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**Terrorism
Review**



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23 December 1982

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GI TR 82-006
23 December 1982

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**Terrorism
Review** [Redacted]

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23 December 1982

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

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**Terrorism
Review**



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Overview

Anti-American terrorism in West Germany took an ominous turn last week with three bombing attacks that were intended to maim or kill. 25X1

The three victims were American servicemen in the Frankfurt area and the nearby city of Darmstadt. German authorities have concluded that in two of the incidents the detonators were designed to activate when the intended victim sat in the seat of his automobile. The third bomb also detonated when the victim entered his car, but German investigators have yet to determine the device utilized. One of the servicemen escaped unharmed, and two were wounded, one seriously.

This is the first instance in which pressure-type detonators have been employed by German terrorists against American targets since the wave of anti-US bombing attacks began earlier this year in the Land Hesse area. Such devices are designed to cause personnel casualties, and thus the recent attacks differ from the initial attacks, which were timed and located to avoid personnel injury. Even the early October attacks on US military housing complexes still seemed planned to avoid personnel injuries. A large explosion in Giessen in late October and an unsuccessful bombing in Frankfurt in mid-November may have been conducted without regard to the possibility of personnel injuries. 25X1

German authorities believe the recent bombings were related to five earlier attacks in the Frankfurt area, probably conducted by the same terrorist group. Although no group has claimed responsibility for any of the attacks, we believe that the attacks probably were conducted by Red Army Faction (RAF) "legals" or sympathizers, the Revolutionary Cells (RZ), or smaller, newly organized groups emulating the RZ. We note that the attacks on 13 and 14 December coincided with the anniversary of NATO's decision to deploy modernized nuclear weapons in Europe. 25X1

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Terrorist Cache in Southern France Reveals List of Foreign Diplomats




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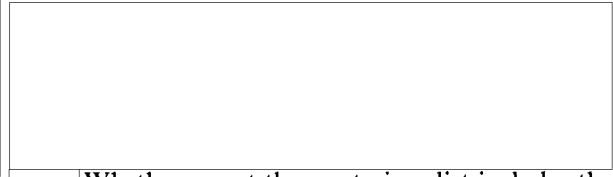
In late November hunters in southern France stumbled across a cache containing weapons and a list of foreign diplomats on a farm whose operators are linked to at least one member of the French terrorist organization Direct Action. 



The cache contained the names of some 50 diplomats at 16 embassies¹ in Paris, a list of French police officers, a list of French banks, wigs, and a mini-armor-piercing shell, six automatic pistols, one revolver, considerable ammunition, 23 kilograms of dynamite, detonators, and a grenade. The weapons were stolen in August from a French electrical facility in the Pyrenees. 




No information is available on the origin of the list of diplomats, but the selection of 16 countries suggests a random approach that could be designed to create confusion concerning the actual target countries; it could also reflect confusion in the aims of Direct Action, which, according to currently available information, limited itself to nonfatal attacks against Israeli targets in Paris during this summer's resurgent terrorism. While Direct Action may be linked with the hitherto far deadlier Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction (LARF) in Paris, it would appear unlikely that the latter organization, which has demonstrated a disciplined approach to relatively narrow targeting—assassination of Israeli and American personnel in Paris—would precipitate a shotgun approach to targeting. 

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 Whether or not the mysterious list includes the names of US officials, we believe that the unresolved questions of the attackers of US officials in Paris and the general murkiness of the terrorist scene dictate that US officials in that city remain on alert. 

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The total Direct Action cache surfaced in two sections and, like the recent unearthings of RAF caches in West Germany, resulted from an accidental discovery. According to press information officially confirmed, hunters stumbled across the cache in an old refrigerator hidden in a copse. Police subsequently arrested five suspects; in searching the house of one of these, Serge Fassi, they discovered the box with the documents. Fassi had apparently intended to bury the box. Fassi, a Direct Action member known to Parisian police, had been given amnesty, along with other Direct Action members, in 1981. 

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¹ United States, West Germany, Spain, Greece, Cyprus, Norway, Republic of Ireland, Israel, Egypt, Argentina, Chile, Peru, Venezuela, People's Republic of China, Japan and South Korea. 

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Special Analysis

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Iran: Increasing International Terrorist Activities in 1982

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In the past Tehran was not viewed as a major supporter of international terrorism. Prior to the coup attempt against the Bahraini Government in December 1981, Tehran had been preoccupied with its own internal power struggle and with the war against Iraq. Most government terrorist activity was therefore directed against internal domestic opponents. In fact, during the period between February 1979, when the Islamic revolution came to power, and December 1981, Iran was involved directly in only two cases of international terrorism: seizing of the US Embassy in Tehran and assisting two Americans who fled the United States following the assassination of a leading Iranian dissident.

During the past year, however, Tehran's behind-the-scenes involvement in international terrorism has been much greater than previously suspected. Tehran's growing willingness to use international violence or the threat of it to support foreign policy objectives. As part of its effort to consolidate and expand the Islamic revolution, Iran has provided aid to dissident groups in neighboring Gulf states and has trained agents for attacks against exiled regime opponents.

Middle East Targets

In its commitment to spreading Islamic revolution in the Middle East, the Khomeini government has been heavily involved in training and equipping Islamic fundamentalist groups for the subversion of several Persian Gulf countries, including Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, and Oman.

Iranian-Supported Terrorist Events

Table with 3 columns: Date, Event, Group Responsible. Rows include: December 1981 (Attempted overthrow of the Bahraini Government...), April 1982 (Pro-Khomeini demonstrators attack...), July 1982 (Arrest at Orly Airport in Paris...), August 1982 (Arrest of individual, possibly Iranian national...).

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Iran has run special paramilitary/terrorist training camps near Tehran and Isfahan under the direction of the Revolutionary Guards since at least early 1981.

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countered such activities by executing captured Mujahedin members in Iran and by plotting the assassination of their leaders abroad. [redacted]

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[redacted] Rajavi and Bani-Sadr were among targets against which Iranian operatives training in Syria would be directed. In July, French authorities at Orly Airport arrested a young Iranian—who later confessed his intention of assassinating Bani-Sadr—for illegal possession of explosives. Although the individual denied official Iranian sponsorship, [redacted]

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[redacted] His arrival in Paris aboard an Iranian flight from Tehran, particularly while in possession of explosives, tends to support such a view. [redacted]

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Statistical Overview

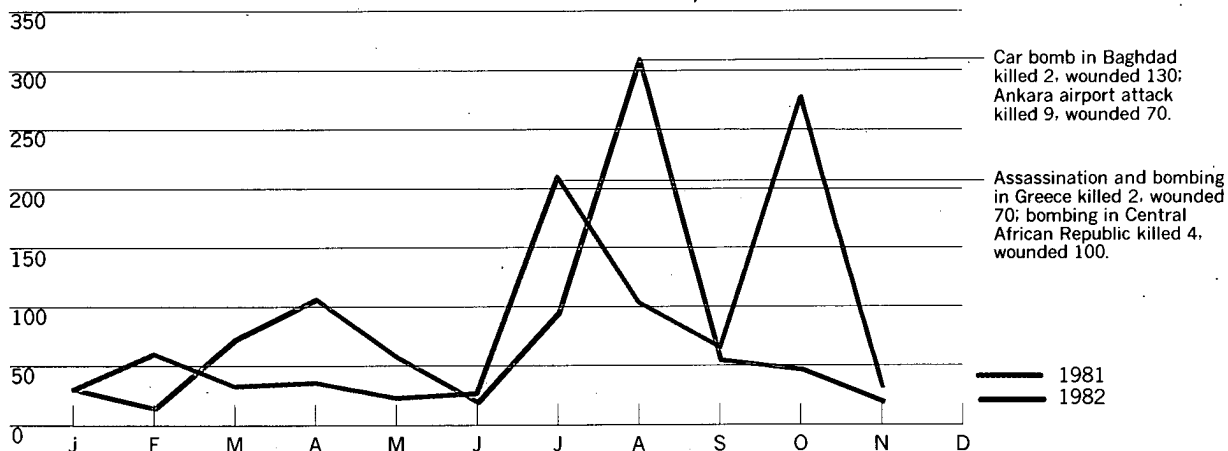
Type of Victim of International Terrorist Attacks, 1982

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Total
Total	77	34	76	72	55	95	73	90	49	56	34	711
Government officials	7	1	3	1	4	0	4	5	1	0	1	27
Diplomats	40	13	47	40	34	40	36	47	30	34	17	378
Military	6	1	6	6	6	8	13	10	9	13	4	77
Business	11	12	11	13	9	35	13	13	4	2	8	131
Private parties, tourists, missionaries, and students	8	5	3	9	2	5	7	2	5	3	2	51
Other	5	2	6	3	0	7	5	13	0	4	2	47

Geographic Distribution of International Terrorist Attacks, 1982

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Total
Total	77	34	76	72	55	95	73	90	49	56	34	711
North America	3	7	8	8	6	1	6	8	2	6	1	56
Latin America	10	6	22	20	21	11	17	11	11	18	11	158
Western Europe	42	9	25	25	17	65	25	37	24	22	14	305
USSR/Eastern Europe	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	2	3	3	2	15
Sub-Saharan Africa	0	3	1	2	0	2	1	2	0	1	0	12
Middle East and North Africa	16	4	12	15	9	11	13	24	5	3	2	114
Asia/other	5	3	8	1	2	5	10	6	4	3	4	51

Deaths and Injuries Due to International Terrorist Attacks, 1981 and 1982



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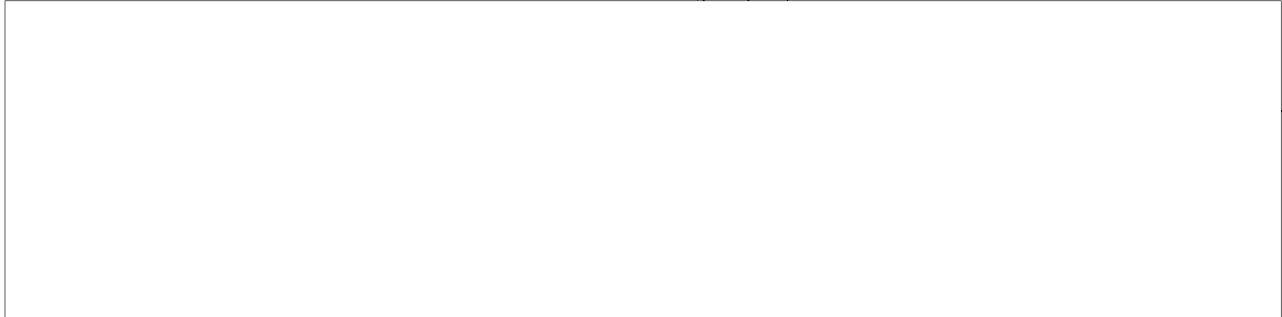
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Chronology

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This chronology includes significant events, incidents, and trends in international terrorism. It provides commentary on their background, importance and wider implications. [redacted]

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**3 December**

The Basque separatist organization Fatherland and Liberty/Military (ETA/M) announced its intention to collect "revolutionary taxes" from emigres who have left the Basque area. This extension of ETA/M's sphere of operation is necessitated by the need for 800 million pesetas per year to maintain ETA/M's clandestine structure. This change of targeting also reflects ETA/M's apparent lack of success in extorting sufficient "revolutionary taxes" from Basque area banks. [redacted]

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Colombia

Shortly before President Reagan was to arrive in Bogota, three bombs exploded in the southeastern part of the city. Minor damage was done to a bank, a US-owned cosmetics factory, and a Mormon church where one person was injured by shrapnel. No group claimed credit for the blasts. [redacted]

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Peru

Lima and several coastal cities were blacked out for over an hour when terrorists commemorating the birthday of Shining Path leader Abimael Guzman dynamited several power pylons. During the blackout a flaming hammer and sickle appeared on a hill overlooking Lima. [redacted]

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6 December**Spain**

In Bilbao, Basque separatist group ETA/M announced it was continuing its armed struggle against the Spanish state despite the Socialist victory. The 100-day truce declared by ETA/Political-Military (ETA/PM) on 27 October 1982 appears to be holding. [redacted]

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Portugal

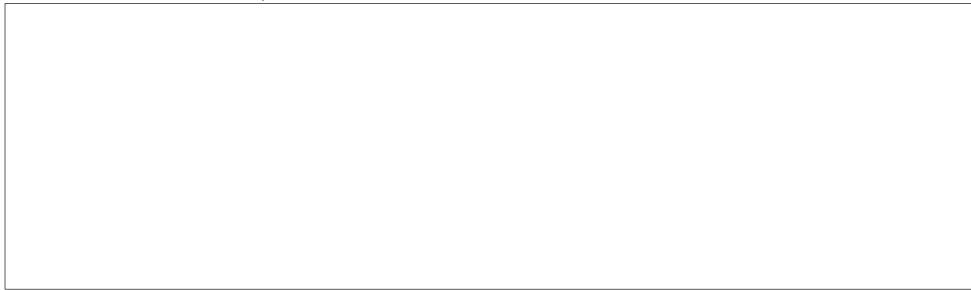
In Lisbon, an industrialist and former federal police officer was killed in a machinegun attack. Pamphlets left at the scene indicated the Popular Forces of 25 April (FP-25) terrorist group was responsible and warned that similar attacks might occur. [redacted]

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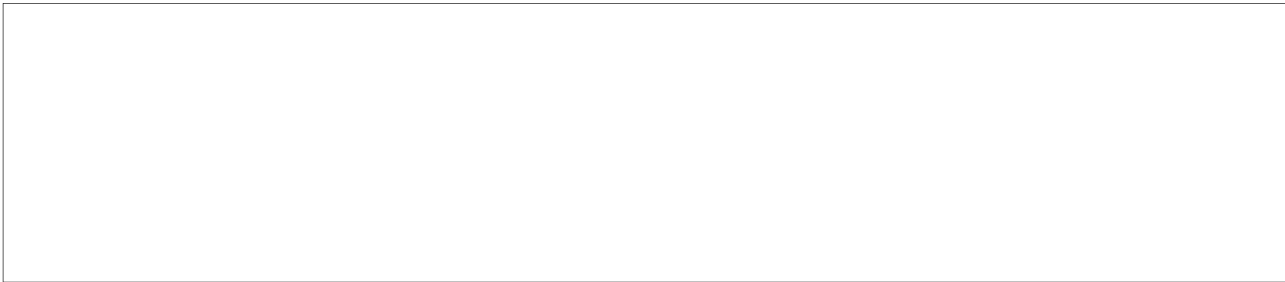
7 December

Spain

In Madrid, the Spanish Socialist government replaced the two most important police officials engaged in counter-operations against the Basque terrorist organizations. This will disrupt antiterrorist operations for the immediate future

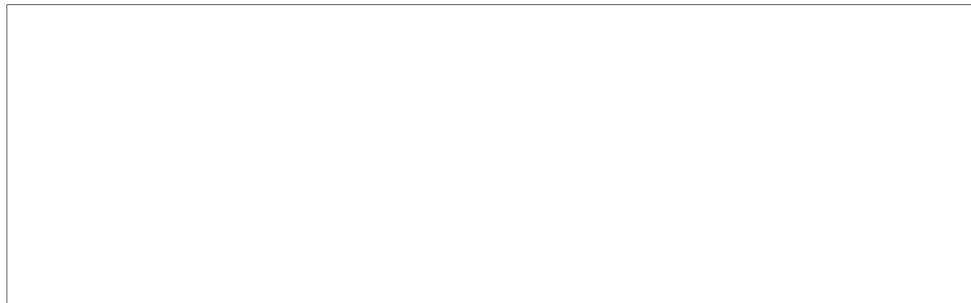
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9 December



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Greece

In Athens, confusion still surrounds the motive for the dawn bombing of Kuwait Airways office by two men, one of whom died from injuries sustained when the device exploded. The surviving attacker claimed to be of Armenian origin although neither man possessed identification documents. A telephone caller claiming to represent the Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) advised that both attackers were ASALA members. No motive for the attack was given.

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13-14 December

West Germany

US servicemen were victims of three separate bombing attacks, two in the Frankfurt area and one in Darmstadt. One serviceman escaped unharmed when he detected the device before it detonated; two others were wounded, one seriously. Two of the devices had pressure-type detonators, designed to activate when the intended victim entered the car. No groups claimed credit, but we believe the Revolutionary Cells, RAF "legals" or a small, unknown radical group is responsible. [redacted]

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14 December

Guatemala

The daughter of Honduran President Suazo was kidnaped as she was leaving her residence in Guatemala City. The kidnapers demanded that the Honduran and Guatemalan Governments make air time available to broadcast a manifesto. The communique from the kidnapers was signed CPD—an unknown group. We believe it may be composed of radical leftist anti-US terrorists, perhaps of mixed nationality [redacted]

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16 December

Iraq

For the second time in two weeks, Iraqi religious oppositionists attacked the offices of an Iraqi Government establishment. Press reports indicated that an individual belonging to the Iraqi Mujahedin Movement detonated an explosives-laden automobile near the Iraqi News Agency building in Baghdad, killing himself and six bystanders and wounding numerous others. The Iraqi Mujahedin Movement is one of several Islamic Shia groups opposed to the regime of Saddam Hussein that receive their funding and training largely from Iran. Despite widespread suppression of dissident groups in Iraq, Islamic opposition factions retain the capability to conduct sporadic terrorist attacks against the regime and have claimed credit for the recent bombings of the Iraqi consulate in Bangkok on 2 December, the Iraqi Embassy in Paris on 11 August, and the Iraqi Ministry of Planning in Baghdad on 1 August. [redacted]

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