

## ANTI-TERRORISM LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Among the various new security assistance initiatives developed by the executive branch for FY 1983 is a proposal to begin an anti-terrorism law enforcement training assistance program. The Administration has requested a FY 83 congressional authorization of \$5 million for grant assistance to implement this program, plus authority to permit sales of such training. In the following statement presented on 14 April 1982 before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Ambassador Robert M. Sayre, Director, Office of Combatting Terrorism, Department of State, explained the purpose of the new program.

The objectives of this program are to:

-- Enhance the law enforcement anti-terrorism skills of friendly countries.

-- Strengthen our bilateral ties with friendly governments by offering concrete assistance in this area of great mutual concern.

-- Enhance cooperation in anti-terrorism with the developed countries by cultivating ties between their officials involved in combatting terrorism and those in the USG.

-- Increase respect for human rights by foreign civil authorities by exposing them to modern and humane methods of effective preventive anti-terrorism techniques.

-- Enhance the ability of foreign governments to protect U.S. overseas missions from terrorist attacks.

-- Contribute to the safety of Americans traveling overseas by lessening the likelihood that they will be caught up in an act of international terrorism such as aircraft hijacking.

Under this proposal, we would train civil and police authorities to respond to terrorist acts. Training would be offered in areas such as anti-terrorist precautions, incident management, hostage and barricade negotiations, airport anti-hijacking security measures, bomb disposal, and dignitary and facility protection. Specifically, we are requesting amendment of the Foreign Assistance Act to authorize provision of anti-terrorism assistance authorization of \$5 million for this purpose in FY 1983.

Why does the Administration consider a program is necessary? The number of international terrorist incidents has increased dramatically. There were 142 in 1968 and 709 in 1981. Diplomats are increasingly the target, with an increase from 80 attacks in 1968 to 409 in 1981. The United States has been the principal target. Europe has the highest level of terrorist activity; Latin America is second. Some 91 countries have been the target of terrorist attacks.

So we are deeply concerned about the terrorist threat. This committee is already well aware of what we are doing unilaterally to protect our own personnel and missions.

International cooperation is also essential to an effective effort to combat terrorism. No one nation can do it alone simply because of the very nature of terrorism. Cooperation can take many forms, including the exchange of information, tighter controls on the movement of weapons and explosives, more effective extradition procedures, and discouraging support for terrorist groups. States with diverse forms of government, in all parts of the world should share a common interest in eliminating terrorism by taking concrete steps to attain common goals.

We also believe that more direct cooperation is essential. Our proposal to provide anti-terrorism training and assistance is one type of cooperation. When terrorist incidents occur overseas, we look to the local government to discharge its responsibilities under international law to protect all persons of interested governments. We propose to provide training for key civil officials. They would include senior police, civil aviation, immigration and other officials responsible for urban and national civil administration. It would include military officers seconded to civilian positions. We plan to concentrate, at least at the beginning of the program, on training of officials who are responsible for crisis management in participating governments.

Based on the participating government's evaluation of its own specific needs, we would provide more specific training for middle manager level officials. For instance, we could offer to train the actual hostage negotiator, the officer directly responsible for airport security, or the official who would be the on-site police commander for an incident such as the seizure of an embassy.

We intend to provide this training at existing Federal institutions in the United States, using the expertise of several domestic agencies. Primary facilities to be used are the FBI Academy at Quantico, Virginia, the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center at Glynco, Georgia, and the Transportation Safety Institute at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. We do not plan to provide major training programs overseas, or to assign advisors permanently overseas.

In addition to training, we plan to provide some related equipment to complement specific courses. For instance, passenger and baggage screening equipment for airports might be offered in connection with an airport security course.

As with the training program itself, we would provide this equipment on either a grant or a sale basis, depending on the financial capability of the participating country.

While training and equipment would be offered primarily to countries which need to improve their capabilities, we will use this program to enhance cooperation with our friends and allies among

the developed nations. With them, we hope to coordinate our efforts to assist third world countries and to expand the sharing of information on terrorism.

A key question in the administration of this program obviously concerns the selection of participating countries. For the first year, we intend to draw on a list of countries we consider to be likely participants on the basis of general criteria. We will consider countries which:

- (1) Face a terrorist threat, actual or potential;
- (2) Are committed to participate in combatting terrorism;
- (3) Wish to cooperate bilaterally with the U.S. against terrorism; and
- (4) Have a human rights record compatible with U.S. legislative criteria for the receipt of USG assistance.

We intend to consult with you on the list of countries which we believe meet these criteria.

This program will be administered by the Department of State, in a manner similar to training activities conducted in connection with the International Narcotics Control Program.

We have transmitted authorizing legislation for this program in the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1982. The proposed legislation would authorize this program, notwithstanding the provisions of [Section] 660 of the Foreign Assistance Act relating to prohibitions on police training.