



Directorate of
Intelligence

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**Terrorism
Review**

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10 May 1984

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10 May 1984

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**Terrorism
Review**

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Perspective***What Can the Data Tell Us?***

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Once a month we publish in this Review a statistical overview of international terrorist incidents. We also publish elsewhere more complete statistics on an annual basis, and we respond throughout the year to numerous ad hoc requests for terrorist incident data.

Our terrorist incident data file contains summaries and statistical breakdowns of more than 10,000 international terrorist incidents that have occurred since 1968, including almost all of the significant incidents involving US citizens, facilities, or property. Based on all-source reporting and subject to rigorous quality controls, this data file is in our opinion the most accurate, complete, and flexible resource of its kind. Although we have repeatedly updated and improved the file, we have taken care to preserve the year-to-year comparability of the data. Consequently, it is an unparalleled means of tracking anti-US terrorism over time and of placing this terrorism in a global context.

Despite its quality and utility, however, the file does have some limitations. In particular, in raw (uninterpreted) form the apparent precision of the data and statistics disguises a considerable amount of underlying uncertainty and ambiguity. In an effort to reduce the likelihood that any of our consumers will inadvertently try to get more out of our terrorist incident data than we have been putting in, we offer the following information about the nature and reliability of the conclusions that can legitimately be drawn from these statistics.

What Is Terrorism—and When Is It International?

There is no agreement in the international community, nor even among US Government agencies, on how to define terrorism. The word means different things to different people. Few quibble about the core of the problem; for example, when guerrillas attack an elementary school or a gunman assassinates a diplomat, almost everybody will agree it is terrorism. The disagreement concerns incidents in which the terrorism aspect is less clear cut.

Notwithstanding the lack of a definitional consensus, those of us who maintain terrorist incident data bases must distinguish precisely between “terrorism” and “nonterrorism,” as well as between international terrorism and indigenous terrorism. The following are the definitions we are currently using for incident coding purposes:

- Terrorism is premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against noncombatant targets by subnational groups or clandestine state agents.
- International terrorism is terrorism involving citizens or territory of more than one country.

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These definitions enable us to make distinctions with reasonable reliability and to explain these distinctions with reasonable clarity. They also allow us to concentrate on events that are by nature relatively obvious and therefore easy to collect and report on—discrete acts such as kidnappings, hijackings, bombings, arson, shootings, and so on. Even so, using these definitions occasionally produces paradoxical results. For example:

- In December 1983 the Provisional IRA bombed Harrods department store on Oxford Street in London. We catalogued that incident as international because among the casualties was an American woman who happened to be shopping there when the bomb went off.
- A few days later, in a nearly identical act, the Provisional IRA bombed Marks and Spencer's, another London department store located about a block away from Harrods. We did not count that bombing as an international incident because there were no foreign casualties.

We also leave out some types of incidents that our consumers may assume we have been counting. For example, at present our data generally do *not* include:

- Nonviolent acts such as extortion, intimidation, or threats, even when perpetrated by terrorists.
- Crimes committed by terrorists or terrorist groups solely to protect or support themselves—such as shootouts with police or thefts of identification documents, weapons, money, or other items.
- Acts of guerrilla groups that involve combat with government forces or efforts to take or hold territory.
- Acts, regardless of their character, perpetrated openly by government organizations or forces.

How Good Are the Data and Where Are They Biased?

Most of our international terrorist incident data come from State, DOD, and CIA reports and Western news service accounts. These sources, in turn, are heavily dependent on local government and media reporting for their information. The reliability of the subsources and the accuracy and sufficiency of their information vary enormously. In the many parts of the world where US officials and Western news reporters are thinly assigned and where government officials are uncooperative or incompetent (including large parts of the Third World), terrorist events often go unreported, hence unrecorded.

Even when terrorist incidents are reported to us, the available information is frequently incomplete and contradictory. It is often impossible to determine with any confidence such mundane facts as the number, nature, and nationalities of victims, the location and type of facilities attacked, the amount of damage done, or the identity of the group responsible. Consequently, our data are not only incomplete but necessarily composed in part of estimates, judgments, and informed guesses rather than solid, confirmed facts.

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These unavoidable difficulties with information collection have caused certain statistical biases. We have identified two in particular that often lead to misinterpretation of the data:

- The reporting of international terrorist incidents that take place in Western Europe is generally more complete and accurate than the reporting of incidents that occur elsewhere, suggesting that Western Europe endures a larger proportion of all international terrorism than is actually the case.
- The reporting of terrorist incidents involving US targets or victims is far more accurate and complete than the reporting of terrorist incidents involving other targets and victims, suggesting that US targets and victims compose a larger proportion of all targets and victims of international terrorism than is actually the case.

What Can the Data Tell Us?

Even though our data are flawed, we can with some confidence draw certain conclusions:

- International terrorism accounts for a very small proportion, perhaps less than 1 percent, of all the terrorism occurring in the world.
- Most years, the victims of international terrorism are vastly outnumbered—perhaps hundreds to one—by the victims of indigenous terrorism.
- US victims constitute a significant proportion of all victims of international terrorism (although not as large a proportion as the data imply), but only a tiny fraction of all terrorism victims worldwide.

We also know from the reporting that most indigenous terrorism is a manifestation of localized political, ethnic, or religious conflicts rather than, say, a reflection of the global battle between democracy and totalitarianism. Moreover, many if not most international terrorist incidents occur as a result of spillover from indigenous or regional political conflicts. Consequently, the more we know about regional conflicts that generate terrorism the better we are able to estimate the likely nature and extent of the international terrorist acts that may occur in connection with these conflicts. In other words, developments in the Middle East concerning such issues as the Palestinian problem, pan-Arabism, and Muslim fundamentalism will determine not only the level of indigenous terrorism in the countries involved but also of international terrorism emanating from that region.

The converse, however, is not true; the nature and level of international terrorism are poor predictors of local and regional terrorism. The annual number of international terrorist events we have recorded over the past five years has remained remarkably flat, at right around 500, but there have been large regional variations in the numbers of both international and indigenous terrorist events during the same period.

Probably the most important questions terrorism analysts can address involve how to prevent or at least reduce casualties from terrorism in the future. Unfortunately, our data offer little help in this department. Each year almost all of the casualties

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from international terrorist incidents occur during a handful of events, perhaps only one or two.

- Almost all of the US casualties last year, for example, came during two bombings in Beirut.
- So far this year, one international terrorist incident, namely the attack last February by Sudanese rebels on a Nile River train of crowded passenger barges, has accounted for more than 90 percent of all of the casualties we have recorded.

Nevertheless, while projections of our data have been used with some success to estimate the likely level, location, and nature of international terrorist attacks in coming weeks and months (but not for periods longer than a few months) the sort of specificity needed to pinpoint impending high-casualty events is not possible to achieve.



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Highlights**Significant
Developments**

Libya-UK: Weapons Found in London People's Bureau. British police searched the vacated Libyan Embassy on 1 May and found two loaded colt cobra .38-caliber handguns, 18 rounds of hollow point and other .38-caliber ammunition, six rounds of .25-caliber ammunition, eight flak jackets, and two sterling machinegun magazines. Firearms residue also was found on the carpet below the window from which witnesses say shots fired on 17 April killed a British policewoman. A spent 9-mm shell case, the caliber of bullet that killed the policewoman, was found in the same room. The material found was positive proof that Libyan diplomats had fired into the crowd of anti-Qadhafi demonstrators and UK police restraining them. We believe Libya took other weapons out of its Embassy in diplomatic pouches before the Libyans left on 27 April, two days before Britain's deadline for the severing of UK-Libyan diplomatic relations. British Foreign Secretary Howe stated before Parliament that "from now on we shall not hesitate to use our powers to prevent the abuse by missions of their diplomatic status in connection with terrorist activities." He also ruled out any additional specific sanctions against Libya.

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Libya: What Next After London? *The Times* of London reported on 30 April that a Libyan diplomatic source said Qadhafi has temporarily rescinded orders for additional attacks on Libyan exiles. According to the article, several Libyan diplomats have been called back to Tripoli for instructions on how to counter adverse publicity resulting from the shooting incident at the London People's Bureau. Qadhafi has abruptly moderated his behavior in the past to lessen adverse publicity, and we believe attacks on dissidents may be postponed for that purpose. Qadhafi is unlikely to allow additional public demonstrations in Western Europe or recent antiregime attacks in Libya to go unanswered, however. Moreover, Libya could seek to attack British interests with its own agents or by supporting others to do so. Tripoli already has announced its intention to renew aid to the IRA, and London warned all its diplomatic missions on 3 May to be alert to possible Libyan-inspired attacks.

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Namibia: SWAPO Bombings. South African police investigating the bombing of a gas station in northern Namibia on 15 April that killed two US officials have concluded the Americans were not intended targets. The black-owned gas station itself was the target and had been bombed twice before, according to the police. SWAPO has repeatedly attacked the property of well-to-do blacks suspected of supporting the South African-backed government. South African forensic experts characterized the bomb as an improvised device triggered by a mechanical timer. Although SWAPO has access to modern Soviet-manufactured mines, it lacks remotely controlled detonators, according to authorities. Such detonators would have been needed to target the US officials, who had made an unscheduled stop for fuel.

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Western Europe: Takeover of Iranian Facilities. The Marxist Iranian People's Fedayeen claimed credit for the nearly simultaneous takeovers of Iranian Government offices in London, Frankfurt, The Hague, and Paris, on 26 April (see Chronology for details). The dissidents said they were protesting the treatment of 100,000 political prisoners held in Iran, many of them leftists. The People's Fedayeen has two factions, one with close ties to the pro-Soviet Tudeh Party, but it is unclear which faction conducted the attacks. We believe terrorist reprisals by Tehran against Iranian exiles or nations believed to be supporting them are likely.

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West Germany: Munitions Cache Discovered. Near Dortmund, a cache of munitions and explosives was accidentally discovered recently. Although there is no conclusive evidence indicating to whom the cache belonged, West German security officials have not ruled out the possibility that it is part of an RAF logistics buildup.

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Belgium: New Counterterrorist Organization. The Belgian Government intends to have operational by June 1984 a new interservice counterterrorist organization designed to improve both policy coordination and cooperation among the country's various police, intelligence, and security services. The organization appears to be modeled along the lines of counterterrorist entities in other West European countries. Championed by Justice Minister Jean Gol, the new organization will centralize counterterrorist decisionmaking and operational authority. It will be headed by a council dubbed the "antiterrorist college" that will be the government's top policy and coordination body for all counterterrorist matters. With the Justice Minister chairing, other "college" members will include the chiefs of the five national police, intelligence, and security services. Policy decisions and proposals for action by the "college" will be passed directly to the new operational arm, the Interforces Antiterrorist Group (GIA), which will consist of an intelligence section and a special reaction unit. Personnel drawn from all five services will be included in the GIA's intelligence section, whose primary responsibility will be to keep the "college" informed of terrorist developments. The National Gendarmerie's existing Special Intervention Squad, also known as the Groupe Diane, will be reconstituted as the operational reaction unit of the GIA. The unit will initiate operations only as authorized by the "college."

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Israel: Attempted Bombings of Arab Buses. Israeli police have detained approximately 19 suspects for the 27 April attempted bombings of 4 or 5 Arab buses (see Chronology). The police are working on the assumption that three Jewish extremist groups, possibly in collaboration, are responsible for the attempted bombings and also for the 1983 attack on the Islamic College and the 1980 car bombs which maimed two Palestinian mayors. The three groups of detainees came from settlements in Hebron, the Golan, and the area north of Jerusalem, adding credibility to recent accusations that Israeli settlements are serving as breeding grounds for violent extremists.

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**West Germany:
Update on the Red Army Faction** []

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There are signs that West Germany's most notorious terrorist group, the RAF—which has been inactive since 1982 due to the government's successful counterterrorist operations—is rebuilding its organization. []

underground in 1977, was involved. The West German security services have issued an updated "most wanted" list of terrorists, which includes von Seckendorff-Gudent. []

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West German security officials believe that the 26 March bank robbery in Wuerzburg was committed by members of the RAF. They base their conclusion on the tactics used, which were similar to those in previous RAF operations, especially the last action undertaken by the group—a bank robbery in Bochum in 1982:

A second possible indicator of revitalized terrorist activity is the recent discovery of a cache of munitions and explosives near Dortmund. Although the West Germans do not know who deposited the cache, it fits the pattern by which the RAF has in the past rebuilt its logistics capability. []

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- Four people were involved in the robbery—two actually taking the money, one standing guard at the door with a stopwatch, and one remaining in the car.
- A stolen car with false license plates was used and later abandoned.
- Various articles of clothing were left behind in the car, suggesting that the robbers had altered their appearance. []

The RAF suffered significant setbacks to its organization in 1982 when three key personnel were arrested and West German authorities uncovered numerous caches of weapons, materiel, and money. The group's relative inactivity since then should not be interpreted as a sign that the RAF is dead. []

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[] the RAF has in the past successfully regenerated a leadership core after personnel losses. Moreover, the number of RAF supporters—the traditional recruitment reservoir for the hardcore members—has not changed much over recent years. Although [] [] not aware of any recent recruitment to the hardcore, we note that the descriptions of three of the Wuerzburg robbers do not match those of known hardcore members. []

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The RAF has traditionally financed its operations and underground lifestyle through bank robberies. The group was apparently unable to raise any funds in 1983 and apparently lived off ransom money from a 1977 kidnaping carried out by the Two June Movement, which merged with the RAF in 1980. Currency included in that ransom payment has surfaced in West Germany with greater frequency during the past year. The Wuerzburg bank robbery indicates that the group is capable of performing crimes that will enable it to strengthen its logistics base, even if members are not yet able to carry out actual terrorist operations. []

[] at her trial, Adelheid Schulz, a key RAF member who was arrested in 1982, stated that it was still the aim of the group to commit new terrorist acts after a period of regeneration. Two other RAF leaders currently on trial, Brigitte Mohnhaupt and Christian Klar, have also maintained a defiant attitude toward the state. As in the past, jailed leaders appear to be providing the inspiration for the continuation of the "anti-imperialist" fight. []

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We have not seen conclusive information concerning the identification of any of the perpetrators, but [] the West German press have speculated that Ekkehard von Seckendorff-Gudent, the Hamburg medical doctor who went

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If the RAF is successful in rebuilding its organization, we should receive additional indications before it is capable of mounting any major attacks. Personnel is a key problem and recruitment for the hardcore from the supporter network is probably necessary. The group must continue to build its logistics base, which means there could be additional bank robberies, weapons, ammunition, and auto thefts. The implication for US interests in West Germany is serious: the RAF has been violently anti-US military in the past and is likely to continue to be so.

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GRAPO: Still a Threat

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Recent terrorist attacks in Spain may mark the resurgence of the extreme leftist terrorist organization, First of October Antifascist Resistance Group (GRAPO). Despite repeated campaigns by the Spanish police to eliminate GRAPO, the small group of probably fewer than 10 hardcore members has managed to stay alive. Because of GRAPO's ability periodically to step up its activity level—as it appears to be doing currently—it remains a potential threat to the Spanish Government. GRAPO's traditional "anti-imperialist" stance could cause it to target US military installations in Spain.

In January the group killed two police officers in Madrid and bombed two tax offices in Catalonia. In February GRAPO initiated a campaign to extort "revolutionary taxes" from prominent Spanish businessmen, mimicking a tactic the Basque group Fatherland and Liberty (ETA) has used with some success. Three known GRAPO members, including one recently released from prison, were responsible for five bank robberies in the Sevilla area on 12 March—netting \$20,000.

GRAPO is a Maoist, urban-oriented, anti-US terrorist arm of the now-illegal Reconstituted Communist Party of Spain (PCE-R). The group advocates the violent overthrow of the Spanish Government and the establishment of a centrally planned and directed economy. Its name was derived from the date of the assassination of four members of the Spanish National Police on 1 October 1975. Since then, GRAPO has followed a strategy based on "military operations" financed by armed robberies.

GRAPO responded to the Socialists' election victory in October 1982 with a unilateral moratorium on illegal activities. We believe that the group wanted to attract public sympathy for its cause with that act. They coupled this "good faith" gesture with an offer to dissolve the group if the government met their

demands: to free all leftist political prisoners and to meet the aspirations of those national groups it considers "oppressed by the Spanish state." Following the death of leader Juan Martin Luna in a shootout with police in Barcelona in December 1982, GRAPO announced its intention to resume terrorism. In the spring of 1983 they assassinated a lieutenant in the National Police and a member of the Civil Guard. After the September 1983 arrest of several GRAPO members—including new leader Josefina Garcia Aramburu and her husband—and the recovery of arms and ammunition belonging to the group, the Spanish press announced that GRAPO had been destroyed. Several known members remained at large, however, and additional members of the group who were serving prison terms were released.

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The increased activity since January 1984 indicates that, despite strong police efforts since 1980, GRAPO remains a potential threat to the Spanish Government and could also become a threat to US military facilities or personnel there.

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While GRAPO's operational capability will rise and fall in response to Madrid's counterterrorist efforts, it is unlikely that the government can effectively eliminate the group in the near term. Even though another leading member—suspected of involvement in most of the 1984 activities—was arrested on 7 May, GRAPO will probably retain its resilience because it remains able to recruit new members. The "Assembly of Families of Prisoners"—an ostensibly humanitarian organization that functions as the overt political front as well as a covert infrastructure for GRAPO—probably serves as a reservoir of potential members. The organization probably also provides assistance to GRAPO members upon their release from prison, thereby retaining their continued allegiance to its cause.

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Chronology

This chronology includes significant events, incidents, and trends in global 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.

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28 March 1984**Iran: Attacks on Turkish Diplomats**

In Tehran, the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) claimed responsibility for two separate attacks on two Turkish diplomats. The Turkish Military Attache subsequently died from his wounds. A third attack failed when the terrorist attempting to plant a bomb in the car belonging to the Turkish Commercial Attache was killed when the device detonated prematurely. Four terrorists also were arrested at the home of another Turkish diplomat. An ASALA communique appearing in the *Armenian Reporter* indicates that ASALA had deployed 20 terrorists and had intended to conduct simultaneous attacks against several members of the Turkish mission in Tehran.

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9 April 1984**Netherlands: Threat at Hague Tribunal**

A telephone caller identifying himself as a member of an unknown group called Paiz—the Persian word for autumn—threatened the life of two tribunal officials arbitrating the US-Iranian claims case. The official receiving the call judged the accent to be Iranian. The threat came one week after a member of the Iranian negotiating team alluded to the need to rely upon “young revolutionaries for justice.” One of the tribunal officials resigned because of the threat, causing a delay in the proceedings which appeared to favor Iran.

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13 April 1984**UAE: Possible Surveillance of US Facilities**

Local security officials informed the US Embassy that three men believed to be Palestinians had been observed driving back and forth in front of the American School and the US Charge's residence. Security has been increased at both sites.

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14 April 1984**Iran: Attacks on Turkish Diplomats Continue**

In Tehran, attackers believed to be members of ASALA strafed the residence of the Turkish Administrative Attache, causing minor damage but no injuries.

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15 and 23 April 1984**Pakistan: Threats Against US Consulate**

On 15 and 23 April letters, similar to that received on 13 March, were received by the US Consulate in Lahore. The United Muslim Organization again threatened to “teach a lesson to America.” The notes also threatened “the destruction of Russia” and vowed to avenge India's execution of the group's founder, Maqbool Butt, by assassinating Rajiv Gandhi, son of the Prime Minister.

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18 April 1984

Lebanon: Attack on Jumblatt

A rocket propelled grenade caused minor damage to the home of Druze PSP leader Walid Jumblatt. No one claimed credit for the attack, but the incident highlights a continuing terrorist campaign against Druze targets in Beirut since the Druze militia cracked down on the Sunni Murabitun in late March. Moreover, Jumblatt was threatened with assassination on 26 March by a telephone call in the name of Islamic Jihad. The warning accused Jumblatt of being "a notorious Israeli agent."

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Lebanon: More Bombings

Two dynamite charges damaged businesses in the Hamra area of West Beirut, a predominantly Muslim district near the American University. No casualties occurred and no one claimed credit.

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20 April 1984



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West Germany: Pan American Bombing Claimed

The bomb explosion at the Pan American Airlines office in Stuttgart which caused \$6,000 in damages has been claimed by the Turkish Revolutionary Peoples Brigades. The attack was made to protest mistreatment of political prisoners in Turkey.

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Lebanon: Assassination Sparks Heavy Fighting

Two days of heavy fighting between the pro-Syrian leftist Arab Democratic Party and the pro-Iranian Islamic Unification Movement followed the death of ADP official Shawki Mussawi. Mussawi was wounded in an assassination attempt on 15 April. The two groups are contending for influence in northern Lebanon near Tripoli.

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21 April 1984

Spain: Civil Guard Slain

In Bilbao, three Basque separatists—probably members of Fatherland and Liberty (ETA)—shot and killed a member of Spain's paramilitary Civil Guard.

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France: Arrest of GAL Member

French police in Paris arrested a suspected member of the rightwing Antiterrorist Liberation Group (GAL), bringing the total number of GAL arrests in April to seven. GAL has claimed responsibility for the murder of six Spanish exiles in the French Basque area since December.

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22 April 1984

Italy: Attempted Bombing of Newspaper Office

In Naples, a handgrenade was thrown into the building housing the daily paper *Il Mattino*. The device failed to explode and no claim has been received for the attempt.

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France: Bombing of Japanese Companies

In Clichy, a bomb blast—claimed by a Japanese anarchist group demanding the release of a condemned man in Japan—caused extensive damage to the Sony-France Laboratory. A second bombing—claimed by the same group—caused considerable damage to an auto dealership in Levallois-Perret where one person was injured.

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Greece: Easter Sunday Bombings

In the Athens area, an explosion claimed by "The Revolutionary Red Army" took place in a phone booth. A second bomb exploded in a garbage can and was unclaimed. According to press reports, Greek police attributed both explosions to extreme rightwing elements commemorating the 21 April 1967 junta.

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Lebanon: Attack on Murabitun Official

A rocket grenade fired in the early morning darkness damaged the Beirut house of Atif-ad-Durubi, a member of the Sunni Murabitun Higher Political Committee. No one was injured and no group claimed responsibility. We believe the attack could have been conducted by the Druze in retaliation for a series of terrorist attacks on Druze facilities following its crackdown on the Murabitun in late March.

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23 April 1984

Lebanon: Israeli civilians wounded

A bomb exploded near Qalgilyah in southern Lebanon, injuring two Israeli tourists visiting an ancient monument. No one claimed credit for planting the bomb. Radical Shias or Palestinians could be responsible.

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24 April 1984

Gaza Strip: Bombs Defused

A bomb was discovered in a mosque in Khan Yunus and defused by Israeli police. A police demolition expert was wounded when a second smaller bomb near the Mosque was being disarmed. We believe Jewish extremist terrorists are the most likely perpetrators.

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Italy: Bombing at Italian-Israeli Chamber of Commerce

In Milan, a bomb that detonated in front of the Italian-Israeli Chamber of Commerce caused minor damage but no injuries. No group has claimed responsibility for the explosion.

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Secret**25 April 1984****Scotland: Arrest of Threat Perpetrator**

In Ayr, a Scottish national was arrested following the delivery of a letter which bore handwriting similar to that on other bomb threat letters received in the area. After questioning, the arrested individual admitted to sending bomb threat letters to the Royal Submarine Base Faslane and to the US Hunley submarine which was in Holy Loch earlier this year.

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Chile: Mayor's Office Bombed

A bomb exploded at the office of the mayor of Quinta Normal in western Santiago, injuring four people. No group has claimed credit for the bombing.

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Chile: Mirista Refugees Leave for Cuba

Two of the four members of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), who sought refuge in the Santiago Papal Nunciature and who were granted temporary safehaven in Ecuador, were allowed safe passage to Cuba.

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26 April 1984**Chile: City Hall Bombed**

A dynamite charge severely damaged the La Cisterna City Hall in southern Santiago. The predawn explosion damaged several offices but caused no casualties. No group claimed credit for the attack.

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Guadeloupe: Coordinated Bombing Attack

A series of 15 predawn bomb attacks caused minor property damage to public buildings and private businesses in nine towns. Several teams appeared to have been involved in the coordinated attacks that caused no injuries. No group has claimed responsibility, but authorities suspect the Caribbean Revolutionary Alliance (ARC) was responsible.

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Pakistan: British Airliner Diverted

A British Airways flight en route to London from Islamabad was diverted to Istanbul after a note stating there was a bomb aboard was found in one of the plane's lavatories. No bomb was found. The note had been signed "Your Libyan friends." The washroom had been cleaned in Doha, UAE, the plane's previous stop.

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Sudan: British Citizen Killed

The British crew chief of a seismic team working for a French oil exploration project was kidnaped by two uniformed men near the southern Sudan town of Bor; his body was discovered two days later. The French company reportedly had made a deal with the insurgents of the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) in order to work in the area, and the insurgents denied any role in the abduction. No group has yet claimed credit for the murder.

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Bangladesh: Political Rally Bombed

Several explosions occurred at a central Dhaka rally of the opposition Democratic League, just before party leader and former President Mustaque Ahmed was to speak. According to press reports, one person was killed and another 20 were wounded. No one has yet claimed responsibility for the blasts.

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Lebanon: French Policeman Killed

A French gendarme guarding the French Embassy in Beirut was killed by gunmen riding by in a car. No group claimed responsibility for the attack, but we believe pro-Iranian, radical Shias are the most likely culprits.

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Lebanon: Terrorist Rockets Found

Three Katyusha rockets were found by Israeli authorities in the western sector of southern Lebanon near the Israeli border. Unknown terrorists apparently planned to fire them into Israel.

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France: Bombing at Engineering Firm

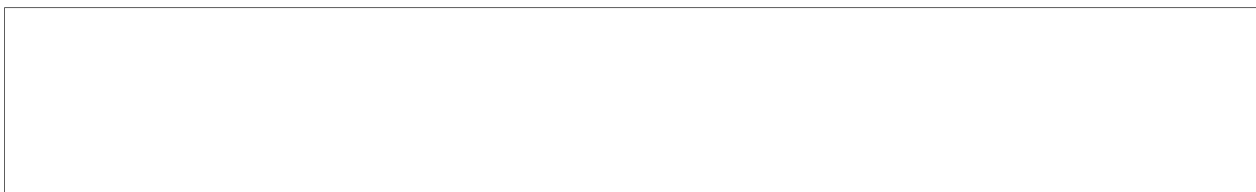
In Paris a bomb explosion at the French engineering firm of Creusot-Loire caused minor damage and no injuries. No group has claimed responsibility.

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Western Europe: Takeover of Iranian Facilities

Twelve Iranian dissidents occupied their nation's mission to UNESCO in Paris for several hours and left peacefully. Two employees in the office of Iran Air in Frankfurt were slightly injured when at least 10 demonstrators sprayed tear gas and damaged office equipment. Police arrested three demonstrators but the remainder fled in the ensuing confusion. Eleven protestors were captured and beaten by Iranian officials when they attempted to enter and disrupt the Iranian consulate in London. British police arrested all 11 after consulate officials released them. The most serious incident was in The Hague where 17 anti-Khomeini dissidents briefly took control of the Iranian Embassy, damaged its offices, and injured the Ambassador and one other diplomat. Dutch police entered the Embassy and captured the attackers. In a minor incident, six Iranians chained themselves to the front of Amnesty International offices in Vienna.

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27 April 1984

Israel: Bombs Placed on Arab Buses

Several bombs were placed on 4 or 5 Arab buses belonging to the Kalandia Bus Company, timed to go off at around 4:30 p.m. when the buses would be the most crowded. The explosive devices, which were very sophisticated and lethal, consisted of three separate charges on each bus. The main charge was placed close to the vehicle's gas tank and the two secondary devices were placed so as to destroy the front axle and steering gear. The charges were a mixture of plastic explosive and dynamite. Approximately 19 suspects are in custody, two of whom have apparently confessed to involvement in the 26 July 1983 machinegun attack on the Islamic College, which wounded 30 people and killed four. Some of the suspects may also have been involved in the 1980 car bombings of two Palestinian mayors.

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Chile: Multiple Bank Bombing

Seven banks in Valparaiso and Vina del Mar suffered heavy damage from dynamite bombs. A woman passing one of the banks was wounded by flying glass. No group has claimed responsibility for the attacks.

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28 April 1984

Iran: Assassination Claimed by ASALA

In Tehran, ASALA claimed responsibility for the shooting death of a Turkish businessman. The attack took place during the visit of the Turkish Premier to Iran and after repeated threats by ASALA to disrupt the visit. In telephone calls to news agency offices in Paris and Tehran, a spokesman for ASALA dedicated the attack to the martyrs Havarian and Ayvasian—two ASALA members allegedly killed by Turkish agents in July 1983—in the name of the Suicide Group Sourig Krikorian—named for the terrorist who was killed in a 28 March bomb blast in Tehran. Based on this claim, we believe the recent series of attacks by ASALA in Tehran represent activities by the hard core of ASALA under the leadership of Hagop Hagopian.

25X1

France: Arrest of Spanish Terrorists

In Bayonne and Biarritz, four members of the Spanish group Anticapitalist Autonomous Commandos (CAA)—a small splinter faction of the military wing of ETA—were arrested and charged with carrying arms, ammunition, and explosives.

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25X6

30 April 1984

Lebanon: Bars Bombed

Bombs exploded in three bars in West Beirut late in the evening of 30 April and in two bars in the same area the previous night. The blasts caused no injuries, but four days earlier one person was injured when two other bars were bombed. The attacks apparently are designed to enforce the Islamic ban on alcohol, and began when Moslem militias seized control of West Beirut on 6 February. We believe pro-Iranian, radical Shias are responsible.

25X1

Colombia: Justice Minister Assassinated

Colombian Minister of Justice Rodrigo Lara Bonilla was killed by a volley of bullets when gunmen ambushed his limousine in Bogota. Lara's bodyguards returned fire, killing one of the gunmen and wounding another who is now under detention. The assassination followed death threats against the minister for his sweeping crackdown on Colombia's massive drug trade.

25X1

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3 May 1984

Cyprus: Palestinian Journalist Assassinated

A lone gunman shot and killed Palestinian journalist Hanna Moqbill and wounded his secretary as they drove along a city street. No one has claimed responsibility nor has any motive been established for the attack.

25X1

France: GAL Shooting

In Saint Martin-D'Arossa, members of the Spanish Antiterrorist Liberation Group (GAL) shot two leading members of ETA-M. One of the victims died and the other was seriously wounded in the attack.

25X1

France: Bombings of Armenian Targets

In Alfortville, a bomb destroyed a portion of the newly installed monument to the Armenian victims of the 1915 genocide. Two other blasts in the same predominantly Armenian area injured 13 people. On 4 May, an anonymous caller to a news agency in The Hague took responsibility for bombings and threatened additional attacks as revenge for attacks on Turkish diplomats by Armenian terrorists. Although the caller claimed to represent the unknown "Anti-Armenian Organization," press speculation has already hinted at possible Turkish complicity in the attacks in view of harsh Turkish Government protests over the erection of the monument.

25X1

4 May 1984

Spain: Bombing of French School

In San Sebastian, a gasoline bomb was thrown at a French school, causing minor damage. The bombing was apparently the work of Basque separatists in retaliation for the killing of a Basque separatist in France on 3 May.

25X1

Spain: Businessman Slain

In Oyarzun, a businessman was shot and killed. Police believe members of ETA-M are responsible for the killing.

25X1

Italy: Bombings at Honduran Embassy and Italian-US Cultural Exchange

The "Comuniste per L'Internazionaleismo Proletario" claimed credit for two bombings in Rome. A bomb at the entrance of the Honduran Embassy injured a secretary and shattered windows. A second bombing at the Fulbright Commission near the US Embassy caused no injuries but shattered windows and caused other structural damage.

25X1

5 May 1984

Italy: Warehouse Bombing

In Rome, two bombings outside an electronics equipment warehouse belonging to two US companies, Lace Standard and ITT, caused minor damage. The explosions have not been claimed and do not appear to be related to the bombings in Rome on 4 May.

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