

**Page Denied**

Next 12 Page(s) In Document Denied

TOP SECRET

25X1

Talking Points for the DDI

3 January 1986

Libya: Status of the Alert

Tripoli is acutely concerned about the potential for a US or Israeli strike in retaliation for the recent terrorist incidents in Rome and Vienna. The Libyan military has been placed on full alert.

25X1

-- Several missile boats at Tripoli and Banghazi have put to sea and also staged to other small ports to provide a capability to meet hostile ships anywhere along the Libyan coast.

-- Libya's only operationally deployed coastal defense missile facility at Tajura--the SSC-3 Styx system with a 50 nautical mile range--has been set up for the first time.

25X1

-- Ground forces are at alert nationwide. Moreover, a general callup of Army reservists in mid-December--probably for as annual training purposes--provides Tripoli with additional manpower in the event of hostilities.

Qadhafi's longstanding suspicion that the US intends to put military pressure on his regime has increased in the last week.

-- His anxiety over US press allegations that Washington is sponsoring a Libyan dissident campaign against him undoubtedly was aggravated by this week's press claims that the US has developed a list of military targets in Libya.

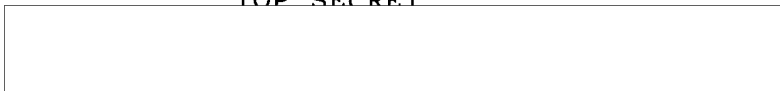
-- His worst fears are being fanned by reports Libyan intelligence has sent him that Israeli F-16s have staged to Italy to strike Libya in cooperation with the Sixth Fleet.

Construction of the SA-5 complex at Sirte is proceeding very rapidly. The pace of construction implies that Qadhafi himself--with Moscow's approval--has ordered the SA-5s to be set up as soon as possible.

-- SA-5 launchers and missile guidance radars have been moved into position, along with support equipment. Another launcher has been moved to the launch complex from storage

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET



25X1

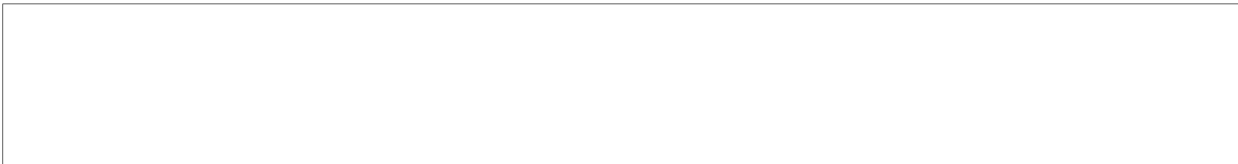
but is not yet in position.

25X1

25X1



-- We estimate that it will take another two weeks to calibrate the radar--calibration equipment already has been moved into place. By mid-January, Libya will have an SA-5 site capable of tracing a target and firing a missile at it if the present pace on construction continues. The movement of fueled missiles to the complex from storage--which can happen in a day--will provide our best tip-off that the system is ready.



25X1

We believe Qadhafi is weighing the potential for a US strike before taking action against any of the 1,000-1,500 Americans in Libya.

-- He probably views the seizure of a large number of these Americans as his last card in protecting his regime from US military pressure. We believe he will refrain from such hostage taking until he is convinced that a US strike is intended to topple him. A strike against his residence at Aziziyah Barracks probably would lead him to that conclusion.

Libyan leader Qadhafi's warning last Wednesday that no US or Israeli aircraft or ship would be safe if Libya were attacked and that he would export terrorism to the US are intended to bluff Washington and Tel Aviv into backing down from any plans to strike back.

-- At the same time, Qadhafi's remarks position him to take credit for any lack of retaliation--which he almost certainly would cite as evidence of US inability to confront Arab radicals.

-- Qadhafi probably also hopes that official Libyan denials of involvement in the Vienna and Rome attacks will discourage Washington's West European allies from supporting US military retaliation.

Qadhafi fears US strength, but probably believes that his chances of surviving a US strike and turning it to his political advantage are sufficiently good to continue support for terrorism.

-- We believe that a surgical strike probably would reinforce Qadhafi's predilection for terrorism if it were

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

25X1

[REDACTED]

not accompanied by a sustained campaign of increased political, economic, and paramilitary pressures.

-- Qadhafi might even regard a US strike as a political windfall if it resulted in damage that he could exploit to publicly denigrate US military capabilities and reinforce his claims to Third World revolutionary leadership.

Qadhafi would also try to use any US attack to regroup his declining domestic political fortunes.

-- We believe, however, that a limited US attack that avoided substantial civilian casualties would weaken Qadhafi's hold on power.

-- Our assessment is based on evidence following the Egyptair hijacking that Libyans were not prepared to support Qadhafi against Egyptian military retaliation.

-- A US strike would encourage Libyan dissidents in exile to continue and possibly accelerate their plans to remove Qadhafi.

TOP SECRET

Secret, 

25X1

Key Factors in the Libyan Petroleum IndustryUS Workers in Libya

We estimate there are approximately 1,000 - 2,000 US citizens living in Libya

25X1  
25X1

While we do not have a breakdown as to their occupations, we estimate that approximately 500 - 1,000 of this total are employed in the oil industry in key technical functions such as drilling supervisors, petroleum engineers, computer and instrumentation technicians and oil pipeline and terminal operators. In addition, US citizens employed by US service and equipment companies travel to Libya on a spot basis and could be temporarily in the country

Impact of a Withdrawal of US Personnel

If all US workers were forced out of Libya, the impact on Libyan petroleum operations would only be temporary. Libyan personnel have the capability to keep vital facilities operating over the short term until better qualified foreign workers were recruited. Key countries where Libya would recruit personnel are Canada, Great Britain, France, Italy, West Germany and Japan. In addition, oil technicians from the Soviet Union and Romania could also handle most situations. The only major impact on Libyan oil operations would be caused by a complete withdrawal of all Western oil workers from the country. Over the longer run, Libyan petroleum operations would be badly hurt by this move.

Impact of Loss of Libyan Oil Terminals

Libya has five oil export terminal and the loss of these facilities would cripple the oil industry. Libya would have no ability to export its oil.

Secret 

25X1

SECRET

25X1

[Redacted Box]

Destination of Libyan Oil, 1 December 1985  
1,000 b/d

	<u>Liftings of Libyan Oil</u>	<u>Percent of Purchaser's Oil Imports</u>
Communist States (total)	170	
Bulgaria	25	11
Romania	8	4
Yugoslavia	37	18
USSR <sup>a</sup>	100	40
Non-Communist States (total)	736	
Austria	25	16
Brazil	20	7
France	80	6
Greece	20	16
Italy <sup>b</sup>	232	15
South Korea	40	6
Spain	40	7
Syria	55	35
Turkey	60	13
United Kingdom	20	4
West Germany	144	10
<u>Libyan Consumption</u>	<u>118</u>	
<u>Total Production</u>	<u>1,024</u>	

- a. The USSR accepts Libyan oil in barter for arms. This oil is shipped directly to Soviet clients in Eastern Europe--primarily Bulgaria and Yugoslavia--and little or no Libyan oil is used domestically in the USSR.
- b. Italy resells about half of its Libyan oil to third parties.

[Redacted Box]

25X1

Chronology of Press Reports,  
U.S. Actions Against Libya  
Sunday, 29 December 1985 - Friday, 3 January 1985

29 December

- Pentagon officials continued to monitor events today. The aircraft carrier USS Coral Sea, part of the Sixth Fleet, remained anchored in Naples rather than steaming toward trouble spots in the Mediterranean as it has in other crises, officials said. (WPost)
- A senior Administration official, explaining the rationale of those urging U.S. military reprisal, said it is less important to punish the terrorists responsible for the attack than the countries that harbor and train them, such as Syria, Libya and Iran. (WPost)

31 December

- In addition to [diplomatic and economic] pressures, Reagan is reported to have authorized covert CIA actions aimed at undermining the Libyan regime. (WPost)
- White House spokesman Speakes said that although military options were always a possibility, he could not say whether they were under consideration. (NYTimes)
- A high Administration official said tonight that President Regan was awaiting delivery of a list of military options prepared by the Pentagon. The officials said, however, that it was unclear if the options involved direct military action against Libya or were more general. (NYTimes)
- [The officials] did not rule out American military intelligence support for allies in the region. Such support has been offered after previous Middle East terrorist incidents. (NYTimes)

1 January

- In Washington today, Defense Department officials continued to review possible retaliatory targets in Libya with the idea of making a recommendation to Reagan later this week about the advisability of a bombing strike, according to Pentagon officials. (WPost)
- Defense Department officials have prepared a list requested by the White House of military strikes that could be made against Libya for its role in last week's terrorist attacks. (WTimes, NYTimes)

- Pentagon officials declined to comment on the preparation of contingency plans...[but] said there was no preparation under way of U.S. forces for any actions against Libya. (WTimes)
- Administration sources, who spoke on the condition they not be identified, said an option paper of possible military responses was being prepared and scheduled to go to the President yesterday. (WTimes)
- Administration sources challenged [a report on Libyan Sa-5s, saying] U.S. intelligence shows none of the missiles are operational, or are being manned by Soviets. Estimates indicate the missiles will not be operational for another five or six months. (WTimes)

### 3 January

- The call for increased measures against Libya came as the U.S. aircraft carrier Coral Sea ended a holiday stop in Naples to cruise the central Mediterranean close to the Gulf of Sidra and the Libyan coast. (WTimes)
- The Pentagon refused to comment on televised reports last night that U.S. forces in the Med have been built up and that a Soviet intelligence ship is providing information on U.S. movements to Soviet advisers in Libya. (WTimes)
- ✓ - [The President's rejection of a threat by Qadhaffi] came as his military advisers sifted through a Defense Department contingency list of bombing targets in Libya ranging from a government facility to anti-aircraft sites, which could be reached by Navy and Air Force carrier planes and fighter bombers based in Britain. (WPost)
- Fearing an attack, Libya sent its ships to sea yesterday and dispersed its aircraft around the country, U.S. officials disclosed last night. (WPost)
- The contingency list...is intended to pinpoint targets against which the President could retaliate without killing innocent civilians, according to informed sources. (WPost)
- [JCS] have recommended against attacking targets not directly linked to terrorists from Abu Nidal's group. (WPost)



- The military contingency planning has looked at the use of FA18 bombers on the carrier USS Coral Sea, scheduled to leave Naples early today; F-111 fighter bombers in Britain and B-52 bombers based in the U.S., officials said. (WPost)
- The B-52s were considered an option earlier in the week, in part because Libya would not have known they were coming, whereas the U.S. would have tipped its hand if it had ordered the Coral Sea to cut short its port call. But now that the Coral Sea is leaving Naples on schedule, its bombers and the F-111s in Britain have emerged as the favored military option if Reagan should order a military strike. (WPost)
- A senior State Department official said no no thought was being given to joint military action with Israel against Libya because the U.S. did not want to seem in collusion with Israel against an Arab country. (NYTimes)