

(O'Neill: "So the President of the United States in my opinion did the proper thing and I urge all members of my party and all the members and all the people in America to support the President on this matter.")

There were a few dissents.

(Sen. Lowell Weicker: "I don't think that getting into the gutter with Khadafy is the kind of policy of which I'm proud as a United States citizen.")

(Rep. Charles Rangel: "I'm afraid that it's going to open the door to a lot of international violence. I think the President made a great mistake.")

At the White House, Larry Speakes said the switchboard had been jammed with over 5,000 calls by 8:00 A.M. EST -- 80% of them supporting the President.

(TV coverage: Larry Speakes in the briefing room.)

It was different in Moscow. Mikhail Gorbachev may have been all smiles with the visiting Swedish prime minister, but Moscow television announced that the Shultz-Shevardnadze foreign ministers meeting in mid-May was off -- made impossible at this stage by the Reagan Administration's aggressive actions against Libya said the Kremlin. Washington reacted to the Moscow announcement with a mixture of surprise and indignation.

(Bernard Kalb, State Department spokesman: "We regret this decision. We did the right, the necessary thing to combat terrorism and let me add if I may, the action that was taken against Libya -- it's self-defense -- was at no way directed against the Soviet Union.")

Officials here lean toward the theory that Moscow is simply trying to make some quick propaganda -- A, in the Arab world. It really doesn't want to torpedo a summit for later this year. Even if that's correct, this setback, it demonstrates the President's policy, widely accepted that it may be, does have a downside.

Jennings: Was this attack on Libya a result of frustration or is it a fundamental and calculated change? Donaldson: "I think it's a change in policy. In 1984, George Shultz gave a speech in which he recommended striking terrorists, even in a preemptive sense, and he said the public must understand before the fact that there is potential for loss of life -- some of our fighting men and the loss of life of some innocent people. That's what happened here, George Shultz has won a policy debate." Jennings: Does the Administration believe it has weakened Khadafy or strengthened his hand? Donaldson: "It believes it has weakened him or at least it hopes so. It thinks ultimately that the Libyan people will probably overthrow him. It's prepared for more terrorism and if there is more terrorism, it's clearly prepared to ratchet up the military pressure." Jennings: Was there a desire to ferment a coup in the military against Khadafy? Donaldson: "They would certainly like to see that result. The Voice of America is on the air now telling the Libyan people that as long as Khadafy is their leader, then they're going to have to suffer the consequences of his actions."

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U.S.-LIBYA (continued)

ABC's John McWethy reports the attack on Libya was a huge and complicated operation. All but one aircraft made it safely back to friendly bases. Pentagon spokesman Robert Sims said the five target areas were all hit.

(Sims: "The success of the mission was due to surprise, electronic jamming, missile suppression, low-level attacks and the cover of night.")

(Bernard Kalb: "Every effort was made to limit collateral damage to civilian and other facilities near the terrorist-related targets.")

U.S. intelligence sources say the Russians were not particularly helpful to Libya.

Jennings reports Ambassador Vernon Walters told the U.N. General Assembly the U.S. was acting in self-defense and that Khadafy was mounting a whole series of operations against the U.S. Do you think in the short run we have strengthened Khadafy at home or weakened him? Walters: "He has been weakened at home...." Jennings: When you told the European allies what we're going to do, were they angry? Walters: "No, no one was angry." Jennings: Why do think you weren't able to convince more to participate? Walters: "We didn't ask anybody to participate. We were convinced we could do this by ourselves.... You don't you use a sledgehammer to swat a fly."

ABC's Hal Walker reports from West Germany that U.S. armed forces in Europe have been placed on condition red, the highest non-combat alert status.

Jennings reports a ABC News Poll shows 70% of the people approved of the raid on Libya.

(TV coverage: A graphic of the poll.)

ABC NEWS POLL

Support the Raid on Libya

YES 70%
NO 17%
+ or - 5%

Will the Raid Encourage More Libyan Terrorism?

YES 45%
NO 40%
+ or - 5%

Barrie Dunsmore reports from London Prime Minister Thatcher defended President Reagan's action. Italy's Craxi was the most critical of the allies, saying the attack would cause an explosion of fanaticism. West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl opposed the raid, but tried to sound sympathetic.

U.S.-LIBYA (continued)

Jennings reports most Arab leaders have united publicly behind Khadafy -- even Jordan and Egypt have condemned the American attack. (ABC-LEAD)

NBC's Tom Brokaw: Libya is calling for a holy war against the United States and President has made it clear that he is prepared to strike again if necessary. Libya claimed tonight the U.S. launched a second attack against Tripoli, but American authorities flatly deny this. A F-111 and its two-man crew are still missing and they are presumed to be lost. Libyan casualties could be as high as 100, including Khadafy's one-year-old daughter. An attempted Libyan attack on a U.S. Coast Guard station in the Mediterranean failed. The Soviets cancel an important meeting with the U.S. in protest....

NBC's Steve Delaney reports from Tripoli that the 15-month-old adopted daughter of Khadafy was killed and two young sons were seriously injured. There is no report of Khadafy's condition. However, he was shown on Libyan television having a meeting with a Russian ambassador.

NBC's Fred Francis reports the Pentagon says that it's doubtful that one bomber that did not return will be found with its two crewmen.

Brokaw reports the White House called last night's bombing a success. Larry Speakes said it showed that this country will no longer tolerate terrorist murders.

NBC's Chris Wallace: The White House tonight is in a position of reacting to events. What the U.S. does will be determined by what Libya does. The President was still talking tough today. Still clearly delighted having taken on Khadafy.

(President Reagan at the OEOB: "Pilots of the air and naval forces of the United States spoke to the outlaw Libyan regime in the only language that Col. Khadafy seems to understand.")

Mr. Reagan said he doesn't want to launch another attack, but he emphasized that if Libya strikes again, so will he.

(President: "Let us be clear, yesterday the United States won but a single engagement in a long battle against terrorism.")

But for all the harsh rhetoric, officials say no more U.S. strikes are now in the works. Officials don't expect the President to use the attack at Lampedusa to justify a counterattack. One official saying it was so small that we don't want to over react. What would the U.S. respond to? A senior official said some new Libyan terrorism -- something significant. West German foreign minister met with Administration officials today and sources say he predicted a wave of Libyan attacks -- warning U.S. soldiers in West Germany may not be safe. On Capitol Hill, there was still general support, even from Democrats.

(Sen. Ernest Hollings: "On yesterday when we struck it was to teach the mad dog that he could be bitten worse than he could bite himself.")

(Speaker O'Neill: "Every time he escalates we have to strike.")

A few worry where the President is headed.

U.S.-LIBYA (continued)

(Sen. Lowell Weicker: "I don't think getting into the gutter with Khadafy is the kind of policy which I'm proud as a United States citizen.")

Officials say the President approved a strike against Libya in principle last Wednesday.

(Larry Speakes in the briefing room: "At sometime mid-week last week the President said take the military route.")

Aides said he reviewed options and by the weekend he ok'd a final plan. There was never a formal order to strike. Mr. Reagan acting by never saying stop.

(Speakes: "He had the option to call off the mission at 6:59 P.M. EST last night.")

At 7:00 P.M. EST U.S. planes hit Libya. Late today, officials came to the White House to review the damage done to Khadafy. There is great speculation here tonight about why Khadafy has not yet surfaced. Why he hasn't answered last night's attack with a fiery speech. Officials say he may be regrouping, but they openly wonder whether he is still alive. They went after the barracks that he and his family are known to live in. It is very clear tonight that they are openly speculating about whether or not he is alive or dead -- they would be very happy if he's gone.

Brokaw reports as a result of the attack on Libya the Soviet Union cancelled next month's meeting between Secretary Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze. It called the attack an aggressive and criminal action and made the meeting impossible at the present time. Gorbachev said it stamped out positive tendencies and hopes for improving U.S.-Soviet relations.

(Marvin Kalb at the State Department: "It did catch the Administration by surprise. The U.S. did not anticipate the Soviet reaction and in fact, they did not really even take it into account.... They simply assumed the summit would not be affected by any action they took against Libya....")

NBC's Henry Champ reports from London tonight thousands crowded outside Thatcher's office -- angered that the prime minister had permitted U.S. warplanes to attack Libya from British bases.

NBC's Rick Davis reports from Damascus that Palestinian terrorists there are already threatening vengeance. A statement from Egypt's Mubarak expressed alarm and strong resentment at the U.S. air strikes.

Brokaw reports a new NBC News-Wall Street Journal poll conducted after last night's attack found that 40% of the public feared that this attack will lead to more Libyan terrorism.

(TV coverage: A graphic of the poll.)

NBC NEWS-WALL STREET JOURNAL POLL

Will the U.S. Attack Lead to Libyan Terrorism?

MORE TERRORISM 40%
NO CHANGE IN TERRORISM 23%
STOP TERRORISM 23%

-more-

U.S.-LIBYA (continued)

Support of President Reagan's Action

FAVORED 69%
OPPOSED 19%
NOT SURE 12%

How Concerned Are You That the President's Action Will Result in
Terrorism Coming to the U.S.?

VERY CONCERNED 31%
SOMEWHAT CONCERNED 28%
NOT CONCERNED 41%

NBC's John Hart reports from New York the mood of Americans who
are relatives of recent terrorism victims and the thoughts several
hostages of recent hijackings. (NBC-LEAD)

CHALLENGER

Rather reports salvage crews indicate the remains of the last seven
astronauts may now have been located and recovered. (CBS-2)

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Rather reports the government today indicated that U.S. industrial
production dropped five tenths of 1% in March. (CBS-4)

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EDITORIALS/COLUMNISTS

LIBYA

The Terrorist And His Sentence -- "The smoke in Tripoli has barely cleared, yet on the basis of early information even the most scrupulous citizen can only approve and applaud the American attacks on Libya. It's emotionally satisfying to say that Colonel Qaddafi deserves whatever he gets; the Reagan Administration has now proved it. If there were such a thing as due process in the court of world opinion, the United States has prosecuted and punished him carefully, proportionately -- and justly."

(New York Times, 4/15)

Acting Against Terrorism -- "Terrorism will continue, but the war against terrorism will continue too, under a set of expectations significantly altered by Mr. Reagan's Libyan raid."

(Washington Post, 4/15)

Burning Question -- "Was the attack on Libya a victory over terrorism? Or did American bombs spilling from F-111 fighter-bombers over Tripoli blow open a Pandora's box of terrorism that will make Europe, and perhaps America, yearn for quieter times? The answers may come slowly, but they will come.... Meantime, the decision has been made, the act is done. There is nothing for us, or any Americans, to do but hope that the cycle of terror can be broken with a single, complicated sortie of high-tech aircraft. History, unfortunately, provides no assurance that those hopes will be fulfilled."

(Los Angeles Times, 4/15)

The President Acted To Stop Terrorist Acts -- "In the USA, there will be an immediate chorus of cheers for the President's bold, decisive action.... But there should be no rejoicing in the USA. We dealt in the business of death last night. That is sobering. And it is dangerous. It could mean the further loss of innocent life. We faced hard choices. We still do. The President acknowledged that Khadafy may continue his tactics of terror. The President said we will strike back.... He (Khadafy) may be mad. The question is whether he is suicidal as well. We should hope and pray he is not -- for the sake of his people and our own."

(USA Today, 4/15)

Snowing The Flake -- "So Libya's Col. Muammar Qaddafi, for perhaps the first time in his 17-year reign of terror, has had his self-mythologized invincibility shaken. The shaker, President Ronald Reagan, has restored American's unmovability. It befalls this president to demonstrate more conclusively than any of his recent predecessors that America's rocklike core will not be demeaned -- certainly not in such a manner as Col. Qaddafi, this consummate terror-broker, this 'mad dog of the Middle East,' has scripted."

(Washington Times, 4/15)

The Dreaded Climax -- "So our allies along with the American people will want to know just what the evidence incriminating the Libyan regime in acts of terrorism is, the actual conversations and foiled attempts to which President Reagan and presidential spokesman Larry Speakes referred. It is not enough to win the battle in the skies over Tripoli. With new terrorist reprisals now a distinct possibility, the United States must be prepared to win the war of world opinion for the mission to be a success."

(Baltimore Sun, 4/15)

Editorials/Columnists (continued)

He Asked For It -- "He asked for it. And he got it.... The evidence against Col. Khadafy, as President Reagan put it, was 'irrefutable'.... As Reagan put it, Khadafy 'counted on American to be passive. He counted wrong.'" (Dallas Morning News, 4/15)

'What We Had To Do' -- "Virtually no one disputes that there was justification for the 'act of self-defense' which President Reagan carried out against Libya yesterday -- and, in general, carried out well.... If we are in a war against terrorism -- and clearly we are -- we must fashion new tools to fight that war, not rely upon those to fight conventional wars of the past." (Baltimore Evening Sun, 4/15)

EDITORIALS COMPILED BY WIRE SERVICES

"The attack came as a kind of relief.... The only question was whether it would be done right. From the evidence so far it appears that the air strikes were aimed where they should have been aimed -- at the heart of Col. Qaddafi's terrorist command...." (St. Louis Post-Dispatch, 4/15)

"Only time will tell whether the U.S. military response gets the message across to Khadafy or escalates the level of terrorist activity. It does demonstrate, however, that Khadafy and others cannot plan, order or finance acts of international terrorism with impunity." (San Francisco Chronicle, 4/15)

"Time may tell whether the air raids, like terrorism, took innocent victims. The major question is whether such military action will.... 'pre-empt and discourage' further Libyan terrorism, much less the varied form of terrorism from Syria, Iran and other sources, or whether it will lead to another round of terrorism and military counterattack...." (Chicago Tribune, 4/15)

"President Reagan practiced some terrorism, American style, by engaging in days of hostile rhetoric against Libya and then sending U.S. warplanes shrieking over Tripoli and Benghazi just as a watching world, including no doubt Moammar Khadafy, was concluding that Reagan was all talk and no fight. It was a brilliant stroke. Speak loudly and carry a big stick. Then, wham! The raids against terrorist bases may not deter Khadafy from new terrorist ventures, but Khadafy and his fellow Libyans at least know now that terrorism carries a price." (Phoenix Gazette, 4/15)

"The targets were not randomly chosen: they were selected because they stood at the center of Khadafy's capacity to train and direct terrorist agents around the world.... If the attacks were as successful as the President and his lieutenants believe, the United States has significantly diminished Khadafy's capacity to wage terrorist war.... Perhaps terrorism's other victims around the world can now take heart. Perhaps they will recognize that a first-rate intelligence apparatus and, more important, a resolve to use military power with sobriety and restraint can minimize the devastation terrorism can accomplish." (Cincinnati Enquirer, 4/15)

Editorials/ Columnists (continued)

"Ultimately, however, it comes down to the point made by President Reagan in his address to the nation Monday night: 'Self-defense is not only our right, it is our duty.' We have no choice but to strike back when the evidence of an attack on our citizens so clearly points to the leader of one nation."
(Atlanta Journal, 4/15)

"The United States and its allies must work together, in a police-style response, to apprehend and bring terrorists to justice. One option is to attack them in their bases. But that almost always means killing innocent civilians (since most terrorists surround themselves with the people on whose behalf they claim to be working). And in almost all cases it means contributing to the longevity of the next generation of terrorists. Terror depends on the long memories of those who have suffered losses. It will only be a matter of time before the war that exists abroad is brought home to the United States."
(La Crosse, Wis. Tribune, 4/15)

"It feels good, popping one of America's main tormentors in the nose. And it feels safe; the Soviet Union's muted reaction to our air strike assures no immediate escalation into superpower hostilities -- though no one knows when or where the next episode in this undeclared war will erupt.... But there are consequences beyond what Khadafy and the Soviet Union might do in the immediate future. A good consequence is that the display of American force might deter more sensible leaders -- President Assad in Syria, for example -- from future adventures. A bad consequence is that it might encourage the use of force by other frustrated nations."
(Rochester, N.Y. Times-Union, 4/15)

"Only the naive can believe that President Reagan's bombing of Tripoli will stop international terrorism. Moammar Khadafy of Libya is, by Reagan's description, a mad dog. Now Khadafy has been challenged to retaliate. Given his temperament and outlook, it seems likely the violence will not abate, but escalate. Our bombing makes the stakes much larger. The lives of thousands of American tourists have been endangered; there is no adequate detection of plastic bombs hidden in baggage or jetliners. Furthermore, several hundred Americans are still in Libya, despite Reagan's executive order telling them to leave. Their fate is unknown."
(Bellevue, Wash. Journal American, 4/15)

"Most Americans will be supportive of the Reagan view that this was necessary and the only way. But whether it will be truly effective is a question that can only be answered later."
(Honolulu Advertiser, 4/15)

"After weeks of waiting, the Reagan Administration has finally sent its bombers against Libya. However the world reacts, one fact is clear: The spineless response of our European allies to his calls for economic sanctions gave President Reagan little choice but to go it alone with military force."
(Oakland Tribune, 4/15)

FOREIGN MEDIA REACTION

U.S. RAID ON LIBYA

"American jets struck at Libya at 2 a.m. local time this morning, sending waves of aircraft in at least five sweeps across Tripoli, the capital.... The Libyans were taken entirely by surprise...."

(Times, London)

"(Reagan) followed Shultz's advice.... He used force without European support but he is aware of the risks. The first risk is to make Qaddafi a hero or a martyr. The second risk is that this might be the beginning of a new escalation."

(France Inter-Radio, France)

"For Europe, Qaddafi is not worth a rupture with the Islamic world. European skepticism will not prevent President Reagan from undertaking a military operation...."

(Figaro, France)

"There is not much risk involved in taking action against Libya. Qaddafi cannot expect much more than verbal aid, not even from the Soviet Union."

(Frankfurter Allgemeine, West Germany)

"First of all, Reagan carried out a deliberate act of war against Libya and, secondly, he did it against advice formally given him by the allies: here is a concentration of arrogance and adventurism which has seldom been seen recently.... Clear measures must be taken to prevent the conflict from expanding."

(l'Unita, Italy)

"Terrorists are not born. They are 'made,' by the despair in the Palestinian refugee camps, by the desperate misery in the camps of Iraqi refugees in Iran.... There lie the germs of terrorism. You do not kill them by missile attacks on Soviet radar facilities in Libya...."

(Het Belang van Limburg, Belgium)

"No experiences support the idea that it is possible to bomb out of existence the kind of terrorism that is now involved."

(Hufvudstadsbladet, Finland)

"President Reagan, while boasting that 'our forces have succeeded in their mission,' came forward with a false version that the bombing raids were launched in retaliation to the April 5 explosion in the West Berlin frequented by American servicemen. But who would believe that? It is noteworthy that even America's NATO allies did not take on trust the U.S. official version."

(TASS, Moscow)

"If ever there was any sense in pan-Arab consultations and joint Arab action, this is the time to meet at the highest level in order to bury all differences and map out a new strategy for our nation."

(Jordan Times, Jordan)

"Come out against the Anglo-Saxons -- Americans and British -- and pour your wrath on them.... Their embassies, consulates and company offices in the Arab capitals and Americans living in the Arab capitals and towns."

(Tripoli Radio, Libya)