



Directorate of
Intelligence

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**Terrorism
Review**



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23 June 1983

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GI TR 83-013
23 June 1983

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**Terrorism
Review** [Redacted]

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23 June 1983

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



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**Terrorism
Review** [Redacted]

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23 June 1983

Perspective

State-Supported Terrorism: A Growing Problem [Redacted]

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State support of international terrorism poses a substantial and growing threat to US interests. While many states provide support for international terrorist operations, a handful—including Syria, Iran, and Libya in the Middle East and Cuba and Nicaragua in Central America—increasingly support and encourage terrorism as a significant instrument of state policy. These states train and support terrorists, employ terrorist groups as surrogates in pursuit of national objectives, and, with increasing frequency, use their own intelligence and military services to conduct terrorist operations against regime opponents and adversary states.

[Redacted]

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Among the most blatant states is Syria, whose officials, surrogates, and agents have been caught redhanded or have left evidence of involvement in numerous terrorist operations during the past several years. From April 1980 through the spring of 1983, Syria was responsible for at least 29 assassinations, bombings, and attempted attacks. The Assad regime uses terrorism to help ensure its hold on power and to strengthen Syrian regional influence. The Syrians have sought to assassinate dissident Muslim Brotherhood members in Western Europe, to intimidate neighboring states in the Middle East, and to undermine relatively moderate elements in the Palestine Liberation Organization:

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[Redacted]

In light of its use of terrorism in the past, we believe growing Syrian influence among anti-Arafat Palestinian factions is a worrisome development, which could result in increased terrorism against moderate Palestinian and Arab interests and possibly against US and Israeli interests. [Redacted]

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Libya has long provided training, financial, and weapons support to international terrorists on a scale rarely matched by other state supporters. Like Syria, Libya has periodically conducted campaigns of assassination to intimidate dissident Libyans abroad and to retaliate against adversary states. We are aware of Libyan assassinations of 11 dissidents and the wounding of several others, including one in the United States, since 1980. As late as last fall, [redacted]

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[redacted]

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Iran, a relative newcomer to state-supported terrorist activity, has rapidly sought to establish relationships with groups in the Middle East who share Iranian political or religious goals. We believe the Iranians are particularly involved with Lebanese splinter Shia groups, in part through the offices of Syria, as well as with coreligionists operating clandestinely in Iraq and the smaller Persian Gulf states. We also have seen signs of an emerging Iranian-Syrian partnership with anti-Arafat Palestinians; the Syrians provide encouragement, sanctuary, and supplies, and the Iranians provide funding to sustain anti-Arafat activities.

[redacted]

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In Central America, Cuba, and, increasingly, Nicaragua provide the material support and—probably more important—the backbone for the heretofore relatively inactive groups in Honduras to use terrorism to undermine US security programs in the region. In 1982, Honduran terrorists conducted significant hijacking and hostage-barricade operations to press the Honduran Government to loosen ties with Washington. [redacted]

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[redacted]

The growth in state support for international terrorism presages enhanced capabilities for terrorists that operate against US interests. States can provide virtually unlimited supplies of finances, weapons, equipment, and know-how. Moreover, states can offer terrorists the sanctuary and cover of their territory and embassies abroad, as well as the use of their diplomatic pouching facilities, all of which help terrorists elude the law. To the extent that state-supported terrorists target US interests, the threat is magnified by the additional skills, resources, and incentives that such sponsorship brings. [redacted]

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Highlights

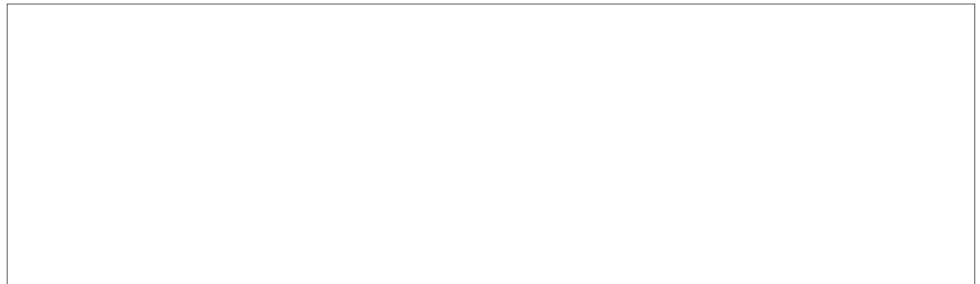
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Key Indicators

RAF May Be Financially Strapped. Ransom money from the kidnaping of a German industrialist by an RAF member in 1977 has surfaced in Bavaria. In light of risks involved in circulating such registered bills, we believe their appearance may indicate a deterioration in RAF finances. 25X1

US Munitions Trains Targeted in West Germany. A cache of Molotov cocktails discovered on 28 April along the railroad tracks near Sulzfeld-Eppingen in Baden-Wuerttemberg has been linked by German authorities to leftwing activities intended to "stop the munitions transports." We believe this points to an increased threat directed against these trains. 25X1



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Significant Developments

US Airliners Hijacked to Cuba. The hijacking of an Eastern Airlines flight on 15 June was the fourth instance in less than two months in which a lone hijacker—in three cases a Cuban exile—has diverted a US airliner to Cuba. These incidents have not been politically motivated, but continued successful hijackings enhance the possibility of more serious incidents in the future. [redacted]

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Captured Americans Killed. The two Americans, two Britons, and two Australians kidnaped in Zimbabwe on 23 July 1982 were killed a day later, according to Zimbabwean authorities interrogating one of the alleged kidnapers. Further investigation is under way. [redacted]

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Bombing Near US Marine Residence. On 14 June, unidentified terrorists detonated a bomb under a US Marine Security Guard vehicle parked in front of the detachment's quarters in Buenos Aires, Argentina, causing no injuries, but extensive damage to the vehicle. Argentine authorities are conducting analysis of forensic evidence from the scene. The attack coincided with the anniversary date of the surrender of Argentine forces at Port Stanley to British troops. [redacted]

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Indiscriminate ASALA Attack. A terrorist killed two and wounded 23 others in a grenade and machinegun attack at the bazaar in Istanbul on 16 June. A caller to AFP in Paris claimed responsibility for the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA). This would be the first ASALA attack in Turkey since last August at Ankara Airport. The Istanbul attack is, in our view, retaliation for the Turkish execution of an ASALA terrorist captured during the ASALA attack last August. [redacted]

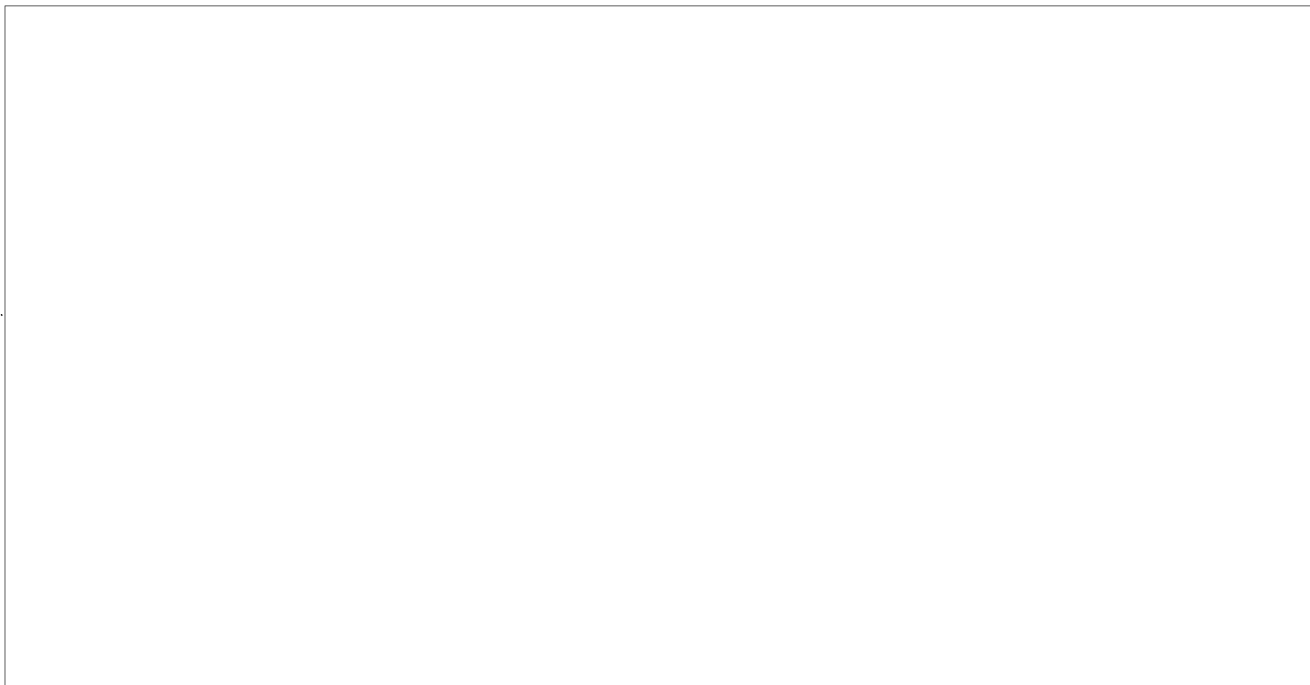
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Highlights

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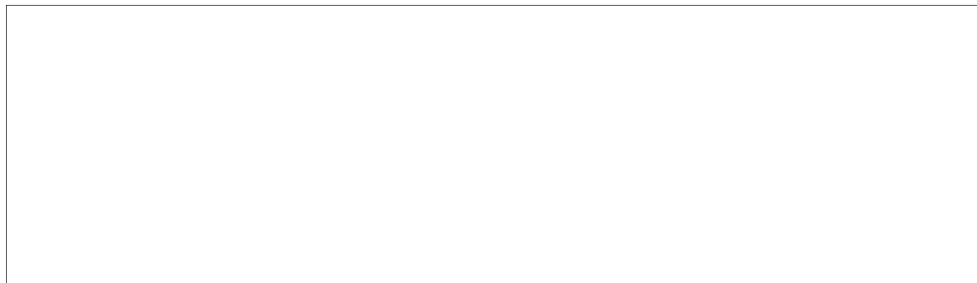
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**French Antilles:
Terrorist Bombings** [redacted]

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A hitherto unknown proindependence group, the Revolutionary Caribbean Alliance, has claimed responsibility for a series of 17 coordinated terrorist bombings in the French Caribbean departments of Martinique, Guadeloupe, and French Guiana late last month. The explosions killed one man, possibly a member of the group, but otherwise caused only minor damage to various government facilities. Alleged public statements of the Alliance's objectives denounced French domination of the territories and called for a broad-based struggle for national liberation. [redacted]

Although heavily subsidized, the economies of all three departments are underdeveloped and stagnant—leading to frustration and unrest, especially among the many unemployed youths. In addition, the economic disparities between the local black population and the minority white French middle class have sparked racial tensions and political agitation. Probably less than 10 percent of the population of the overseas departments now supports autonomy, but if Paris cannot find solutions to the economic problems afflicting the area, radical proponents of separatism will feed on the smoldering discontent. [redacted]

Local French officials believe that the explosives were stolen from an arms depot in Guadeloupe last February. A considerable amount of this material remains unaccounted for, leading both the US Consul and local officials to expect further attacks. [redacted]

[redacted]

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Although a number of terrorist bombings have occurred since 1980, mostly on Guadeloupe, the recent incidents mark the first apparently coordinated bombings in all three of the Caribbean departments. According to the US Consul, local French officials believe the number of persons involved is small, but are concerned by evidence suggesting that the attacks are directed from Paris, which could imply the development of a more sophisticated organizational network. [redacted]

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West Germany: Recent Activities Against US Munitions Transports



Final borders of Germany have not been established. The GDR has located the seat of its government in the Eastern Sector of Berlin. However, Greater Berlin, including all four occupied sections, retains its Four Power juridical status.

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**West Germany:
The Threat to US
Munitions Transports**

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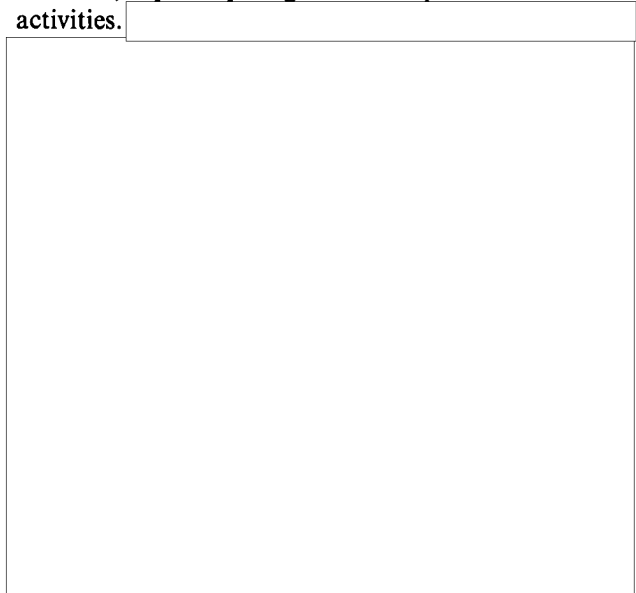
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We concur with a recent US military assessment that US munitions shipments in West Germany face increasing harassment and possible terrorist actions from radical leftwing groups. [redacted]

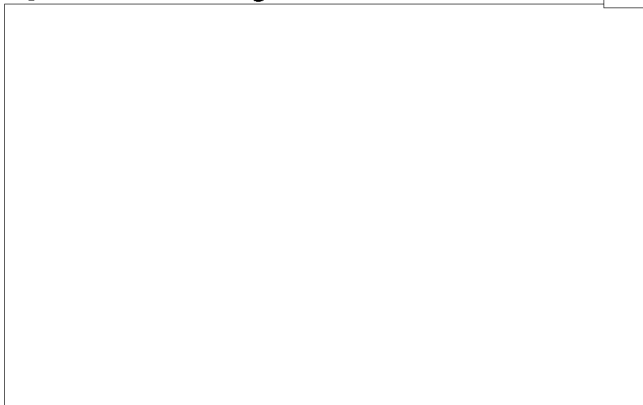
A broad spectrum of other groups, including antinuclear organizations, peace groups, and terrorist fringe elements, is participating in the "stop the trains" activities. [redacted]

On 28 April US Army personnel discovered a cache of Molotov cocktails along the railroad tracks near Sulzfeld-Eppingen in Baden-Wuerttemberg. Because of the location, German authorities have speculated that the bombs were to be used in an attack on a US munitions train and have linked the cache to leftwing activities intended to "stop the munitions transports." Although there have been several incidents involving US military trains since the spring of 1982 and some have caused minor damage, we believe the Baden-Wuerttemberg cache represents a potentially significant increase in the intensity of the violence directed against these trains. [redacted]



The Bremen leftwing group Krieg dem Krieg (KDK-War Against War) may be the most active in this antimilitary activity. A US military report indicates that the KDK has conducted extensive surveillance of US munitions shipments from port to depot since at least the spring of 1982. According to this report, the group has discussed methods of train disruption, including tampering with brake lines, tearing up tracks, manipulating signal systems, and throwing paint-filled bottles against the windshields of trains. [redacted]

The range of these intelligence-collection and planning activities, the increase in the level of potential violence represented by the Baden-Wuerttemberg explosives, and opposition to the impending INF deployment point to a building threat to US munitions transports. [redacted]



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**Radical Armenian Groups
Form New Political
Organization** [redacted]

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Groups that have provided support to radical Armenian terrorists have merged into a new political organization. [redacted]

According to the *Armenian Reporter*, a "Democratic Front" was created during a conference of radical Armenian groups from the United States, Canada, and Europe held in Los Angeles in April. This organization is made up of the British and Canadian Popular Movements for the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (PMASALA) and the French-based Armenian National Movement—often referred to as Combat Armenien. A conference statement charged that traditional, nationalist Armenian political parties had failed to advance the Armenian cause effectively, and claimed that the sole means of "liberating" Armenian territories is through popular, armed struggle. The Democratic Front claimed to be independent of any existing group or political party. [redacted]

We suspect that the impetus for the realignment of these radical support groups, in part, was their isolation from Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) operations. [redacted]

[redacted] the ASALA leadership expelled the French, British, and Canadian support groups in December 1982, following a growing rift between the hardcore terrorist cadre and the popular movements, which have provided some support to ASALA. We speculate that these support groups may have refused to support ASALA's indiscriminate bombing campaigns, preferring to improve the Armenian image—internationally blemished by terrorism—through a more moderate political effort. We also note that the May-June issue of the PMASALA organ *Hayastan Kaytzer* stated that the Democratic Front has ceased its unconditional support for ASALA. [redacted]

The new organization will probably try to establish a broad political base to aid the Armenian struggle for a homeland. Longstanding close contact with Palestinians appears to have encouraged the Armenians to emulate the PLO's use of political organizations to enhance its legitimacy as the representative of the Palestinian people. We note efforts by the most powerful Armenian political organization, the Armenian Revolutionary Front (also known as the Dashnag Party), to return to the Socialist International and to establish closer relations with socialist parties to elicit support for the Armenian cause. A Second International Armenian Congress, scheduled for 20-24 July 1983 in Lausanne, Switzerland, is planning to draft a constitution for a permanent organization to lead the Armenian diaspora. [redacted]

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While the newly created Democratic Front appears to have rejected terrorism, we suspect that its success as a political force may affect its future relations with ASALA, which does not have a political support base. ASALA's five terrorist attacks conducted since it jettisoned its support groups show it can operate alone; nevertheless, we suspect that ASALA would consider a strong political organization a valuable ally. [redacted]

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Terrorist Attacks Against Diplomats: A Statistical Overview

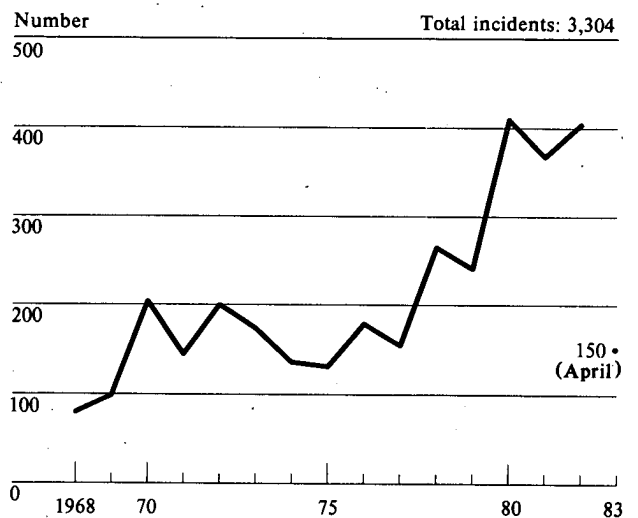
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The number of international terrorist incidents directed against diplomats and diplomatic facilities increased dramatically with the onset of the 1980s, and we believe 1983 will be the fourth consecutive year of extensive terrorist activity against this group.

Terrorist attacks against diplomats have grown more widespread since we began keeping records in 1968. In 1970, we recorded 204 attacks against diplomats from 31 countries; in 1978, 265 attacks on diplomats from 59 countries; and in 1980, 409 attacks from 60 countries. For the first five months of 1983, we have recorded 150 incidents involving diplomats from 42 countries, and, based on current volatilities in the Middle East and Central America, upcoming INF deployment in Europe, unrest in Peru and Colombia, and the continuing Armenian threat to Turkish diplomats, we believe 1983 will be commensurate with the last three years. While 30 percent of all terrorist incidents recorded in 1975 were directed against diplomats, the number increased to 54 percent of the total in 1980 and has remained at about that level for the last two years.

Since 1968, diplomats from 113 countries have been victimized by international terrorists. Countries whose diplomats have been the most frequent victims are the United States, Israel, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, Cuba, and Turkey. More than 70 percent of the attacks against diplomats have occurred in only 20 countries, primarily those in Western Europe, the Middle East, and Latin America. The largest number of terrorist incidents involving diplomats has occurred in the United States, France, the Netherlands, West Germany, and Greece. In most of these countries the attacks tended to be carried out by foreign-based rather than indigenous terrorists.

International Terrorist Incidents Against Foreign Diplomats, January 1968-April 1983



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Types of Attack

Attacks against diplomats by international terrorists have ranged from telephone threats to bombings, kidnappings, and assassinations. Bombings are the preferred method of attack, since they normally involve little risk of capture for the terrorist, and explosives are relatively easy to obtain. Although most bombings have not caused significant damage, a few have resulted in loss of life and the destruction of diplomatic facilities. The 18 April 1983 bombing of

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the US Embassy in Beirut, Lebanon, is an example of one of the more violent bombings of a diplomatic facility. More than 60 people were killed, including 17 American citizens, and an entire wing of the building was destroyed.

The number of assassination attempts against diplomats increased markedly from the six recorded in 1975 to a high of 29 recorded in 1980; there were 21 in 1982. The Armenian terrorist campaign against Turkish diplomats, the Iran-Iraq war, and the volatile situation in Beirut are responsible, in part, for the large number of assassinations and assassination attempts over the past three years.

The number of incidents involving the taking of diplomatic hostages by terrorists has been rising in recent years. Since 1968, there have been at least 259 such attacks on diplomats from 55 countries, most often from the United States, West Germany, France, and the United Kingdom. Almost half of these incidents took place in Latin America, especially in Mexico, Brazil, and Colombia.

Deaths and Injuries

At least 460 international terrorist attacks on diplomats between January 1968 and April 1983 caused death or personal injury. Such attacks, which provoke a response from the highest levels of government and command worldwide media attention, highlight the broad impact of international terrorism. Twenty-three ambassadors from 13 countries have been assassinated, including the US Ambassadors to Afghanistan, Lebanon, Cyprus, Sudan, and Guatemala, and the Turkish Ambassadors to Australia, France, Yugoslavia, Spain, and Austria. The number of attacks resulting in death or injury has increased almost every year since 1968. In 1981 there were 58 such incidents—far more than in any previous year. Although the number dropped slightly in 1982, it is up again thus far in 1983. US diplomats have been those most often killed or injured. Diplomats from the Soviet Union, Turkey, Israel, Yugoslavia, the United Kingdom, France, and India have also frequently been the casualties of terrorism. Attempted and successful assassinations of a designated target with handguns or bombs accounted for almost 62 percent of these incidents.

Terrorist Groups Responsible

The number of terrorist groups that attack diplomats and the level of violence they utilize has increased almost every year since 1968 and was highest in 1981. Many of the new groups that appeared during the last few years have tended to single out diplomats for attacks and to use more violent tactics, perhaps because they calculate that increasingly higher levels of violence are required to obtain the international publicity they seek.

A total of 102 groups have claimed credit for attacks against foreign diplomats since 1968.

- Black September (BSO), a Palestinian terrorist group that conducted most of its operations during the mid-1970s, has claimed responsibility for more attacks on diplomats—primarily those from Israel—than any other group.
- The Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) has also frequently attacked diplomats. Attacks by ASALA against Turkish diplomats have occurred each year since 1975, but were the most numerous in 1981 and 1982. ASALA has attacked Turkish diplomats in 16 different countries.
- The Colombian 19th April Movement (M-19) has attacked diplomats from 16 countries stationed in Colombia. M-19 activities have included kidnappings, hostage and barricade operations, and bombings. The M-19 has also conducted operations in Venezuela and mailed threatening letters to diplomats from Spain and the United States.



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Special Analysis

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Rightist Terrorism in France

France's experience with democratic government—longer than that in Italy, West Germany, and Spain—and its liberal tradition have kept most political extremist activity within legal bounds. The country's only experience with extreme rightist government was the puppet Vichy regime during World War II, which was more ephemeral than the fascist or Nazi dictatorships in Italy, Germany, and Spain. Like Spain, however, France has had to contend with rightist violence stemming from military discontent. The Dreyfus case at the turn of the century, with its antisemitic overtones, spawned a promilitary organization called Action Francaise (AF) that turned to violence after World War I and was proscribed in the 1930s. The most serious involvement of French Army personnel in terrorism arose from the colonial setbacks in Indochina and Algeria in the 1950s and early 1960s, which led to the Secret Army Organization (OAS) founded by General Raoul Salan. The OAS tried to thwart the de Gaulle government's policies by conducting a wave of serious attacks in France until it was dispersed in the mid-1960s.

Recent rightist terrorism in France has been civilian led and relatively limited compared with that in Italy, West Germany, and Spain. Rightist terrorist groups are viciously antisemitic, and profoundly opposed to the ailing but still powerful French Communist Party and to leftist movements such as the student-labor groups that became active in the late 1960s. In an apparent attempt to associate themselves with responsible French ultraconservatives' intellectual activity, the newer groups publish several journals, but these tend to be emotional diatribes praising Hitler, inveighing against Jews, and condemning socialism and Communism. The actions of these organizations have

France: Rightwing Terrorist Groups/Organizations

FNE	European Nationalist Fasces (Faisceaux Nationalistes Europeens)
FANE	Federation of National and European Action (Federation d'Action Nationale et Europeenne)
OF	French Work (Oeuvre Francaise)
ON	New Order (Ordre Nouveau)
MJR	Young Revolution Movement (Mouvement Jeune Revolution) For a Young Europe (Pour Une Jeune Europe) National Restoration (Restauration Nationale)
MNR	Nationalist Revolutionary Movement (Mouvement Nationaliste Revolutionnaire)
SAC	Civic Action Service (Service d'Action Civique) Delta Organization (Organization Delta) Charles Martel Club (Club Charles Martel) Police Honor (Honneur de la Police) Occident
BRF	French Revolutionary Brigades (Brigades Revolutionnaires Francaises)
GAJN	National Youth Action Group (Group Action Jeunesse Nationaliste)

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consisted of violence against Jewish establishments, spraypainting of Nazi slogans and symbols, and hooliganism against leftists. No French rightist incident since World War II, however, approximates the magnitude of the Munich Oktoberfest bombing or the Bologna station explosion or even the Atocha massacre in Spain. The most spectacular antisemitic incidents in France, such as the killing of six people in a

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Jewish restaurant last summer, are believed by French officials to have been perpetrated by foreign terrorists. Nevertheless, 16 of the 41 terrorist organizations the French Government has discovered and outlawed since 1958 have belonged to the extreme right, while only 13 belong to the extreme left and 12 are autonomist-separatist in orientation. [redacted]

Terrorist Groups

The shortage of reliable information makes it difficult to trace the development of contemporary extreme rightist organizations in France. Nonetheless, there are indications that these groups are descended from similar organizations in the past and that some of their members remain the same. In the 1960s, [redacted] hardcore OAS survivors were absorbed into successor groups. The name of one of these, the Delta Organization, was used in a telephone call by an individual claiming responsibility for the murder of Henri Curiel, the leader of a support network providing technical training, document support, and safehaven for Third World liberation movements. [redacted]

The first active rightist organization of note to follow the OAS was the New Order (ON), founded by Alain Robert in 1968 in response to that year's student-labor violence. The group's actions consisted primarily of brutal assaults on leftist students. Official estimates of ON's membership placed it at 200, substantially smaller than the 1,000 claimed by the group when it was dissolved in 1973. Media accounts state that the Union Defense Group (GUD) founded in 1973 was the successor to ON, but we cannot confirm that this organization ever engaged in violent activity. A number of other extreme rightist groups operating in the 1960s and 1970s that merit mentioning because of their reported backing of extreme rightist and antisemitic activities include the National Restoration, the French Works, the New Action, the Young Nation, and the Club Charles Martel. [redacted]

France's most dangerous rightist terrorist organization of recent years is the Federation of National and European Action (FANE) and its apparent successor, European National Fasces (FNE). Founded in 1966 by Marc Fredriksen, a Paris bank employee, FANE did not achieve widespread publicity until 1980, when

it was said to have sent death threats to a number of prominent French Jews. Press reports that year quote police as saying that rightist groups were responsible for more than 100 cases of violence, vandalism, and arson. These statements, however, do not specify the responsibility of FANE or any other group by name.

Media accounts note that FANE celebrated occasions such as Hitler's birthday and the Nazi holidays of the summer and winter solstices. According to Paris's authoritative daily, *Le Monde*, which put the number of FANE members at 150, the group never claimed responsibility for its acts but often left its organizational logo at attack sites. [redacted]

Presumably French authorities found conclusive incriminating evidence against FANE, for they dissolved it in September 1980, making it the first rightist group to be banned since ON in 1973.

Fredriksen himself was tried and convicted in late 1980 for the crimes of racial defamation and provocation to racial discrimination, hate, and violence, as well as for defending acts of this nature. He was given a suspended sentence, but this remains the first instance in France of conviction for these crimes. [redacted]

Probably foreseeing FANE's dissolution, Fredriksen legally declared the formation of the European National Fasces in July 1980. French press coverage of FNE's founding declared that, like FANE, it proposed to attack Jews and sought to overthrow the government. Responsible French journalists have subsequently credited FNE with various attacks on Jews. Although we have no official confirmation, the continuity of aims, operating mode, and membership between FANE and the FNE suggest a renewal of FANE under a new name. [redacted]

During 1982, two other rightist terrorist organizations attracted attention in France. In July, the French Revolutionary Brigades (FRB) claimed responsibility for bombing a Paris apartment recently vacated by Regis Debray, adviser to President Mitterrand and former associate of Che Guevara. No further information is available to identify FRB, but it may be a recently reorganized group or a cover label for an established organization. [redacted]

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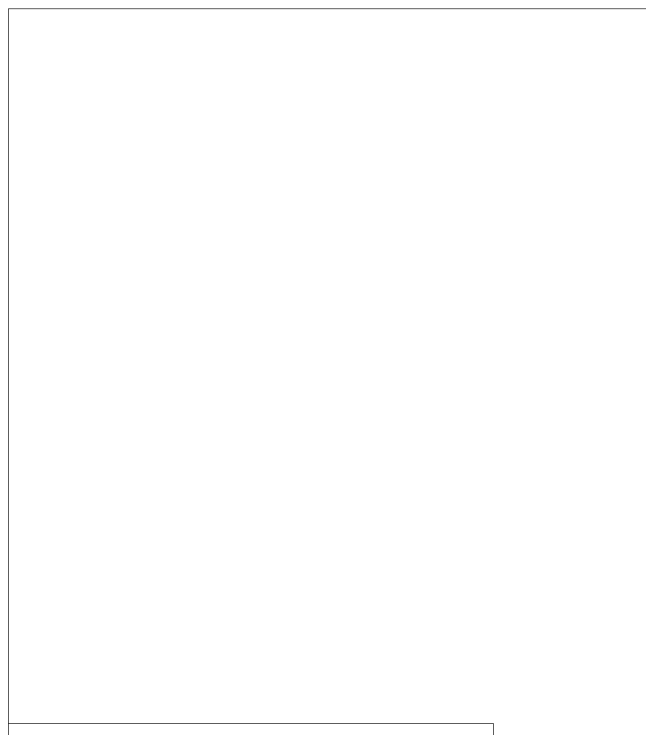
Civic Action Service (SAC) garnered many headlines in 1982 when a parliamentary investigation of its activities led to its dissolution. SAC was legally formed after World War II to protect Gaullist politicians from attacks by Communist activists in political brawls that were common in the late 1940s. With the passage of time SAC evolved into a mercenary paramilitary organization that attacked leftists, most notably the student demonstrators in 1968. It was finally proscribed when a parliamentary commission confirmed that several SAC members murdered one of the organization's former leaders and his family in 1981. [redacted]

terrorist groups leads us to believe that the two sectors overlap. [redacted]

[redacted] members of the terrorist New Order group helped found the NF, and press accounts made the same claim during Le Pen's run for the presidency in 1974. In 1979, the US Embassy in Paris reported that Gauchon's PFN had some 5,000 members, including some former New Order militants such as Alain Robert. [redacted]

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International Contacts



Political Parties

French ultraconservatives have at various times since World War II formed political parties, but their composite vote has never exceeded 3 percent in any election, and rarely have they elected more than one or two deputies to the National Assembly. The dominant figure of French ultraconservatism is Jean-Louis Tixier-Vignancour. A Paris lawyer, he served briefly in the Vichy government and was Salan's defense counsel in the OAS trials of the 1960s. Tixier-Vignancour has headed several extreme rightist parties, all of which were shortlived. Since an unsuccessful run for president in 1965, he has thrown his support to various proteges. [redacted]

[redacted] we can only speculate that the French Government policy of asylum for political refugees also allows rightists to find safehaven in France. There is good reason to think that French and foreign rightists may meet occasionally, but we do not believe these contacts are more than sporadic. [redacted]

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Two extreme rightist parties have operated in France since the 1970s: the National Front (FN) and the New Forces Party (PFN). FN was founded by Jean-Marie Le Pen in 1972. He had been active in Tixier-Vignancour's circles earlier and in 1974 was an unsuccessful candidate for president. PFN was launched in 1974 by Tixier-Vignancour and his follower, Pascal Gauchon, together with youthful dissidents from FN. In 1981, Gauchon failed to qualify for the ballot as a presidential candidate, but PFN fielded 38 candidates in the 1982 off-year legislative elections. [redacted]

Outlook

In France, the 15-year record of dissolution and prosecution of rightist groups by the government suggests that the security services maintain effective

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Le Pen and Gauchon are frequently mentioned in the French press in connection with extreme rightist political activities. Neither is reported to have been involved in rightist terrorism or to have sanctioned it in statements. Nonetheless, the recurrence of names associated both with their parties and with rightist

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control over them. In the past, as well as with today's socialist government, which includes some Communist ministers, ultraconservative political views find outlets within legal bounds. In our judgment, this will continue to preclude the rise of significant rightist terrorist activity. Nevertheless, we do not believe that rightist harassment of traditional targets such as Jews and leftists will abate. Moreover, if there were a recurrence of challenges to the existing order, such as the student-worker movement of the late 1960s, or if the common cause of antisemitism were to bring French rightists and foreign terrorists active in France into collusion, a more spectacular incident could be attempted. We also expect that government policies toward extremists taking refuge in France will continue to permit the presence and occasional contact of native and foreign terrorists.

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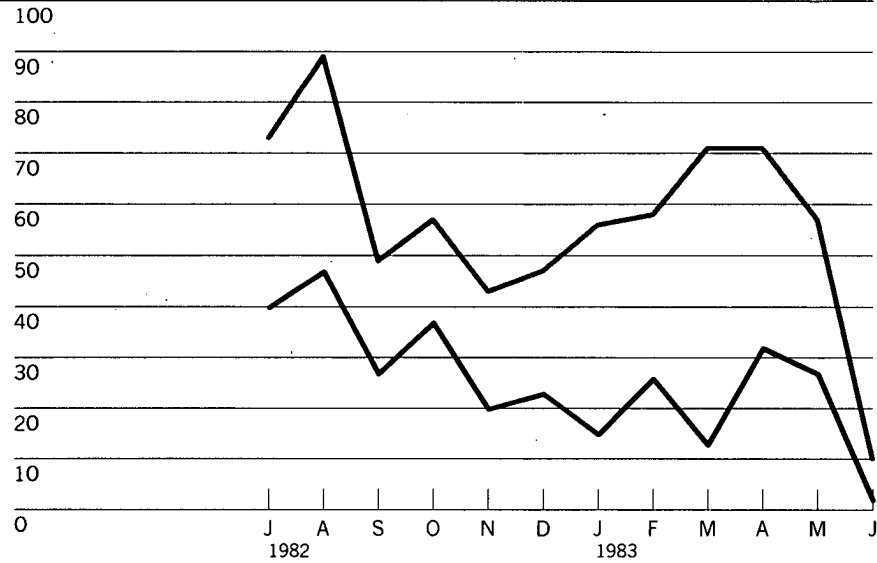
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International Terrorist Incidents, 1982-83^a

— Total, 681
Of which: US targets, 309



Category of International Terrorist Incidents, 1982-83, by Month	1982												Total
	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	
Total	73	89	49	57	43	47	56	58	71	71	57	10	681
Kidnaping	3			3	3	2	2	3	4	3	3		26
Barricade, hostage	1	1	6	1	5	2	1	2	3	3	2	1	28
Bombing	42	31	13	17	17	23	21	26	24	23	21	1	259
Armed attack			2	1				2	2	4	1		12
Hijacking	3	4	1	3	3	1	4	5	2	4	7	3	40
Assassination	3	4	5		1	1	4	1	4	5	2	3	33
Threats, hoax	19	44	16	22	11	14	19	15	27	23	18	2	230
Sniping	1	2	3	2	1		1	2	1	3			16
Other ^b	1	3	3	8	2	4	4	2	4	3	3		37

^a Figures for the most recent months are subject to change as additional data are received.

^b Break-ins, conspiracies, shootouts, etc.

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Chronology

This chronology includes significant events, incidents, and trends in international terrorism. It provides commentary on their background, importance, and wider implications. It does not treat events listed in previous editions of the chronology unless new information has been received. [redacted]

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11, 13 April 1983**West Germany: Suspected Arson**

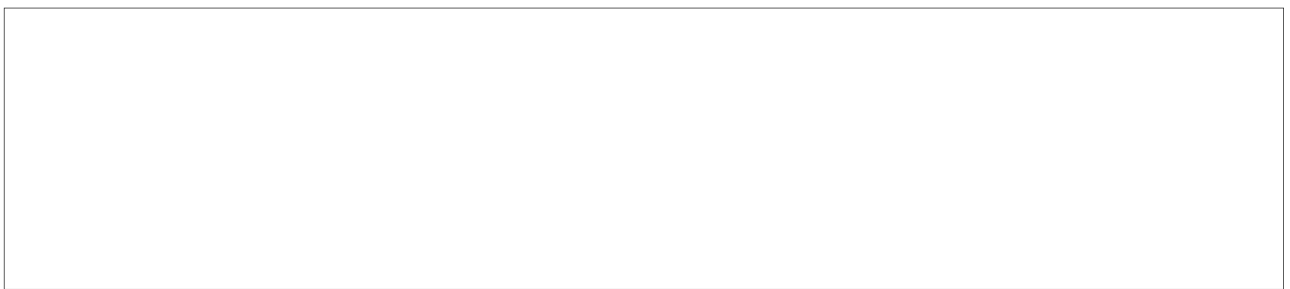
Fire destroyed the interior of a building containing Bundeswehr equipment and several vehicles. Two days later a building in the same area, used by US and Bundeswehr forces, was found in flames. Damage was light. No one claimed responsibility. [redacted]

25X1

14 May 1983**Italy: Neo-Nazi Confessor Letter**

In Milan, the neo-Nazi group "Ludwig" claimed responsibility for a theater fire, which killed six. Police have not been able to determine the validity of the group's claim, but note that "Ludwig" has claimed responsibility for eight murders in northern Italy over the past seven years. [redacted]

25X1

**28 May 1983****France: Paris Bombings**

In Paris, in two separate incidents, bombs caused severe damage to a restaurant—known to be a gathering place for an extreme rightwing group—and an employment office for foreign workers. The restaurant was destroyed by fire, and three were slightly injured. The second explosion caused severe damage to the building but no injuries. No group claimed credit for either attack. [redacted]

25X6

30 May 1983**Spain: Bombing Against Spanish Military**

In Burgos, a bomb exploded near quarters used by high-ranking military officers but caused no damage or injuries. Although no group claimed responsibility, we believe the military wing of the Basque Fatherland and Liberty group (ETA) was responsible for this attack. [redacted]

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June 1983

Italy: Arrest of Red Brigades

In Naples, Italian carabinieri arrested nine Red Brigades (BR) members [redacted]

[redacted] We believe those arrested are part of a BR splinter support group, known as the Armed Proletariat Nuclei,

[redacted] This splinter group may have committed numerous unsolved robberies in the Naples area to obtain money and weapons for the Naples BR column. [redacted]

25X1

Italy: Arrest of Prima Linea Members

In Naples, carabinieri arrested four Prima Linea (PL) members in an antiterrorist sweep. [redacted]

25X1

[redacted]

25X6

1 June 1983

Sri Lanka: Tamil Terrorist Attack

Two Sri Lankan Air Force men were killed and a third airman and a passerby seriously injured when five Tamil terrorists attacked them in the Vavriniya bazaar. Police captured two of the terrorists. [redacted]

25X1

3 June 1983

Spain: Bombing of Tire Company

In Oyarzun, a bomb exploded outside a Michelin tire factory, causing damage but no casualties. Although no group has yet claimed credit for the attack, we believe the radical ETA splinter group Anti-Capitalist Commandos (CAA) may be responsible. This group claimed responsibility for an \$8 million arson attack on the Michelin plant on 22 February 1983 and for a bomb at an adjacent office defused by police. Labor disputes at the plant may be the motive for the attack, because CAA is violently antibusiness. [redacted]

25X1

4 June 1983

Spain: Basque Bombings Continue

In San Sebastian, two bombs exploded at an empty bar and a government building, causing considerable damage but no injuries. [redacted]

25X1

Spain: Seizure of ETA Transmitter

In Bilbao, police seized a clandestine ETA Military Wing (ETA/M) transmitter and arrested two "legal" members of ETA/M who were responsible for the maintenance of the equipment. ETA has frequently used mobile transmitters in the Basque area to broadcast propaganda messages. [redacted]

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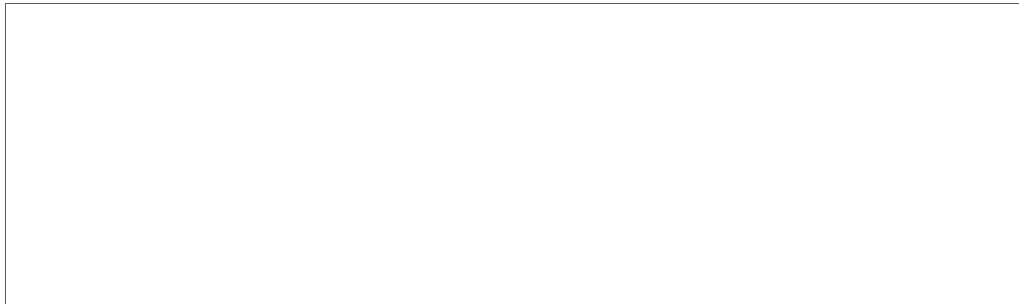
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- 5 June 1983** **West Berlin: Explosion at Construction Site**
An explosion of unknown origins at a construction site in the Tegel area of West Berlin caused heavy damage but no injuries. No one has claimed responsibility. [redacted] 25X1
- 6 June 1983** **Egypt: Threat to US Embassy**
In a call to the US Embassy in Cairo, an unidentified female warned "the Embassy will be destroyed." A search located no explosives. [redacted] 25X1
- 7 June 1983** **Spain: Discovery of ETA Kidnap Plot** 25X1
In Loyola, police found evidence of a plan by ETA Political/Military Wing (ETA/PM) to kidnap an unidentified prominent Spaniard. Details of the kidnap were found in a car abandoned by two ETA/PM members after a police chase. Spanish police believe ETA/PM may be in financial difficulties and is attempting to finance its operations through the lucrative ransom payments derived from kidnappings, because "revolutionary taxes" have not provided sufficient funds. [redacted]
- Spain: Killing Claimed by Basque Splinter Group** 25X1
In Azpeitia, the Anti-Capitalist Commandos (CAA) took credit for the killing of a factory employee as part of the group's antipolice campaign. [redacted]
- Japan: Anti-Narita Firebombing** 25X1
Chukaku-Ha, an extremist leftist group, claimed responsibility for a fire at a construction firm that is building a pipeline for Narita Airport. Two workers were killed and a third injured. Investigators recovered the remains of a battery-powered, time-detonated incendiary device. This is the first attack at Narita Airport to claim lives since May 1977. [redacted] 25X1
- 9 June 1983** **Corsica: Bombings Continue**
In Ajaccio, the separatist Corsican National Liberation Front (FLNC) has claimed responsibility for a series of bombings against homes of government and military employees. The explosions caused damage but no injuries. The attacks followed an announcement of an FLNC truce for the 13-14 June visit of French President Mitterrand to the island. [redacted] 25X1
- Ethiopia: TPLF To Release Hostages**
Ten relief workers, including an American priest, were released by the Tigrean People's Liberation Front (TPLF) after seven weeks. Various reported as being taken for their own protection or to aid wounded TPLF members, the hostages were apparently used by the TPLF for propaganda. [redacted] 25X1

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Zimbabwe: Kidnaped Tourists Reported Dead

The authorities are interrogating a dissident who appears to have been one of the abductors of two Americans, two Britons, and two Australians kidnaped in Matabeleland on 23 July 1982. The alleged kidnaper claims the six tourists were killed the day after they were taken. Further interrogation is under way.

South Africa: Three ANC Members Hanged

Despite worldwide appeals, three ANC members were hanged for killing two policemen. Three of their comrades had their sentences commuted to life imprisonment because they had not killed anyone during a bombing and an attack on a police station. These were the first insurgents to be executed by South Africa in four years.

25X1

10 June 1983

Spain: Payment of Ransom Confirmed

In Madrid, police sources have confirmed that a \$1.3 million ransom was paid to the ETA Military Wing for the release of Madrid banker Diego Prado. Press releases have also reported that the ransom may have been paid in Venezuela to circumvent Spanish Government measures to prevent the payment.

25X1

13 June 1983

West Germany: Bombing of CDU Foreign Relations Institute

In Bonn, an early morning explosion at the Konrad Adenauer Foundation Building caused considerable damage but no injuries. The Revolutionary Cells (RZ) claimed responsibility in a confessor letter.

25X1

14 June 1983

Argentina: Bomb Damages US Marine Vehicle

An early morning bomb attack in front of the Marine Security Guard residence in Buenos Aires caused no injuries but destroyed a detachment vehicle and blew out windows in the area. No one has taken credit for the attack, and an investigation by Argentine authorities is under way.

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15 June 1983

United States-Cuba: Fourth US Flight Hijacked

An Eastern Airlines flight en route from Miami to New York City with 94 persons aboard was hijacked to Cuba by a Spanish-speaking male threatening to explode an incendiary bomb. The hijacker was taken into custody in Havana and the plane and passengers continued to New York. The incident was the fourth US airliner diverted to Cuba since early last month. [redacted]

25X1

16 June 1983

Turkey: Attack at Bazaar Claimed by ASALA

In Istanbul, a terrorist killed two and injured 23 more in a grenade and machinegun attack. The Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) claimed responsibility for the attack in the name of the Lvon Ekmakeian Suicide Commando Group. (Ekmakeian was the ASALA member executed in January 1983 for the Esenboga Airport attack in August 1982, which killed nine.) In a telephone call to *Agence-France Presse* on 17 June, ASALA also threatened to continue attacks inside Turkey this summer. [redacted]

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Israel: Explosion in Tel Aviv

Four people were critically wounded in an explosion near the Tal Hotel. Police suspect the blast occurred while the perpetrators were planting explosives near gas balloons. [redacted]

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