



Directorate of  
Intelligence

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**Terrorism  
Review** 

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24 May 1984

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GI TR 84-011 012  
24 May 1984

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**Terrorism  
Review** [Redacted]

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**Terrorism  
Review**

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24 May 1984

**Perspective**

***The Broader Impact of Terrorism***

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The direct impact of terrorism on US interests is easily discernible and widely publicized. Over the past 15 years, terrorists have killed or injured nearly a thousand Americans and caused many millions of dollars in damage to US public and private property around the world. One must look to broader US security interests, however, to comprehend the total impact of terrorism.

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In Western Europe, for example, US and NATO strategic interests are vulnerable to efforts by terrorists to become involved in sensitive political issues such as INF deployment. Several West European terrorist groups have not only expressed solidarity with opponents of INF deployment but have contemplated ways in which they might try to further radicalize the antinuclear activists, perhaps by means of a demonstrative attack at or near a NATO nuclear weapon site. In its recent communique, the Red Brigades condemned Italy's "new role in NATO and in the Mediterranean theater," citing the installation of missiles in Comiso among numerous other grievances. Such opposition to NATO policy strikes at the alliance even though neither US personnel nor property has been directly attacked.

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Terrorist attacks against an ally can adversely affect its bilateral relations with other countries. Attacks by Armenian terrorists against Turkish diplomats have prompted Turkish Government officials to charge that even friendly countries like the United States do not provide enough protection for Turkish people and installations. This adverse bilateral reaction can spill over into multinational forums as well. When a country such as France, which has a large Armenian community, publicly acknowledges that some of the anti-Turkish charges of the Armenian extremists have merit, then Turkey's anger at France weakens its support for institutions to which both belong, such as NATO.

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A particularly thorny problem that repeatedly confronts democratic countries is how to deal with resident or captured terrorists wanted by other, friendly countries. The requirements of domestic laws—or the need to pacify powerful domestic political interest groups—may conflict with foreign policy interests. France's liberal political asylum laws, for example, make it a haven for terrorists wanted in other countries.

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Sometimes, terrorism impedes other countries from adopting policies favored by the United States. In the Middle East, attacks by Palestinian terrorists on Israeli targets contribute to further polarization and reinforce the arguments of the more intransigent sectors of Israeli society, which in turn have created their own terrorist groups. Attacks by Palestinian terrorists—whether on their own initiative

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or as agents of radical Arab governments—on moderate Arab officials have the explicit goal of chilling support for a negotiated settlement of the Palestinian problem. Similarly, Iran's use of terrorism to promote Islamic fundamentalist revolutions throughout the Middle East thwarts US policies and profoundly threatens Western interests—even when no Americans are dying. [redacted]

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Far away from Palestine and at the opposite end of the political spectrum, rightwing death squads in El Salvador play into the hands of leftwing extremists by contributing to further political destabilization. Not only do the countries directly affected lose, the United States loses as well. [redacted]

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In a very general sense, all terrorism impinges adversely on US interests. The US Government and people are dedicated to a nonviolent political system, and terrorism anywhere, no matter what the justification or goal, precisely contradicts this ideal. [redacted]

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#### And Yet . . .

While terrorism has harmed US interests and those of its allies in many ways, efforts to cope with it have fostered international bilateral and multilateral cooperation at a level nearly unprecedented in peacetime. In Western Europe, multinational security organizations like the Club of Berne, the Trevi Group, and the Council of Five have broken new ground in exchanging information, sharing technical advances, and establishing mutually compatible police and security procedures. International agreements such as the 1978 Bonn Declaration on aircraft hijacking and the 1980 Venice Declaration on the protection of diplomats have expanded counterterrorism efforts beyond regional cooperation. [redacted]

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In a number of instances, a mutual interest in preventing or combating terrorism has fostered bilateral relations between governments which have hardly any other common denominator. The trust developed during such relationships promotes cooperation in other areas. There is comfort to be found in the idea that the uncivilized behavior of the terrorists and their patron states has in some cases generated an increase in civilized behavior among otherwise mutually hostile governments. [redacted]

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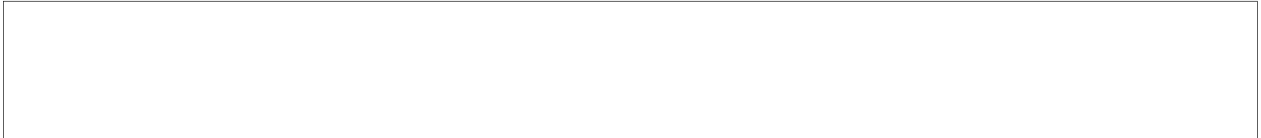
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**Highlights**

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**Significant Developments** *Angola: UNITA Negotiates Hostage Release.* The resistance movement Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) has released most of the foreign hostages it was holding in what must be seen as a diplomatic coup for UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi. The most recent release, of 17 British nationals held since 23 February, followed weeks of negotiations with a high-level British delegation. Similar talks between UNITA representatives and the Czechoslovak Government led to a promise by UNITA to soon release the last 20 of 66 Czechoslovaks captured in March 1983. The prolonged discussions, official status of the British and Czechoslovak negotiators, and the publicity accompanying the releases will give new stature to Savimbi's movement. Other nations whose citizens are now being held, most notably Bulgaria, may now seek to negotiate with UNITA. Any additional seizures of Communist Bloc citizens could further complicate relations between the Government of Angola and its allies.

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*Libya: Anti-Qadhafi Attack Defeated.* About 15 anti-Qadhafi Libyans attacked Qadhafi's headquarters in Tripoli on 8 May and fought a running gunbattle with Libyan security forces before being overcome. In a probably related incident, Libyan security forces intercepted three Libyan exiles near the Tunisian border on 6 May, killing one and capturing two others. A spokesman for the National Front for the Salvation of Libya (NFSL) claimed credit for the attack that apparently was intended to kill Qadhafi. The commando-style attack probably hoped to capitalize on recent domestic unrest in Libya and on Qadhafi's damaged reputation following the shooting incident in London. NFSL demonstrators were the target of the gunfire from the Libyan People's Bureau in London on 17 April. Qadhafi has blamed the United Kingdom, the United States, Sudan, and Tunisia for the attack, and he may order terrorist attacks against any of these nations' interests in reprisal. Libyan exiles in Western Europe are likely to be assassination targets again.

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*South Africa: ANC Terrorists Killed.* Police in Durban killed four African National Congress (ANC) terrorists fleeing the scene of a rocket attack on a Mobil Oil refinery on 13 May. Weapons captured included an RPG-7 rocket launcher, two AK-47 rifles, and two Makarov pistols. The same band is thought to have been responsible for the bombing of a government office on the 25th floor of a local bank building the previous day and for a car bombing on 3 April which killed three

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people. This spate of violence probably represents the annual upsurge in attacks which the ANC stages before the mid-June anniversary of the 1976 Soweto riots. The attacks probably are intended to demonstrate the ANC's continued vigor in the wake of the Nkomati nonaggression pact signed between South Africa and Mozambique in March. [ ]

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**Sri Lanka: Tamil Separatists Kidnap and Release Americans.** The 11 May kidnaping of an American AID contract employee and his wife by members of the Eelam People's Revolutionary Front (EPRLF) has highlighted communal violence in Sri Lanka. The terrorist group made it appear that the couple had been taken to India, demanded a ransom, and sought the release and delivery to the Indian state of Tamil Nadu of 20 prisoners. These demands embarrassed the Indian Government by featuring the Indian support to the Tamil rebels. India may now feel impelled to reduce the level of support to the rebels. Tamil dependence on Indian support was stressed in the EPRLF's release statement, which acknowledged the weight of the appeals made by Mrs. Gandhi and the Tamil Nadu governor. In a strange turn of events, the stature of Sri Lankan President Jayewardene will be enhanced because he did not give in to terrorist demands. [ ]

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**West Germany: Links to Turkish Leftists.** Reporting on the trial of suspected RAF terrorist Gisela Ditzel in Wiesbaden has revealed her involvement since 1977 with a Turkish resistance fighter who was probably a leftist. Previous evidence of increased cooperation between West German and Turkish leftists includes an attack against a US businessman in Germany in 1983 by the Turkish leftist group Revolutionary Left (Dev Sol) and the bombing of the Turkish Consulate in Cologne claimed by the West German group Revolutionary Cells (RZ) in February. [ ]

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**Lebanon: Kidnapings Claimed by Islamic Jihad.** An unidentified telephone caller claimed that Islamic Jihad kidnaped Benjamin Weir, a US clergyman in Beirut, on 8 May. The caller also stated that US diplomat Buckley and journalist Levin were being held as part of a campaign to force all Americans off Lebanese soil. The Islamic Jihad spokesman also said the new kidnaping was meant "to renew our acceptance of the challenge made by Reagan to fight terrorism." The mainline Shia Amal Militia was warned "not to intervene on the subject, so that we do not harass any of its members." The Weir kidnaping closely resembles the earlier ones in Beirut—three or four armed men forcing the victim into a car. The three Americans could be used by Iranian-sponsored radical Shias to bargain for the release of terrorists condemned to death by Kuwait for the bombing of the US Embassy and other facilities in December. [ ]

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**France-ETA: Paris Takes Tougher Line.** The French Government probably intends its recent expulsion of two suspected Basque terrorists to underscore its get-tough policy toward the Basque Fatherland and Liberty Party (ETA) and to demonstrate that its January expulsion of several Spanish Basques was not a one-shot measure. According to US diplomats in Paris, French authorities continue to dispatch other suspected terrorists to "assigned residence" in northern France, [ ]

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[redacted]

[redacted] According to press reports, moreover, the Interior Ministry has ordered that in the future Spanish Basques seeking refugee status will not be allowed to reside in France's southern departments. While Paris continues to maintain publicly that its policy toward Basques has not changed, expulsions and limitations on refugee status clearly demonstrate a toughening of the French attitude toward ETA. If the tactic of expulsions does not succeed in diminishing ETA-inspired violence, we believe that France may initiate large-scale revocations of refugee status and perhaps even some extraditions to Spain. [redacted]

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**Lebanon: Iranian Revolutionary Guards May Be Leaving.** At least some Iranian Revolutionary Guards are leaving their camps near Balabakk in the Bekaa Valley, according to press reports. Syria reportedly is forcing the move because it wants to weaken radical Lebanese Shia groups such as the Islamic Amal that are attempting to disrupt the creation of a Syrian-sponsored Lebanese government. The Iranian-backed groups in Lebanon want to create an Islamic regime based on the Iranian model, while, since the withdrawal of the MNF and the abrogation of the Israeli-Lebanese 17 May agreement, Syria has sought stability. Brief confrontations may have occurred between the Iranians and Syrian forces as arms were taken from the Iranians to keep them out of radical Lebanese Shia hands. It is not yet clear whether all or only part of the Iranian presence in the Bekaa is being eliminated, but we believe the move is likely to constrain Tehran's ability to train and sponsor terrorists in Lebanon. [redacted]

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**Iran:  
Recruitment and Training  
of Foreign Terrorists** [redacted]

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[redacted] Iran is continuing to recruit and train potential terrorists from throughout the Muslim world. Recruits come from many nations for up to three phases of training: politico-religious indoctrination, basic military training, and specialized guerrilla and terrorist training. Training is conducted by the Iranian Revolutionary Guard—the Pasdaran—at an unknown number of facilities in Iran. At least nine facilities have been reported to be training Persian Gulf dissidents alone. Young Iranians also are being trained at some of these sites. We believe the extent of Tehran's effort means that Iranian-sponsored insurgency and terrorism will remain at least as serious a threat to US interests in the future as it is today. [redacted]

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Since the fall of the Shah and the accession of Ayatollah Khomeini in 1979, Iran has trumpeted the political significance of its Islamic revolution for the entire Muslim world. In the view of Khomeini and his clerical supporters, the revolution in Iran created a state administered according to fundamental principles of Islam which should serve as a model for all Islamic nations. This faith inspires Tehran's commitment to proselytizing others to follow the Iranian way. Moreover, the combination of Shia Islam—with its emphasis on support for the meek against oppression by corrupt, secular authority—and Khomeini's teachings justifies revolutionary violence as a legitimate means of overthrowing un-Islamic regimes. This world view has led Tehran to establish contact with revolutionary movements in the Third World and to recruit converts who will seek to establish Iranian-style regimes in their own nations. [redacted]

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**Recruitment Apparat**

The Iranian bureaucracy for exporting the revolution includes three loosely coordinated, overlapping organizations. The division of labor among these

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*In his book, Hope Betrayed, former Iranian President Abol Hassan Banisadr quotes Khomeini as telling his grandson, Hussein, the following about the export of the revolution:*

We must create repeated crises, strengthen the idea of death and martyrdom. It is not important if Iran should disappear in the struggle. The important thing is to drown the whole world with crises. This is what "exporting the revolution" means. If we do not create a new crisis everyday, the people will return to their former habits. It is in the flames of crisis that those who are called on to export the revolution will lose their unhealthy desire for comfort and will acquire the maturity necessary for the accomplishment of their mission. [redacted]

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organizations is not entirely clear. [redacted]

[redacted]

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The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) contains a Department of Research—also known as Department 210—that maintains liaison between Iran and the

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foreign groups or governments that use terrorists trained in Iran, [redacted]

[redacted]

The foreign recruitment effort of these organizations is reinforced by a steady stream of propaganda from Iran. [redacted]

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the propaganda effort of the Ministry for Islamic Guidance, the MFA, Iranian radio and TV stations, and the Bureau for Hajj Publications. Through these channels, Iran asserts the validity of its fundamentalist Islamic doctrines and the need for a fundamentalist crusade against religious error, social injustice, poverty, and the corrupt regimes that are responsible for these ills. The United States and Western culture in general are alleged to be the sources of most of these evils. [redacted]

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**Recruitment Mechanisms**

Iranian agents use many mechanisms in searching for prospective recruits to travel to Iran for training:

The Revolutionary Guard (RG) has sole responsibility for training, and is the third institution sharing responsibility for foreign recruitment. Following the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982, as many as 1,000 Guardsmen deployed to the Bekaa Valley with Syrian assistance. Recruitment and training of radical Lebanese Shias were begun at several locations in the Bekaa, and RG activity in Lebanon has continued although recent press reports indicate Syria may be reducing the extent of Iranian activity there.

• Indigenous Shia organizations such as the Muslim Student Union in Lebanon and the Islamic Enlightenment Society in Bahrain recruit local Shias. Local leaders often tap individuals for travel to Iran.

• Islamic cultural centers are used by Iranian students and mullahs to distribute propaganda and to identify recruits. France closed such a center in Paris in December and expelled several Iranians. Many in other countries remain open, and, [redacted] Iran is trying to open more.

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[redacted]

• Pro-Khomeini student associations operate at universities with large Muslim populations throughout the world. [redacted]

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[redacted] Iran is sending abroad groups of fanatical "students," accompanied by supervisors, to spread the revolution. Much of this activity is focused in Western Europe, with its large Muslim student population.

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While coordination of recruitment among the RG, the MFA, and Prime Minister's office probably wastes time and resources, we believe that the efficiency of the overseas effort is likely to have improved as a result of two years' experience. Moreover, some competition among several components probably means opportunities in the field will be seized more aggressively. [redacted]

• Press reports [redacted] indicate both Islamic centers and student associations are used to recruit Muslim workers in

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Europe. Iran is particularly active in West Germany and France, where large numbers of North Africans and Turks are resident.

in Paris was provided rent and expense money for two months and then asked to travel to Iran where they attended an Islamic school in Qom. [redacted]

- Delegations of Iranian clerics are sent to Third World nations to preach and to recruit local religious leaders for politico-religious indoctrination in Qom. [redacted]

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[redacted] the Revolutionary Guard has a large recruitment budget. Although we do not know how large it is, the French newspaper *Le Monde* asserted that \$1 million per month is spent in Western Europe alone. Costs are increased by the apparent attention paid to bringing some recruits to Iran secretly. False passports may be provided by Iran with Syrian assistance in some instances. Syria also allows Iran to fly recruits to Tehran via Damascus on a weekly basis. [redacted]

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- Tours of Iran for Shias from Syria, Lebanon, and probably other countries elsewhere are promoted. We believe recruits are found among those groups. Iran also finds recruits among Shias who travel voluntarily to study at religious schools in Qom.

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[redacted] non-Iranians have been disguised as Iranian Revolutionary Guardsmen in Damascus before boarding their flights. Some non-scheduled flights also are used. India reportedly is another major entry point for recruits, and separate page visas are provided to mask their travel to Iran.

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There is no substantiated evidence to indicate that non-Muslims are recruited for training in Iran. Khomeini's objective is the conversion of other Muslims to his fundamentalist beliefs and the eventual creation of Iranian-style republics run by Shia clerics throughout the Muslim world. [redacted]

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- Front organizations run by Muslims living outside their own nations also perform recruitment functions probably to disguise Iranian involvement. [redacted]

[redacted]

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Iran continued recruitment efforts in France following the closure of the Iranian Islamic Center in Paris in December 1983. North Africans running a fundamentalist group in Toulouse called the Islamic Liberation Party reportedly spot, assess, and recruit Middle Eastern students for Iran. Prospective recruits are tested by being asked to distribute pro-Iranian tracts on visits back to their homelands. We believe at least some of the numerous threat letters received by US embassies in the Muslim world since January were generated in this fashion.

**Training**

All training of foreign recruits is conducted by the Revolutionary Guard at facilities scattered around Iran or at religious schools in the Qom area run by Iranian clerics. Khomeini reportedly oversees RG activities through three men: Majles Speaker Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, also Khomeini's representative on the Defense Council; Ayatollah Hosein Ali Montazeri, Khomeini's heir apparent; and President Ali Khamenei. Training is funded directly out of Khomeini's office and is supervised by an office called Daftarikoma, or the Office to Aid Liberation

- Money is also used to induce recruits to travel to Iran. Press reports indicate a young Algerian couple

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Groups. [redacted] Montazeri is the most heavily involved in supervising Iran's training bureaucracy. He reportedly gives great attention to the College of Theology in Qom that sets basic Iranian policy on the export of the revolution. He personally meets each student receiving politico-religious training there, and press reports suggest he periodically visits training camps where basic military and terrorist training are conducted. [redacted]

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[redacted] foreign recruits receive up to three phases of training, with only the last phase identifiable as terrorist related. The first phase is politicoreligious indoctrination and probably is provided every foreign recruit. [redacted]

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[redacted] foreigners receive at least two weeks of religious and motivational instruction at religious colleges in Qom. A press report referred to two Algerians who received two months of indoctrination at such schools. [redacted]

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Qom's classrooms teach the militant Islamic vision of Ayatollah Khomeini. Students are taught that every Muslim must fight to see that divine law triumphs over error, injustice, and poverty. The woeful condition of the underprivileged and oppressed is blamed on the leaders of their respective nations and on the corrupting influence of the West, more specifically, of the United States. In classic evangelical style, an effort is made to convince recruits of their personal responsibility to join the struggle against these evils. We believe this approach wins many converts among young, idealistic students and people from disadvantaged classes, in much of the Muslim world. [redacted]

We have no reliable information on the number of foreigners receiving indoctrination in Iran. One press report in April based on a reporter's visit to Qom stated that the religious schools now have 18,000 students and are still growing. About 6,000 foreign students reportedly are there on full scholarships. Most of them required no special recruitment to come to Qom for religious study, and Iran tries to recruit a few of these for military training after they arrive. We believe the great majority of these students return to

Western Europe or their homelands after receiving only brief familiarization with weapons or military activity. Some probably receive no military training all. Instead, graduates are encouraged to create pro-Khomeini societies and to otherwise spread the word that the revolution is near. [redacted]

[redacted] Iran is creating a support structure of individuals and groups loyal to Khomeini's goals that can be used at any time to aid or foment insurgency or terrorism in many nations. Terrorists almost certainly will emerge from among these trainees. [redacted]

The second phase of Iranian training is basic military training. A minority of the religious trainees are selected for this phase of training, and selection probably is based on religious zeal and suitability for military activity. [redacted] Revolutionary Guard camps that prepare young Iranians for war are also used to train foreigners. Other camps appear dedicated exclusively to training foreigners. [redacted]

[redacted] camps near the Afghan border train Afghan insurgents. [redacted] political and religious training, as well as some foreign language training proceed simultaneously. [redacted]

The basic training provided includes physical training, small arms familiarization and practice, the use of man-carried antitank rockets, field communications, and the use of explosives. The training lasts up to six months and may be divided into basic and advanced components of three months each. Most trainees receive only three months of basic training. Iranian Revolutionary Guardsmen, previously trained foreigners, Palestinians, and possibly a few North Koreans have been mentioned as training officers. In some cases, trainees are segregated according to their nationality. We do not know how many foreigners have received military training. [redacted]

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[redacted] We believe most of those trained are Iraqis, Afghans, Lebanese, and nationals of Arab Gulf states. An unknown number could have been used in the war against Iraq, and some could be awaiting opportunities for infiltration back into their own nations. [redacted]

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A select few are sent from basic military training into more intense and specialized training appropriate for terrorists. [redacted]

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[redacted] each candidate is interviewed by an Iranian cleric before selection. Prior to arrival at the training facility, students reportedly are given codenames and are forbidden to reveal their true identities or nationality to others. Students are organized into groups of 20 to 40, and one press report suggests that they are encouraged to adopt a group identity as future martyrs for Islam. Training lasts at least six weeks and involves intense physical training, advanced small arms activity, urban guerrilla tactics, explosives and sabotage, and intensive politicoreligious indoctrination. Complete obedience to instructions is stressed, and loyalty to Ayatollah Khomeini's teachings and to Iran is expected. North Koreans, Iranians, and some foreign nationals reportedly serve as instructors at these camps. We do not know how many camps provide terrorist training,

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[redacted]

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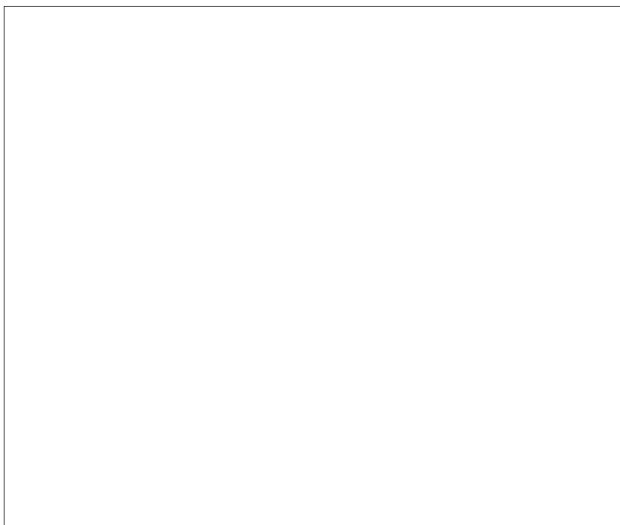
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**London Summit: Prospects  
for a Declaration on  
International Terrorism**

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In the aftermath of the killing of a London policewoman by shots fired from the Libyan People's Bureau in London last month, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has announced that she intends to raise the issue of terrorism at the London economic summit on 7-9 June.<sup>1</sup> At previous summits, most of the participants agreed only reluctantly to include terrorism on the summit agenda, but a greater level of concern in some countries about increasing international terrorist activity probably will permit the subject to be broached with fewer objections this year. Although prospects appear poor for agreement on collective, punitive measures such as trade sanctions against states that sponsor terrorism, summit participants may agree on a joint call for an international review of specific provisions of the 1961 Vienna Convention on diplomatic privileges and immunities.

Declaration on the protection of diplomats (1980):<sup>2</sup>   
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**An Unwelcome Summit Topic at Best**

Thatcher's intention to put terrorism on the summit agenda is somewhat at odds with the outcome of this year's final meeting of the "summit seven experts on terrorism" which took place only a few days before the shooting in London. The group, which generally plays a peripheral role in summit planning, attempts to identify a priori which terrorist issues of common concern may be fruitfully pursued at the summit itself. Discussions of terrorism at previous summits have led to such documents as the Bonn Declaration on aircraft hijacking (1978) and the Venice

<sup>2</sup> The Bonn Declaration states that, in cases where a country refuses to extradite or prosecute hijackers and/or does not return hijacked aircraft, governments of the summit countries should take immediate action to cease all flights to that country. Summit governments also will initiate action to halt all incoming flights from that country or from any country by the airlines of the country concerned. This has been applied only once, in the case of Ariana Afghan airlines.

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The Venice Declaration denounces terrorist or criminal actions against diplomatic or consular personnel or premises in contravention of the norms of international law and practice. The summit governments resolve to provide "support and assistance" in situations involving the seizure of diplomatic or consular establishments or personnel. The declaration also recalls that states have the duty under international law to refrain from supporting or engaging in terrorism.

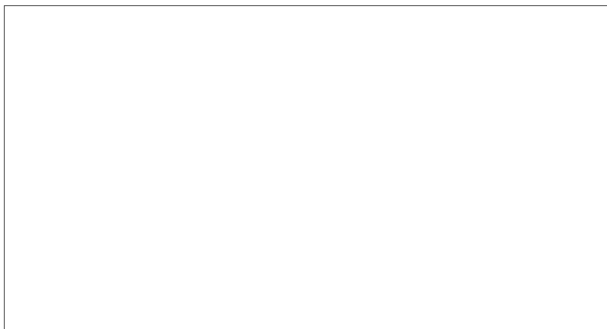
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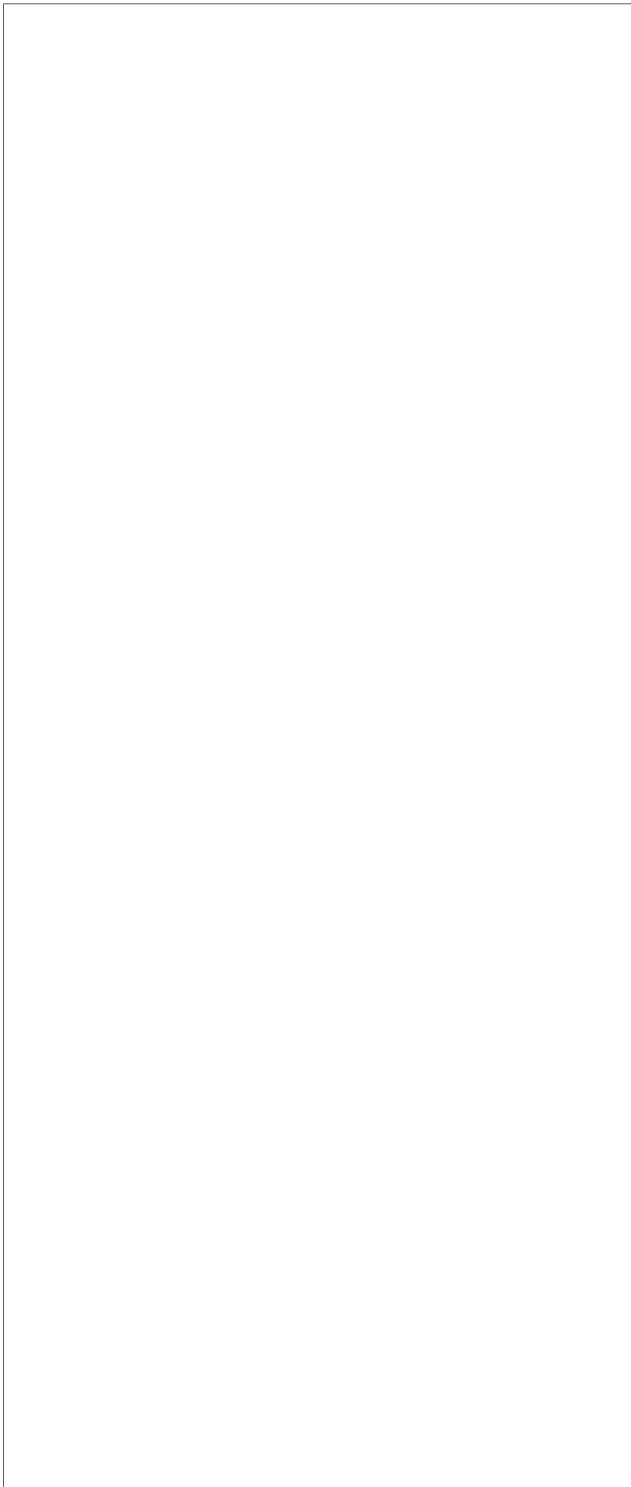
<sup>1</sup> The seven summit countries are Canada, France, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, the United States, and West Germany

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Perhaps more important, however, is the general desire of the four West European summit countries to avoid moving too far toward formalizing a "Summit Seven" antiterrorist group. They have indicated that more institutionalized multilateral intelligence exchanges or new antiterrorist initiatives would be unnecessary duplications of effort. France, Italy, West Germany, and the United Kingdom already have established multilateral mechanisms for counterterrorist cooperation—the Club of Berne,<sup>3</sup> the EC's Trevi Group,<sup>4</sup> and, with the exception of the United Kingdom, the Council of Five.<sup>5</sup> In view of such existing mechanisms, antiterrorist effectiveness would not be significantly enhanced for a majority of the summit participants. In fact, the four West European states each have expressed on many occasions their preferences for dealing bilaterally with the United States on terrorism matters rather than in a summit context. Thus, we believe most of the summit governments would welcome an opportunity to hold bilateral consultations on such matters as President Reagan's counterterrorism initiative, for example, which has stimulated British interest. [redacted]

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<sup>3</sup> The Club of Berne, founded in 1971, is a nine-country, intergovernmental group of West European security services that specializes in information exchanges on counterintelligence and counterterrorism. Members include Belgium, Denmark, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and West Germany. [redacted]

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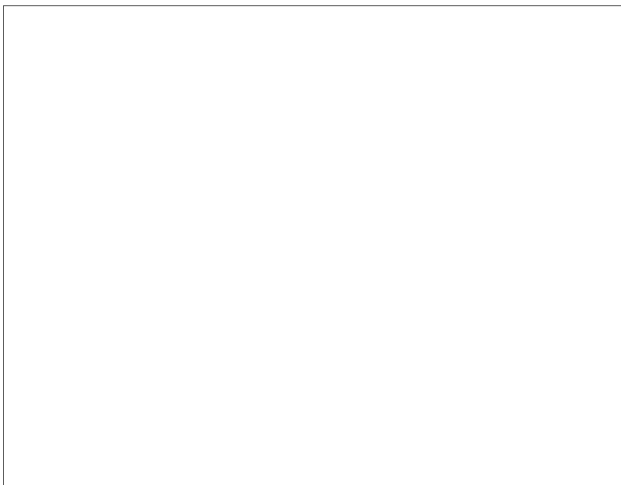
<sup>4</sup> Extant since 1976, the Trevi Group is an informal outgrowth of the EC's political cooperation process and promotes multilateral cooperation on counterterrorism. [redacted]

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<sup>5</sup> The Council of Five—Austria, France, Italy, Switzerland, and West Germany—focuses on security of the Alpine states' borders against terrorists and criminals. [redacted]

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**A Possible Outcome**

Although the idea of trade measures against state sponsors of terrorism is unacceptable to most summit countries, they may agree on a joint declaration on international terrorism. At British urging, most participants probably will be willing to make a broad denunciation of government support for terrorist activities, although probably not naming specific states. [redacted]

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The United Kingdom also has stated that it will not seek formal changes in the Vienna Convention—a process that could take years—because of a desire to avoid jeopardizing sensitive areas of international consensus. Nonetheless, Thatcher probably will seek approval for a review of existing treaties, agreements, and declarations that define diplomatic privileges, immunities, and protections. Accordingly, the majority of summit countries probably will agree to a declaration of intent to explore and identify international standards of diplomatic practice and behavior which could be more rigorously enforced.

[redacted]

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[redacted]

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**EC Consultations**

British Foreign Secretary Howe raised the question of Libya and state-sponsored terrorism with his EC counterparts in Brussels on 14-15 May. A top Foreign and Commonwealth Office official informed the US Ambassador in London this month that Howe is urging the other EC members to begin laying the groundwork for a broad diplomatic campaign against state terrorism. This meeting afforded the United Kingdom an opportunity to assess prospective French, Italian, and West German support for a British initiative on terrorism at the London summit. [redacted]

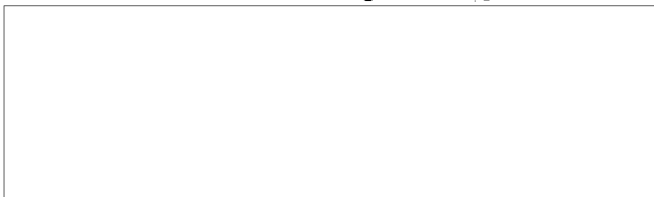
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The Trevi Group reportedly held similar discussions at a meeting in Paris on 15 May. Although the talks probably focused primarily on enhanced EC coordination of antiterrorist programs and prospects for a European “judicial space,” [redacted]

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[redacted] the United Kingdom also planned to continue at the Trevi meeting the discussions on special measures against terrorism which began at an EC Political Directors’ meeting in late April. We

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Moves To Outlaw ARC [ ]

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A spate of bombings in Guadeloupe and Martinique in April prompted the French Government in early May to outlaw the Caribbean Revolutionary Alliance (ARC). The decision, taken under a 1936 law covering private armies, officially dissolves the ARC and allows authorities to arrest anyone who attempts to revive it. It also may presage additional measures from Paris to demonstrate its resolve to get tough with Caribbean terrorism. [ ]

25X1

mobilized almost 3,000 demonstrators to protest the detention of ARC activists. The demonstrators managed to virtually seal off the island's largest cities for several hours. Many terrorists are already in jail, and ARC cells reportedly remain small—perhaps a dozen on Martinique, even fewer in French Guiana, and no more than 30 in the Guadeloupe group. French officials, however, are almost certainly concerned that the overt independence movements, though mostly ineffectual, could spawn even more dangerous terrorist wings. The government's recent order, which may have been in part inspired by the January protests, presumably will outlaw pro-ARC demonstrations and probably will allow local authorities greater leeway in making arrests. [ ]

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The 136th anniversary of the abolition of slavery in 1848 might have passed with little recognition in Guadeloupe had not the ARC decided to punctuate the occasion with a new wave of violence.<sup>1</sup> After two months of relative calm on the island, terrorists exploded 15 bombs on the night of 26-27 April—the most ambitious and best organized ARC foray to date. [ ]

25X1

According to US diplomats in the Antilles, local French authorities and the French internal intelligence service (DST) believe Cuba is actively supporting the ARC. French officials have told the US Consulate that Cuban agents have met on several occasions with members of the various independence movements and have traveled in the French territories, although no evidence of direct Cuban involvement in the bombings has yet been discovered. Guadeloupe's Regional Council President Michaux-Chevry recently told the US Ambassador in Paris that she believes Cuba is involved with the independence groups in the Antilles through logistic and ideological support for terrorists and sponsorship of cultural cooperation programs—measures which enhance the “myth of Cuban independence” in the French islands. [ ]

25X1

According to US diplomats, these attacks followed the detonation of three bombs in early April on the neighboring French island of Martinique. The US Consulate General reports that the targets in Guadeloupe were primarily government offices, although three businesses were also hit. In the past the ARC also has targeted US interests, and recent telephone threats have promised more such attacks. According to press reports, the ARC terrorist group—a clandestine offshoot of independence movements in the French Caribbean—claimed the violence was directed at the lingering French “colonial presence” and would be followed by an “offensive to conquer national independence.” [ ]

25X1

The US Consulate General reports that in January a coalition of Guadeloupe's overt independence parties

In a recent interview with a French magazine, Luc Reinette—one of the few Guadeloupean ARC leaders still at large—promised a “bloodbath” if Paris does

25X1



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Graffiti at Pointe-a-Pietre, Guadeloupe:  
"Giscard-Mitterrand: Same Beast, Same Policy"

Le Point ©

not come to terms with the independence movement. Despite President Mitterrand's 1981 electoral promise to support demonstrated local sentiment for independence in overseas territories and departments, he has made no gesture in that direction, probably in part because many (perhaps most) Frenchmen consider the overseas departments to be "integral" parts of France, and a majority of the French Antillian population opposes independence. Mitterrand's Socialist government is sensitive to charges of neocolonialism—a charge which the Socialists used with telling regularity against the former conservative government—but it also has responded forcefully to terrorist bullying by independence movements which have little support in local public opinion. We believe that the latest moves by Paris to outlaw and dissolve the ARC may presage a new commitment of police resources to crack down on terrorism in the Antilles.

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### International Terrorist Incidents Statistical Overview—1984

#### By Type

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1984 Total	1983
<b>Total</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>55</b>									<b>222</b>	<b>500</b>
Armed attack	18	15	20	13									66	68
Arson	6	2	2	3									13	49
Assault	0	0	1	0									1	0
Barricade	0	2	1	1									4	35
Bombing	22	9	35	33									99	262
Hijacking	0	2	0	0									2	6
Kidnaping	2	7	4	1									14	40
Other	11	5	3	4									23	40

#### By Region

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1984 Total	1983
<b>Total</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>55</b>									<b>222</b>	<b>500</b>
North America	0	1	1	1									3	12
Latin America	8	5	5	16									34	128
Western Europe	21	15	21	19									76	186
USSR/Eastern Europe	0	0	1	0									1	4
Sub-Saharan Africa	8	3	5	4									20	17
Mideast and North Africa	16	17	28	14									75	114
Asia/other	6	1	5	1									13	39

#### By Category of Victim or Installation Attacked

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1984 Total	1983
<b>Total</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>55</b>									<b>222</b>	<b>500</b>
Diplomatic	11	10	17	8									46	213
Military	6	3	4	4									17	92
Other government	8	3	11	19									41	28
Business	21	13	18	14									66	70
Other	13	13	16	10									52	97

Note: Figures are subject to change as additional information is received.

[Redacted]

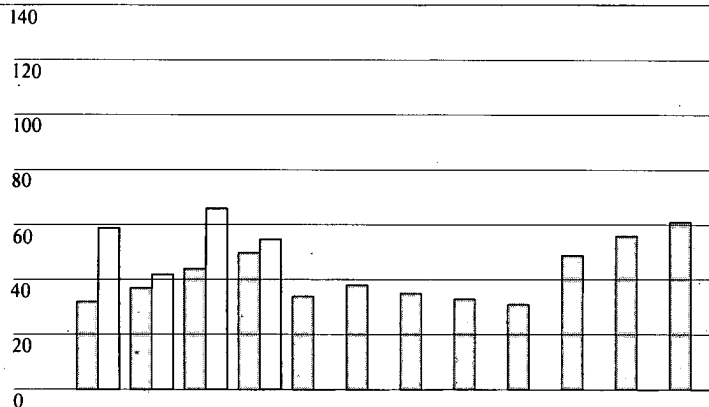
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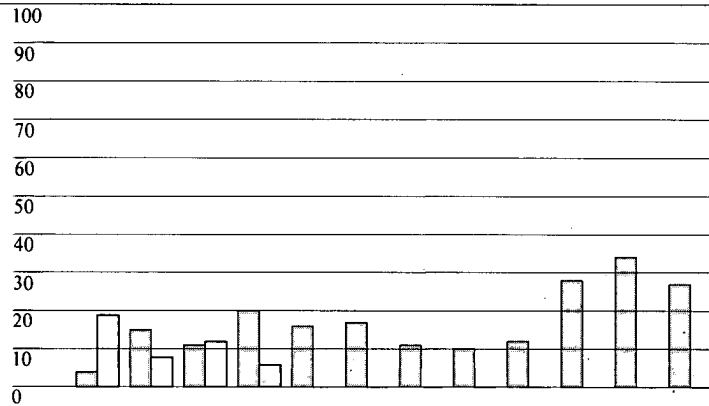
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**International Terrorist Incidents, 1983-84**

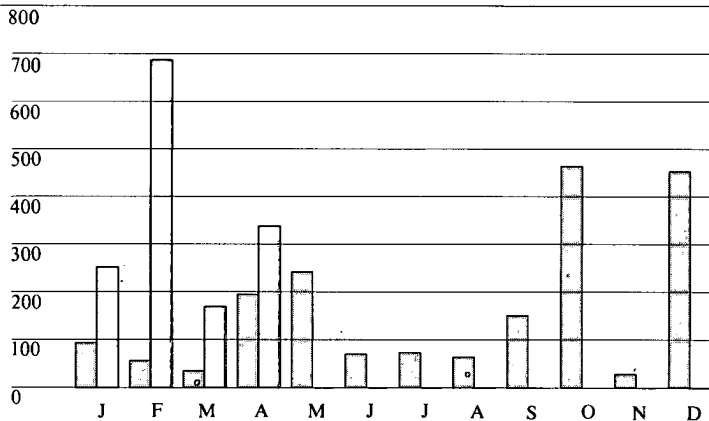
**Total Incidents**



**Incidents Involving US Persons or Facilities**



**Deaths and Injuries**  
Number of Victims



302807 5-84

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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.*

25X1

**13 April 1984****Turkey: Capture of Communist Party Militants**

In Corum, Amasya, and Sivas, Turkish security forces captured 12 Communist Party militants. The suspects were accused of trying to overthrow the government.

25X1

**26 April, 12 May 1984****Angola: Foreign Hostages Released**

The insurgent group UNITA (Union for the Total Independence of Angola) released more than 100 hostages, mostly Portuguese and Filipinos, but also including some missionaries from Japan, Italy, Brazil, Poland, and Spain and 16 British subjects captured in a raid on 23 February. UNITA has announced that it will soon free the last 20 remaining Czechoslovak prisoners from a group of 66 captured in March 1983. The insurgents continue to hold an unknown number of Bulgarians who were seized on 24 March.

25X1

**Late April****Corsica: Police Seize Important FLNC Documents**

In Ajaccio police seized documents concerning the philosophy, techniques, objectives, and organization of the Corsican National Liberation Front (FLNC). The documents were discovered in the home of Natale Luciani, one of FLNC's most important members, following his arrest.

25X1

**Late April-  
Early May 1984****Turkey: Terrorists Sentenced**

Military courts in Adana sentenced 31 terrorists to death and hundreds more to prison terms. Members of some nine different terrorist groups were convicted of attempting to overthrow the constitutional government by force of arms. In Diyarbakir, an additional 13 defendants convicted of membership in terrorist organizations were sentenced to death, with an additional 138 sentenced to prison terms. Such activity represents significant judicial process in a number of important trials involving some of the country's most violent terrorist groups.

25X1

**2 May 1984****West Germany: Attempted Bombing**

In Oker, a bombing was attempted against a lead-mining facility. An anonymous caller announced the impending attack, and a search of the area revealed an explosive device rigged to a kitchen clock timer which had malfunctioned. No group claimed responsibility.

25X1

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GI TR 84-011  
24 May 1984

**Secret****3 May 1984****Chile: Church Destroyed in Terrorist Attack**

Unidentified persons hurled incendiary bombs into a small Catholic church on the outskirts of Santiago. The church was completely destroyed by fire. Thus far this year, approximately 12 Catholic churches have been the targets of shootings, molotov cocktails, and grafitti threats linking priests with political groups opposing the Pinochet regime.

25X1

**Lebanon: French Observers Targeted**

French observers of the cease fire in Beirut protested to the Lebanese Government that their positions are becoming the target of machine-gun and sniper fire. Radical Shia elements seeking to prevent national reconciliation and to drive Western influence out of Lebanon are the most likely culprits.

25X1

**French Caribbean: Revolutionary Group Banned**

The French Cabinet outlawed the clandestine Caribbean Revolutionary Alliance (ARC) which claimed responsibility for 15 bomb attacks in Guadeloupe the previous week. The banning order—which makes any involvement with the organization or its members punishable by a six-month to two-year jail term—indicates that the government views the group as a serious problem.

25X1

**4 May 1984****Chile: Carabinero Station Attacked**

A commando team machinegunned a national police station in Concepcion. A dynamite bomb was thrown at the building, but it failed to explode. No injuries were reported, and no group has claimed responsibility for the incident.

25X1

**West Germany: Attempted Bombing of Policeman's Home**

The Revolutionary Core-People's Justice Department claimed responsibility for an attempt to bomb a police official's home in Essen. The explosive device did not fully detonate and caused only minor property damage.

25X1

**5 May 1984****Lebanon: Rocket Attack on Soviet Cultural Center**

In Beirut, the previously unknown group "Forces of the Islamic Dawn" claimed credit for a rocket attack on the Soviet Cultural Center which caused damage but no injuries. A caller to a local news agency said the attack was to avenge Soviet Army actions against Afghan resistance fighters. We note that this is the first attack against Soviet interests in Lebanon in several years.

25X1

**Central African Republic: Libyan Agents Arrested**

Two Chadian nationals were arrested by the Central African Republic (CAR) political police with documents in their possession indicating that they had been assigned "political missions," possibly involving arms smuggling, within the CAR by the Libyan People's Bureau.

25X1

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Secret

**Northern Ireland: Anniversary Riots**

In Londonderry, Newry, and Portadown, rioters attacked police officials to mark the third anniversary of the death of the Irish Republican Army (IRA) hunger-striker, Bobby Sands. In Belfast a bomb intended for an army patrol exploded destroying a wall and injuring a passer-by.

25X1

6 May 1984

**Northern Ireland: Rioting and Arrests Continue**

In Lurgan an attack on a police station led to the arrest of 14 people. Three other arrests were made in Strabane following gasoline bomb attacks on police in the second day of riots marking the anniversary of the death of IRA hunger-striker, Bobby Sands.

25X1

7 May 1984

**Lebanon: Clash Between Syria and Radical Shias**

According to press reports, two members of the Hezbollah, the name given by Iran to pro-Khomeini Lebanese Shias, were wounded in a brief incident at a Syrian army checkpoint in the Bekaa Valley. No further details are available, but Syria may be trying to control the activity of radical Shia elements in Lebanon.

25X1

**Chile: Multiple Bombing Attack**

Eight bombs exploded in the cities of Santiago and Valparaiso, damaging a bank and electrical installations. No injuries were reported. In telephone calls to several news organizations, the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front claimed responsibility for the attacks.

25X1

**Austria: Warning From Jewish Terrorist Group**

In Vienna the Jewish terrorist group Terrorists Against Terror (TNT) sent a letter to foreign correspondents warning Austria against continuing its "anti-Israeli policy." TNT has conducted several attacks in the occupied West Bank, but this is the first indication that the group may intend to carry out operations in Europe.

25X1

Week of  
7 May 1984**France: Spanish Basques Expelled to Venezuela**

Two Spanish Basques—believed to be members of the Anti-Capitalist Autonomous Commandos (CAA)—were expelled from their residence in France to Venezuela. One suspected member's expulsion was for illegal possession of firearms and the other for violation of his detention/residence status near Paris where he had been sent earlier this year.

25X1

8 May 1984

**Northern Ireland: Soldier Slain**

In Dungannon, IRA guerrillas killed a part-time soldier of the Ulster Defense Regiment.

25X1

**Lebanon: Another American Kidnaped in Beirut**

An anonymous spokesman for "Islamic Jihad" claimed credit for the kidnaping of Benjamin Weir, a US Presbyterian Minister who has worked in Beirut for over 20 years. He was forced into a car at gunpoint by three or four men.

25X1

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**Chile: Newspaper Building Attacked**

A group of unidentified individuals hurled a molotov cocktail at the "El Mercurio" newspaper building, causing a small fire. No injuries were reported.

25X1

9 May 1984

**Corsica: Another Wave of Bombings**

In Sagone a woman was injured when her apartment house was seriously damaged by a bomb explosion. A real estate agency and two shops were also badly damaged. In Ajaccio an apartment building and a laundry were damaged by exploding bombs while several other bombs were defused. Corsican separatist guerrillas belonging to the Corsican National Liberation Front (FLNC) appear to be continuing the bombing campaign in an effort to advance their cause of independence from France.

25X1

**Iran: Threat of Kamikaze Attacks on US Ships**

Hojatolislam Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Iranian Assembly and a confidant of Ayatollah Khomeini, publicly repeated the suggestion made in February that Iran might use aircraft on suicide missions against ships, including US warships, near the Strait of Hormuz.

25X1

**THKP/C-K Militants Arrested**

Istanbul security forces arrested 42 members of the Turkish People's Liberation Party/Front (THKP/C-K)—some of whom had been wanted by police for 10 years. Publications and placards prepared for "May 1" agitation activities also were seized.

25X1

**Northern Ireland: Bombing Kills Soldier**

In Newry a boobytrap bomb exploded under a car, killing a part-time soldier and wounding two others. Police suspect the outlawed IRA or its Marxist offshoot, the Irish National Liberation Army (INLA), was involved.

25X1

**Bangladesh: Threat Against US AID Officer**

Three unarmed young men confronted the wife of a US AID officer outside the gate of her Dhaka residence, cut through a security chain, alleged that her husband worked for the CIA, and said that it would be easy to kill them both. The theme and tone of this threat are similar to those contained in recent "Islamic Jihad" letters and telephone threats against the Dhaka representative of American Express.

25X1

10 May 1984

**United States: Arrest of Libyans on Weapons Charges**

In Philadelphia, FBI agents arrested two Libyan students who had purchased handguns and silencers from an undercover FBI agent. The Libyans are being held on \$10 million bail each.

25X1

**Colombia: Car Bombing**

A car bomb exploded near the Girardot Battalion facilities in northeastern Medellin, slightly injuring three persons. No group claimed responsibility for the incident.

25X1

Secret

Secret

11 May 1984

**Chile: Bombings Mark National Protest**

Bombs exploded in Santiago, Concepcion, and Tallahuano on the first anniversary of protests against President Augusto Pinochet. The bombings blocked railroad lines and caused electrical blackouts, but resulted in no injuries.

25X1

**Ethiopia: Explosion at Libyan Residence**

A large explosion demolished a house in Addis Ababa which housed members of the Libyan's People's Bureau. The cause of the explosion has not yet been determined. Unconfirmed reports put casualties at three to five Libyans killed and from one to eight Libyans and Ethiopians wounded.

25X1

**Sri Lanka: American Couple Kidnaped**

An American AID contract employee and his wife were abducted from their home in Jaffna by armed members of the People's Liberation Army (PLA), the military wing of the Tamil separatist group Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front (EPRLF). The kidnapers threatened to kill their victims within 72 hours unless a \$2 million ransom and 20 Tamil prisoners in Sri Lankan jails were delivered to the southern Indian state of Tamil Nadu. After appeals from Indian Prime Minister Gandhi and the Tamil Nadu governor, the couple was released unharmed on 15 May. The Sri Lankan Government claims that no prisoners were released and no ransom was paid.

25X1

**Sudan: German Aid Personnel Attacked**

A two-car caravan of West German and Sudanese health care personnel traveling in the southern part of the country was fired upon by unknown assailants. No German citizens were harmed, but a Sudanese driver was killed and three other Sudanese were slightly wounded.

25X1

**France: More Marseilles Bombings**

In Marseilles bombs exploded outside offices of three banks: the Credit Lyonnais, Credit Agricole, and Banque Nationale de Paris. Another bombing took place at a garage which services police vehicles. There was no claim for the attacks, which caused heavy damage but no injuries.

25X1

**Northern Ireland: Gasoline Bombs**

In County Tyrone, youths threw more than 100 gasoline bombs at police officials. Plastic bullets were fired and two arrests were made.

25X1

12 May 1984

**India: Hindu Journalist Slain**

The recently surfaced Dashmesh Regiment, a Sikh terrorist group tied to Amrītsar radical leader Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, has claimed credit for the murder of a prominent Hindu newspaper editor. The editor, Ramesh Chander, was shot while riding in a car in the town of Jullundur. His father had been killed in 1981 in one of the first incidents of the Sikh terrorism that has been sweeping the Punjab area.

25X1

**El Salvador: Terrorists Granted Asylum in Mexico**

Five Salvadoran guerrillas, who seized 73 hostages in a San Salvador supermarket when their attempted robbery was interrupted by police, were granted asylum by the Mexican Government. No one was killed during the six-hour hostage/barri-  
cade incident, but one hostage was wounded during an exchange of gunfire  
between the terrorists and Salvadoran security forces.

25X1

**Northern Ireland: Armed Attack on Policemen**

In Belfast, suspected IRA gunmen shot and killed a part-time soldier. While  
investigating the incident, two other policemen were ambushed and wounded.

25X1

**Belgium: Shooting and Robbery at Army Barracks**

In Vielsam a five-man commando team, wearing masks, broke into a Belgian  
Army barracks and shot an officer. They later cut through barbed wire, tied up  
several guards, and escaped with a number of weapons.

25X1

**Cyprus: Explosion at Iraqi Airlines**

In Nicosia an explosive device was detonated outside the Iraqi Airlines office. The  
30-kilo device, placed in a rental car, caused extensive damage to the building and  
injured four people. Two groups—the Iraqi Islamic Action Organization and the  
Mujaheddin of the Islamic Revolution—have claimed responsibility. The caller  
claiming responsibility for the explosion did so on behalf of the Iraqi Islamic  
Action Organization; he also claimed responsibility for attacks against Iraqi  
embassies in Paris and Bangkok and the office of the Iraqi military representative  
in Rome. According to Greek Cypriot press, both organizations reportedly charged  
that Iraqi secret services are using Cyprus as a transit point for arms purchased  
from Europe, and that the Iraqi airlines office in Nicosia is being used by Iraqi ser-  
vices established in Cyprus following the events in Lebanon.

25X1

**United States: Suspected Explosive Device Found Near Turkey's UN Mission**

A suspected pipe bomb was discovered near Turkey's UN Mission, forcing closure  
of the public entrance to the UN grounds. The incident followed the adoption of a  
resolution condemning the proclamation of a separate state by the Turkish-  
Cypriots in northern Cyprus.

25X1

12, 13 May 1984

**South Africa: Attack on Oil Refinery**

Terrorists probably linked to the African National Congress (ANC) guerrilla  
group set off a bomb on the 25th floor of a bank building and launched a rocket at-  
tack on a Mobil Oil refinery, both in Durban. As they fled from the latter site,  
they were cornered and killed by police after a five-hour gunbattle. Besides the  
four dead terrorists, casualties included three civilians killed in the attack on the  
refinery. Damage to the office site was extensive, but refinery damage was limited  
to a warehouse which burned down.

25X1

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13 May 1984

**Belgium: Protest March Ends in Violence**

In Brussels a march sponsored by the Socialist and Catholic trade unions was attended by 10,000 young people protesting continued high youth unemployment. The march ended in violence when a group of 300 anarchists and extremists threw eggs, paint, and stones at banks and engaged in a violent fight with police which left four policemen and eight demonstrators injured and two police cars burned.

25X1

14 May 1984

**Italy: Red Brigades Document Found**

In Verona, the Italian Press Agency, ANSA, was directed to a 62-page Red Brigades (BR) document by an anonymous caller during Prime Minister Craxi's speech at the Socialist Party Congress. The document, however, turned out to be a copy of one issued after the February assassination of MFO Director General Leamon Ray Hunt, claimed by the BR.

25X1

**Spain: Explosive Device Sinks Boat, Kills Spanish Sailor**

In Fuenterrabia, an explosive device planted beneath the waterline of a Spanish Naval boat by an unknown group, "Gatazka," exploded, killing a Spanish sailor and sinking the boat. Police suspect the group is connected to the separatist group, Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA).

25X1

15 May 1984

**Chile: Bombing Campaign Continues**

Approximately 20 bombs exploded in Santiago, damaging nine banks, a municipal office, a tile factory, electricity pylons, and the headquarters of an Exxon mining subsidiary. Additional bombings were reported in Valparaiso, Vina del Mar, and Concepcion. No injuries were reported, and no group claimed responsibility for the blasts that may have been in response to the military junta's approval hours before of a strict antiterrorism law.

25X1

**El Salvador: Another Rightist Murdered**

A retired colonel, who is an ARENA Party member and formerly served as Minister of Health, was murdered in San Salvador; the Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers claimed responsibility for the operation.

25X1

**Lebanon: Hizballah Members Killed**

Three members of the radical Shia Hizballah were killed when a shell exploded as they were attempting to remove it from a jammed 106-mm recoilless rifle. We believe pro-Iranian elements such as the Hizballah and the Jundallah (Soldiers of God) are responsible for many sniping attacks on peacekeeping forces in Beirut.

25X1

17 May 1984

**Lebanon: Car Bomb Reported**

Press reports indicate that a boobytrapped car bomb exploded in the Bekaa Valley village of Barr Ilyas, killing one person and injuring three others. The exact target of the bomb remains unclear.

25X1

Secret

18 May 1984

**Lebanon: Attempted Bombing of American University**

In Beirut, a fire in the library of American University led to the discovery and defusing of a bomb moments before it was due to explode. No group has yet claimed credit for the attempted bombing.

25X1

**Northern Ireland: Gunmen Wound Journalist**

In Belfast two gunmen shot and seriously wounded a Roman Catholic newspaper columnist known for his outspoken views on both Protestant and Roman Catholic terrorist violence. This was the first attack on a journalist by Irish terrorists in 14 years.

25X1

**Northern Ireland: Bomb Kills Two Policemen, Injures One**

In Belfast, Irish Republican Army (IRA) terrorists killed two policemen by detonating a landmine under the policeman's car by remote control. A third policeman was seriously injured. In their claim of the attack, IRA said the killings were carried out to mark the third anniversary of the death of IRA hunger-striker, Raymond McCreesh.

25X1

**Northern Ireland: Bombing at International Competition Kills Two**

In Enniskillen two people were killed and 11 injured by an IRA bomb attack at a lakeside leisure complex crowded with anglers competing in an international fishing competition. This was another attack marking the third anniversary of the death of an IRA hunger-striker.

25X1

**Northern Ireland: Taxi Driver Shot**

In Belfast a taxi driver was shot in the back and seriously wounded by suspected IRA terrorists.

25X1

19 May 1984

**Northern Ireland: Soldier Shot**

In Belfast suspected IRA gunmen shot and seriously wounded a soldier in an ambush attack. One man was arrested and weapons were seized following the shooting.

25X1

20 May 1984

**Lebanon: Israeli Raid on Bekaa Valley**

Israeli aircraft raided positions in the Bekaa Valley though reports are still sketchy as to the intended target. The Voice of Lebanon claimed that Islamic Amal's arms depots and training areas were hit. An IDF spokesman declared that a pro-Iranian terrorist base in Janta was destroyed.

25X1

**Secret**

**Secret**