



Directorate of  
Intelligence

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**Terrorism  
Review** 

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14 October 1982

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**Terrorism  
Review** [Redacted]

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14 October 1982

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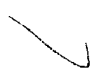
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**Terrorism**

**Review** [Redacted]

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**Overview**

International terrorism spawned by the situation in Lebanon and by longstanding Middle East tensions poses a serious threat to US interests in major European urban centers. Our records show a high level of worldwide terrorist activity beginning with the Israeli invasion, with an average of about 80 incidents each month through August. Many attacks were related to Lebanon:

- Groups and individuals have struck US, Israeli, and Jewish targets to avenge Lebanon and show sympathy with the Palestinians.
- Radical organizations outside Palestine Liberation Organization control and certain rejectionist patron states have used terrorism to settle old scores and to maneuver against governments and PLO leaders inclined toward the diplomatic track. [Redacted]

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Such established groups as Black June, 15 May, and the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction (LARF) are particularly active. Reports [Redacted]

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[Redacted] in the press indicate new radical Palestinian groups are being organized to engage in terrorism. [Redacted]

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[Redacted] Arafat appears to be holding the line, but we believe that such tensions might result in unauthorized planning for operations, formation of highly clandestine and deniable action groups by factions opposed to the ban, and establishment of more overt terrorist groups not linked to the PLO. [Redacted]

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We judge that the terrorist threat to US interests is most acute in Paris. Despite the French Government's new determination and enhanced counterterrorist measures, the multiplicity of groups in Paris will inhibit efforts to prevent attacks except against well-guarded targets. French authorities have made little headway against LARF, which has conducted at least five assassination operations in Paris since late last year. The French also have not been able to identify perpetrators of several anti-Jewish and anti-Israeli operations this summer. [Redacted]

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### RZ Attacks on West German Nuclear Targets [redacted]

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The Revolutionary Cells (RZ), an extreme leftist, West German terrorist group, claimed credit for two explosive attacks on 1 October 1982 against offices related to nuclear energy—the Company for Nuclear Reactor Safety in Cologne and Interatom in Bensberg. These attacks, the first RZ actions against nuclear-related targets that we have been able to confirm, could indicate an increased threat to both civilian and military nuclear-related facilities in West Germany by the Revolutionary Cells and radical groups seeking to emulate it. [redacted]

The RZ is a loose coalition of tightly knit, conspiratorial groups of three to five members each operating in several West German cities. According to RZ literature, the organization aims to destroy the West German capitalist system through urban guerrilla warfare. Since the RZ surfaced in 1973, its propaganda has stressed anti-US, anti-Zionist, and antimilitarist themes. [redacted]

West German authorities have stated that the Revolutionary Cells are more dangerous than the better known Red Army Faction (RAF), despite the fact that RZ operations are normally targeted against facilities rather than personnel. West German authorities estimate membership at approximately 150 nationwide, with membership concentrations in West Berlin, Frankfurt, Duesseldorf, Heidelberg, Wiesbaden, Mainz, and Bochum. The anonymity of RZ members is enhanced by the fact that, according to German authorities, some members operate as "weekend terrorists," conducting occasional operations while pursuing legitimate occupations the rest of the time. In contrast, RAF members live entirely underground, only surfacing to conduct operations. [redacted]

RZ operations normally seek to exploit local issues; the group has, for instance, campaigned against expansion of the commercial airport in Frankfurt, an

issue that has drawn legitimate, local opposition. Thus, we believe the recent attacks on 1 October were meant to associate RZ with West German antinuclear movements. With decisions on deployment of tactical nuclear weapons systems in West Germany approaching, local opposition to nuclear programs is likely to provide further opportunities for such groups as the RZ to exploit local tensions. [redacted] 25X1

The RZ already has conducted several explosive and arson attacks against US and NATO military facilities this year. Some of these operations were apparently coordinated to take place simultaneously in 25X1 widely scattered parts of West Germany, demonstrating an RZ capability not shown in the past. We judge that this well-established anti-US targeting pattern, along with heightened local opposition to civilian and military nuclear programs, could result in additional RZ attacks on US and NATO facilities. [redacted]

We believe that other groups on the West German 25X1 radical/terrorist fringe may attempt to emulate RZ operations. At least one other group Krieg dem Krieg (War Against War), an antimilitary, antinuclear group, appears to be utilizing RZ tactics. [redacted] 25X1

[redacted] The 25X1 29 September 1982 explosive attack on a freight train bound for the US Army Depot in Giessen (central Germany) may represent an example of a militant group emulating RZ-style attacks. [redacted] 25X1

Dutch antinuclear groups have already joined forces with West Germans to demonstrate against further deployment of nuclear weapons in Western Europe. Publication of leaked nuclear defense documents such [redacted] 25X1

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as those published in the recent Dutch Inter-Church Peace Council (IKV) booklet, which included maps, photos, and locations of nuclear military installations, will probably encourage further demonstrations by antinuclear groups. These demonstrations could turn as violent as happened on 2 October 1982 at Westphalia, the site of planned construction of a nuclear breeder reactor.

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## Threat to US Interests From the Red Army Faction

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According to a recent assessment by the US Mission in Bonn, the threat to US interests in West Germany posed by local terrorists remains high but has not increased in recent months. The consensus was drawn from assessments by Mission elements, US military officials, and West German security services. We believe that this assessment may be too sanguine.

The Mission cited the following to support its judgments:

- The BKA (West German Federal Criminal Office) believes that investigative efforts have kept the Red Army Faction (RAF) on the defensive.
- The BKA believes that the conspicuous security it is providing to high-risk targets is a deterrent to terrorist actions.
- The West German Government launched a new public campaign on 1 September to increase efforts to capture the four main RAF terrorists: Brigitte Mohnhaupt, Inge Viett, Christian Klar, and Adelheid Schulz. The BKA doubled the reward to \$40,000 each for information leading to their arrest.
- US Embassy and BKA officials believe that the French Government's accelerated counterterrorist measures will increase pressure on RAF members hiding in France and increase the difficulty in staging operations from France.
- The BKA believes that the fighting in Beirut has weakened RAF capabilities by destroying training areas and disrupting contacts between the RAF and other terrorist groups.
- German officials cite the bank robbery staged by the RAF in Bochum, West Germany, on 15 September as evidence that the RAF is in financial straits. Two of the four participants have been

identified as Klar and Schulz. We believe the others may have been Viett and Mohnhaupt, but firm evidence is not yet available.

We judge that some of the US Mission's assessment points are overdrawn. Although BKA efforts may have kept the RAF on the defensive, no arrests have been made in the past year. Moreover, the same judgment could have been made just before the RAF bombing attack at Ramstein Air Force Base in August 1981 and the attempted assassination of US Army General Frederick Kroesen in September 1981. The conspicuous presence of BKA officials at high-risk targets may not be any more of a deterrent than were the security entourages protecting Buback and Schleyer, two major RAF victims in 1977, or than were security arrangements for Kroesen and for Haig, who was attacked by the RAF in 1979.

With respect to French Government actions, the new measures, except for the outlawing of the Direct Action group, are yet to be fully implemented. Moreover, French security forces are concentrating their efforts on a number of unsolved terrorist incidents in France within the past year. Finally, the RAF has never launched a terrorist attack directly from France; although members of the RAF and Revolutionary Cells (RZ) have performed terrorist chores for Carlos in Paris, but these were not RAF or RZ operations.

Any setbacks from the destruction of training facilities in Lebanon will be in the future. West German officials have often cited the skill and training already demonstrated by the hardcore of the RAF. Training for new recruits will probably continue to be available, as it has been since the mid-1970s, at least in

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South Yemen. New operational links with Palestinian terrorists in exile may again be forged.

Although the RAF bank robbery in September suggests financial need, it could also represent an effort to demonstrate credibility and to attract new support.

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**Terrorism:  
The West German Response** <sup>1</sup>

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Since the late 1960s, West Germany has fought a running battle with terrorism—first from the left, then also from the right and from abroad. The terrorists of the left have been by far the most lethal and destructive; nevertheless, while they have caused dozens of deaths and millions of dollars in property damage, they have weakened their cause by goading successive West German governments into establishing and refining a counterterrorism mechanism as sophisticated and capable as that of any democratic country in the world.

The primary responsibility for combating terrorism lies in the Federal Interior Ministry. Its Federal Criminal Office (BKA) supervises and coordinates the national counterterrorism effort. Its Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution (BfV) also plays an important role, as does its Federal Border Guard, in particular Border Guard Group 9 (GSG-9), the country's world-renowned counterterrorism strike force. In West Germany's strongly federal system, state counterparts of the BKA and BfV conduct most of the investigations and operations through which terrorists are run to the ground.

In addition, West Germany has been active internationally:

- Its police, security, and intelligence services maintain productive bilateral relationships with counterpart agencies in many other countries—including some in Eastern Europe.
- It is represented in several regional organizations that facilitate multilateral cooperation against terrorism—INTERPOL, the Club of Berne, the Trevi Group, and the Club of Five.

- It has been in the forefront of efforts to forge international legal conventions that would outlaw certain acts of terrorism and mandate the punishment of terrorists no matter where they flee.

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Despite their imposing counterterrorism capability, however, the West Germans still face a serious threat from terrorism—as do US personnel and facilities in West Germany. The biggest danger, especially to US interests, remains leftist terrorism. The Red Army Faction (RAF) has been inactive since last fall but should not be taken lightly,  some 20 hardcore members remain at large—albeit probably not in West Germany. The Revolutionary Cells (RZ) have not been as deadly or as destructive as the RAF, but some German officials think they may be even more dangerous than the RAF in the long run, owing to their broader base of support and the care they take to maintain it.

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Rightist terrorists—chiefly unstable individuals acting on their own initiative—will remain a lesser threat; such terrorists only occasionally attack US interests. As for foreign terrorists, Yugoslavs, Syrians, and Iranians have been the most active recently, although they have generally targeted their own countrymen rather than German or US interests.

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**Spanish Bombings Mark  
Possible Resurgence  
of GRAPO** [redacted]

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[redacted] the extreme leftist terrorist organization GRAPO (*Grupos de Resistencia Antifascista Primero de Octubre*—First of October Antifascist Resistance Group) was responsible for 24 bombings in 13 Spanish cities on 28 and 29 September. These bombings, relatively low-intensity attacks on government offices and other installations, occurred on the eve of the seventh anniversary of GRAPO's first attack—the 1 October 1975 assassination of four members of the national police in Madrid. [redacted]

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GRAPO and also serves as a covert infrastructure for recruiting members, acquiring safehavens, and obtaining funds. [redacted] 25X1 25X1

[redacted] funds from robberies and holdups that have increased in areas in which GRAPO operates, are being used to enhance GRAPO's operational capabilities. Recent thefts of typewriters and copiers indicate that GRAPO may be preparing propaganda operations. Wide distribution of political manifestos and confessional letters has been a GRAPO hallmark. [redacted] 25X1

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GRAPO is a "Maoist," urban-oriented, anti-US terrorist arm of the now-illegal Reconstituted Communist Party of Spain (PCE-R). Since the death of one of its leaders last year, it has been directed from abroad by Juan Martin Luna, who is the focal point for GRAPO resurgence. It advocates the violent overthrow of the Spanish Government and establishment of a centrally planned and directed economy. GRAPO urges the removal of US bases from Spanish territory and has conducted terrorist attacks on US installations and on American-owned commercial interests.

[redacted] GRAPO is a potentially more serious threat than the Basque separatist group, Fatherland and Liberty (ETA), because of GRAPO's propensity for wanton attacks against innocent individuals. [redacted]

GRAPO has managed to survive despite strong police efforts over the past three years. One of GRAPO's leaders, Enrique Cerdan Calixto, was killed in a shootout with police in September 1981. The group's strength was further eroded by numerous arrests, elimination of safehavens, and the confession of at least one "penitent" GRAPO member. Nevertheless, since April 1982, GRAPO has claimed credit for one assassination and one attempted assassination of Spanish police officers and two bombings. GRAPO's durability is due, in part, to the "Assembly of Families of Prisoners," an ostensibly humanitarian organization that functions as the overt political front for

We concur with the Spanish police assessment that GRAPO's operational capabilities remain low while the group is rebuilding. The minor bombings conducted in late September did not require large material or manpower resources and probably were meant to restore GRAPO credibility. Spanish police were able to locate and defuse bombs in three locations. [redacted] 25X1 25X1

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We judge the GRAPO threat to US interests in Spain to be low, despite GRAPO's anti-US stance and previous attacks on US targets. Media coverage of Spain's entry into NATO may focus publicity on US interests, but the forthcoming Spanish elections and attendant media attention present a far more likely attraction for GRAPO attacks against Spanish interests. [redacted] 25X1

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**Honduras: San Pedro Sula  
Hostage Situation** [redacted]

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The recent hostage incident in San Pedro Sula may presage increased terrorist pressures on the Honduran Government. Several prominent Honduran businessmen and government officials were taken hostage in the Chamber of Commerce building on 17 September by 12 members of the radical leftist Cinchonero Popular Liberation Movement (MPL). The terrorists demanded the release of political prisoners and dissidents—some of whom were not Honduran—and the removal of foreign advisers from Honduras. [redacted]

[redacted]

The Cinchoneros initially took 105 persons hostage and presented eight demands, including the expulsion of foreign military advisers, cancellation of Honduras's anti-terrorism law, and removal of Honduras from the Central American Democratic Community. Their primary goal, however, was the release of Alejandro Montenegro (Arquimides Antonio Canadas Rodriguez) a Salvadoran insurgent leader. Montenegro had already been deported to El Salvador, where he remains in custody. [redacted]

From the outset, the Honduran Government took a hard line, guaranteeing the terrorists their personal safety only if all hostages were released. President Suazo's decision to allow the terrorists safe conduct out of Honduras, taken eight days after the seizure and after all but 32 hostages had been released, was made against the recommendation of Honduran officials on the scene. [redacted]

[redacted]

The MPL is the action arm of the People's Revolutionary Union (URP) formed in 1980 when the Honduran Communist Party split over the use of armed struggle. Since its formation, the MPL/URP has conducted successful hijackings, bombings, and kidnappings but had been inactive for over a year. It has targeted foreign--including US--as well as Honduran interests. [redacted] 25X1 25X1

[redacted]

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The San Pedro Sula incident highlights some deficiencies in Honduran Government capabilities to deal with hostage-barricade situations. [redacted] 25X1 [redacted] the Honduran Cobra (Special Forces) team sent to the scene was not adequately trained or equipped to carry out a forceable rescue attempt. [redacted] 25X1 [redacted] if faced with a similar situation in the future, the government would insist on negotiating directly with the terrorists rather than accepting mediation and losing some influence over the negotiation process. [redacted] 25X1

Although the United States was not a direct target in the Chamber of Commerce incident, groups hostile to US influence in Honduras and US security programs in Central America have made direct attacks on the US presence in the past. They are likely to do so again. These groups will certainly continue to press the Honduran Government to dissolve its ties with the United States. [redacted] 25X1 25X1

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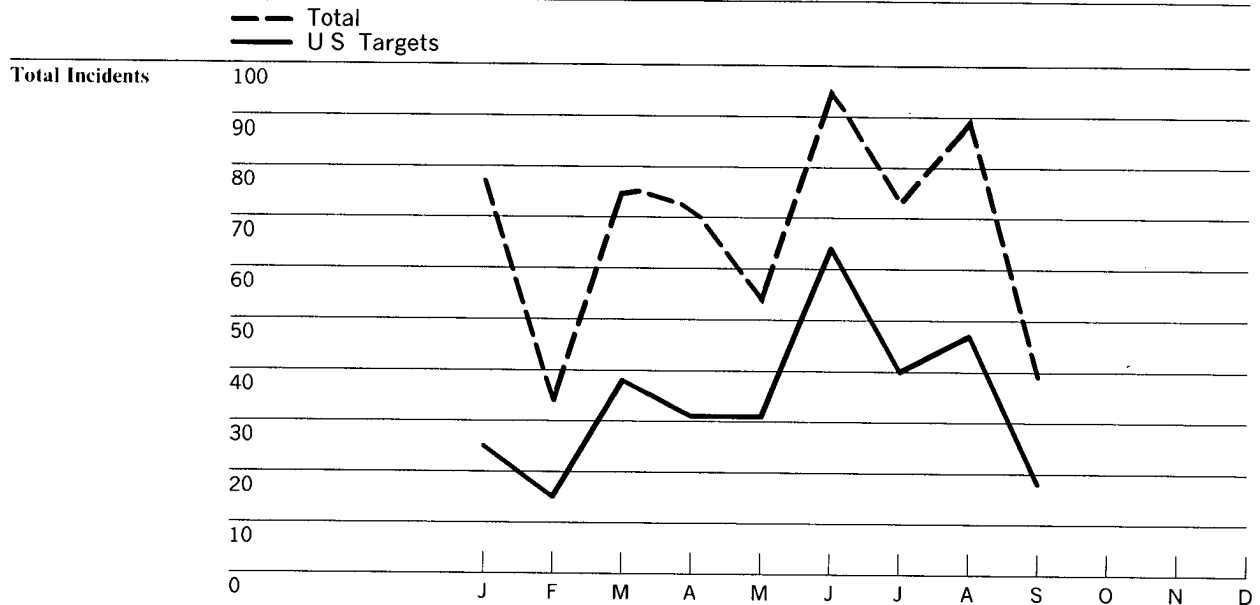
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**International Terrorist Incidents, 1982**

As Listed in International Terrorist Reports 1982

Note: This graph does not necessarily reflect all incidents recorded in the chronology section during the above period as incidents which later prove not to have significant international scope are omitted from the monthly total.



**Significant Incidents by Type**

Type	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Assassination	3	2	2	2	1	4	1	1	2			
Assassination Attempt	3		1	3	1	1		2	2			
Armed Attack	3	5	3	3	1	2	2	3	3			
Arson	1	1	5	1	1	8	3					
Barricade & Hostage				1	1				2			
Bombing	12	10	13	28	17	26	21	17	11			
Hijacking	1	4		3	2	1	2	2	1			
Kidnapping	2	1			1		2					
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>21</b>			



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**Chronology****15 September 1982****West Germany**

Prominent members of the Red Army Faction (RAF) held up a bank in Bochum. A surveillance camera in the bank photographed Adelheid Schulz, and the fingerprints of Christian Klar were found on the getaway vehicle. German authorities believed others involved were Inge Vielt and Brigitte Mohnhaupt. It was the first RAF operation since the attempted assassination of US General Kroesen one year ago to the day. [redacted]

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**17 September 1982****Honduras**

In San Pedro Sula, the leftist Cinchonero Popular Liberation Movement seized the Chamber of Commerce building wounding two guards and taking 105 hostages, including many prominent Honduran officials and business leaders. After eight days of negotiations, the terrorists agreed to free the hostages in exchange for safe passage out of Honduras. The terrorists were in contact with Salvadoran insurgents during the incident and were granted asylum in Cuba. [redacted]

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**22 September 1982****Spain**

Spanish authorities believe that the military wing of the Basque separatist terrorist group Fatherland and Liberty (ETA) was responsible for the assassination of a naval officer in Bilbao. [redacted]

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**23 September 1982****Colombia**

In Bogota, the 19th of April Movement (M-19) claimed credit for a bombing attack on the residence of the Israeli Ambassador to Colombia. Security forces returned fire, wounding two terrorists. This is the first M-19 attack against Israeli interests that we have recorded. [redacted]

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**25 September 1982****Spain**

In Madrid, 296 imprisoned members of the hardline military wing of ETA began hunger strikes. At least six of the prisoners are candidates for the October national elections. This action emulates tactics used with some propaganda success by jailed Irish Republican Army (IRA) prisoners during the 1981 elections in Northern Ireland. [redacted]

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**27 September 1982****West Germany**

Three bombs exploded in Frankfurt during the early morning hours. There was considerable property damage and one fatality. The first bomb was found hanging from the knob of the Pan American Airlines office by an unidentified passerby who moved the package to a trash can in front of Iran Airlines office where it exploded. Two bombs subsequently exploded in front of West German travel

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agencies specializing in flights to Israel. A group calling itself the Justice for Palestinian Organization claimed credit for the attacks and threatened more bombings. [redacted]

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**27 September 1982**

**Italy**

Italian authorities conducted a week-long series of raids against seven Red Brigade safehouses in the Naples area and arrested 11 persons affiliated with the Naples Column, including military chief Vittorio Bolognes who has been implicated in five major terrorist operations. Police uncovered weapons captured in attacks by Brigade members against military convoys in August. Italian authorities believe that the raids will set back plans of the Naples Column to stage a fall offensive. [redacted]

**28-29 September 1982**

**Spain**

The First of October Antifascist Resistance Group (GRAPO) exploded 24 bombs in 13 Spanish cities. Spanish authorities believe that GRAPO, the terrorist arm of the illegal Reconstituted Communist Party of Spain (PCE-R), is attempting to restore its credibility. [redacted]

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**29 September 1982**

**West Germany**

A German freight train bound for the US Army Depot at Giessen was the target of a minor explosive attack, which caused some damage. No group claimed credit for the attack, but at least one anti-US group in northern Germany is planning actions to stop rail shipments to US bases in West Germany. [redacted]

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**1 October 1982**

**Germany**

Revolutionary Cells (RZ) claimed credit for two predawn explosive attacks on nuclear energy targets. These attacks occurred at a time of heightened tensions over the nuclear issue in West Germany. [redacted]

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**4 October 1982**

**Switzerland**

A previously unknown group, "Sunrise on Burgenstock" claimed credit for the firebombing in Stans of a private aircraft destined for Guatemala. Swiss police stated that the timed incendiary device used by the group was extremely sophisticated. This is the first indication of terrorist attacks in Switzerland related to Latin American dissident movements. [redacted]

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