

Ronald Reagan Presidential Library
Digital Library Collections

This is a PDF of a folder from our textual collections.

Collection: North, Oliver: Files
Folder Title: Terrorism: Libya II [Terrorism:
Libya 08/01/1986-08/07/1986]
Box: 105

To see more digitized collections visit:
<https://reaganlibrary.gov/archives/digital-library>

To see all Ronald Reagan Presidential Library inventories visit:
<https://reaganlibrary.gov/document-collection>

Contact a reference archivist at: reagan.library@nara.gov

Citation Guidelines: <https://reaganlibrary.gov/citing>

National Archives Catalogue: <https://catalog.archives.gov/>

WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name NORTH, OLIVER: FILES

Withdrawer

SMF 11/24/2010

File Folder LIBYA: TERRORISM II [TERRORISM: LIBYA 08/01/1986-08/07/1986]

FOIA

F95-023/9

Box Number 105

WILLS

39

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
101103	REPORT	RE LIBYA	3	8/1/1986	B1 B3
101104	REPORT	ITALY/LIBYA	4	8/1/1986	B1 B2 B3
101105	REPORT	RE LIBYAN TERRORISM	13	8/26/1986	B1 B2 B3
101106	REPORT	RE LIBYAN-SOVIET COOPERATION	25	8/1/1986	B1 B3
166223	CABLE	051852Z	2	8/5/1986	B1
101107	CABLE	NICOSIA 4141	3	8/7/1986	B1
101108	CABLE	STATE 246642	3	8/7/1986	B1

The above documents were not referred for declassification review at time of processing

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]

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

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

WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name
North, Oliver: Files

Withdrawer
SMF 11/24/2010

File Folder
LIBYA: TERRORISM II [TERRORISM: LIBYA 08/01/1986-08/07/1986]

FOIA
F95-023/9
WILLS

Box Number
105

39

<i>ID</i>	<i>Document Type</i> <i>Document Description</i>	<i>No of</i> <i>pages</i>	<i>Doc Date</i>	<i>Restrictions</i>
101103	REPORT RE LIBYA	3	8/1/1986	B1 B3

The above documents were not referred for declassification review at time of processing

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

- B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- B-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- B-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- B-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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

WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name
North, Oliver: Files

Withdrawer
SMF 11/24/2010

File Folder
LIBYA: TERRORISM II [TERRORISM: LIBYA 08/01/1986-08/07/1986]

FOIA
F95-023/9
WILLS

Box Number
105

39

<i>ID</i>	<i>Document Type</i> <i>Document Description</i>	<i>No of</i> <i>pages</i>	<i>Doc Date</i>	<i>Restrictions</i>
101104	REPORT ITALY/LIBYA	4	8/1/1986	B1 B2 B3

The above documents were not referred for declassification review at time of processing

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

- B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- B-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- B-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- B-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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

WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name

North, Oliver: Files

Withdrawer

SMF 11/24/2010

File Folder

LIBYA: TERRORISM II [TERRORISM: LIBYA 08/01/1986-08/07/1986]

FOIA

F95-023/9

WILLS

Box Number

105

39

<i>ID</i>	<i>Document Type</i> <i>Document Description</i>	<i>No of</i> <i>pages</i>	<i>Doc Date</i>	<i>Restrictions</i>
101105	REPORT RE LIBYAN TERRORISM	13	8/26/1986	B1 B2 B3

The above documents were not referred for declassification review at time of processing

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]

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

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

WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name

North, Oliver: Files

Withdrawer

SMF 11/24/2010

File Folder

LIBYA: TERRORISM II [TERRORISM: LIBYA 08/01/1986-08/07/1986]

FOIA

F95-023/9

WILLS

Box Number

105

39

<i>ID</i>	<i>Document Type</i> <i>Document Description</i>	<i>No of</i> <i>pages</i>	<i>Doc Date</i>	<i>Restrictions</i>
101106	REPORT RE LIBYAN-SOVIET COOPERATION	25	8/1/1986	B1 B3

The above documents were not referred for declassification review at time of processing

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]

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

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

WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name
North, Oliver: Files

Withdrawer
SMF 11/24/2010

File Folder
LIBYA: TERRORISM II [TERRORISM: LIBYA 08/01/1986-08/07/1986]

FOIA
F95-023/9
WILLS

Box Number
105

39

<i>ID</i>	<i>Document Type</i> <i>Document Description</i>	<i>No of</i> <i>pages</i>	<i>Doc Date</i>	<i>Restrictions</i>
101107	CABLE NICOSIA 4141	3	8/7/1986	B1

The above documents were not referred for declassification review at time of processing

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

- B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- B-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- B-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- B-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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

WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name

North, Oliver: Files

Withdrawer

SMF 11/24/2010

File Folder

LIBYA: TERRORISM II [TERRORISM: LIBYA 08/01/1986-08/07/1986]

FOIA

F95-023/9

WILLS

Box Number

105

39

<i>ID</i>	<i>Document Type</i> <i>Document Description</i>	<i>No of</i> <i>pages</i>	<i>Doc Date</i>	<i>Restric-</i> <i>tions</i>
101108	CABLE STATE 246642	3	8/7/1986	B1

The above documents were not referred for declassification review at time of processing

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]

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

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

file: LeMay
Statement before the Senate
subcommittee on Manpower
and Personnel 15 July 1986

James H. Webb, Assistant Secretary
of Defense for Reserve Affairs
(National Guard training in Central America, CONTD)

readily apparent, the structure is legally complex, but the result has been a resounding success that is uniquely American. The National Guard has provided the states with well-trained and readily available forces for use during civil disorders and natural disasters. It also has provided the United States with two Reserve components that figure prominently in our national defense and account for more than one-half our total Selected Reserve manpower.

The problems which we discuss today are, in my view, primarily technical in nature. They can be resolved. The Congress has gone to great lengths in the law to ensure that members of the National Guard who are serving in state status receive full credit and protection as though they were serving in federal status. This shows we can deal with this complexity to protect the member, to preserve the prerogatives of the states and to make certain all training requirements of the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard are fully met. Thus, it is all the more critical that a successful resolution to the matter under discussion be achieved without delay.

While we refer with great and justifiable pride to the development of the National Guard during the past 350 years, from the Old North Regiment of the colonial militia in 1636 to today's modern army and air units, we also know that the success of this development has been dependent on accommodations to changing realities and the role of the United States as a leader of the Free World.

In 1776, George Washington warned the Congress that "[t]o place any dependence upon the Militia, is, assuredly, resting on a broken staff." We have come a long way in 210 years. Some of these developments during these years were made in response to hard experience, others were the result of foresight.

We do not believe that legislative changes of the form under discussion would significantly revise the actual practice of training the National Guard units as it has evolved over the last 35 years. It would, however, remove an important anomaly in current law and eliminate an improper forum for the debate of foreign policy at the expense of those who train, and who will fight, to defend it.

FOREIGN POLICY
(LIBYA)

John F. Lehman
Secretary of the Navy
(Why Air Force aircraft were called
from England)

Interview on "Crossfire" CNN-TV
7 August 1986

BRADEN: You didn't answer the question. Why was it necessary -- was it necessary to call on the Air Force in England?

SECRETARY LEHMAN: We could have done the strike if the rules were shifted somewhat to do repeated attacks. We could have done it if we had a little less stingency on collateral damage, because we have about 45 bombers on every carrier. So that's about 90 bomber-capable aircraft that were there on those carriers. but they're a combination of day strike fighters that can go in at night, but they don't have the same precision at night. And if you wanted to have the stringent rules of maximum damage, lots of targets, no collateral damage, no U.S. casualties, then it made all the sense in the world to have a joint Air Force-Navy operation.

The Navy could have done it alone. but given all of the circumstances, the right decision was to use the Air Force. It was done superbly, flawlessly, integrating Air Force and Navy like that.

President Ronald Reagan
(Sanctions against Libya)

Message to Congress
30 July 1986

1. On January 7, 1986, in Executive Order No. 12543, I declared a national emergency to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States posed by the policies and actions of the Government of Libya. In that order, I prohibited, with effect from February 1, 1986: (1) the import into the United States of any goods or services of Libyan origin, except publications and materials imported for news publications or news broadcast dissemination; (2) the export to Libya of any goods, technology (including technical data or other information), or services from the United States, except publications and donations of certain articles intended to relieve human suffering; (3) transactions by U.S. persons relating to transportation to or from Libya; transportation to or from the United States by any Libyan person or Libyan-registered vessel or aircraft; or the sale in the United States by U.S. or foreign air carriers of transportation by air that includes any stop in Libya; (4) the purchase by U.S. persons of goods for export from Libya to any country; and (5) the performance by U.S. persons of any contract in support of an industrial or other commercial or governmental project in Libya. I further prohibited, with immediate effect: (6) the grant or extension of credits or loans by U.S. persons to the Government of Libya (including government-controlled entities); (7) transactions by U.S. persons relating to travel by U.S. citizens or permanent resident aliens to Libya, or activities within Libya, other than for the purpose of: (a) effecting such persons' departure from Libya, (b) performing acts listed in items (1) through (5) above prior to February 1, 1986, or (c) travel for journalistic activity by professional journalists. The prohibitions ordered on January 7, 1986, were in addition to existing prohibitions on the importation of Libyan crude oil and refined petroleum products imposed in Proclamation 4907 of March 10, 1982, and retained in Proclamation 5141 of December 22, 1983, and Executive Order No. 12538 of November 15, 1985, as well as existing export controls set forth in the Export Administration Regulations, 15 C.F.R. Part 368 *et seq.*, issued pursuant to the Export Administration Act of 1979, as amended.

2. On January 8, 1986, in Executive Order No. 12544, I augmented the transactional prohibitions contained in Executive Order No. 12543 and ordered the immediate blocking of all property and interests in property of the Government of Libya (including the Central Bank of Libya and

other government controlled entities) then or thereafter located in the United States, or then or thereafter coming within the possession or control of U.S. persons, including their overseas branches.

3. The actions were taken and the declaration of national emergency made pursuant to the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*), sections 504 and 505 of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985 (22 U.S.C. 2349aa-8 and 9), section 1114 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended (49 U.S.C. 1514), and section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code. I submitted reports concerning my exercise of these authorities and transmitted copies of my Executive Orders to the Congress on January 7 and January 9, 1986, pursuant to section 204(b) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(b); section 505 of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985, 22 U.S.C. 2349aa-9(c); and section 301 of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1631. This report is submitted pursuant to section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c); section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); and section 505(c) of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985, 22 U.S.C. 2349aa-9(c).

4. The Office of Foreign Assets Control of the Department of the Treasury, after consultation with the Secretary of State and other Federal agencies, issued the Libyan Sanctions Regulations, 31 C.F.R. Part 550, implementing the prohibitions in Executive Order No. 12543 on January 8, 1986 (51 Fed. Reg. 1354 (January 10, 1986)). Regulations implementing Executive Order No. 12544 and amending the Libyan Sanctions Regulations were issued by the Office of Foreign Assets Control on January 14, 1986 (51 Fed. Reg. 2462 (January 16, 1986)).

5. Further amendments to the Libyan Sanctions Regulations have been issued, as follows: (a) To avoid disruption to family units, a general license permitting dependents of Libyan nationals who are U.S. citizens or permanent resident aliens to travel to, from, and within Libya, and to incur normal living expenses within Libya, was

CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

President Ronald Reagan
(Sanctions against Libya, CONTINUED)

Message to Congress
30 July 1986

issued by the Office of Foreign Assets Control on May 28, 1986, effective January 7, 1986 (51 Fed. Reg. 19751 (June 2, 1986)). (b) A prohibition against exports from the United States of goods and technology that the exporter knows or has reason to know are intended specifically for the manufacture of products in third countries to be used in the Libyan petroleum or petrochemical industry was issued by the Office of Foreign Assets Control on June 16, 1986, effective July 7, 1986 (51 Fed. Reg. 22802 (June 23, 1986)). (c) A regulation requiring U.S. persons with controlled foreign affiliates to report by August 15, 1986, on their affiliates' Libyan transactions was issued by the Office of Foreign Assets Control on July 11, 1986, to enable that office to monitor compliance with the regulations' prohibitions against U.S. persons transferring Libyan business to offshore entities (51 Fed. Reg. 25634 (July 15, 1986)).

6. On January 14, the Office of Export Administration within the Department of Commerce issued a General Order, effective February 1, 1986, revoking all authorizations contained in individual and special validated licenses for direct or indirect export from the United States to Libya if such export is prohibited by the Libyan Sanctions Regulations (51 Fed. Reg. 2353 (January 16, 1986)). The General Order also prevented possible dual licensing procedures for shipments from the United States to Libya by permitting a license issued by the Treasury Department to serve as authorization under the Export Administration Regulations for export from the United States. The Department of Transportation issued Order 86-2-23 on January 30, 1986, which prohibits U.S. and foreign air carriers from selling in the United States any transportation by air that includes a stop in Libya, and engaging in any transaction in the United States relating to transportation to or from Libya. The Order also prohibited U.S. air carriers from engaging in transactions anywhere in the world that relate to transportation services to Libya. The Order was served on all U.S. and foreign air carriers.

7. With this report, I am enclosing a copy of the Treasury Department's Libyan Sanctions Regulations, with amendments to date, the Commerce Department's General Order, and the Transportation Depart-

ment's Order, as discussed above.

8. In the exercise of its licensing authority under the Libyan Sanctions Regulations, the Office of Foreign Assets Control issued specific licenses to five U.S. oil companies and 13 service companies, authorizing them to complete the winding down of their Libyan operations after the effective dates of the prohibitions in Executive Order No. 12543. In all cases, the specific licenses were issued to foster the orderly withdrawal of these companies from Libya in an attempt to avoid substantial economic windfalls to the Government of Libya through the outright forfeiture of U.S. assets located in Libya. Each specific license authorizing an extension of Libyan operations expired on or before June 30, 1986. Additional specific licenses have been issued on a one-time basis to authorize routine banking transactions commenced prior to the issuance of Executive Order No. 12543.

9. The expenses incurred by the Federal government in the 6-month period from January through June 1986 that are directly attributable to the exercise of powers and authorities conferred by the declaration of the Libyan national emergency are estimated at \$1,264,562, of which approximately \$1,109,979 represents wage and salary costs for Federal personnel, and approximately \$154,583 represents out-of-pocket expenses for travel. Personnel costs were largely centered in the Department of the Treasury (particularly in the Office of Foreign Assets Control, the Customs Service, the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement, the Office of the Assistant Secretary for International Affairs, and the Office of the General Counsel), the Department of State, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Justice, the Federal Reserve Board, and the National Security Council.

10. The policies and actions of the Government of Libya continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. I shall continue to exercise the powers at my disposal to apply economic sanctions against Libya as long as these measures are appropriate and will continue to report periodically to the Congress on significant developments, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1703(c). \



CURRENT NEWS SPECIAL EDITION



SELECTED STATEMENTS

THIS PUBLICATION IS PREPARED BY THE AIR FORCE (SAF/AA) AS EXECUTIVE AGENT FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TO BRING TO THE ATTENTION OF KEY DOD PERSONNEL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST TO THEM IN THEIR OFFICIAL CAPACITIES. IT IS NOT INTENDED TO SUBSTITUTE FOR NEWSPAPERS, PERIODICALS AND BROADCASTS AS A MEANS OF KEEPING INFORMED ABOUT THE NATURE, MEANING AND IMPACT OF NEWS DEVELOPMENTS. USE OF THESE ARTICLES DOES NOT REFLECT OFFICIAL ENDORSEMENT. FURTHER REPRODUCTION FOR PRIVATE USE OR GAIN IS SUBJECT TO THE ORIGINAL COPYRIGHT RESTRICTIONS.

AUGUST 1986

OLN _____

RLE 864

CPC _____

FILE LIBYAR

COMMENT _____

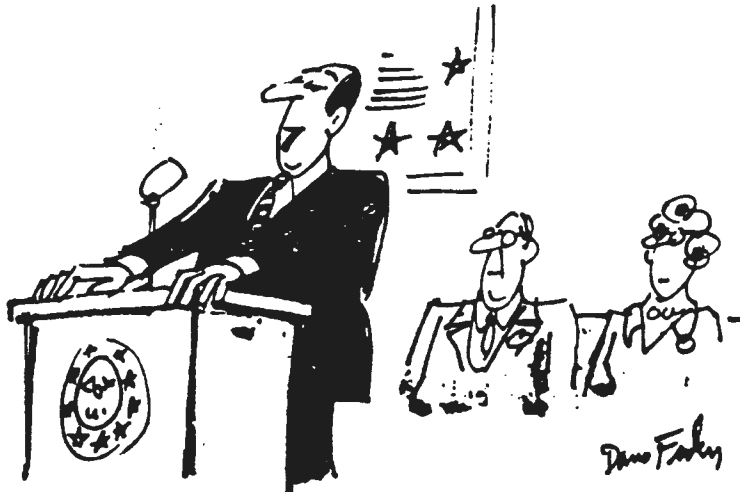
“

Table of Contents

- Index..... 1
- I. Military Posture & Strategy..... 1
 - A. NATO..... 2
 - B. Naval Strategy..... 4
 - C. Organization & Manpower..... 9
 - D. Strategic Defense Initiative..... 12.
- II. Arms Control..... 19
- III. Procurement..... 22
- IV. Military Budget..... 24
- V. Foreign Policy
 - A. Central America..... 30
 - B. Libya..... 35
 - C. Pacific..... 38
 - D. South Africa..... 42
 - E. USSR..... 43

COPY AND FILE →

”



"I should now like to say something quotable."

Editor: Frances Wright Norton

Harry Zubkoff, Chief, News Clipping & Analysis Service (SAF/AA), 695-2884