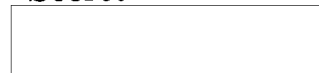




Directorate of
Intelligence

MASTER FILE COPY
**DO NOT GIVE OUT
OR MARK ON**
CB

~~Secret~~



25X1

**Terrorism
Review**



25X1

12 November 1982

~~Secret~~

GI TR 82-003
12 November 1982

Copy 336

25X1

Page Denied

Secret

[Redacted]

25X1

**Terrorism
Review** [Redacted]

25X1

12 November 1982

iii	Overview (OGI)	
1	Escalation of Anti-US Terrorist Attacks in West Germany (OGI)	[Redacted] 25X1
3	Turkish Attempts To Counter Armenian Terrorism (OGI)	[Redacted] 25X1
5	Direct and Indirect Results of the Naples Raid (OGI)	[Redacted] 25X1
7	European Community: French International Terrorism Initiative Fails [Redacted] (EURA)	[Redacted] 25X1
9	Syria: State-Supported Terrorism (OGI)	[Redacted] 25X1
13	India: Sikh Terrorism [Redacted] (NESA)	[Redacted] 25X1
15	The Sadat Assassination and Islamic Extremism in Egypt [Redacted] (NESA)	[Redacted] 25X1
17	Group Study: The Montoneros of Argentina [Redacted] (ALA)	[Redacted] 25X1
	[Redacted]	25X6
23	Statistical Overview	
25	Chronology	
	[Redacted]	25X1

Comments and queries regarding this publication may be directed to the Research Director, Instability and Insurgency Center, Office of Global Issues, telephone

[Redacted]

25X1

Secret

[Redacted]

25X1

**Terrorism
Review**

[Redacted]

25X1

Overview

In contrast to the image they have projected publicly, the Israelis apparently learned little new about international terrorism from their invasion of Lebanon, which in itself probably set the stage for increased levels of terrorism. [Redacted]

Tel Aviv has described information obtained in Lebanon as disappointing. Captured Palestinians were low-ranking troops with scant knowledge of international terrorist activities. Non-Palestinian prisoners were volunteers from the Near East, Africa, and South Asia. Those Europeans detained by the Israelis had no connections to terrorism. We believe that most international terrorists with safehavens in Lebanon left the area before the Israelis reached Beirut. [Redacted]

25X1

25X1

[Redacted]

25X1

The outcome of the invasion appears strikingly at odds with Israeli public statements that the operation dealt a severe blow to international terrorism. We have recorded high levels of international terrorism since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in early June, much of it undertaken by radical non-Palestinian terrorists in sympathy with Palestinians. Although the operation disrupted the PLO leadership and that of groups affiliated with the PLO, these organizations had refrained from international terrorism on Arafat's instructions since the mid-1970s in the interest of pursuing the diplomatic line. [Redacted]

25X1

[Redacted] radical, non-PLO Palestinian groups as Black June and 15 May have become more dangerous and active since the invasion. They are not subject to PLO discipline, and the events in Lebanon have given them added incentive to conduct operations. We suspect radical leaders believe terrorist operations will appeal to a large body of Palestinians who want to avenge the Israeli invasion and retaliate against moderate Arab states that failed to assist the Palestinians and against the United States for supporting Israel. We believe patron states—Syria, in particular—will use radical Palestinian terrorists as surrogates against Arab and PLO opponents. [Redacted]

25X1

[Redacted]

25X1

25X1

Secret
[redacted]

25X1

**Escalation of Anti-US
Terrorist Attacks
in West Germany** [redacted]

25X1

25X1

25X1

[redacted] the recent wave of anti-US bombings in the Frankfurt area is aimed at lowering the morale of US military personnel and dependents and forcing the US military to resemble an "occupation army," protected by barbed wire and armed guards. [redacted]

[redacted] four groups were involved in the attacks this fall: the RAF and its sympathizers; the RZ and its sympathizers; small groups imitating the RZ; and a remnant of the neo-Nazi Wehrsportgruppe Hoffmann. [redacted] 25X1

[redacted] consideration of the last group is speculative 25X1 based on the similarity of techniques used in recent bombings with those used in Lebanon, where some of the group trained. [redacted] 25X1

Although attacks against US interests have occurred regularly for almost two years in various parts of West Germany, since the beginning of October a new pattern—firebombings and explosive attacks at US military housing complexes in the Frankfurt area (Land Hesse)—has begun to emerge. Red Army Faction (RAF) sympathizer groups claimed responsibility for the three firebombings in the area during October, but the explosive attacks remain unclaimed. [redacted]

The escalation of incidents is reminiscent of the eight- to 10-month period preceding the 1981 attacks at Ramstein and the attack against General Kroesen in Heidelberg; during that time, a wide variety of attacks against military trains, military installations, and US consulates, schools, and houses occurred. 25X1 Although these attacks caused extensive damage in many cases, they resulted in no injury to personnel. It is now possible that, after a period of harassment by the RZ, RAF sympathizers, or other groups, the RAF hardcore will attempt a major bombing or another assassination. Such an attempt would be more likely before winter hampers preattack preparations. [redacted]

25X1

25X1

There have been 27 terrorist attacks against US personnel and installations in Land Hesse since early 1981. German authorities report that RAF sympathizers claimed responsibility for 11, while the Revolutionary Cells (RZ) claimed five. [redacted]

The bombings early in October 1982 prompted the recent meetings in Land Hesse between West German and US security officials on enhanced security precautions. Although Frankfurt police implemented these measures in the US military area, they anticipated that the terrorists would take note and either wait for a relaxation of security or attack elsewhere. They chose the latter course. Within days, still unidentified terrorists staged the most damaging bomb attack of this autumn, at a US housing area in Giessen, 40 miles north of Frankfurt. The explosion, which occurred during the early morning hours of 31 October, totally destroyed, or badly damaged, 20 vehicles; previous attacks at other US military areas had not destroyed more than four vehicles at a time. [redacted]

25X1

Secret

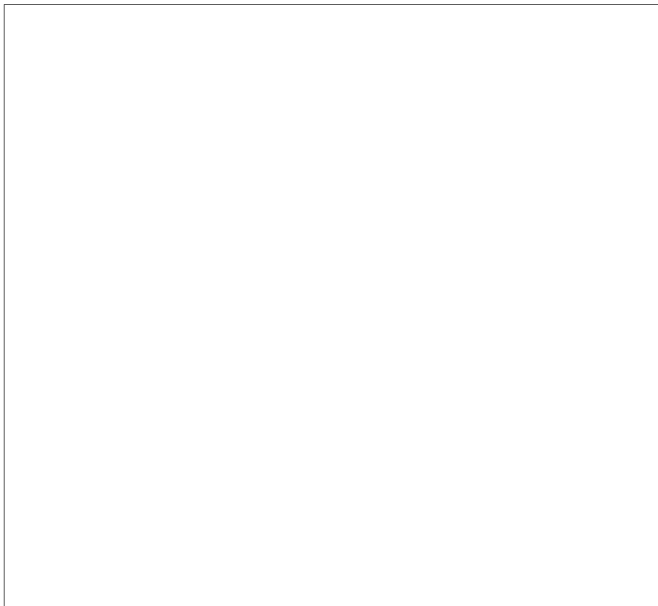
25X1

**Turkish Attempts To Counter
Armenian Terrorism** [redacted]

25X1

25X1

25X1



appear to condone Armenian terrorist actions further convince Turkey of European support for Armenian claims to a homeland. Ankara's attempts to underscore the plight of the Turkish victims and generate support for Turkey's position have largely failed. [redacted]



A joint US- [redacted] 25X1

Turkish group was recently formed to discuss joint cooperation efforts, and the anticipated passage of legislation to fund the protection of foreign consular personnel in the United States may also ease Turkish pressure. Similar security improvements for Turkish diplomatic facilities are in progress throughout most of Western Europe. [redacted]

25X1

Turkey's mounting frustration over Armenian terrorism—increased by the 27 August assassination of the Turkish military attache in Ottawa—has led to intensified diplomatic efforts to obtain international assistance. Ankara has approached the United States, NATO, and West European countries to request analysis of projected targets, improved information sharing, and increased physical protection for Turkish diplomatic facilities. [redacted]

Domestic political considerations may play a role in publicizing efforts to counter Armenian terrorism, including the creation of the hit squads. Antiterrorism is a popular political issue, and given the 7 November referendum on the new Turkish constitution, the 25X1 government is trying to maintain a tough image on Armenian terrorism. President Evren's public statements on 29 August 1982 concerning Turkey's determination to halt Armenian terrorism by whatever means necessary are probably best seen in this light. [redacted]

25X1

We believe Turkish Government frustration has been deepened by what it views as unsympathetic public reactions in NATO countries to Armenian attacks. Ankara views media campaigns in Europe explaining the massacre of 1.5 million Armenians in 1915 as attempts by European countries holding jailed Armenian terrorists to preclude threatened Armenian retaliation. West European government policies that

Secret

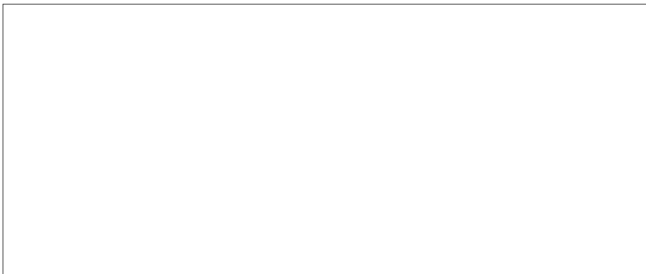
Secret

**Direct and Indirect Results
of the Naples Raid** [redacted]

25X1

Italian authorities and US officials in Italy believe that while a series of police successes have left the Red Brigades (BR) in disarray, BR hit-and-run attacks are becoming increasingly dangerous. [redacted]

The recent counterterrorist successes began in Naples during the first week of October. In raids against seven Red Brigades safehouses, Italian police arrested 11 persons suspected of membership in the Naples column. Information provided by those arrested led within days to the most significant arrest—Vittorio Bolognesi, head of the Naples column, and suspected of involvement in several assassinations. [redacted]



The same raids resulted in the recapture of the weapons that the Red Brigades seized last summer at Italian military depots. These weapons (a mortar, a bazooka, three machineguns, four Garand rifles, and ammunition) were cached near the NATO base at Bagnoli. The location led to press speculation that the NATO base was to be a target of the Naples Brigadists. [redacted]



Members of the Naples column who remained at large lost no time in attempting to repair the losses of these raids, seen as significantly damaging to the organization. The Italian press, in fact, described counterterrorist success in Naples as the most significant since the rescue of US Brigadier General Dozier and the related arrests of several hundred Brigadists. Within five days of the arrest of Bolognesi, police in Turin arrested a much-wanted terrorist suspect, Natalia Ligas, often described as the most dangerous woman in the Red Brigades. [redacted]



In a demonstration of the staying power of the Brigades, four members robbed a bank in Turin. Although the proceeds of the robbery amounted to only \$7,000, the incident shocked local authorities because the city had been free of BR violence for almost three years. More significant was the brutal Brigades' behavior, which many observers viewed as unprecedented. The terrorists shot two bank guards in cold blood as they were lying face down on the floor with the customers and employees. They also left behind documents containing strong denunciations of Natalia Ligas as a traitor, a counterrevolutionary, and an "infiltrator of the executive of the revolutionary movement." A banner thrown over one of the guards carried the slogan: "The Peci Campaign Continues." [redacted]



25X1

25X1

Secret

Secret

[Redacted]

25X1

These actions, in our view, suggest that the Red Brigades, although suffering personnel losses, retain their resilience and ability to regroup. Their numerical strength in Naples is difficult to assess because columns described by the Italian authorities as "decimated" have subsequently conducted attacks. We do not believe that police failure to find written evidence in the Naples safehouse of plans to attack US personnel or installations indicates such plans do not exist. Nor does the loss of the weapons cache necessarily inhibit the Brigades; these weapons did not constitute a large arsenal, and weapons are readily available in Italy. We believe BR operations in Naples cannot be discounted in the near future, and Turin also appears to be a probable target area. [Redacted]

25X1

Some changes in the behavior of Red Brigades terrorists, as shown in the Turin bank, represent revival of old patterns. Brigadists have killed many Italian officials in cold blood as symbols of power structures. The reference to the Peci campaign is a revenge theme—the revelations of Patrizio Peci, the first repentant terrorist whose information caused serious damage to the organization, also set an example for the numerous repentant terrorists arrested during and after the Dozier case. [Redacted]

25X1

25X1

[Redacted] The mistrust engendered by the cooperation of so many penitents with the police appears to be having an adverse effect on an already weakened organization. [Redacted]

25X1

Secret

Secret

**European Community:
French International Terrorism
Initiative Fails**

25X1

At the 25 October meeting of the Justice Ministers of the European Community, French Minister Robert Badinter proposed the establishment of an EC-wide tribunal for trying terrorist and other crimes. Despite several months of official West European consideration of possible new legal measures to combat international terrorism, the French proposal proved unacceptable to most member states.

Badinter's proposal stemmed directly from President Mitterrand's brief reference to the possible creation of a European tribunal for "blood crimes" during his televised interview on French counterterrorism policy last August. Badinter characterized the proposal as a substitution for the 1979 Dublin Agreement, which defines how the Council of Europe's Strasbourg Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism would be applied within the Community.¹ France refuses to ratify either the convention or the agreement, arguing that provisions for compulsory prosecution violate national sovereignty. Because the agreement cannot enter into effect until ratified by all EC members, none of the other members is inclined to ratify as long as France refuses.

The recent French proposal provided a way to try terrorists or other criminals wanted in another EC country who cannot be extradited—for either legal or political reasons—from the country in which they have taken refuge. In particular, a supranational body could help France finesse the problems that its liberal political asylum policy poses to extradition.

¹ Among EC countries, only Denmark, the United Kingdom, and West Germany have ratified the Strasbourg Convention, which provides that signatories must either prosecute or extradite terrorists wanted in another signatory state. The Dublin Agreement narrowed the convention to reflect Irish reservations regarding extradition.

Most of the EC ministers expressed strong reservations about the French proposal and are unlikely to adopt it in its present form. Some delegations were sharply critical of what they viewed as French efforts to undermine the legitimacy of the Dublin Agreement. Indeed, the Belgian, Italian, and UK ministers countered by calling for prompt ratification of the agreement. Belgian Justice Minister Gol added that the French initiative would take years to implement while Western Europe currently faces an unparalleled terrorist threat.

The French probably knew that their proposal would not be accepted, but tabled it to help satisfy their domestic need to appear tough on terrorism. In the wake of an unprecedented number of terrorist attacks in France, the government is attempting to enhance and better coordinate its counterterrorist effort. Three recent resolutions in the European Parliament calling for stronger action against terrorism appear to have added impetus to this latest French move. In the absence of an antiterrorism convention that takes into account specific French legal and political reservations about extradition, political asylum, and sovereignty, however, France is likely to remain out of step with West European legal efforts to cooperate against international terrorism.

 25X1

Secret

25X1

**Syria:
State-Supported Terrorism**

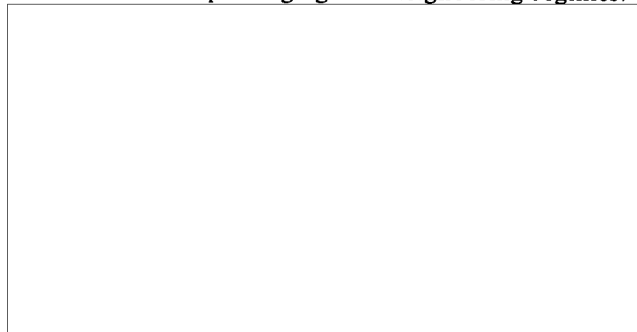
25X1

25X1

25X1

Syria continues to be a significant supporter of international terrorism. Several factors have encouraged Damascus to view terrorism as a legitimate instrument of government policy, particularly concerns for ensuring regime stability and promoting Syrian influence in the Middle East.

Friction between Syria and conservative Arab states over the provision of financial assistance to Damascus as provided for by the Baghdad agreement also has lead to terrorist plotting against neighboring regimes.



in response to increasing pressures by antiregime groups during the past year, the Assad government decided to increase substantially activities directed against opponents in Europe and the Middle East. The Muslim Brotherhood (MB), which is the best organized and most serious threat to Assad's secular Alawite regime, has been significantly hurt by recent Syrian operations. Following a devastating car bombing in Damascus in November 1981—considered to be an MB operation by the Syrian Government—and an attempted general uprising in Hamah by the Brotherhood in February,

The Israeli invasion of Lebanon provided the most recent catalyst for Syrian terrorist activities against neighboring governments. in the weeks leading up to the first presidential election in September, Damascus launched a campaign of kidnappings and attempted assassinations against Lebanese Parliament members in an effort to discourage the selection of Bashir Jumayyil.

25X1

25X1

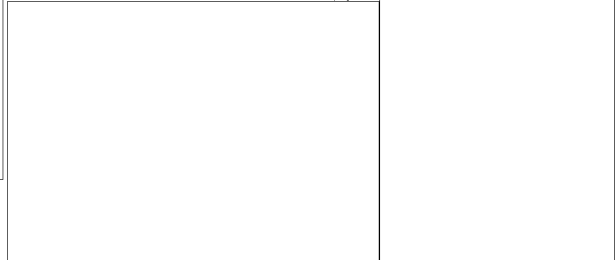
25X1

25X1

25X1



Syria's relative isolation within the Arab world has reinforced the view in Damascus that certain Arab states are conspiring with anti-Assad elements and has resulted in destabilization activities directed at neighboring countries. Amman's encouragement of MB activities may have motivated the Syrian bombing of a Christian-owned grocery in Amman in January.



Syria continues to support several international terrorist organizations. In the Middle East, such contacts provide Damascus with a mechanism for maintaining a degree of influence in the region. Syria believes that this influence is essential to ensuring that moderate Arabs and Palestinian leaders will be forced to consider Damascus's interests in any peaceful resolution of the Middle East problem.

25X1

25X1

25X1

Secret

Secret

Syrian-Sponsored Terrorism

Date	Event	Group Responsible
November 1981	Aborted assassination of Muslim Brotherhood leader in West Germany [redacted]	Syrian military attache in Paris.
December 1981	Capture of Syrian terrorist squad in Saudi Arabia.	Syrian operatives.
December 1981	Attempted bombing of anti-Assad newspaper in Paris.	Syrian intelligence officer under diplomatic cover.
January 1982	Bombing of Christian-owned grocery store in Amman.	Syrian intelligence officer under diplomatic cover.
March 1982	Arrest of three-man assassination squad in Stuttgart, West Germany.	Syrian operative.
March 1982	Arrest of terrorist with orders to bomb sites in West Berlin to discourage FRG from accepting Palestinian refugees.	Saiqa.
March 1982	Threats published in Lebanese newspaper against West German Government if Stuttgart terrorists not released.	Probably Syrian operatives.
April 1982	Bombing of anti-Assad newspaper in Paris.	Syrian intelligence officer under diplomatic cover accused and expelled from France.
June 1982	Bombing of unspecified target in Amman.	Syrian operatives utilizing diplomatic cover to import bomb components.
August 1982	Interception by Turkish authorities of illegal weapons shipment onboard flight from Damascus.	Syrian officials utilizing diplomatic pouch en route to Syrian Consulate in Istanbul.
August 1982	Intimidation of Lebanese Parliament members in attempt to influence Lebanese presidential election.	Syrian military/intelligence operatives.
September 1982	Bombing of Islamic Center connected with the Muslim Brotherhood in Amman.	Probably Syrian operatives.
Summer 1982	Attempted bombing, date unknown, of bus belonging to Muslim Brotherhood in Jordan.	Probably Syrian operatives.

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

[redacted]

[redacted] Syria has strengthened support for radical Palestinian groups such as the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, and the Black June Organization, which share Syria's rejectionist and anti-Fatah outlook. Damascus provides the hardline groups with sanctuary, training facilities, and equipment and encourages activities against tar-

gets in Israel and the Occupied Territories. In addition, Syria also encourages activities abroad to undermine politically PLO Chairman Arafat, who has directed Palestinian groups to cease international terrorist activities. The Black June Organization, for example, was responsible for a number of operations in Europe, including the attempted assassination in

Secret

Secret

June of the Israeli Ambassador in London. Saiqa, another hardline group, apparently dispatched an agent who was arrested in West Berlin in March before he could carry out bombings intended to discourage the granting of asylum to military-age Palestinian refugees. [redacted]

25X1

We believe that Syria will continue to support international terrorism and will not hesitate to initiate attacks against oppositionist elements both within Syria and abroad. The likelihood of such attacks will depend on the degree of threat a group poses. Although Muslim Brotherhood activity has apparently declined following significant losses in 1982, additional international attacks against that organization cannot be ruled out. [redacted]

25X1

The aftermath of the war in Lebanon presents Damascus with opportunities to strengthen its influence with radical Palestinian groups and perhaps with the Palestinian movement in general. [redacted]

25X1

[redacted] Syria's position as the only available sanctuary bordering Israel has encouraged the immigration of fighters—particularly members of radical groups—from the countries to which they had been dispersed. This migration provides Damascus an opportunity to control the groups' communications, movements, and logistics. [redacted]

25X1

25X1

25X1

Secret

Secret

25X1

India: Sikh Terrorism [redacted]

25X1

As New Delhi prepares to host the Asian Games this month and the Nonaligned Movement (NAM) summit in March, Indian security and Home Ministry officials are under heavy pressure from Prime Minister Gandhi to curb growing violence by Sikh extremists and to control escalating agitation by moderate Sikhs for an enlarged and semiautonomous Punjab state. [redacted]

A small number of Sikh extremists—followers of sect leader Bhindranwale and members of the banned Dal Khalsa organization, which is modeled on the PLO—have been responsible for assassinations, bombings, and hijackings in India during the past two years. Members of Bhindranwale's sect have attacked rival Sikh sects as well as non-Sikh government officials and carried out an abortive hijacking of an Indian aircraft last August. Sikh terrorism increased in 1981 after Gandhi's Congress(I) Party came to power in Punjab State, where Sikhs constitute a slight majority. [redacted] the Dal Khalsa makes up only about 200 members and is linked with and possibly funded by Sikh separatist leaders based in the United States, Britain, and Canada. [redacted]

Until recently Gandhi downplayed the scope of Sikh separatism, but New Delhi's announcement in July that it would put down firmly the separatist "Khalistan" movement acknowledges the growing challenge that its proponents pose to internal security. The visibility of Sikh separatist leaders based abroad—such as J. S. Chauhan in Britain and G. S. Dhillon in the United States—has increased Gandhi's fear of foreign support for attempts to destabilize her government. New Delhi banned the Dal Khalsa, refused Dhillon entry into India last spring, and two months ago arrested thousands of officers of the moderate Sikh Akali Dal Party after the party initiated agitations in support of Bhindranwale's "antirepression" campaign. [redacted]

Government measures to crack down on violence so far have broadened Sikh support for the more radical groups. Recent efforts by authorities to curtail terrorist activities have been thwarted by the widely dispersed caches of arms, the apparent absence of central direction, the flow of funds and weapons from abroad, and the sympathy of nonmilitant Sikhs for their militant coreligionists. A recent escalation of demands by heretofore moderate Sikh leaders resulting in 25,000 arrests and at least 24 deaths in the past three months complicated New Delhi's attempts to isolate Sikh separatists from the Sikh majority. US Embassy sources note that leaders of the Sikh Akali Dal Party, while condemning terrorist acts, have actually moved closer to the militant position of Bhindranwale. Akali leaders have called for a Sikh "holy war" to begin 4 November in support of their demands for semiautonomy in the Punjab. [redacted]

25X1

Despite the massive security precautions planned by Indian authorities for the Asian Games this month and the NAM summit in March, we anticipate terrorist violence by Sikh activists in New Delhi as well as in Punjab. Gandhi plans to divert large numbers of police, paramilitary, and military forces to the capital on those occasions because security officials expect Sikh militants to increase their activities, which are fueled by money and arms from abroad. The militants are unlikely, in our judgment, to miss an opportunity to embarrass Gandhi by demonstrating before an international audience their continued ability to threaten internal security. [redacted]

25X1

25X1

25X1

Chronology**9 September 1981**

Bhindranwale is implicated in assassination of politician, editor, and proponent of Hindu causes in Punjab.

25X1

Secret

Secret

29 September 1981

Five Dal Khalsa Sikh youths hijack an Indian Airlines domestic flight to Lahore, Pakistan.

6 October 1981

Sikh extremists shoot a Punjabi government official and his brother, the latter suffering fatal wounds.

21 December 1981

Critic of Sikh extremist leader Chauhan is assassinated by Dal Khalsa members.

22 May 1982

Followers of Bhindranwale kill three members of a rival Sikh sect.

4 August 1982

Sikh protesting Hindu-Sikh conflict is foiled in attempt to hijack domestic Indian flight.

20 August 1982

Sikh follower of Bhindranwale demanding release of Sikh "political prisoners" is shot dead in attempt to hijack domestic Indian flight.

21 August 1982

Attempt to assassinate Chief Minister of Punjab is attributed to followers of Bhindranwale.

25X1

Secret

Secret

**The Sadat Assassination
and Islamic Extremism in Egypt** [redacted]

25X1

The Islamic extremists responsible for the assassination of President Sadat on 6 October 1981 and those responsible for the subsequent violence in Asyut were loosely affiliated with an umbrella organization called al-Jihad al-Jadid (The New Holy War). Organized in late 1980, the group recruited members from a number of radical Islamic groups that had become active in the mid-1970s. [redacted]

The Egyptian Government has vigorously attempted to root out supporters of al-Jihad. Judging from past experience, however, it is highly probable that members of the various Jihad cells remain underground together with members of other extremist groups. [redacted]

25X1

Al-Jihad al-Jadid did not possess a well-developed ideology. Like mainstream fundamentalist movements, it was founded on the concept of rebuilding the social order on the basis of Islam. Unlike the mainstream fundamentalists, the extremists advocated the use of violence, if necessary, to construct a truly Islamic society. [redacted]

In our judgment, Islamic extremists pose a threat to the lives of prominent Egyptians, can cause trouble for the Mubarak regime, and compound the danger facing the government from the Islamic fundamentalist movement in general. Although the al-Jihad organization may have been crushed, new extremist groups probably will continue to arise as long as Egypt's widespread social and economic problems persist. Moreover, Egypt's Islamic extremists are likely to become more sophisticated as they draw on lessons learned from the events of October 1981 [redacted]

25X1

25X1

The organizers and perpetrators of the plot on 6 October did not have a well-organized plan for seizing power. Sadat's assassination was the principal aim, but only a few members of the organization were aware of this objective. Some of the assassins apparently hoped to eliminate as many members of the government hierarchy as possible, although this objective was secondary to that of killing Sadat. There was an attempt to coordinate with other elements of the organization to seize key government installations in Cairo and Upper Egypt. Some of the conspirators hoped to trigger a series of internal upheavals that would lead to a "popular revolution" and set the stage for the eventual establishment of an Islamic state. This aspect of the operation was so poorly executed as to cast doubt on the seriousness of the conspirators' intent to pursue this objective. [redacted]

25X1

[redacted]

25X1

Secret

Secret

Group Study:
The Montoneros of Argentina [redacted]

25X1

25X1

25X1

The Montoneros, among Latin America's most effective terrorists before being violently suppressed in the late 1970s, are preparing to become more active.

[redacted]

25X1

estimated at 200 [redacted] Their activities were confined to distributing leaflets, painting slogans on buildings in downtown Buenos Aires, and interrupting normal radio and television broadcasting with propaganda speeches. [redacted]

25X1

Background

The Montoneros emerged in 1970 as the militant left wing of the umbrella Peronist movement under the leadership of then-exiled dictator Juan Peron. At Peron's bidding, they sought to undermine the incumbent military regime by raiding military barracks, robbing banks, and kidnaping both wealthy Argentines and foreigners in and around Buenos Aires. By 1973, however, the Montoneros were growing increasingly radical, calling for a "popular war" against the upper classes, and expanding operations into rural areas. [redacted]

they numbered some 2,500 combatants and 11,000 sympathizers. After Peron assumed the presidency in late 1973, he attempted to negotiate a halt to the terrorism, but the Montoneros refused to come to terms. By 1974 the split was complete, and the Peronist regime became the guerrilla's target. The Peronist government outlawed the Montoneros in mid-1975, and security forces moved against them. [redacted]

After ousting the Peronist regime in 1976, the armed forces had free rein against the Montoneros. Within three years the Army and intelligence services—employing torture, illegal detentions, and widespread dragnets—succeeded in forcing most of its members into inactivity or exile. [redacted]

[redacted] by early 1977 combatants had already been reduced to about 300, and most of the leaders were captured, killed, or had fled the country. Any serious threat to the regime was eliminated, although sporadic attacks—including several sensational kidnappings and bombings—continued until 1979. By the end of that year, Montonero activists in Argentina were

Current Status

[redacted] Montoneros in Argentina have maintained close contact with their network abroad, estimated in 1979 [redacted]

25X1

[redacted] to number some 25X1 200. The exiles sought refuge in Latin America and Western Europe. [redacted]

25X1

[redacted] the Mexican Government and leftist parties in Western Europe have backed the Montonero propaganda campaigns, providing Mario Firmenich—a

25X1

founder and leader of the Montoneros [redacted] with forums for antiregime speeches and funds for printing and travel. [redacted]

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

[redacted] The favorable operational climate presumably accounts for the decision [redacted]

25X1

25X1

[redacted] to base the Montoneros' political arm in Mexico City. [redacted]

25X1

25X1

By 1980, the Montoneros, under Firmenich, divided into two groups—the clandestine operation in Argentina and the more open movement abroad. [redacted]

25X1

25X1

[redacted] to separate militant from political action reflects ideological rifts within the movement. Veterans of the struggle, including Firmenich, were uncertain whether

25X1

25X1

to continue armed confrontation, to build a popular base to support a potential political party, or to move forward on both fronts. In an effort to identify the organization with a legitimate party, Firmenich has renamed the Montoneros the Peronist Montonero Movement. [redacted]

25X1

Secret

25X1

Secret

Cuban Support

[redacted] Cuba has provided training for recruits and a safehaven for Firmenich [redacted] the Castro regime also provided financial support, at least until September 1982, and safeguarded funds acquired by the Montoneros through their criminal activities. [redacted]

[redacted]

Montoneros and the Transition

The uncertain political and economic situation in Argentina following the Falkland Islands defeat has improved the potential operational climate for the terrorists, who retain a capability to carry out attacks, should they decide to do so. [redacted]

[redacted] as of late 1981 about 60 members were inside Argentina and an additional 300 were abroad.

[redacted]

[redacted] All components are based outside Argentina; exiles in Havana take the lead in weapons and logistics, intelligence, and counterintelligence, while those in Mexico focus on political action.

[redacted]

Inside Argentina, the Montoneros apparently are preparing to resume operations, anticipating the return of some overseas cadre. Caches of arms, including automatic weapons, grenades, and other explosives, have been uncovered as recently as January 1982, according to press and US Embassy reporting. In April, Montoneros may have been involved in

several bombings in downtown Buenos Aires, according to US officials there. [redacted]

[redacted]

The Montoneros also appear to be stepping up their political activity. During the Falklands crisis, Firmenich publicly appealed to regime leaders to allow him to return to Argentina to join the struggle against the British and form a legitimate political party. The ruling junta refused. [redacted]

Prospects

The ability of the Montoneros over the next six to 18 months to capitalize on current conditions in Argentina and their enhanced military training and experience will be constrained by:

- Lack of public support. We judge that labor and political leaders currently believe their interests lay in assisting the regime through the transition process and not in backing or condoning violence that might delay elections. Potential student support is also uncertain.
- Ideological rifts within the Montonero movement. We believe the lack of consensus on renewing violence could force Firmenich to focus on political action, at least until the effects of economic deterioration and the struggle within the military become more apparent.

- The willingness of outsiders to back a renewed insurgency. [redacted]

[redacted]

We judge that Cuba is withholding support to avoid alienating Buenos Aires at a time when diplomatic relations are improving as a result of Havana's aid during the Falklands. Moreover, the Cubans probably want the Montoneros to continue to concentrate on assisting insurgents in Central America rather than in Argentina. We believe Castro is unlikely to change his position any time soon.

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

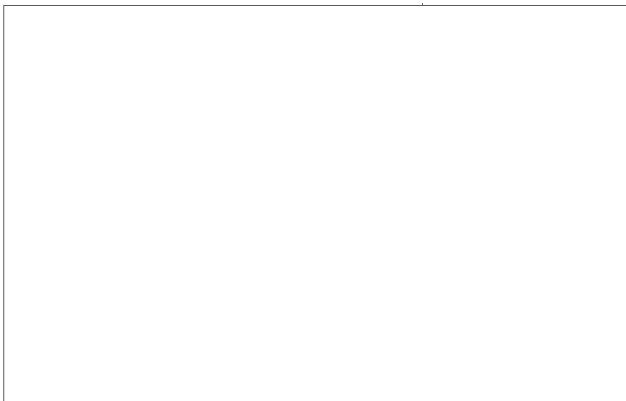
25X1

25X1

Secret

Secret

25X1



We believe that, if the security forces are impaired significantly by continuing divisions within the military and if economic deterioration sparks serious social unrest, militants could be emboldened to renew terrorist activities. Without significant external support, however, we judge they would be unlikely to mount more than sporadic attacks against the government.

25X1

Secret

25X6

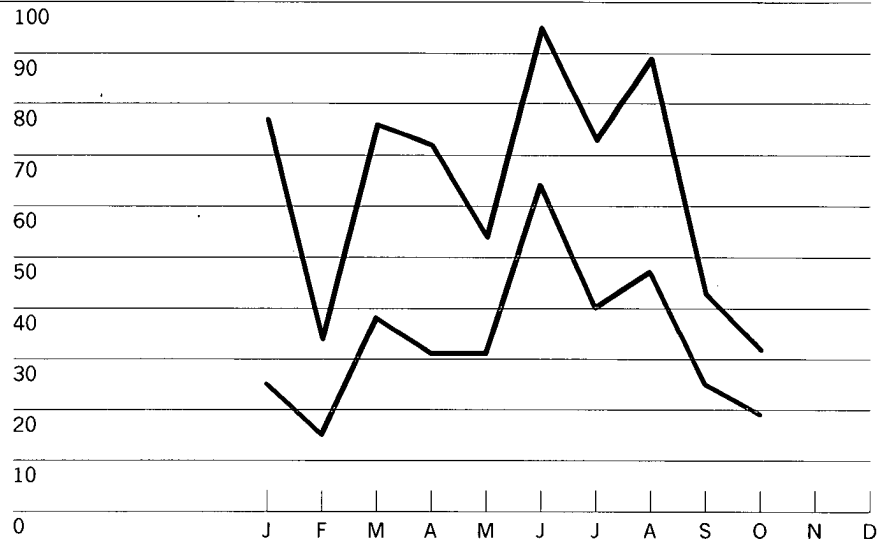
Page Denied

Secret

Statistical Overview

International Terrorist Incidents, 1982

— Total, 645
 — Of which: US targets, 335



Category of International Terrorist Incidents, 1982, by Month	Total												Total	
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D		
Total	77	34	76	72	54	95	73	89	43	32				645
Kidnaping	5	2	2	3	1		3							16
Barricade, hostage				1	1		1	1	4	1				9
Bombing	39	16	36	32	19	47	42	31	12	10				284
Armed attack			2	1	1				2	1				7
Hijacking	2	4	1	4	2	1	3	4	1	2				24
Assassination	4	3	5	9	1	8	3	4	5	1				43
Threats, hoax	21	5	25	16	26	32	19	44	15	13				216
Sniping	2	3	2	3	2	1	1	2	2	1				19
Other ^a	4	1	3	3	1	6	1	3	2	3				27

^aBreak-ins, conspiracy, shoot-out, etc.

588407 11-82

25X1

Secret

Secret

Chronology**Late September 1982****Libya**

Qadhafi is reportedly activating plans to silence the Libyan opposition movement through assassinations of exiled dissidents. [redacted] Qadhafi has recently dispatched to Europe young Revolutionary Committee personnel under student cover to carry out the threatened attacks. Unspecified Western nationals, whom Libyan officials believe are cooperating with the dissidents, also are targeted. [redacted] 25X1

21 October 1982**Greece**

A previously unknown Greek anarchist organization "Autonomy" claims credit for an incendiary bomb placed in the Hellenic American Union cafeteria in Athens. Autonomy also claims a bomb has been placed in the US Embassy, but no device is discovered. Leaflets left near the Hellenic American Union indicate the group intends to attack US interests in Greece because of the government's failure to abolish US bases and withdraw from NATO. [redacted] 25X1

22 October 1982**United States**

The FBI arrests five Armenian terrorists who are members of the Justice Commandos for the Armenian Genocide (JCAG). They are charged with conspiracy by the Philadelphia office of Turkish Consul General Kanat Arbay. One terrorist is arrested in Boston after a flight from Los Angeles on which he allegedly carried the explosives for the operation, and the other four are arrested in California. JCAG has been responsible for the two assassinations of Turkish diplomats in the United States this year in Boston and Los Angeles. [redacted] 25X1

Spain

In Agorta, ETA/M (Fatherland and Liberty/Military) terrorists kill a businessman. Although no claim for responsibility is received, the distinctive 9-mm parabellum ammunition links ETA/M to this attack. [redacted] 25X1

In Bilbao, ETA/M is credited with a bombing attack on a shopping center in the Basque region. [redacted] 25X1

ETA/M is believed responsible for three bank bombings in Vergara and Mondragon, in a continuing campaign against banks refusing to pay "revolutionary taxes."

[redacted] 25X1

Secret

Secret

26 October 1982

Spain

In Gijon (northeastern Spain), the First of October Antifascist Resistance Group (GRAPO) is believed responsible for two minor bombings. Two other bombs of unspecified origin are deactivated in Barcelona and Seville. [redacted]

25X1

27 October 1982

Portugal

Four explosive devices are detonated in and around Lisbon. No group is claiming responsibility for the attacks, which caused no injuries and only minor property damage. [redacted]

25X1

Northern Ireland

Three members of the Ulster Constabulary Force are killed when a remote-controlled bomb explodes outside Belfast. The IRA claims credit for the attack. Sectarian violence has increased dramatically following the 20 October elections in which five Sinn Fein members were elected to the local assembly. [redacted]

25X1

28 October 1982

Portugal

The Lisbon offices of the Center Democratic Party (CDS) are bombed. Responsibility for the attack is attributed to the extreme rightwing organization Command for the Defense of Western Civilization, inactive since 1976. The tense political situation among the coalition parties and recent inflammatory attacks against the CDS may have triggered the attack. [redacted]

25X1

In Sesimbra, police uncover a suspected Popular Forces of 25 April (FP-25) weapons cache. A safehouse address is discovered among documents abandoned by seven individuals attempting to burglarize a factory containing large sums of cash. Additional evidence found in the safehouse indicates FP-25 contact with the Spanish Basque terrorist group ETA and possible training in Spain. [redacted]

25X1

Spain

ETA/M is believed responsible for the bombing in Derio (near Bilbao), which slightly injured two explosives experts. [redacted]

25X1

Italy

Carabinieri in Milan arrest Susanna Ronconi, one of Italy's most wanted terrorists. Initially a member of the Red Brigades, Ronconi is currently a member of Prima Linea; some observers of the Italian terrorist scene believe she was one of the founders. Wanted for at least three murders, she was arrested in December 1980 but broke out of Rovigo prison in January 1982 with three other prisoners. [redacted]

25X1

30 October 1982

Northern Ireland

In Belfast, suspected IRA terrorists ambush an armored police vehicle with an RPG-7. Vehicle is damaged but no fatalities occur. [redacted]

25X1

Secret

26

Secret

31 October 1982

Spain

A booby-trapped car explodes near an electrical power substation in Vitoria, northern Spain, killing one police officer and injuring five. No one is claiming responsibility for the attack, but we suspect ETA/M because of its previous attacks against utility companies in northern Spain. [redacted] 25X1

West Germany

A car bomb is detonated at the US military housing complex in Giessen and destroys or seriously damages about 20 vehicles and two apartment houses. The force of the explosion fuses two of the cars. No personal injuries occur; the explosion took place at 0326 hours. No group is claiming responsibility. The attack results in more extensive damage to US property than any similar recent attacks in West Germany. (See article on p. 1) [redacted] 25X1

3 November 1982

Spain

In Madrid, ETA/M gunmen claim credit for killing the commander of Spain's most powerful military unit, Maj. Gen. Victor Lago Roman, in an early morning ambush. One other person is wounded in the attack, which involved the use of 9-mm parabellum bullets, an ETA/M trademark. [redacted] 25X1

West Germany

In Frankfurt, police arrest a Turk identified as Mush Cedar Celebi in connection with the attempted assassination of the Pope. Celebi is believed by German authorities to be one of six suspects involved in planning the papal attack. [redacted]

In Cologne, nine members of the extreme leftist Turkish organization Dev Sol (Revolutionary Left) occupy the Turkish Consulate and hold 13 hostages for 16 hours before surrendering to German police. The militants, who initially demanded the release of Kurdish prisoners jailed in Turkey, claim to be protesting the Turkish military government's "fascist" constitution, which is the main issue in the 7 November Turkish elections. [redacted] 25X1

4 November 1982

Honduras

Three bombs explode in Tegucigalpa damaging two Honduran subsidiaries of the US company United Brands. The third explodes near the Agrarian Reform Ministry and damages the building. There are no injuries and no group claims credit. We believe this is part of the campaign by extreme Honduran leftists—with support from the Salvadoran insurgents—to put pressure on US-Honduran security ties. [redacted] 25X1

Secret

Secret



25X1

5 November 1982

Netherlands

In Amsterdam, 10 Dev Sol (Revolutionary Left) members briefly occupy the Turkish National Travel Agency to protest the Turkish military government. Dutch police storm building and end the siege. No injuries are reported.



25X1

Spain

ETA/M is suspected of bombing an Army barracks and a government office in the Basque Province of Guipuzcoa. Both buildings are heavily damaged, but no injuries are reported.



25X1

Secret

25X1

Page Denied

Secret

Secret