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Series: Speech File Backup Files
Subseries: Chron File, 1989-1993

OA/ID Number: 13786
Folder ID Number: 13786-004

Folder Title:
Medal of Freedom 12/12/91 [OA 8332] [2]

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1ST STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

The Associated Press

BUCKLEY

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NOT MARRIED

December 5, 1991, Thursday, AM cycle

SECTION: Domestic News

LENGTH: 360 words

HEADLINE: Sutherland Says He Attempted Suicide in Captivity

DATELINE: NEW YORK

KEYWORD: Hostages-Suicide

BODY:

Former hostage Thomas Sutherland said Wednesday he tried to kill himself three times while in captivity in Lebanon, but each time the vision of his wife and daughters kept him from going through with it.

The suicide attempts came in late 1986, when Sutherland's captors in Beirut moved him to a tiny underground cell, deprived him of light and isolated him from his fellow captives.

The captors "wouldn't even give me a candle to eat by. They really were causing me a lot of grief and I thought to myself, 'I'll be damned if I'm going to put up with this, I'd sooner die,' " Sutherland said on ABC's "Nightline" Wednesday night.

"And so I tried to pull a plastic bag over my head and suffocate myself, but I found out on each try that it got very painful and as it got more painful, the vision of my wife and three daughters appeared before me ever more clearly.

"And I decided each time, 'Gee, I can't go through with this,' and I would pull it off," he said. "Now, of course, I'm glad I did that."

Sutherland, who was released Nov. 18 after more than six years in captivity, said the conditions were the worst of his ordeal. He said other hostages, including Terry Anderson, who earlier Wednesday became the last American hostage freed, suffered in similar cells nearby.

"There we suffered a great deal, I would say. Conditions were terrible, in isolation," Sutherland said. "We were being, I think, somewhat punished for a misunderstanding, really, concerning the tape that David Jacobsen had made."

On a tape his captors released, fellow hostage Jacobsen offered his condolences to the wife of American William Buckley, who was killed by his Islamic Jihad captors. Buckley, the CIA station chief in Beirut, wasn't married, prompting speculation in the United States that Jacobsen was trying to sneak out a message in code.



The Associated Press, December 5, 1991

Jacobsen was released in November 1986, after nearly two years as a hostage.

Sutherland, 60, who had been acting agriculture dean at the American University in Beirut, has returned home to Fort Collins, Colo. Anderson, 44, the chief Middle East correspondent of The Associated Press, spent nearly seven years as a hostage.



8TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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November 25, 1986, Tuesday, Home Edition

SECTION: Part 1; Page 1; Column 5; Foreign Desk

LENGTH: 1008 words

HEADLINE: AGENCY WATCHED HELPLESSLY;
CIA'S 'PRIVATE HOSTAGE CRISIS' OVER BUCKLEY TOLD

BYLINE: By BOB WOODWARD and CHARLES R. BABCOCK, The Washington Post

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

For the Reagan Administration and especially the CIA, the issues of Iran and the Muslim extremists it supports in the Middle East suddenly took on a new urgency on March 16, 1984, when a man named William Buckley -- described at the time as a political officer in the U.S. Embassy in Lebanon -- was snatched off the streets of Beirut by a group calling itself Islamic Jihad.

As his captors have since charged, Buckley was the chief of the CIA's Beirut station, U.S. sources have confirmed. He was one of the CIA's leading experts on terrorism, and his kidnaping initiated what one CIA official called the agency's "private hostage crisis." At agency headquarters in Langley, Va., Buckley's colleagues watched helplessly as their expert on terrorism became one of its victims.

For at least a year, the CIA undertook extraordinary measures -- spending a "small fortune" on informants, according to one source -- intercepting communications and enhancing satellite photographs in hopes of determining where Buckley and other U.S. hostages might be held.

The effort failed. After torture and a long period of medical neglect, Buckley died in Beirut, apparently in June, 1985. His captors first declared him dead later in 1985. In a statement released in Beirut earlier this month, they reiterated that Buckley had been "executed" after having "confessed" to working for the CIA.

The statement from Islamic Jihad, whose name means Islamic Holy War, said the group had "volumes written with (Buckley's) own hand and recorded on videotapes." President Reagan indirectly confirmed Buckley's death in his press conference last week, when he spoke of five American hostages in Lebanon; Buckley would be the sixth.

According to knowledgeable sources, Buckley's death redoubled Administration interest in his fellow hostages. An order from Reagan led to intensified efforts to find and free them, the sources said.

None of the remaining American hostages have any connections -- direct or indirect -- to the CIA or any other intelligence agencies, according to authoritative U.S. government sources and colleagues of the hostages. Also, well-placed sources say those hostages have received better treatment from

BUCKLEY
NO WIFE



(c) 1986 Los Angeles Times, November 25, 1986

their captors, including competent medical treatment, since Buckley's death.

A CIA Crusade

Before Buckley died, the search for him became a CIA crusade and a personal preoccupation of William J. Casey, its director. The agency never felt confident enough that a rescue attempt would be successful. It did obtain "irrefutable" evidence that Buckley was tortured and, after initially resisting, finally broke down and disclosed information about CIA operations, one source said.

For Deputy CIA Director Clair E. George, who oversees all CIA covert operations abroad, the kidnaping was personally anguishing. George had been station chief in Beirut in 1975 and 1976, at a time when two U.S. government officials were abducted and held hostage for four months before being released.

"This (the Buckley kidnaping) was like all of Clair's bad dreams revisited," said one source. "He just about turned the building (CIA headquarters), and our capabilities and the limits of our imagination, on end to get (Buckley) back."

Buckley was assigned to Lebanon in mid-1983 to help the Lebanese develop methods for thwarting terrorism and to rebuild the U.S. intelligence presence after the bombing of the U.S. Embassy a few months before, the sources said. Seventeen Americans died in the attack, including Robert C. Ames, the CIA's chief Middle East analyst and several other CIA officers.

First of Kidnapings

On March 16, 1984, he was seized on a Beirut street and spirited away -- the first of what would become a string of kidnapings of Americans.

Buckley has been the least-known hostage among the group of Americans held by Muslim extremists in Lebanon. He had no wife or close family to speak for him. One source said Buckley was picked for the dangerous assignment because he did not have a family. Previously, he was in Cairo, where he had helped train bodyguards for Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, who was later assassinated, one source said.

Terrorists might have suspected Buckley's true identity and targeted him for kidnaping, the sources said. Buckley, who often carried a walkie-talkie in Beirut, went nearly every day to the headquarters of the Lebanese intelligence service and could have been followed, the sources said.

For a year, CIA officials, including Casey, considered reports on Buckley's whereabouts and condition contradictory and held out hope that he might still be alive.

Assistance From FBI

At one point, the CIA received help from an FBI team trained in locating kidnap victims. The team went to Beirut but failed to find Buckley after a month of careful and sophisticated detective work, according to a senior Reagan Administration official. Officials now believe that Buckley was in Lebanon during the entire period of his captivity, most of the time in Beirut itself.



(c) 1986 Los Angeles Times, November 25, 1986

At the time of Buckley's capture, the State Department released a brief biography, which said he was from Medford, Mass., and was a graduate of Boston University. It said he had worked as a librarian and as a civilian employee of the Department of the Army until joining the State Department shortly before he was assigned to Beirut.

Candace Hammond, of Farmer, N.C., who said she had been a close personal friend of Buckley for 10 years, said in an interview that he told her before he left for Beirut that "he wasn't real thrilled with the assignment."

She said Buckley had called her from Beirut shortly before he was kidnaped. "He said there was a lot of bombing, that it was a madhouse. There was shattered glass in his apartment. And he hoped he would be coming home sooner than expected because it was such a stressful situation."

She said she received a letter from Buckley the day after he was kidnaped, thanking her for a box of Valentine gifts she had sent him. "That just about broke my heart," she said.

GRAPHIC: Photo, Photo of William Buckley released by kidnapers in 1985.
Associated Press

TYPE:

Wire

SUBJECT:

BUCKLEY, WILLIAM; HOSTAGES -- LEBANON; CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY; ESPIONAGE -- UNITED STATES

*Thurs.
2nd Jan 9.*

NEWS CONFERENCE
FORMER HOSTAGE TERRY ANDERSON

WIESBADEN, GERMANY

AS BROADCAST BY CNN

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1991

LOU BOCCARDI: I'm Lou Boccardi. I'm president of the Associated Press. For me to introduce either of these people would be silly. Peggy.

PEGGY SAY: You told me it was going to be quick. I didn't know it was going to be that quick. This is a little unconventional. But then we are a kind of unconventional family. Terry has asked me to make an opening, brief statement. And I want to thank you all for being so patient. I needed the days leading up to Terry's release to hoard my emotional and physical strength for the wonderful moment yesterday when we finally brought this kid home.

And he asked me to make this statement, because you are all frightening him, and I want you to stop it right now. (Laughter.) There are going to be a lot of people to thank. I am not going to try to do that, because I don't want to leave anybody out. But there are a couple that are absolutely necessities. First of course Associated Press for allowing me to do whatever it was I did for Terry. My family, my husband. This is the moment that we have been waiting for. And when we and I and Terry get back to Washington, come elalesbada (ph), we'll finally be able to do the thing she has done and is so wonderful at.

My friend and all of the people who have stood in for me with you people in the coming days so you had something. The journalist committee to free Terry Anderson, Bill Foley (ph), Bonny Anderson (ph), Chuck Lewis (ph), Don Mell, everybody. This is our day, and I thank you all for it.

And now I am going to do the thing that I have waited almost seven years to do. I'd like to introduce you to my brother Terry Anderson.

TERRY ANDERSON: I've been just stunned, overwhelmed in the last two days by the welcome. I'm very, very happy. Excuse me I'm choking.

There are so many people, thousands and thousands of people who I need to thank for what they've done, and I don't know how to do it. I think you know how I feel. Excuse me. [Crying.]

MS. SAY: Don't do this.

MR. ANDERSON: I didn't expect this. I was all cool and calm and ready to go and thinking about all the neat things I was going to say, and they all just kind of disappeared. Look, for all of you, thank you very much. I can't mention everybody I have heard who -- on the radio, whose statements and concerns meant an awful lot.

There are some men who I think I have to mention right now. And that is the nine fellow hostages who were with me. There was Father Martin Jenco, Pastor Ben Weir (ph), men of great faith who leant me their faith. David Jacobsen (ph), Marcel Fontaine (ph), Frank Reid (ph). These men all gave something to me, helped me. I hope they got something in return. There's Brian Keenan (ph), a really tough Belfast boyel (ph), with a penetrating mind, and -- the cliché Irish sense of humor. He told some of the longest and funniest shaggy dog stories I've heard in a somewhat disreputable life.

(Laughter.)

You saw, all of you, John McCarthy when he came out, looking like he'd just come down from university, smiling and waving, and you heard what Brian had to say about him. And I can't add to that. I don't have Brian's Irish tongue and poet's heart. John kept us going a lot, with his dignity and his sense of humor.

Terry Waite. You know, what can I say about this man? He risked his life for me. When he lost, when we finally met him in prison, for a year I never heard him express a word of regret or bitterness, not once. He'd do it again tomorrow. I know it. He's a very brave man. Also a man of deep faith.

And finally, the one you saw most recently, Dr. Thomas MacNee (sp) Sutherland. I spent most of those 6-1/2 years locked in the same room with Tom, sometimes on the same piece of chain, always within arm's reach. (Sighs.) ✓

I can't sum all that up in a few minutes. I mean, can you imagine what it's like to spend that much time in there, 24 hours a day, seven days a week?

I heard some--some time ago a discussion on the radio--as you know, thank God, we had a radio, and it was really important--about sending the first manned trip to Mars and, geez, how difficult it was going to be to pick the people, four or five people in this little bitty spacecraft for 18 months or two years or something like that, because, you know, after a while they'd kill each other.

Well, all I can tell them is if they're looking for people, to look not just for intelligence and ability, adaptability, skills, to look for thoroughly decent, good men. The combination's a little hard to find, but it exists. I know, because I met one.

(765-6817)

(Sighs.)

You know, I could go on for a long time, but I think the best thing I can do now is just take your questions.

MS. SAY: That's Jerry P. Gordon (ph)--

Q Jerry P. Gordon (ph), WKBW-TV in Buffalo.

Peggy Say certainly has--has brought the plight of the hostages to world attention over the years, but there has been some criticism that Peggy's attention to your name is the reason that you were kept the longest. That--I was stopped in the streets of Batavia yesterday--

MR. ANDERSON: Mm-hmm (acknowledgement).

Q --or two days ago, and someone stopped and--and said that to me again. What's your response to that charge?

MR. ANDERSON: Briefly--no, I don't think so. And I don't think it's a charge anybody needs to pay any attention to. I don't think the activities of various groups on behalf of us lengthened our captivity by one day.

That's a personal opinion. As far as I'm concerned, I don't think it made that much difference, either. They were going to pick somebody to be last. I happened to be the one who was last.

I didn't like that much. I would've liked to've gone home the day after they kidnapped me, and there wasn't a day that I didn't want to go home now. But somebody had to be last. And--I got through it. I survived. I'm perfectly happy with that.

I'll tell you this, though. There were a lot of times, very many times, very dark times, when Peg's activities, her voice, your voices, your messages kept us alive.

Q Is that--

Q Terry, how and when did you find out this time that you would, indeed, be released, and how did you finally realize that this was not a false alarm, that you'd heard this before?

MR. ANDERSON: (Sighs.) Well, as you know, we've had the--the radios, and we've been able to follow the activities that have been going on for some time. We'd been told we were going to be released soon and very soon for about a year. Each release that took place in the past year was a little bit closer.

When Tom and Terry Waite were released, my captors told us then that after them, Joe Cicippio and Alann Steen would be released and then that I would go, and that it was--that it would all be

within a reasonably brief period of time, and certainly by Christmas. So after Tom and Terry left, I knew I was going to be going soon.

I was setting myself for two or three weeks, whenever, trying to, you know, get through the next two or three weeks. The day be-- well, first Joe left, and then--(snaps fingers)--quickly Alann went. Then I thought--I began to think, "Well, geez, it's working out all right. I'll be out of here real quick."

The day before I was released, which is--what? Three days ago now, two days ago?--I'm beginning to lose track.

MS. SAY: At least two weeks.

(Laughter.)

MR. ANDERSON: Yeah.

The day before I was released, they came with new clothes, shoes, and said, "You're going home tomorrow."

I said, "When tomorrow?"

They said, "Mmm, you know, tomorrow. Sometime."

The next 24 hours were really long. (Laughs.) But they passed. I was released about--I guess about 6:30 in the evening local time.

Q Well, in the conversations that you had with your captors over the period of 6-1/2 years, did they ever explain to you exactly why you, a journalist, was (sic) being held, what your purpose was?

MR. ANDERSON: Me, a journalist, no. Me, an American, yeah. Lots of times. Lots and lots of times.

Q (What did they say?)

MR. ANDERSON: What would you expect them to say? America is the enemy, and, you know, you're an American. We know what they wanted, more or less, for a long time, specifically, the 17 in Kuwait, and then the other things got more complicated. I don't think it was me, a journalist, or me, particularly, anybody. I was just one of the people they captured because I was capturable, unfortunately, and I'm sorry about that.

MR. BOCCARDI: Question.

Q Terry, Pat Brogan (ph) WGR radio, Buffalo, New York. How aware beyond the radio reports were you of the support from Peggy, who (sic) we call The Hostage Crusader in western New York, and the people--

MS. SAY: Among other things.

Q --among--(laughter)--and the people of Batavia. How aware were you of this support? How did it help you in your survival skills, and can you look out at those cameras and say something to the people of western New York?

MR. ANDERSON: Yes. Yes. I would be there now if it weren't wintertime and so darn cold I think. (Laughter.) I love western New York, and I intend to go back, but I'm not quite ready to face the winter yet. We were aware of Peg's activities, and I knew she was working very, very hard and spending full time at it, and I was very, very proud of her. I was aware of the people in Batavia -- I knew some of the things that were done. I could hear -- I would hear various reports. And even before we got the radios we would get little bits and pieces from the guard. I got a card from the Philadelphia school children --

a card from Philadelphia school children

MS. SAY: You did?

MR. ANDERSON: -- on my birthday. Yes. Just out of the blue. We had no news, no radio. We were not permitted to hear anything, and they brought in this card from the school children. What can I say? It was life-saving. It meant a lot.

Q Terry? Terry, Tom Anderson from -- (inaudible) -- High School. (Laughter.)

MS. SAY: Hi, Tom.

Q Can you tell us a little bit about the people holding you, your jailers, how you got on with them, how they treated you?

MR. ANDERSON: Well, there were a fair number of them. Some were good, and some were bad. Good? I mean, you know, they did kidnap me, and they did keep me for seven years. The treatment in the beginning was fairly rough. It got better. At the end it was quite good. Some of the guards were polite, respectful, reasonable, within the bounds of what it was they were doing. They were still putting a chain on my leg every day, but they treated me with reasonable respect. Most of the guards who we had trouble with, and there were a few, were moved on by their chiefs after a while, after it became plain that, you know, things were not going to smoothly with them.

TREATMENT CAPTORS

So, as far as their chiefs go, I had little contact with them. Every once in a while we'd have a discussion with them, and the discussions were much as you would expect. They maintained their political position, and I tried to tell them they were wrong, and it didn't make any difference to anybody because nobody was going to change their mind. It was just a way of spending the time.

Q Terry --

Q Terry --

Q What are your personal feelings towards your captors, and do you think there should be an international effort, perhaps a unilateral effort by the United States, to find them and bring them to justice?

MR. ANDERSON: I don't want to think about that right now, frankly. I'm out. I'm free. I do not hate them. I am certainly not grateful to them for anything. I believe they were very wrong, and they did great wrong to me and my family. As to what happens from here on, I don't know, and I don't want to think about it right now.

Q Terry, there were reports that, to the extent it was possible, that you were a resister, that you frankly gave them a hard time on occasion and paid for it. What can you tell us about that?

MR. ANDERSON: Well, I got in a lot of fights with them from occasion -- from time to time. I mean, there were things that I couldn't accept that they would do from time to time. I tried very much just to get along like anybody does in that situation, just to get along from time to time, not to make too much trouble. But there were things that occasionally happened that I couldn't accept that I would fight, I would argue about, with them. Sometimes they would punish me for it. In the end, I think -- in the end, it helped to stop the things that I couldn't accept. Let's put it that way. They seemed to have no enmity toward me. They even seemed to have a small amount of respect, I hope, at the end.

Q Terry, Mark -- (name inaudible) -- from Reuters. Did you hear anything from your captors, towards the end at least, about a possible deal to prevent retaliation by Western governments? Did they express any optimism that they were safe or fear of punishment?

MR. ANDERSON: They commented on the reports on the radio which they were hearing as well as I was. Look, I was a hostage. They were not giving me information that counted. The comments were from the guards kind of bravado. "We don't need protection anyway." "We can protect ourself." And that's about all they said.

Q Terry?

Q Terry, Kevin Cooney (ph) from Channel 8 in Des Moines.

MR. ANDERSON: Hi, Kevin.

Q How are you doing? Tom Sutherland said the other day that you got preferential treatment because apparently your captors felt you being a Marine, having served in Vietnam, earned you a lot of respect, that in a way they had a great deal of respect for you and your military background, and that you received preferential

treatment, perhaps weren't beaten as much or -- well, basically, could you comment? Were you physically abused? Were you beaten as Tom was?

MR. ANDERSON: At the beginning, they were pretty rough. There was some physical abuse. Not terribly bad. It ended fairly quickly. Yes, after a while they left me alone. They did not slap me around. And for the last four or five years nobody offered physical punishment to me. I was not beaten like Tom was.

MS. SAY: Excuse me just a minute. Can I -- because we were very nervous about this, Terry and I made a grave omission, and I'd like to correct it right now. Above all the people that we have to thank are Perez de Cuellar and Giandomenico Picco of the UN for bringing us to this moment. I apologize. First is best.

Q Terry, Gene Roscoe (?), K60, San Francisco. There was speculation that, as a journalist, your ability to tell the story may have kept you in, and it's a story your captors did not want told. Do you have such a story in mind?

MR. ANDERSON: I'm a journalist. Doesn't every journalist want to write a book? I don't know. I haven't really thought that much about it. Yes, there is obviously a story that I could tell. How I choose to tell that story I haven't decided yet.

MR. BOCCARDI: Over here.

Q Terry, Bill Sloate (sp) from the Plain Dealer in Cleveland. When will you be going back to work to tell your story? And where will you work? Will you go back to the states? Or will you go back to the Mideast? Or did you know any of that yet?

MR. ANDERSON: You're asking me to make decisions that I'm not quite ready to make yet. I'm going to take quite a bit of time off frankly. First, when I leave here, I'm going to spend a little time with my family, my brothers and sisters, and then I'm going to take some months off. And we're making plans about that, but we haven't quite decided. And eventually decide.

MR. BOCCARDI: Right here.

Q Terry, did your captors indicate that they get may anything in exchange for your release and the release of the others?

MR. ANDERSON: No. No, I don't know anything about that.

MR. BOCCARDI: Right here.

Q Terry, there's been a great deal of speculation about how you felt. Can you tell us during some of your darker days if you truly did give up hope and at what point you began to become optimistic that you would see freedom?

MR. ANDERSON: Hard question. Give up hope. There were some pretty bad times, and there were times when I was near despair. I don't think I ever quite gave up.

I got a few months after I got there was a Bible and got helped. My faith kept me from giving up, from giving in to despair, giving up on hope -- along with a lot of other things, including my companions, including you. Mostly, that Bible got a lot of service.

MR. BOCCARDI: We better call on the AP man right here.

Q: -- become optimistic that you would see freedom?

MR. ANDERSON: Okay just very briefly, I never thought I wouldn't be free from the beginning -- eventually -- it was just taking a long time. From the AP.

Q: I'm Terry Penny (ph) from the same organization. We've never met but I'm very happy to see you.

MR. ANDERSON: Thank you.

Q: Could you describe the cell that you were in, and were you moved very often or kept in the same cell the whole time?

MR. ANDERSON: We were kept -- I personally was kept in about 15 or 20 different places, sometimes in a cell, sometimes in an ordinary apartment that had doors replaced by steel doors and the windows replaced by steel sheets.

For instance, one underground cell I was in was six foot by six foot by six foot. There was nothing in it except a little ledge, mattress, water bottle, and another bottle. And that was it. No light. Light was outside the cell door -- (inaudible) -- the door.

There were other cells that were worse, other places that were better. The last place we were kept in was actually, apparently, an apartment, just a big bedroom in an apartment which had the door covered with a steel sheet, the windows covered with a steel sheet, and was not actually too bad, although it was getting pretty cold recently.

Q: Channel 9 in Orlando. I had a friend who was in the Hanoi Hilton for a couple of years. And to get him through, to keep himself from going crazy, he had this mental exercise, he planned a trans Atlantic balloon crossing. Did you have any kind of mental exercise or regiment just to -- you know you had a radio and you had someone to talk to, but otherwise, did you --.

MR. ANDERSON: We didn't have a radio all the time. We had it for the last couple of years. But yeah, there were a lot of mental exercises, I spent -- I used -- planning various and assorted elaborate things, like a farm operation or a newspaper or whatever

CELLS
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and going -- working out economics and staffing and all that kind -- spend as much time as you can on details. I was lucky. I had companions for most of the time. And we taught each other, we learned from each other everything we could possibly teach. And we explored each other's minds, we talked. It wasn't always easy.

I mean you can't put four or five men, grown men, intelligent men, in a room and expect them to get along all the time -- certainly not with me. But you know those are the kind of resources you can really go on and on and on and use. And I think those of us who were together in the room came through pretty well mentally, because we had each other.

Q: Welcome home.

MR. ANDERSON: Hello Miss Vanney (ph). How are you.

Q: Much better now. I'm wondering, wondering if you can clear something up for all of us. All of the video tapes that came out, some of our officials in Washington kept saying, that's not Terry he's got a gun to his head. He'd never say that our government hasn't done enough to get him out. I'm wondering how -- did you have a gun to your head? Were those not your words?

MR. ANDERSON: Okay. Yeah, I have to address the question, again briefly. Yes, I was a hostage. I was told what to say, frankly. Argued about it sometimes and tried to get to stay out of things. In the beginning the words were mostly dictated. The later tapes, as conditions changed, were more voluntary. I didn't frankly worry too much about that. I didn't think that anybody would treat them seriously as far as what was being said. I didn't think that anybody would believe them. And I told them that.

You know, you're going to sit me here in front of a camera, you're going to give me a statement, I'm going to read it. Nobody's going to believe this. It's not going to do anybody any good. What it was for, and the reason I did it was to tell my family that I was alive and well. And I think it did that.

Q: Terry, Joel Halderman (ph), CBS. Do you -- who do you think were giving the orders to you captors, both to take you throughout the six and one half years and to release you. Where were those orders coming from ultimately?

MR. ANDERSON: I don't know any more about that than you do.

[CNN breaks away for local station breaks. Some of what follows was taped from other networks.]

MR. ANDERSON (in progress): -- in a small room someplace. John, John is absolutely delightful. He is, if I may be terribly cliché, the best of British gentlemen. He has a dignity, an intelligence, a warmth and a really funny sense of humor. I mean he made us laugh at things you wouldn't believe you could laugh at.

And really truly laugh. I think John probably was the best of us. And that's about all I can say about that.

Q: Jim Wager (ph) from WBBA (ph) in Buffalo. You spoke of great respect for all of the hostages you were with, one of them being David Jacobsen. I heard an interview that Mr. Jacobsen did, assumably this week, it was after your release. He spoke very forwardly about world prosecution for the people that are responsible for this. You talked a little bit about it. If you could expand on that. You say you don't hate the captors. And I think for a lot of people that's hard to understand.

MR. ANDERSON: I don't hate anybody. I'm a Christian and a Catholic, and I really believe that. And it's required of me that I forgive, no matter how hard that may be. And I'm determine to do that. And to do that, also requires me not to personally, me, worry about things like whether or not these people are going to be caught, captured and punished. I'm not concerned with that.

Q: -- LA Times.

MR. ANDERSON: Yes, I remember.

Q: Good thanks. I hope you got a tape. I sent Keith Jarrett (ph) into you. There was some widespread criticism that the AP didn't move fast enough or do enough. And I know that the situation changed in the past few years. From what I'm getting from you -- gather from you you're saying that any activities didn't make a difference anyway. Did you --.

MR. ANDERSON: Well that's not quite what I said. I don't think it cost us. I don't think it kept us in there longer. Tammy, I think -- stop your question right there. I think the AP did absolutely everything it possibly could. I am absolutely satisfied with it. I am more than satisfied. I am very pleased and grateful to the AP for what they did do.

Q: (Off mike.) -- you may have changed. Are you a different man than the one who went in.

MR. ANDERSON: I hope so.

Q: Better or worse?

MR. ANDERSON: I hope better. I'd hate to spend seven years in a cell and came out the same person I went in. I think I've learned some things, about myself and about others. I can't tell you what I'm going to be from here on out.

Q: Mr. Anderson, did the Gulf War or other United States policy influence your captors' behavior?

MR. ANDERSON: I don't know. I don't know why they did the

things they did. I was a hostage. They didn't discuss reasons with me very much or give me information. I don't know.

Q: Terry, Jim Clancy (ph) with CNN.

MR. ANDERSON: Hello Jim.

Q: You paid a terrible price for your conviction to stay with the story. Has it changed at all, your attitude about Lebanon, about the reasons that you stayed there. You had to think about it a lot.

MR. ANDERSON: I'm not going to play tennis on Saturday mornings any more. I can tell you that. (Laughter.)

Yes. Okay, I think I got caught because frankly at the moment I did something dumb. I left myself open to be caught. As far as staying in Beirut, staying with the story, no I don't regret that. I don't think, I couldn't see at the time, and I can't see now how I could basically have done anything else and stay in the job I was in. I'm not saying that staying there was the right thing to do. Perhaps I should have resigned the job and said, "No, I can't do this any more. I've got to go someplace else." I was the chief Middle East correspondent. I belonged in Beirut and I had to go about my business. That got me caught. I paid for it. I still don't see what else I could have done.

Q: (Inaudible), New England Press Consortium. Mr. Anderson, do you feel there were any measures the United States government could have taken to expedite your release that went unrealized. And also as a follow-up, how do you feel about the current policy for non-negotiation with terrorists.

MR. ANDERSON: I think President Bush is absolutely right. I think the United States in the end, after some time, took the right policy in not negotiating with my captors. I think they also took the right policy in working hard toward improving relations in the Middle East with Syria, with Iran, with Lebanon, and trying to be an honest broker among the various parties.

I agree with him. I would dearly love to have gotten out of there. And at the beginning when it was pretty shocking, I mean, frankly I wouldn't care if we'd have given them an H-bomb just to get me out of that damn place.

But when I settled down, had more time to think about it, had time to deal with real ideas involved and real values involved, I am very happy that we are all out as Americans, except for the two Germans. And I dearly hope and believe that Mr. Picco, that wonderful man, and Mr. de Cuellar will get them out, as well.

Boy. I've gotten my sentences all tangled up here. I believe and agree with the United States' policy in this matter. You can't negotiate with hostage takers. You can't give them anything. I've

delighted that we're all out with any such price being paid with an end result that everybody can be satisfied with and proud of. And I think that's what we've got.

Q: Aside from the first and last days of your captivity, was there a best day and a worst day that you could identify from your time there or was it a blur?

MR. ANDERSON: That's hard. There was a lot of time that passed kind of in a blur or rather kind of in a stupor where you just kind of tone down your mental activities and your physical activities and just lay there for a long time.

Best days and worst days? The best day was the day I got out. I tell you, there isn't any day that can compare with that one. The worst days, I think the worst day I had was Christmas of 1986 when we were in a pretty bad place. I was in solitary. Tom was in solitary across the way from me. John O'Brian was in solitary down the way and we had nothing; no books, nothing.

The one thing we could do, my captors may be surprised to learn this, was talk to each other. We weren't allowed to. We weren't supposed to. We couldn't speak. But I had remembered some time ago the alphabetic for the mute, the deaf, that I'd learned in high school 30 years ago. Couldn't remember all the letters but I remembered some of them and I made up the rest. And I taught it to them we talked for hours and hours across the way.

I would talk to Tom; Tom would talk to Brian; Brian would talk to Tom; Tom would relay it to me. And this went on for quite a long time while we were in there. Christmas Day I was standing there talking to Tom and I took off my glasses and dropped them and broke them. As you know, most of you know, my eyes are very bad; couldn't see. That was a bad day.

Q: (Inaudible), CBS News. Your thoughts, please, on the arms for hostages deals that were done?

MR. ANDERSON: I am very, very glad that Father Martin, Pastor Ben Weir and David Jacobson got freed. As for the rest of it, I don't know.

Q: Terry, you very eloquently thanked all of the people who kept your name alive and your cause alive over the years. I have here a bracelet that photographer Mickey Austricker (ph) has been wearing for several years with your name on it. And I would just like to know if you were aware all of that time of just how many people were dedicated to the cause of freeing the hostages?

MR. ANDERSON: Over the years I became more and more aware of it and more and more stunned; more and more humble. I mean -- you know, I don't know. I guess most of you aren't old enough so you won't recognize the line, but I kept feeling kind of like, you know, it's only me, Maynard. What is all this about? Come on. I'm not

that important.

I didn't -- John McCarthy (ph) was on the radio a little while after his release and I heard him on the beep saying -- on that wonderful outlook program, by the way -- I heard him saying, "I didn't realize the immensity of it. I didn't realize just how much support we had; how widespread it was. And we talked about what we were hearing on the radio, John and I, just a little while before, and Tom. And now I know what he meant. I mean, I got out here and it's just been tremendous. I haven't yet even begun to be able to cope with it. I mean, there's so many people. Look at all of you here and all of those people at home. I mean, that's just stunning.

So, no. I didn't really grasp it.

VOICE: Terry, I used to be your editor and I'm going to exercise my prerogative to correct you. You are important. Q: Marty (inaudible) WJW-TV in Cleveland. First of all, I brought a Big Mac and some fries and a strawberry shake for you because I heard you had some trouble.

MR. ANDERSON: Well, thanks, but, boy, they've been feeding me real good over there. I tell you. I got a bottle of wine last night that was just tremendous.

Q: I wanted to ask you from a personal point of view, what was the most hurtful thing that the captors did to you.

MR. ANDERSON: Take me away from the people I love and hurt them much more than they hurt me.

Q: What are your feelings about Lebanon and what's happened to that country from what you witnessed in Lebanon?

MR. ANDERSON: I like Lebanon very much. I sympathize with Lebanon very much. I know a lot of people there, or I did know a lot of people there. I keep -- it's been seven years. I like the Lebanese. They're fascinating, intelligent, brave, courageous, stubborn, independent people. Very sorry for the war that they've had, part of which I saw and I'm delighted that they seem to be coming together again. They have a government again. There is a real possibility of peace in Lebanon and that delights me.

Q: Terry, do you have any sense whether the escape of the Kuwait 17 or 19 in effect cleared the way for your release now?

MR. ANDERSON: Well, as far as the group that was holding the captives that I was with, me and the others, their primary goal always seemed to be over the years the 17 in Kuwait. Their primary goal always seemed to be, over the years, the 17 Kuwait, which all they claimed anyway, when they are free, you can

go home. I think they were a bit surprised when they found the 17 free all of a sudden, boom, and didn't quite know what to do. There were obviously other interests involved that had to be satisfied then. As far as that group was concerned, they maintained -- and I tend to believe them -- that, you know, when the 17 were free, we could go home, but there were other things involved.

MR. BOCCARDI: This gentleman here.

Q Terry, you talked a little bit about what you did mentally to stay fit, and you look very good physically. Could you talk a little bit more about the physical regime you went through, because --

MR. ANDERSON: Well, I tried -- I tried to do exercises as much as I could, calisthenics, and there were times when we were allowed to be unchained for awhile and I would run back and forth across the room, do jumping jacks and things like that, or when the chain was short or we couldn't move, I would try to do -- whatcha call them, the word has gone away --

MR. BOCCARDI: Isometrics.

MR. ANDERSON: Isometrics. There were long times, frankly, when I didn't. It's hard to maintain any kind of -- of willpower, routine, accept the routine of just kind of doing nothing, like a sluggard, for very long. I mean when you get depressed, you stop exercising. That will go on for some weeks, and then I'd start again. I went out jogging this morning, I tried to, and I discovered that I'm in a lot worse shape than I thought I was.

MR. BOCCARDI: Right here.

Q Terry (inaudible) from the Buffalo News. In that regard, on some of those videotapes that they passed out from time to time, you looked pretty awful. I know it was very distressing to Peggy.

MR. ANDERSON: I felt pretty awful.

Q Well, was it more depression or was it physical problems, was your health ever in danger did you feel?

MR. ANDERSON: In danger, no. I mean we -- I suffered small ailments, colds, flues, that kind of thing, from time to time. I was never very sick. I was run-down a lot at times when conditions were bad and we weren't getting the right food, and just felt run-down, but I was never in any danger, no.

MR. BOCCARDI: The back row here.

Q Terry (inaudible) from (inaudible) TV in Orlando. I have spoken with your John -- brother John this morning, and I spent several hours with him, days, over the last few years, and he's very

anxious to know where you're headed when you get back to the United States. Are you going to New York or Washington, D.C., and what will your first words to him be after all these years?

MR. ANDERSON: He'll know where I'm headed because I am headed straight for him, but as for my first words, he'll hear them when I get there.

MR. BOCCARDI: Okay. Right here, please.

Q Terry, the other hostages almost without fail have singled you out as helping them to endure captivity. I wonder if you recognized --

MR. ANDERSON: I am glad that they felt that.

Q -- a need for that, was it a conscious effort on your part, or were you simply trying to maintain your own sanity?

MR. ANDERSON: Yeah, yeah, I mean there was a lot of that in it. As (inaudible) will tell you, I tend to be a little -- shall we be polite -- forceful, and there was a lot of it. I -- I needed them, I needed their minds. I needed what they knew. I needed them to keep my mind going. They were my friends, as well, and I tried to help them as much as I could.

Q (Inaudible) with CBS News. Did you get a sense that at all times your captors were well funded, well organized, well connected, or was it at times quite the opposite?

MR. ANDERSON: Well, they always seemed to have plenty of money, not that they spent very much on us, but I mean -- although in fact at the end, they did. Terry Waite had some asthma problems, as you know -- you've probably heard this -- and they went out and bought what they said was a \$2,000 air conditioner, and put it in the cell, just like that. So they seemed to have plenty of money, there wasn't any doubt about that. As far as well organized, I don't know what their organization was like, I can't tell you, I don't know.

MR. BOCCARDI: Right here.

Q Peggy says and likes to say that she started this whole thing out as a housewife. She certainly has matured and changed over the years. Can you talk to us about how you see your relationship with Peggy, and then also comment a tad on Madeline (ph) and Sultower?

MR. ANDERSON: Well, she's amazing. I mean she's just started me over the years with her ability, forcefulness, dedication, intelligence, but she knows how I feel about it, I think she knows pretty clearly, and I'll -- I'll let that --

MR. BOCCARDI: Peggy, you get equal time if you want it.

MRS. SAY: I told Terry, and I mean it, and I've told all of you, he was my inspiration, he was my reason for doing what I did, and it was his example, the example that he set for all of us, that kept me going, and I am incredibly proud of him, but he's still just my little brother.

MR. BOCCARDI: On the right here.

Q (Inaudible) from ABC. You mentioned a certain forcefulness. Are there any other particular characteristics that you have that help sustained you through all that time?

MR. ANDERSON: Well, I'm pretty damn stubborn. Other than that, I can't tell you. I will have to let other people talk, but I do want to answer -- Lou, just a second, I do want to answer that question. I was delighted to see my daughter. She is beautiful, she's intelligent, ~~she's delightful, just like her mother,~~ and probably because of that. I have called my other daughter, Gabrielle (ph) in Japan, who has really amazed me with her intelligence and her ability to handle all this, and -- well, just with her, okay.

MR. BOCCARDI: In the right.

Q (Inaudible) Terry, could I ask you about Terry Waite. There has been a lot of reporting about his role in the Iran-Contra scandal. What did you learn about that from him or from your own thinking about it, and what do you make of the machinations, the intrigues of your government in that regard?

MR. ANDERSON: I'm not going to tell Terry Waite's story. We'll let him tell it. I think Terry Waite was a man of tremendous faith, tremendous dedication, tremendous integrity, and I can't believe, or won't even think that he did anything that wasn't absolutely right, proper and necessary.

Q: You talked a little about the conditions of yourselves and how you were moved about. I'm curious if at any time in your communication with the other hostages held, was there any attempt for escape or did you even hatch a plan, or were the conditions such that it was pretty much out of the question?

MR. ANDERSON: The latter. Most of the time there was simply no question of it. We were guarded very tightly. After Jeromy Levin (ph), I don't think there were any escapes. I don't know about any of the other hostages, but I know we never had any real chance. I'll give you one example. When they took us off the chain to take us to the bathroom each day -- discovered accidentally by looking under the blindfold -- we were blindfolded. Had the guard escorting you with a gun. There was always at least one other guard quietly standing against the door, against the wall, out of reach with a gun on you.

There wasn't every real question that I thought it was possible to escape. And I thought if I tried I was going to get killed.

MR. BOCCARDI: Ladies and gentlemen, we have 15 more minutes. Front row.

Q: Terry, Steve Handelman (ph), NBC. You've spoken about the political motivations or what they told you their political motivations were of your captors. But a lot of Americans frankly have, have wondered what kind of men could simply seize innocents and keep them for years and years. What can you tell us about the character, not just the people who took care of you day by day but of their bosses?

MR. ANDERSON: What I can tell you is I never did understand that. Just exactly what you said. I mean some of these men were quite intelligent. Some of them would even talk quite reasonably. I never was able to grasp -- they were all very religious by the way. Very, very Islamic. I was never able to grasp or get a handle on or understand what them -- what made them able to hold the religious beliefs they hold and to do the things they did at the same time.

MR. BOCCARDI: Right side here.

Q: I'm wondering about the common bond that you -- with Iowa State University. And he talked about hearing the bells ring in his honor on the VOA. Were you aware of the bells ringing for you on your birthday and on your anniversaries as well. And can you talk about how you guys used that Iowa State bond?

MR. ANDERSON: No, I thought (it was?) Tom's.

I didn't know they were doing that for me. I'm very happy. It's a beautiful place and I've always been happy that I went there. Yes, we talked about Iowa State and Des Moines and Iowa. We both liked it very much. We both thought it was a very good college, a very good university. It taught us both well.

Q (Off mike.)

MR. ANDERSON: Yes. Well, we did -- Tom gave me courses --

his course. He's a professor -- genetics, statistics, animal breeding, what he knew about dairy farming and all that; built a dairy farm in my head, populated by -- I'm not sure what the correct term is these days -- youths at risk -- is that PC (?) right? I don't know -- and worked out the economics; how much milk is selling for, what's the support price, how many cows can you support with how many acres and all that kind of stuff; did all this between us two very elaborately, down to the last penny, and I'm sure it would work; spent an awful lot of time --

Q But you taught him, too.

THE DAIRY FARM
IMAGINED

MR. ANDERSON: Taught him what I could, when he'd listen.
(Laughter.) Sorry, Tom.

MR. BOCCARDI: In the rear.

Q (Off mike) -- NBC Mutual Radio. As you know, there are three hostages who are not coming back, and I was wondering if you can say anything about Messrs. Buckley, Higgins and Kilburn. Did you ever have any kind of contact with them or knowledge of them?

MR. ANDERSON: With Mr. Buckley, he was at the beginning held in the same room that I was, although we had no contact. We could not talk. We could not see each other. I believe he died there while we were in the same room of a severe sickness. I never had any contact with him. Colonel Higgins and Mr. Kilburn -- no, I never had any contact with them. I'm very, very sorry they could not be home also.

MR. BOCCARDI: Right here.
Q Terry, do you have any sense -- did you get any sense toward the end from your captors that they feel the usefulness of hostage-taking has ended?

MR. ANDERSON: That's what they said. We did argue with them. We did talk with them about it and they did say that, "Yes, we agree, we didn't get what we thought we would get out of this. It hurt us, hurt our people, much more than it gained us. And we're not going to do it anymore. We're not going to kidnap innocent civilians anymore." That's what they said.

MR. BOCCARDI: Right in the center here.

Q Did you believe them?

MR. ANDERSON: I think I'll wait and see.

MR. BOCCARDI: Right in the center.

Q Terry, Jane Flash (ph), WOKR-TV in Rochester, New York. What are your immediate plans here? How long will you stay in West Germany? Where will you go from here? And what will you be doing in the time that you stay here?

MR. ANDERSON: Well, we're still making plans. We plan to stay here a few more days. The people are delightful. I like the place. And I need the time, frankly. They've been marvelous to me. They gave me new glasses in about four hours -- presto. And, you know, they're doing lots of things. So we'll be here a few days. When we leave here, I'm going to see my family -- Jack, Judy, my cousin Tom, the people I need to see. And then we're going to take some time off. We haven't made any detailed plans beyond that.

MR. BOCCARDI: On the corner.

Q (Off mike) -- need the time, but for what?

MR. ANDERSON: Well, to try to -- to try to get used to this world and, you know, what it's all about and try to grasp what it's been -- what's been happening. I mean, you don't just walk out of a cell one day and walk out into the world the next. It's a pretty strange place.

MR. BOCCARDI: On the corner.

MR. ANDERSON: Terry, I'm just curious. You talk about the -- you know, you went out jogging this morning and physically you seem to be in pretty good shape. But mentally, you had seven years; you had to play games up here just to keep your own sanity. And I'm curious. Did you ever think back to the days when you were growing up in Batavia? And could you share any anecdotes that you were thinking at the time about maybe some boyhood friends that you had back there that kept you going, that sustained you?

MR. ANDERSON: I thought about every moment I could remember in those seven years. I've thought about everything I've ever done or said or thought about doing. Yes, growing up in Batavia, people like Mark Abrams (sp), who is a good friend of mine, and other good friends at Batavia High School who I want to see again. And, in fact, I remember, just before I was kidnapped, Mark sending me an invitation to the high school reunion, which I'm afraid I missed. (Laughter.) I'd like to make one of them one of these days.

Yes?

MR. BOCCARDI: Question in the front.

MR. ANDERSON: Yes.

Q Mr. Anderson, your release has generated a great deal of interest in the college community. Do you have a message to students?

MR. ANDERSON: Oh, I don't know. Do you think they'd listen? (Laughter.)

Q Yeah, they're out there.

MR. ANDERSON: About the best thing I can say to students personally myself is that you're there to learn, and I think that's what you ought to be doing is learning as much as you can, as much as possible, about the important things. And, you know, enjoy yourself a little, but you're there to learn.

MR. BOCCARDI: Kimley (sp).

Q Terry, I'm Kimley Jones of NBC. There was some debate in this country whether or not there should have been some sort of

military effort to free the hostages. Would that have stood any realistic chance of success?

MR. ANDERSON: I don't really think so. I think they'd have had to be real damn good to get in, get in that room and disarm the guards before somebody got killed. From my point of view in the room, while I would have dearly liked to be rescued, I always thought that if they tried, somebody was going to get killed.

MR. BOCCARDI: In the aisle.

Q Terry, I'm Karen Sloan from AP Radio. I used to talk to you on the phone many, many years ago. I wore your bracelet for four years that I got through Peggy, and I gave it to Don Mell to give back to you.

*a bracelet
for Terry*
←

MR. ANDERSON: Thank you.

Q I'd like you to have it. I have a question. What happened on your last day? There was many hours of gap between the time that you were released and the time you showed up in Damascus. What happened that day?

MR. ANDERSON: I don't know. I heard the report on the radio about me being released, and I heard all the reports about me going to Damascus. And I tried to imagine what the view was like from the car -- (laughter) -- but it didn't seem to change anything.

Q Was it snowing? (Laughter.)

MR. ANDERSON: (Brief network audio interruption.) They came in when they said they would come in and they took me out when they said they would take me out. So what that was all about, I have no idea.

MR. BOCCARDI: On the right here.

Q Terry, you have about 10 hometowns in the United States. (Laughter.)

MR. ANDERSON: You want me to pick one of them?

(Brief audio break.)

Q I think you could probably be elected mayor in every one.

MR. ANDERSON: Yes. That's a very good question. (Laughter.)

MR. BOCCARDI: Next question. In the back -- way in the back.

Q (Off mike) -- about the Gulf war? You must have been aware of it because of your radio and so forth. There were some people who felt that might produce a disastrous effect suddenly for the hostages. Were you afraid that it might enrage the captors, or did

you -- or the opposite? Did you feel it might hasten your release?

MR. ANDERSON: It didn't seem to make any difference to them as far as their motivations or actions toward us. They didn't seem to be terribly interested in it except they didn't like much either Saddam Hussein nor the Americans. And all they were interested in was seeing them both bloody each other. But it didn't make any difference, no.

MR. BOCCARDI: Five minutes.

Q Terry, I asked the same question to Alann Steen. You've been robbed of several years with your loved ones, and you talked about that earlier. How do you begin now to make up for that time? Is there a way to get those years back?

MR. ANDERSON: To get them back. No, I don't think I can have them back. Look, those weren't wasted years, okay, and they weren't empty. I lived through them. I learned some things from them. And I'll use them, I hope, properly. So I just start from here again. I've got a whole new life. It's going to be happy. I'm going to enjoy it, God willing.

MR. BOCCARDI: Second row here.

Q Is there anything that you've found out about since you've been released that surprised you? I mean, you had to have forgotten some things and suddenly the senses were -- kind of had an orgy. Was there anything that you saw that -- (laughter) -- surprised you?

MR. BOCCARDI: Maybe you'd rather say where your hometown is. (Laughter.)

MR. ANDERSON: There were a lot of things I forgot; a lot of things I thought about and thought I remembered, but didn't really remember, like how good it felt to get out this morning, out in the green grass and in the sky. I remember when I was driving in the car from where I was released to Damascus, with the Syrian officers. It was very funny. The sky cleared, and I was -- and it was night -- and I was peering out the windshield looking up like this, looking at the stars; the first time I had seen stars in so long. And it was beautiful. I was looking at them; I was peering up at them. And I heard the Syrians -- a couple of guys in the back seat, the driver; I was in the front seat -- and chatting to each other and making remarks back and forth. And I was peering up, trying to look up further, trying to find the Big Dipper and all that. And I heard somebody chuckle and I looked back, and when I looked back, I realized the whole thing's got a sun roof. I look up and there's the sky. (Laughter.)

MR. BOCCARDI: Right here.

Q For Terry and Peggy, do you find each other changed much?

MR. ANDERSON: I don't know yet. I haven't spent enough time with her to really find out. I mean, this is my sister. She's the same sister -- looks the same, sounds the same, argues as much, talks as much.

MS. SAY: What can I tell you?

MR. ANDERSON: But, you know --

MS. SAY: This is not the same Terry, and it's one I like a whole lot better.

MR. BOCCARDI: On the aisle.

Q (Name inaudible) -- BBC. Can you recall in as much detail as you can the sort of -- the minutes leading up to the moment of release? What was it like? What was actually happening? Where were you?

MR. ANDERSON: Well, I spent the day, as I mentioned -- they woke me up in the morning early and to make this tape that you know about. And I made that quite early. And then they went back out again. And I was in the room by myself. And the electricity was very bad.

We didn't have much electricity, so I had a candle, and I played solitaire and listened to the bulletins on the radio. I had two little radios. I had T.W.'s radio which he'd left and the one Tom and I had, and I kind of had one in each ear listening to every newscast -- VOA, BBC, RFI, Radio Monte Carlo, everything I could get -- and playing solitaire time after time. I must have played a thousand hands, I think. I don't know. It went really slow, and I'd get up every once in a while and pace back and forth across the room and wait. And it really went slow. Lunch came. Supper came. And I just kept thinking, "It's going to happen; it's going to happen. It's today; it's going to happen. I'm really going to be free. I think I'm really going to be free. God, I hope nothing goes wrong because I really want to get out of here. And then the --

Q You were listening to the radio that you were free at that time?

MR. ANDERSON: Yeah, during the afternoon I was hearing I was free, and the guards came in to give me lunch, and I said, "You know, I'm in Damascus now." (Laughter.) And they said, "What?" I said, "Yeah, I'm in Damascus." "No, you're --" "Yeah, listen to the radio; it says I'm in Damascus; I'm not here."

MR. BOCCARDI: We have time for two more questions. I promised this gentleman in the front.

Q Mrs. Say, you just said that this is not the same Terry. You like this one a whole lot better. What's new and what's

different? What's better?

MS. SAY: Everything. I think we've both become tempered in the fire. I hope I'm not the same person. Every day I said to myself I want to be a better person because I knew about Terry and I knew his strength and his faith and his dignity, and I wanted all those things for myself. And I think he's taken them on to himself much more than I have because he suffered so much more. But I'm very proud of him.

MR. BOCCARDI: In the center.

Q Yeah, Terry, Terry Bennigan (?) from the AP. What sorts of plans do you have for Solame (ph)? What would you like to see her do with herself in the coming years?

MR. ANDERSON: Live a happy life, I hope. I -- you know, that's not the kind of thing I've really thought about just yet. That's all I can say.

Listen, if that's the last question. Okay?

MR. BOCCARDI: Why don't we take one more?

MR. ANDERSON: Okay.

Q This is actually for Peggy, and I'd like you to respond. Peggy, you've pressed Terry's case before presidents, prime ministers, the Pope. The spotlight around you has grown considerably every year. This has always been the hypothetical question. Now it's real. How easy will it be for you to step out of the spotlight?

MS. SAY: I'm glad you asked. I did an interview a couple of days ago, and the person said to me, "How will you fill the void in your life now that Terry's coming out?" And I said, "Excuse me, you are implying that there was a void in my life. Trust me, there was not." I will pick up right where I left off, and the first -- one of the first things I said to Terry after I hit him over the head with the flowers was, "Could I please go home now?" And it's just exactly what I'm going to do."

Q And, Terry, did you think she was capable of doing what she did those 6-1/2 years?

MR. ANDERSON: Well, I always knew that my big sister was a big and strong and intelligent person and someone I could rely on and I could trust absolutely. I mean, she's my sister. Still, it was pretty amazing. It was pretty amazing.

MR. BOCCARDI: Ladies and gentlemen -- let me make one comment, Terry --

MR. ANDERSON: Sure.

MR. BOCCARDI: -- and then you can finish.

In his preamble, Terry said that it's possible in life to find a good and decent man. He was referring to somebody else, but I would suggest to you that you've seen such a person here this afternoon in the form of Terry Anderson.

MR. ANDERSON: Thank you.

MR. BOCCARDI: Go ahead.

MR. ANDERSON: Look, there's something I'd like to do if I can try it, okay? If everybody will just stay put, don't mob me, I want to walk down and shake hands with a couple of people here very briefly before I go out. Do you think you could do that for me, please? (Applause.)

END

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

LEONICO PICCO

Citizen.

He received a degree in political science from the University of California; and a diploma in European Studies from the University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands; he also studied at the University of Prague.

He served as a Secretariat in 1973, in 1976 he was Secretary in Cyprus (UNFICYP) as a Political Officer until 1978.

He served as Political Affairs Officer in the Office of Special Political Affairs.

He served in the Cabinet in January 1982, where he is currently.

He performs functions pursuant to the Secretary-General in the maintenance of international peace and security of the negotiating team on the Cyprus issue.

In January 1981, he acted as an Adviser to the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General on the situation relating to Afghanistan, and he was a member of the team that negotiated the Geneva Accords on Afghanistan that were signed in April 1988. He is currently the Alternate Personal Representative of the Secretary-General and is engaged in efforts to facilitate a comprehensive political settlement for the establishment of a broad-based government in Afghanistan.

In 1986 he assisted the Secretary-General with negotiations between France and New Zealand concerning the settlement of their bilateral dispute over the Rainbow Warrior incident.

He was in charge of the Secretary-General's task force which led to the cease-fire between Iran and Iraq and is currently responsible for the political offices that were established in the Persian Gulf area to facilitate the Secretary-General's efforts to implement Security Council resolution 598 (1987).

He is the Assistant to the Secretary-General for Special Assignments.

He is the Secretary-General's envoy in the effort to obtain the release of hostages and others being detained in the Middle East.

He served as a member of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations International School from 1984 - 1987.

He is married and has one son.

December 1991

Draft
C. F. A. H. H.

From N. Dyke

During ten years of exceptionally distinguished service as Secretary General of the United Nations, Javier Perez de Cuellar has presided over the rebirth of the United Nations. By his wisdom, vision, diplomacy, and abilities he has forged at the UN a parliament of man where cooperation in reaching common goals is replacing Cold War rhetoric and divisions. His tireless dedication to conflict resolution and economic and social concerns has contributed to a better world and ensured a strengthened UN more capable than ever before of fulfilling the UN Charter. His service to mankind is particularly distinguished because of his singular devotion to humanitarian interests, including the life and safety of individual human beings all around the world. With great distinction, Perez de Cuellar has served the entire world and of course the people of the United States in the cause of greater freedom and hope.

Carlyle Stebbins....
x 5066.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

12-6-91

Long - This is a beginning.
Did he start to talk
to you and/or
don't M. on Monday
to see what she would
be useful.

Mary Doyle

United Nations

Press Release

Department of Public Information • News Coverage Service • New York

Biographical Note

SG/1875*

BIO/2441*

17 January 1990

JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR, UNITED NATIONS SECRETARY-GENERAL

Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar assumed office as Secretary-General of the United Nations on 1 January 1982. On 10 October 1986, he was appointed for a second term of office, which began on 1 January 1987.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar was born in Lima, Peru, on 19 January 1920. He is a lawyer and a career diplomat, now retired.

He joined the Peruvian Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1940 and the diplomatic service in 1944, serving subsequently as Secretary at the Peruvian embassies in France, the United Kingdom, Bolivia and Brazil, and as Counsellor and Minister Counsellor at the embassy in Brazil.

Having returned to Lima in 1961, he was promoted to the rank of Ambassador the following year, successively occupying the posts of Director of the Legal Department, Director of Administration, Director of Protocol and Director of Political Affairs. In 1966, he was appointed Secretary-General (Deputy Minister) for Foreign Affairs. In 1981, he served as Legal Adviser in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar has been Ambassador of Peru to Switzerland, the Soviet Union, Poland and Venezuela.

He was a member of the Peruvian delegation to the General Assembly at its first session in 1946 and a member of the delegations to the twenty-fifth to thirtieth sessions of the Assembly. In 1971, he was appointed Permanent Representative of Peru to the United Nations, and he led his country's delegation to all sessions of the Assembly from then until 1975.

(more)

* This note supersedes Press Release SG/1854-BIO/2295, issued on 19 November 1987.

Cyprus

In 1973 and 1974, he represented his country in the Security Council, serving as President of the Council at the time of the events in Cyprus in July 1974. On 18 September 1975, he was appointed Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Cyprus, a post he held until December 1977, when he rejoined his Foreign Service.

On 27 February 1979, he was appointed as United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs. From April 1981, while still holding this post, he acted as the Secretary-General's Personal Representative on the situation relating to Afghanistan. In that capacity, he visited Pakistan and Afghanistan in April and August of that year in order to continue the negotiations initiated by the Secretary-General some months earlier.

In May 1981, he again rejoined his country's Ministry of Foreign Affairs but continued to represent the Secretary-General in the context of the situation relating to Afghanistan until his appointment in December of that year as Secretary-General of the United Nations.

He has also served as Professor of International Law at Peru's Academia Diplomática and Professor of International Relations at Peru's Academia de Guerra Aérea. He is the author of Manual de Derecho Diplomático (Manual of Diplomatic Law (1964)).

Mr. Perez de Cuellar has received doctorate degrees honoris causa from the following universities: the University of Nice; the Jagiellonian University at Cracow; Charles University at Prague; the University of Sofia; the University of San Marcos at Lima; the Free University at Brussels; Carleton University at Ottawa, Canada; the University of Paris (Sorbonne); the University of Visva-Bharati in West Bengal, India; the University of Michigan; the University of Osnabrück in the Federal Republic of Germany; the Coimbra University at Coimbra, Portugal; the Mongolian State University at Ulan Bator; the Humboldt University of Berlin; the Moscow State University; the University of Malta in Valletta; the Leyden University in the Netherlands; La Salle University in Philadelphia; Tufts University in Medford, Massachusetts; the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Maryland; and Cambridge University in the United Kingdom.

In the course of his career, Mr. Perez de Cuellar has been decorated by some 25 countries.

In October 1987, he was awarded the Prince of Asturias Prize for the promotion of Ibero-American co-operation. In January 1989, he was awarded the Olof Palme Prize for International Understanding and Common Security by the Olof Palme Memorial Fund. In February 1989, he was awarded the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar is married to the former Marcela Temple. He has two children.

Since January 1990 the Secretary-General has received Honorary Degrees from the following Universities:

20 May 1990	University of Notre Dame South Bend, Indiana (USA)
30 May 1990	Université Laval Québec City, Canada
2 August 1990	University of Chile Santiago de Chile
23 August 1990	Universidad de Nuestra Señora del Rosario Bogotá, Colombia
22 April 1991	University of Bordeaux France
9 July 1991	University of Istanbul Turkey
26 November 1991	University of Salamanca Spain

includes
N. Dyke
notes

* Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar has our deepest gratitude and sincerest admiration for his ceaseless efforts over the past 10 years to promote peace and security and economic and social development. His remarkable contribution, in a time of great trial for the United Nations, a time that included one of the most difficult periods of the Cold War, has brought the United Nations firmly to the threshold of extraordinary new opportunities. In the process, his wise and careful diplomacy has taught us all much. We could not have chosen a better pilot to lead the United Nations at the end of the Cold War or to help navigate the beginning of what we all hope will be a new era.

* Perez de Cuellar's judgment and discretion enabled him to develop very close working relations with all the Permanent Members of the Security Council. Indeed the current practice of regular Permanent member consultations today is in no small part his legacy. It was Perez de Cuellar who in 1987 had the vision to bring the five together in order to cooperate as a group to end the bloody Iran-Iraq war. The habit stuck and the Permanent Members have been cooperating on solutions to regional conflicts ever since.

* He has a skill indispensable in any Secretary-General, which is the ability to sit down, speak reasonably and explore possibilities with leaders of any kind, as attested by his repeated efforts to persuade Saddam Hussein to withdraw from Kuwait.

* Perez de Cuellar is a man of tireless compassion whose intense interest in humanity has been demonstrated on countless occasions, though perhaps never so poignantly for Americans than his constant and finally successful efforts to free the US citizens held hostage in Beirut.

I hope the above points may be helpful.

Also:

✓ - settlement or progress on conflicts that have defied solution for a long time

✓ - Iraq - strong UN stand - his help.

✓ - UN currently involved in 11 peacekeeping operations - five were initiated this year

League. Members had to choose between two concepts of the UN—as a “static conference machinery” or as a “dynamic instrument” by which nations could shape “an organized world community.”

The UN intervention in the Congo, an international operation which he considered unique in its magnitude and complexity, was illustrative of the growth of the UN out of the conference pattern. If the hopeful developments of the summer, the reconvening of Parliament, and the progress toward national reconciliation represented in the government of Cyrille Adoula were to provide a basis finally for the peace, unity, and independence of the country, that would “definitely confirm the correctness of the line pursued by the UN in the Congo.”

As his Report circulated among delegations and the 16th Session of the Assembly neared, only Katanga remained outside of the new consensus, its resistance to UN decisions instigated, emboldened, and stiffened by several hundred foreign mercenaries. In the staff dining room on the thirty-eighth floor there hung an enlargement of his Anapurna photograph. He would refer to it often when the Congo Club ate together to show where he thought the UN operation was in relation to achieving its aims. They were close to the crest now. To make it easier for Tshombe to come to terms with the Central Government and the UN he accepted Adoula's invitation to fly to Leopoldville.

Cordier, Bunche, General Rikhye, Sir Alexander were at the airport to bid farewell to the SG, Heinz, and Bill Ranallo. “As far as Leo is concerned this will be the most pleasant of your trips there,” Cordier observed.

“Yes, I hope,” was Hammarskjold's cautious reply.

He exchanged a few words about Djuna Barnes with Mrs. Wieschhoff, how much he admired her writing. She asked him how he was coming along with his translation of Martin Buber from the German into the Swedish. He had frequently sought Heinz's advice on this project. The question started some unexplained train of thought. He fell silent and turned to the plane.

The only book he took with him this time was the devotional

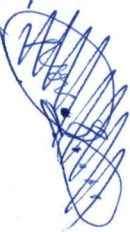
work from his bedside table, his seventeenth-century Brussels edition of *Imitatio Christi*. In it was found after his death the Secretary-General's oath of office.

“I, Dag Hammarskjold, solemnly swear to exercise in all loyalty, discretion and conscience the functions entrusted to me as Secretary-General of the United Nations, to discharge these functions and regulate my conduct with the interests of the UN only in view and not to seek or accept instructions in regard to the performance of my duties from any government or other authority external to the Organization.”

shows the specimens
are ~~correct~~ of.
great medicine....



we have good operation
when we are
allowed to
do our job.

at so -
see front
of Road Harbor
trip 1944

Seeing 'the Whites of His Eyes,' and Suddenly Believing

177

By David Von Drehle
Washington Post Staff Writer



Penny Anderson, front, sister-in-law of Terry Anderson, reacts with friend Ann Zickle in Batavia, N.Y., to news of release.

ASSOCIATED PRESS

BATAVIA, N.Y., Dec. 4—Outside, snow was falling in the seventh winter of her family's long suffering. Penny Anderson sat motionless before the TV, cocooned in a cream-colored duvet, her hands wrapped around a cold mug of coffee, her feet bare on the dark wood floor, her pale eyes moist with tears, her ears bathed in the sweet sound of a voice that could have been her son's but belongs to her brother-in-law.

"It's scary," she murmured. "The Anderson men—all their voices sound alike."

Each day had been an agony, all 2,454 of them. Some fiercely painful, like the day Terry Anderson was rumored to be dead, his body abandoned somewhere in Lebanon; others faintly so, the days of only a pang or two. What she had not realized was the steady erosion the stream of days had worked on her memory. A blessing, perhaps: Could she have laughed over a conversation with her son, Bruce Anderson Jr., if she had recalled just how vividly he sounded like his captive uncle?

The moment Penny Anderson had awaited for almost seven years came shortly before 4 p.m., as the sun fell out of a bitterly cold day. Her brother-in-law, America's longest-held hostage, materialized on the television screen, marvelously robust, magnificently free.

All the times false hopes had been raised taught her to be cautious. "I'll believe it when I see the whites of his eyes," she took to saying. Now his face appeared in her living room, his broken glasses perched precariously on his nose—she suddenly remembered how terribly nearsighted he is—and she said: "Oh!" Then paused to be certain.

"Oh, the whites of his eyes!"

Reporters began calling Penny Anderson Tuesday afternoon with reports that this would be the day. Dutifully, she returned the calls; the usual family spokeswoman, Terry's sister Peggy Say, was on her way to Germany and saving her emotions for the reunion. The telephone kept Penny up all night.

When a call came at 3:30 a.m. from Associated Press announcing Terry's release, her heart raced. By 7:30, the television was reporting that it might not be true,

and Penny Anderson wanted to crawl into bed and pull the covers over her head. Instead, she glared at the set and growled, "Shut up!"

Through the morning, yellow ribbons appeared one by one in this rural town halfway between Buffalo and Rochester, the town where Terry Anderson made Eagle Scout, played chess and graduated from high school. Flags were raised despite the weather. A few merchants put a shoulder to the cutting wind to reletter their signs. "Welcome Home Terry."

But the 2,454 days took their toll on the celebration as well.

At the local mall, shoppers talked about Anderson's release, and, frankly, a lot of them wondered if perhaps it would have come sooner if Peggy Say and the rest of the family had kept quiet. A big fuss was just what the kidnappers wanted, after all. "There's a lot of dissension," said Sue Hoagland, whose post at the Hallmark store is just a few paces from a bust of Anderson on the shopping concourse.

But that, too, is a question of what people can bear to remember, said Penny Anderson. "After a certain amount of time, if people can't help you, if they feel totally helpless about a situation, basically they don't want to hear about it. People don't like to feel powerless." She holds no grudge; she used to be the same way herself. "People did want us to just shut up. But I think with most people, in their heart of hearts, they understand what we did."

So much time. Penny Anderson had two grandchildren when her brother-in-law was taken. Now she has 10 and is divorced from Bruce Anderson.

When the image on the screen shifted to a Florida courtroom, and the audio turned to nightclubs and sex and other things Penny Anderson did not wish to hear, she struggled from her chair still wrapped in her blanket. She was exhausted, drained of all but relief and a deep sense of pride in a man whose bald spot was so instantly familiar.

"I had forgotten that he was short," she said, almost in a daze.

"Now I remember: When we hug, we're nose-to-nose. But I had forgotten. With all he went through, and the way that he handled it, he seemed so big to me."

Bulletin on Day 2,455

Terry Anderson's Colleagues Celebrate His Long-Awaited Freedom

By Paula Span
Washington Post Staff Writer

NEW YORK, Dec. 4

The homemade sign, construction paper with a plastic slot recording the lengthening number of days that Terry Anderson had been a hostage, had hung in the cafeteria at the Associated Press's world headquarters here for nearly seven years. AP Executive Editor William Ahearn, waiting along with his staff to learn that their colleague was safe, changed the numbers before dawn this morning, to 2,455.

"Today, as the roller coaster ride continued,

I wondered if the five would become a six and the six a seven," Ahearn announced to the newsroom and a throng of outside journalists after everyone had clustered around TV sets to cheer the sight of Anderson joshing with reporters in Damascus, Syria. "Finally, finally, the man is free." To underscore the point, Ahearn attached a yellow sign with pink letters—"FREE"—to the dusty relic.

Someone uncorked the champagne that had been chilling since early morning, in bowls of ice that—as grim hours passed with little news of Anderson's whereabouts—had become bowls of water. "Here's to you, Terry," Ahearn toasted and sipped. Then, as the glasses were

passed, he took the numbers off the sign and tucked them into his shirt pocket. "Now, get back to work."

"The AP is like a big fraternity," explained Jules Loh, remembering the day a bunch of staffers spontaneously headed for Mass at nearby St. Patrick's Cathedral to pray for Anderson. Don Mell, the photographer who was with Anderson in Beirut when he was seized in 1985, quietly changed the cafeteria sign daily, he added. "Seven years ago, half the people in this room weren't here. They don't know Terry, but they feel as if they do."

Loh, who has known Anderson since their

days in the Louisville bureau, was elated even though he'd just lost a dollar in the newsroom facial-hair pool; he'd bet that Anderson would be clean-shaven, but the man had appeared in a mustache. Still, Loh marveled, "He looked like he did before he left. I don't remember the bald spot, but he looked terrific."

The brief celebration capped a tense two days in which AP staffers heard the news for which they'd waited so long, then sweated through an anxious and confused midday, then perked up again—all the while collecting and transmitting the normal tide of continually updated news.

The watch began yesterday as reports of Anderson's imminent release intensified. Mell, AP President and CEO Louis Boccardi and other AP executives were en route to Wiesbaden, Germany, to greet Anderson and supervise the expected wave of press attention. Larry Heinzel, whose full-time job in recent years was working in visible and invisible ways for Anderson's release, was in Damascus waiting to escort him to Wiesbaden and home.

In the fourth-floor newsroom, Ahearn had said Tuesday evening, the mood was "heightened nervousness, heightened anticipation, everything heightened."

"He was out doing his job for the outfit; most of us understand what that involves," mused Sid Feingold, an editor on the international desk. "Suddenly he was gone for the better part of seven years."

"I believed from the beginning that he was well-equipped to come through this with his marbles all in a row," said correspondent Richard Pyle, a close friend from Vietnam and Tokyo through the Middle East, who wore an MIA-style metal bracelet bearing Anderson's name and the date of his capture. "I know he's a mentally tough guy who'd try his hardest to maintain his equilibrium."

The bulletin proclaiming Anderson's freedom hit the international desk at 3:17 this morning. Overnight supervisor Lisa Hamm said she saw the Beirut dateline and yelled, "Hey look, it's a bulletin, Terry Anderson is free." Another supervisor dashed in to rouse Ahearn, who was asleep on his office floor, while Hamm—"I was so professional, but I was so excited"—pushed the execute key on

her keyboard that would send the news around the world.

But for the most part, the overnight staff responded with calm. "Do you know how hard it is to get the news out when you're jumping up and down?" Hamm asked.

Such restraint proved warranted as the day wore on. The waiting champagne notwithstanding, the Syrian foreign minister was suddenly saying that Anderson was not free. Knots of editors clustered worriedly around the international desk. "Is there any way we can get back to the Syrian ministry and ask if there was confusion about the question?" Nicolas Tatro was saying on the phone to Damascus. "How the hell can they say there were troops escorting him and now say this?" Ahearn demanded. The updated stories took a more doubtful tone, employing language like "clouded in confusion."

A little before 10 a.m., Ahearn called the 30 journalists covering the AP covering the story into his office. "We do not know where he is now," he said. "I'm hopeful that this is just a temporary snag."

At 10:15, welcome news. United Nations correspondent Peter Spielmann, who'd been staking out the residence of Secretary General Javier Pérez de Cuellar, called in with an exclusive report: Pérez de Cuellar had said that Anderson was in Syrian hands and that the delay had likely been due to bad weather. "It's a hell of a thing—a man waits six years to get out and gets stuck in a snowstorm," a staffer commented, wandering through the mayhem.

But a little later, U.N. officials said they couldn't confirm that Anderson had been released at all, and gloom descended again. A steady stream of new stories headlined "bulletin" and "urgent" traced the ups and downs.

Not until midafternoon did the news turn optimistic again. A 20-foot yellow banner—"Terry . . . Free," it said, with three exclamation points—was raised on the newsroom wall. Ahearn paced. Pyle rubbed his forehead.

Finally, nearly 13 hours after he'd first been reported a free man, there Anderson was on CNN. "All right! He looks great," Pyle yelled. The crowds who'd gathered in the newsroom cheered. They laughed when Anderson said his new shoes hurt his feet. They listened intently as he thanked them for their support. A few wiped tears away.

When the press conference was over, Pyle—who said he'd given up alcohol years ago—went looking for some water to drink from his plastic champagne glass. "It's astonishing," he said. "His whole demeanor—it's like seven years never happened. His sense of humor, his attitude, all that stuff. That's Terry Anderson."

DON MELL -
PHOTOG W/ ANDERSON
ON DAY OF CAPTURE
CHANGED THE NUMBERS
DAILY

MIA-STYLE
BRACELET

Ahearn
slept on
his office
floor

The Last U.S. Hostage

Anderson Release Would End an Era

177

By Nora Boustany and Dana Priest
Washington Post Staff Writers

Reporter Terry Anderson's ashen face has stared into U.S. living rooms for more than six years, a constant and grim reminder of Americans held hostage in Lebanon.

One of the first taken, the longest held, and the best known, Anderson, it now appears, will also be the last one out.

His release was said to be imminent yesterday. If it occurs, it would signal the end of an era in which U.S.-Mideast relations were shaped in part by the fate of private U.S. citizens and by the ability of clandestine groups to attract international media attention to their cause.

Anderson's fame itself was a symbol of the ability of hostage families to keep their cause alive. It may also have prolonged his captivity, as the hostage takers perceived that he was their insurance against being forgotten or killed in a rescue operation.

A tough former Marine whose combative spirit in the face of his captors' demands provided moral inspiration to other hostages held with him, Anderson is a testament to one man's tenacious will.

Confined to a narrow, cold cell, often alone for days on end, he wrote poetry in his head and rediscovered Christianity. He created tin foil chess figures out of cheese wrapping and a set of playing cards out of scraps of paper.

On one occasion, French hostage Marcel Fontaine told Anderson he did not want to die in captivity as had William Buckley, the CIA station chief in Beirut, in a nearby cell.

In response, Anderson declared: "I don't want to die anywhere."

Anderson, 44, the chief Middle East correspondent for Associated Press, was abducted on March 16, 1985, by gunmen of the Islamic Jihad, an underground group linked to Iran.

Always too proud, too angry to stop, Anderson had doggedly kept reporting the tragedy of Lebanon until kidnappers dragged him out of his car. As a journalist, he was impatient, quick-tempered and committed to hanging on to a story others had abandoned.

When his sister, Peggy Say, worried aloud about him, he would say: "Peggy, stop it. They don't kidnap journalists."

Throughout his captivity, media attention flared most often when Islamic Jihad released convoluted statements or video cassettes showing him or other hostages and spelling out its demands. This tended to overshadow his personal battle to survive in his bare surroundings.

The Rev. Lawrence Jenco, a former captive, saw Anderson the day Anderson was taken hostage. "I lifted my blindfolds, and caught a glimpse through a crack in the closet of a blindfolded man chained by his left wrist and left ankle to a bed," Jenco told the Boston Globe. "He was very depressed and traumatized."

Just a few minutes before, as Anderson was dropping off AP photographer Don Mell after a tennis match, three bearded gunmen had jumped from a green Mercedes-Benz. As Mell watched helplessly, a 9mm pistol to his head, Anderson was forced out of his car.

"They've got Terry," is all Mell could utter when Eileen Alt Powell, a colleague of Anderson's, saw the distraught photographer later at the office.

A man who loved poker and country music suddenly found himself behind cement walls, on a diet of stale bread and processed cheese, often confronting danger, sometimes death.

In the innermost alleys of Beirut's dusty southern suburbs, gun battles and shellfire rocked the flimsy, unfinished buildings where hostages were kept. But the more immediate risk came from the fears of their own guards.

"When there was a knock at the door, the jailer would put us on our knees and hold a gun to our head," Fontaine told the Globe. "Often it was a Kalashnikov in one hand and a hand grenade in the other." Anderson's former cellmates recall that he always ate with his right hand, using the left to clean himself with water when no toilet paper was available.

Upon his release on Nov. 18, American agronomist Thomas Sutherland said that he was with Anderson throughout his own captivity, except for six months. Anderson, for part of his captivity, also shared a

cell with David Jacobsen, an American University of Beirut administrator.

From time to time, Anderson had his hopes raised that he would be released, only to be disappointed and frustrated by his captors.

Jacobsen, in an article he wrote for the Philadelphia Inquirer, described how he, Anderson, Sutherland and Jenco were being moved in preparation for what they thought was a hostage swap. Jacobsen was taken first into another room. "Then Anderson and Sutherland came in, and I knew Father Jenco was going home." The others remained behind.

Sometimes, Anderson turned to religion. After initial resistance from the captors, he and other hostages were allowed to hold daily services in what they called their "church of the locked door," celebrating communion with bread crumbs.

Anderson, a voracious reader, successfully badgered guards into sup-

plying the hostages with books and they read everything from Alexander Solzhenitsyn to Thomas Hardy to "trashy romance" novels, Sutherland has said.

Anderson was born in Lorain, Ohio, to Glenn and Lily Anderson, one of six children in a Catholic family Say described as "lower middle class."

The family grew up in Albion, N.Y., near Buffalo. Anderson's parents' marriage was rocky and the father had a problem with alcohol, Say wrote in her book, "Forgotten." Brother Glenn "Rich" Richard Anderson Jr. was diagnosed with Hodgkin's disease at age 15 and died recently.

"Terry had had to invent himself," Say wrote. "Unlike my other brothers, who blamed every terrible thing that happened to them on how they had been raised, Terry was able to function in a family that was basically malfunctioning."

A good student in high school, Anderson delayed college and joined the Marines, where he served for two years in Vietnam as a combat journalist. For part of his tour he was stationed in Japan, where he met and married Mihoko, a Japanese woman.

In 1974, Anderson was graduated from Iowa State University with degrees in journalism and political science and joined the Associated Press. He worked in South Africa before being assigned to cover the war in Beirut in 1982.

His family, which by now included a daughter, Gabrielle, stayed in the city for two years under the constant pressure of war, some of it while Anderson was away on assignment. In 1984, Mihoko, called Mickey, and Gabrielle left Beirut to live with her parents in Iwakuni, Japan.

By March 16, 1985, Anderson was separated from Mickey and living with a Lebanese woman, Madeleine Bassil. She was pregnant.

"In the only letter we got from him," Say wrote. "He said 'I've left a mess.'"

His daughter, Sulome, was born 83 days after he was captured and has been living with her mother in Cyprus. He has seen her face only in a picture, perhaps a video.

Like the families of other Middle East hostages, Anderson's kept a high profile during his captivity, believing that personal appeals to the

hostage takers and public pressure on the White House were the only hopes for gaining their release.

At times their pleas were heart wrenching.

Anderson's brother Rich, dying of cancer and hooked up to life support systems, made a videotape. With a nurse behind him, he pleaded: "I have made a vow, that I would not die before I saw my brother one more time. That vow is coming to an

ANDERSON

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end. Please, let me see my brother just one more time before I die." Rich died, his wish unfulfilled.

Sulome and her mother made many public appeals, especially around Anderson's Oct. 27 birthday. This year, on his 44th, Sulome, 6, appeared on Beirut television.

Sulome ["When I am 7 I hope you will be home. I am sure you will be home soon and I know you will. I have a cat. I hope you like cats," Sulome said, reading from a letter she had written for his birthday. "I also have two birds. I hope you like birds too."

Blowing out the candles on a cake, she added, "Happy birthday, dear daddy. I hope to see you soon. I love you daddy very much."

Anderson's family members have tried to tell themselves, even as his release now appears imminent, not to get too worked up. "We're always hopeful, but nobody wants to get their hopes up," said Candice Anderson, 26, a niece in Batavia, N.Y.

But of all the Anderson clan, in fact of all the family members of all the U.S. hostages held in Beirut, none has been more persistent and constantly visible than Anderson's older sister, Peggy Say.

Say was a crusade unto herself. With some funding from AP, Say made several trips to Arab capitals, meeting with officials and clerical leaders to plead her brother's case. She was always available to anyone who cared to listen, with comments critical of White House efforts to free him.

Some U.S. officials and journalists who have followed his story from the beginning argue that Say's drive to keep her brother in the limelight may have jeopardized his chances for an earlier release. Others believe she kept important attention on the issue.

"My instinct was at certain times there was too much emphasis, but that does not mean the overall campaign was not worthwhile in averting all those darkest options," said Nicolas B. Tatro, AP deputy international editor and once Anderson's Beirut bureau chief. "Everybody cared. He had a large community of friends. Journalists were moved to act and ordinary people. Maybe it was not always to his benefit."

What bothers his close friends and colleagues the most is that the boisterous, energetic man they knew in Beirut has been caged in so long. "What gets me is that six years got cut out of his life," Eileen Alt Powell said. "The rest of the world went on and he was stuck in a garage somewhere."