

25X1



Directorate of Intelligence

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

~~Secret~~



CPD/mc/CB

# Terrorism Review



25X1

31 March 1983

~~Secret~~

GI TR 83-007  
31 March 1983

Copy 438

**Page Denied**

Secret  
[Redacted]

**Terrorism  
Review** [Redacted]

25X1

31 March 1983

1	London Letter-Bomb Campaign (OGI)	[Redacted]	25X1
3	Peru: Government Successes Against Terrorists (ALA)	[Redacted]	25X1
5	Terrorist Exploitation of the Political Offense Exception (OGI)	[Redacted]	25X1
9	Statistical Overview		
11	Chronology		25X1

[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]

Secret

**London Letter-Bomb  
Campaign**

25X1

Three groups appear to be responsible for much of the continuing rash of letter bombs in London.

Since May 1982 the United Kingdom has been the scene of at least 36 incidents of terrorism by mail. Three letter bombs were sent to the US Embassy and the US Navy Building in London, and others were sent to British Government offices, foreign embassies, political party offices, and private businesses.

The diversity of targets and multiple claims of responsibility have complicated police investigations. Although at least seven groups have claimed credit for the incendiary attacks, police have dismissed as probably spurious claims from the Jewish Defense League, the 2nd of April Group, and the Wat Tyler Peoples Liberation Army. The arrest of a 14-year-old boy on 23 March in connection with the 1 December 1982 attack further confuses the picture. According to the police, the following three terrorist groups appear to be responsible for the majority of the letter bombs:

- The Scottish National Liberation Army (SNLA), a Scottish separatist group opposed to British rule.
- The Animal Rights Militia (ARM), an extremist group protesting animal vivisection and seal hunting.
- The Makhnos Anarchist Army, a Ukrainian group named for an anarchist in the era of the Russian Revolution.

In addition to the three groups that have concentrated their activity in London, two groups—the Angry Brigade (an anarchist group) and the Army of the Gael (a Scottish nationalist group)—have limited their letter-bomb operations to targets outside the capital.

The confusion surrounding the responsible groups and their motivations makes it difficult to identify the threat level to US installations. We suspect, however, that the publicity resulting from attacks on such facilities as the US Embassy and the British Prime Minister's Office may encourage more such attacks. In the attacks to date, the letter bombs have contained only small amounts of explosives, probably to avoid personal injury and to preclude discovery by security measures. (See table on page 2.)

25X1

Secret

**Letter-Bomb Attacks by Terrorist Groups**

	Targets	Also Claimed by
<b>Scottish National Liberation Army</b>		
16 March 1983	Prime Minister's Office, London	2nd of April
15 March 1983 <sup>a</sup>	Prime Minister's Office, London	
17 February 1983	City Hall, Glasgow	
22 November 1982	British Industry Secretary, London	
19 June 1982	Political party headquarters, Edinburgh	
May 1982	Assembly rooms, Edinburgh	
17 March 1982	Government offices, Edinburgh	
	Government offices, Glasgow	
1 March 1982	Edinburgh	
<b>Makhnos Anarchist Army</b>		
15 March 1983 <sup>a</sup>	US Navy Building, London	2nd of April
22 February 1983 <sup>a</sup>	US Embassy, London	
2 February 1983 <sup>a</sup>	<i>Soviet Weekly</i> Office, London	
1 February 1983 <sup>a</sup>	Soviet Embassy	
25 January 1983 <sup>a</sup>	Intourist office	Jewish Defense League
25 January 1983 <sup>a</sup>	Aeroflot office	Jewish Defense League
<b>Animal Rights Militia</b>		
28 February 1983	London Furrier	
16 February 1983	Hull	
15 February 1983	Manchester	
	Canadian Embassy, London	
	Cambridge University Kidney Transplant Surgeon	
	Bristol University Veterinary School	
	Manchester Furrier	
	Agricultural Ministry, London	
1 December 1982	Prime Minister's Office, London	
30 November 1982	Office of Liberal Party leader, London	
	Office of Labor Party leader, London	
	Office of Social Democratic Party leader, London	
	Office of junior minister responsible for animals, London	
<b>Unclaimed</b>		
23 December 1982	Labor Party offices, London	

<sup>a</sup> Considered to be related by Scotland Yard.

25X1

Secret

Secret

**Peru: Government Successes  
Against Terrorists** [redacted]

25X1

25X1

[redacted] Peruvian security forces have inflicted heavy casualties on the Sendero Luminoso (SL) terrorist group since President Belaunde authorized military involvement in counterterrorism last December. The US Embassy reports that government forces and progovernment peasants operating in the emergency zone—which comprises sections of the central highland departments of Ayacucho, Apurimac, and Huancavelica—killed 62 terrorists in the period 22-24 February alone. Since early January substantial numbers have been captured as well. Additionally, police [redacted] report that they have now killed or captured nine of the 11 principal SL leaders in Lima. In late 1982 the group was estimated to have more than 1,000 militants, most of whom operate in the Ayacucho area.

Although the counterterrorist campaign has met with considerable success, some military leaders privately concede that eliminating Sendero Luminoso could take two to three years. Many officers fear that the terrorists will withdraw from the emergency zone and establish new bases in adjoining areas. The government's long-term success will hinge on the continued maintenance of adequate security forces in the area, the effectiveness of local civic action programs, and the capture or killing of major terrorist leaders in the field. The apparent progress in Ayacucho, however, has probably strengthened the political position of the Belaunde administration by improving its ties with the military and boosting public confidence. [redacted]

25X1

25X1

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Police and military forces appear to be cooperating well and to be maintaining good relations with civilians in the area. According to the US defense attache, military units in Ayacucho are used primarily for static defense, civic action, and logistic support of the police. This has enabled the police to patrol more aggressively and reoccupy isolated rural posts. The increased presence and reported restraint of the security forces have enabled Lima to gather extensive intelligence on Sendero members. Local inhabitants who have been encouraged by successful government operations to inform on the terrorists have been victims of increasingly brutal attacks. Many peasants have reacted by carrying out a number of attacks in the past two months against the terrorists. [redacted]

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

Secret

**Terrorist Exploitation  
of the Political Offense  
Exception**

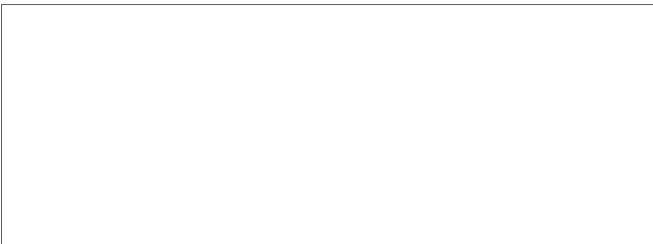
25X1

25X1

Terrorist groups have sought to exploit the international legal system both for propaganda purposes and to secure release or obtain better treatment for their imprisoned members—tactics we expect to see refined and increasingly employed.

French tradition of political asylum, liberal interpretation of the political offense exception, and the government's desire to placate the French Basque minority. Since 1975, the French Government has not honored any of the more than 20 Spanish requests for extradition of ETA fugitives.  25X1

Although democratic states rely heavily on extradition to counter international terrorism, such efforts often run afoul of traditions of political asylum and considerations of national sovereignty, which terrorists are able to exploit. The most successful legal defense used by terrorists to avoid extradition is the "political offense exception," a standard provision in extradition agreements that prohibits extradition for an offense deemed to be essentially political. It has been used to best effect when the requesting country has a reputation as repressive and when political considerations have been brought to bear. The lack of a consensus definition as to what constitutes a political offense ultimately leaves the determination to the state receiving the extradition request; often political and economic considerations, rather than legal merit, prove to be the prime determinants in an extradition decision.



25X1

Although the West German RAF has been involved in several highly publicized extradition cases, its legal efforts have been unsuccessful. RAF sympathizer groups, however, in some instances have generated considerable favorable publicity. The Italian Red Brigades, in contrast to other European terrorist groups, make less use of the political offense exception not only because they are involved in fewer extradition cases but, we believe, because the Italian political system is widely perceived by West Europeans as accommodating a diversity of views, thus reducing the credibility of such a defense.  25X6  
25X1

25X1

Terrorist groups that regularly employ sophisticated legal defenses and heavily rely on the political offense exception argument include the Provisional Irish Republican Army (PIRA), both wings of the Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA), the West German Red Army Faction (RAF), and the Italian Red Brigades (see table).

In our view, the political offense exception has been used to best effect by ethnic separatists. Such groups can often persuasively document a history of serious grievances, government repression, organized resistance to the central authority, and a base of popular support, thereby demonstrating a political rationale for their violent acts. Thus, we believe, Basque and Irish nationalists can present a more compelling case than an anarchic group such as the German Red Army Faction.  25X1

25X1



Secret

**Political Offense Exception: Key Terrorist Extradition Cases**

Requested by/ Requested of	Incident	Group	Outcome
West Germany/Greece	Pohle case (1976). Freed from a German jail in return for a kidnaped Berlin mayoral candidate, Pohle fled to Greece where he was arrested.	RAF	Extradition affirmed. An Athens court denied extradition on grounds that act constituted a political offense; after the German Government exerted extremely heavy pressure on the Greek Government, the Greek Supreme Court reversed the decision.
West Germany/France	Croissant case (1977). Charged with providing operational support to the RAF, Croissant fled to France and requested political asylum.	RAF	Extradition affirmed. A French court rejected initial German warrant on grounds that charges cited were political and honored only one of 15 charges in second warrant. Croissant became a <i>cause celebre</i> among French Leftists and an embarrassment to President Giscard.
West Germany, Israel/France	Abu Daoud case (1977). Organizer of the 1972 attack against the Israeli Olympic team, Daoud was arrested by French authorities in 1977.	Black September (PLO)	Extradition denied. The French Government under heavy Arab pressure denied extradition on grounds that the German warrant was technically defective and had not been followed by an official request through diplomatic channels. The Israeli request was denied on grounds that the offense had not taken place on French soil and therefore the Franco-Israeli extradition agreement did not apply.
West Germany/ Netherlands	Folkerts case (1978). Germany requested extradition for crimes including the murder of German industrialist, Hanns-Martin Schleyer.	RAF	Extradition affirmed. The Dutch Supreme Court denied extradition for Schleyer murder on political offense grounds. Folkerts was ultimately extradited on other charges, but court finding alarmed both German and Dutch officials as it placed the Dutch Government in the position of appearing to sanction political murder.
Italy/France	Piperno case (1979). Extradition requested for complicity in the kidnaping and murder of former Italian Prime Minister Aldo Moro.	Red Brigades	Extradition affirmed. The French court rejected the initial Italian warrant on grounds that the cited offenses were political but ultimately honored two of the 46 charges listed in a second warrant. Piperno was returned to Italy where the Italian court released him for lack of evidence.

25X6

Secret



Secret

**Political Offense Exception: Key Terrorist Extradition Cases (continued)**

Requested by/ Requested of	Incident	Group	Outcome
Spain/France	Linaza case (1981). Spain requested extradition for the murder of six Civil Guard members, assassination of a municipal councilor, and the bombing of Spain's nuclear facility near Milano.	ETA-M	Extradition denied. A French court, for the first time since the death of Franco (1975), ruled to extradite an ETA member, but President Mitterrand, by refusing to return Linaza, fulfilled an election pledge to the Linaza family and the French Basque population that no ETA member would be extradited.
Israel/United States	Abu Eain case (1981). Israel requested extradition for a bombing that killed two and wounded 36 in a Tiberius market square.	PLO	Extradition affirmed. Political offense exception argument was not accepted by the court because the act was clearly directed against the civilian populace and not the installations of the Israeli Government.
Italy/Canada	Piperno case (1982). Extradition requested for supporting Red Brigade activities and complicity in the Moro and other murders.	Red Brigades	Extradition denied. A Canadian court rejected three separate Italian extradition requests citing political offense exception and technical legal considerations.

25X6

25X1

Terrorist success in using the political offense exception depends primarily on the interests of the requesting government, the capabilities of sympathizer groups to manipulate public opinion, and the nature of the crime itself. We believe that terrorist exploitation of the international legal system will increase as groups refine their tactics and that the political offense exception will continue to represent a prime legal weapon until democratic governments feel sufficiently threatened to effectively narrow its application.

25X1

25X1

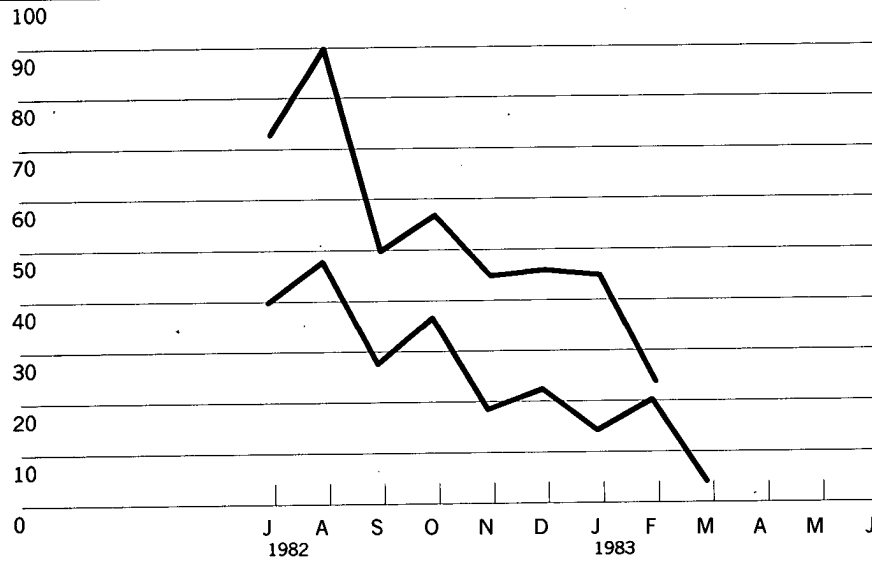
Secret

Secret

**Statistical Overview**

**International Terrorist Incidents, 1982-83<sup>a</sup>**

— Total, 490  
 — Of which: US targets, 236



Category of International Terrorist Incidents, 1982-83, by Month	1982										1983		Total
	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	
Total	73	90	50	57	45	46	55	52	22				490
Kidnaping	3			3	3	1	2	2	2				16
Barricade, hostage	1	1	7	1	6	2	1	1					20
Bombing	42	31	13	17	18	23	20	23	6				193
Armed attack			2	1				3	1				7
Hijacking	3	4	1	3	3	1	4	5	2				26
Assassination	3	4	5			1	4		2				19
Threats, hoax	19	45	16	22	11	14	19	14	7				167
Sniping	1	2	3	2	1		1	2					12
Other <sup>b</sup>	1	3	3	8	3	4	4	2	2				30

<sup>a</sup> Figures for the most recent months are subject to change as additional data are received.

<sup>b</sup> Break-ins, conspiracy, shoot-out, etc.

25X1

Secret

Secret

**Chronology**

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

25X1

**October 1982****France: Bombings in Toulouse**

Since October the Toulouse area has experienced several anarchist bombings. Socialist Party headquarters was bombed on 14 October and the offices of a nuclear power equipment producer were bombed on 17 December. The bombing on 23 December of Regional Television Studios has been claimed by Groupe D'Action Anarchiste. The long radical tradition and large university population of Toulouse, combined with the transitory nature of groups that organize, conduct an attack, and disband, have hampered police investigations. [ ]

25X1

**11 January 1983****Portugal: Escape of Portuguese Terrorist**

In Lisbon, three armed men freed Popular Forces of 25 April (FP-25) member Daniel Horacio Martins Tavares while he was being escorted from prison to a hospital for medical examination. Martins Tavares was serving a 10-year sentence and had 10 additional criminal cases pending against him when he escaped. [ ]

25X1

**24 January 1983****Greece: Greek Bombing Suspect Arrest**

In Kavala, Greek police arrested a suspect in the bombing on 12 February of Khrysoupolis Airport, which caused severe damage. The suspect admitted planting five bombs in Xanthi, Kavala, and Drama and is a possible suspect in the 1980-81 Athens department store arson attacks, which we believe were set by the Greek leftist terrorist group Revolutionary Group October 1980. [ ]

25X1

**28 January 1983****France: Anarchists Attack Computer Center**

In Toulouse, the Committee for Liquidating or Diverting Computers (CLODO) claimed responsibility for the bombing of the French Government Computer Center, causing \$5 million damage. A confessor letter left at the scene also claimed credit for previous attacks on two other computer-related firms. [ ]

25X1

**7 February 1983****Belgium: Bombings of French Interests**

In Brussels, a bomb exploded at the French Ambassador's residence, followed by a second bomb at the Air France office. Initial forensic reports indicate the bombs were skillfully assembled, but police have no clues to the identities of the perpetrators. [ ]

25X1

Secret

GI TR 83-007  
31 March 1983

Secret

10 February 1983

**Netherlands: Bombing of French Consulate**

In Amsterdam, a bomb exploded at the French Consulate, causing minor damage. No one was injured in the daylight attack. A claim of responsibility by the Militante Autonome Front is not being taken seriously by police, despite the group's previous claims concerning the July 1982 attack on the Netherlands Socialist Party Secretariat and the January 1983 fire in the Amsterdam underground railway. [redacted]

25X1

14 February 1983

**France: Bombing of Aviation Parts Firm**

In Paris, an obscure group calling itself "Bakunin-Gdansk-Paris-Guatemala-Salvador" claimed responsibility for the bombing of an aviation parts firm. The group surfaced in December 1981 and says it is anti-US, anti-Soviet, and antiwar "production." It has claimed credit for 16 bombing attacks against French as well as foreign interests. [redacted]

25X1

**Turkey: Labor Official Slain—Correction**

Subsequent investigation of the assassination of the President of a Turkish labor union official in Istanbul (*Terrorism Review*, 3 March 1983) has revealed Dev Sol terrorists were not involved in the attack, which appears to have been a criminal assault. [redacted]

25X1

15 February 1983

**West Germany: Car Bombs**

In Kassel, an incendiary device exploded under a US privately owned vehicle. A second crude incendiary device was discovered under a vehicle belonging to a US firm as the result of an anonymous telephone call. No group has yet claimed credit for the attacks, which appear related. [redacted]

25X1

March 1983

**Guatemala: Guerrilla Cooperation Poses Increased Threat**

Increased combat cooperation among the three major Guatemalan guerrilla groups is a growing threat to the armed forces, [redacted]

25X1

25X1

[redacted] Coordination is being carried out under the aegis of the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Union, which, [redacted]

25X1

25X1

[redacted] was organized in 1981 at the direction of Fidel Castro. [redacted]

25X1

[redacted]

25X1

Secret

Secret

3 March 1983

**Italy: Arrest of Prima Linea Terrorist**

In Sigonella, [redacted] the arrest on 25X1  
24 February of Prima Linea (PL) terrorist Salvatore Umana may have thwarted a  
planned PL kidnaping in Sicily. [redacted] four PL members had 25X1  
been monitoring the movements of an unidentified local "US military representa-  
tive." A search of Umana's summer home in a secluded area revealed a hidden  
room suitable for use as a prison cell, lending credence to the kidnaping theory. [redacted]

25X1

4 March 1983

**Honduras: Guatemalan Consulate Bombed**

A small homemade bomb thrown from a taxi slightly damaged the Guatemalan  
Consulate in Tegucigalpa. Credit was claimed by the Lorenzo Zelaya group, 25X1  
which has often engaged in joint operations in Honduras with the Salvadoran  
Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN). Honduran officials believe  
the attack was in reprisal for recent executions in Guatemala. [redacted]

25X1

10 March 1983

**France: Terrorist Threat to French Industry**

French authorities have learned [redacted]  
that terrorists in the Toulouse area intend to switch the focus of attacks from  
civilian nuclear targets to the "military/industrial complex." Several US compa-  
nies located in the area are involved in defense-related production and may become  
targets. Two anarchist groups currently active in Toulouse are the Committee for  
Liquidating or Diverting Computers and Groupe D'Action Anarchiste. French  
authorities are pursuing this investigation for information on specific targets. [redacted]

25X1

12 March 1983

**India: Another Explosion Despite NAM Security**

An explosion in the lavatory of the New Delhi post office resulted in one injury. As  
in the bomb explosions on 8 March at the bus terminal and bazaar in New Delhi,  
police have speculated that Sikh extremists are responsible. [redacted] 25X1

**West Germany: Bombing of Turkish Bank**

In Nuremberg, a bomb exploded in front of the Turkish Bank, causing slight  
damage and no injuries. [redacted]

25X1

13 March 1983

**Netherlands: Onkruid Demonstration**

In Rotterdam, 100 members of the antimilitarist group Onkruid occupied the US  
military Traffic Management Command Headquarters and painted peace slogans  
on the walls. Local police arrested approximately 45 individuals. Despite the  
minimal damage, we view Onkruid as a threat to US military installations. Its  
ideology and past activities are anti-US, and it is capable of conducting damaging  
terrorist attacks. [redacted]

25X1

Secret

14 March 1983

**Switzerland: Pipe Bomb Explosion**

In Bern, a pipe bomb exploded in front of the Cantonal Parliament building, causing little damage. No group has claimed credit for the attack, which is the latest in a series of minor attacks since January. We have no indication if the attacks are related or if one group is responsible for all of them. [redacted]

25X1

15 March 1983

**Canada: Reward Offered for Terrorist Capture**

The Canadian Government has offered a \$100,000 reward for information leading to the capture of the assassin of the Turkish Military Attache in Ottawa in August 1982. The Turkish Government has actively sought visible forms of cooperation from West European and North American governments in countering Armenian terrorism. [redacted]

25X1

15-18 March 1983

**Lebanon: Attacks on Multinational Force**

Troops assigned to the MNF have become the targets of grenade and sniper attacks. An unidentified assailant threw a grenade from a passing car at a French sentry in the Ash Shiyyah area of South Beirut. One French marine was injured. On 16 March, an 11-man USMC foot patrol accompanied by a US Navy corpsman were attacked by a single male who threw a handgrenade. Hours earlier, nine Italian soldiers were wounded by a rocket-propelled grenade and gunfire from unidentified gunmen on the road to Beirut airport. We believe that Iran may be encouraging extremist Shiite groups to undertake terrorist acts against US and other members of the MNF. [redacted]

25X1

16 March 1983

**Japan: Incendiary Device Found at US Naval Base**

Japanese newspapers received calls on 15 March claiming a firebombing of "Hario" ordnance facility. The next day an incendiary device, which had failed to ignite, was discovered in a magazine at the US naval base, Hario-Shima Ordnance Depot. Shortly thereafter the Japanese police received an anonymous call that two more devices had been placed in the area, but further inspections turned up nothing. [redacted]

25X1

17 March 1983

**Spain: Bombing of Libyan Embassy**

In Madrid, a bomb exploded outside the Libyan Embassy, causing little damage and no injuries. The Imam Musa Sadr Command of the Black Brigade subsequently claimed responsibility for the bombing. The Imam Musa Sadr is a Shiite Muslim leader who disappeared in the 1970s on a trip to Libya. Followers of the Imam have conducted attacks to attempt to force the Imam's release, despite Libyan denials concerning his whereabouts. [redacted]

25X1

Secret

Secret

20 March 1983

**Greece: Greek Publisher Slain**

In Athens, the Greek leftist group Anti-Military Struggle has claimed responsibility for the assassination of a rightist Greek publisher. Police sources said wording of the confessor letter indicated the group might be the same as the one that took responsibility for the killing of CIA officer Richard Welch in 1975. The 17 November Revolutionary Organization claimed credit for two other assassinations in addition to the Welch killing. [redacted]

25X1

21 March 1983

**France: Attempted Bombing Attack on ASALA Leader**

In Paris, police defused a bomb attached to a car driven by the leader of the National Armenian Movement, a group with links to the terrorist Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA). ASALA has claimed responsibility for numerous attacks on Turkish targets in an attempt to obtain independence for Armenia and Turkish admission of the 1915 "genocide" of 1.5 million Armenians. No one has claimed credit for the abortive bombing attempt, although ASALA representatives have publicly accused Turkey of sending "hit squads" to assassinate Armenian leaders. [redacted]

25X1

**Spain: Basque Kidnaping**

In San Sebastian, the Anti-Capitalist Autonomous Commandos (CAA) has claimed responsibility for the kidnaping of a Basque industrialist. The CAA is an anarchist offshoot of the Basque separatist group Fatherland and Liberty/Military Wing. [redacted]

25X1

Secret

**Page Denied**



**Secret**

**Secret**