



Directorate of Intelligence

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**Terrorism
Review**



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7 June 1984

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GI TR 84-012
7 June 1984

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**Terrorism
Review** [Redacted]

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7 June 1984

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1	Perspective—What Is Terrorism? [Redacted] [Redacted]	25X1
5	Highlights	
9	Colombia: Anti-US Violence [Redacted] [Redacted]	25X1;X1
11	Libya: Growing Dissidence [Redacted] [Redacted]	25X1 25X1
15	Potential Terrorist Weapons [Redacted] [Redacted]	25X1 25X1
19	Chronology	

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*This review is published every other week by the Directorate of Intelligence.
Comments and queries are welcome and may be directed to the Executive Editor
on* [Redacted]

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Terrorism Review



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7 June 1984

Perspective

What Is Terrorism?

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In a recent *Terrorism Review* issue ¹ we indicated that for the purpose of entering terrorist incident information in our computerized data file we use the following definitions of terrorism and international terrorism:

- *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.*

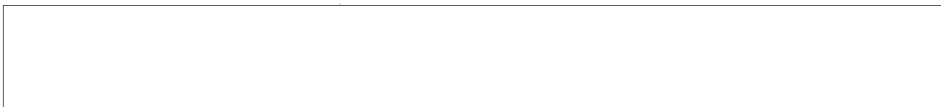
Of course, there is more to terrorism than that. There is the whole range of what we have, perhaps somewhat incongruously, called nonviolent terrorism—things like extortion, harassment, threats, and intimidation.² There is overt state terrorism, committed by governments against their own people. There is criminal terrorism, perpetrated by gangsters both to make money and to intimidate governments and societies into letting them have their own way. In Italy the Mafia and the Camorra engage in terrorism just like the Red Brigades and Prima Linea. In Colombia the cocaine barons use terrorism just like the leftist guerrillas.

A Broader Definition

In view of this broad range of terrorist activity, a US State Department official concerned with counterterrorism policy has suggested modifying our definitions as follows:

- *Terrorism is the calculated, politically motivated use or threat of violence to coerce, intimidate, or cause individuals, groups, or governments to alter their behavior. It is directed against civilian or noncombatant targets by individual groups or agents of states.*
- *It is international terrorism when the victims, the perpetrators, or the locus of a terrorist incident involve more than one country.*

Aside from incidental differences in wording (calculated rather than premeditated) and a general increase in precision, there are two major differences between these definitions and the former ones: first, these count threats—or even threatening behavior—as terrorism; second, these eliminate our proviso that state involvement be clandestine. In conversations with the author, furthermore, we have learned that he construes “politically motivated” much more widely than we do. Unlike us,



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for example, he counts skyjackings by would-be defectors as a kind of terrorism. In sum, the effect of using his definitions would be to greatly increase the number and types of events around the world that would be described as terrorism.

An "Official" Definition

Nearly six years ago "international terrorism" was defined in legal terms in connection with the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978. The following definition is now part of the US Code:

"International terrorism" means activities that—

- (1) involve violent acts or acts dangerous to human life that are a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State, or that would be a criminal violation if committed within the jurisdiction of the United States or any State;*
- (2) appear to be intended—*
 - (A) to intimidate or coerce a civilian population;*
 - (B) to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion;*
 - to affect the conduct of a government by assassination or kidnapping; and*
- (3) occur totally outside the United States, or transcend national boundaries in terms of the means by which they are accomplished, the persons they appear intended to coerce or intimidate, or the locale in which their perpetrators operate or seek asylum.*

In one way, this is the narrowest of the three definitions: by dwelling on government-as-target, it tends to exclude government-as-terrorist. Otherwise, however, it is extremely broad. Under this definition, for example, it does not appear necessary that an act be politically motivated in order for it to be deemed terrorism. This definition also fails to distinguish between "foreign" and "international." Apparently, any terrorist event that occurs outside US boundaries is an international terrorist event under this definition.

No Consensus

Other US Government agencies use still other definitions. In the academic world, most writers have come up with their own definitions. In fact, simply defining the problem takes up a lot of space in the academic literature on terrorism. The international community is even more divided, with ethnic, cultural, religious, and historical factors as well as foreign policy considerations coloring the way many governments view the problem.

Those of us who work on terrorist issues sometimes forget how ambiguous the term terrorism is, forget that among the members of our community there is no consensus about what it means. Many ostensible disagreements about the level of terrorist activity, the danger of the terrorist threat, or the appropriate ways to

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combat terrorism are not really about these things at all. Instead they reflect this more fundamental disagreement. Consequently, it is important for participants in any discussion (or other exchange of information) about terrorism to make some effort to learn each other's definitions.



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Highlights**Alert List**

Lebanon: Hizballah Threat To Kidnap Americans. [redacted] Lebanese Ministry of Defense warned the US Embassy in Beirut on 25 May that the pro-Iranian Hizballah had prepared as many as 100 agents to kidnap Americans working at the US Embassy or the American University in Beirut in the near future. Some agents reportedly would have explosives attached to their bodies so that both they and their victims would be killed if gunfire struck them. Radical Shias of the Hizballah are already believed to be holding three Americans and a Saudi kidnaped earlier this year in Beirut. Increased security was placed around the US Embassy and the university following receipt of this warning. Press reports indicate that the estimated 20 American faculty members remaining in Beirut are terrified because two American employees of the university have been abducted and one assassinated in the last two years. The stated objective of the Hizballah is to force all Americans to leave Lebanon. [redacted]

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El Salvador: Menace From the Right. The threat to US officials from the extreme right is growing, fueled by allegations that the US Government channeled funds to the more moderate political parties during the recent preelection period. Inflammatory anti-US statements made by rightist spokesmen and credible allegations of a rightist plot to assassinate the US Ambassador and other official Americans have been reported.

We regard the threat from the extreme right as much more serious than that from the left. The right has well-trained assassins with experience gained from death squad activities. It also has financial resources sufficient to import any needed special weapons or outside talent. [redacted]

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Key Indicators

Libya: Ability To Neutralize Western Counterterrorist Techniques. A British police report on the April siege of Libya's Embassy in London indicates that the Libyans involved displayed a high order of discipline and an awareness of Western counterterrorist techniques which have become standard in such situations. The Libyans showed extreme concern about technical surveillance devices in general, and refused to allow anything into the Embassy except through Libyan intermediaries. They refused to reveal their identities and number in telephone conversations with police and resisted negotiations on political or technical issues. Moreover, they kept conversations brief, and consulted authorities in Tripoli on how to proceed. In addition to these defensive measures, the Libyans sought to discover and disrupt British police tactics. The British police have concluded that Tripoli

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has trained its agents to frustrate Western countermeasures. If Libya is providing such instruction to terrorists under its influence, future Western confrontations with Libya and its surrogates will probably be even more difficult and dangerous.

[redacted]

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Significant Developments

Israel: Jewish Terrorist Suspects Indicted. On 23 May the Israeli Ministry of Justice indicted 25 Israelis on the charge of belonging to an organization whose aim was to commit acts of violence that could cause death or injury. Various individuals were additionally charged with illegally obtaining arms and explosives; conspiring to blow up the Dome of the Rock Mosque on Temple Mount; planting bombs in the automobiles of three Arab mayors on the West Bank; killing three and wounding 33 Arabs in a machinegun attack at the Islamic Institute in Hebron; and planting bombs in Arab buses in East Jerusalem. Israeli authorities believe the arrest and trial of these individuals—expected to begin in June—will seriously weaken but not eliminate the threat of Jewish terrorism against Arabs. The US Consul General in Jerusalem reports that the investigators into the involvement of high-level Israeli politicians have run out of leads. There now is little chance that prominent individuals will be implicated. Those standing trial reportedly plan to turn their defense into a political showcase to highlight their assertion that the government has not protected Israeli settlers adequately, thereby forcing them to take vigilante actions. [redacted]

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Lebanon: Iranian Revolutionary Guards Remain in Bekaa Valley. Previous press reports that Syria was forcing the Iranians to leave their camps in the Bekaa Valley were not correct, although in May a number of minor incidents occurred between Syrian soldiers manning checkpoints in the Bekaa and Lebanese fighters from the pro-Iranian Hizballah. The US Embassy in Beirut reports that travelers to the area, [redacted] say that Iranians remain at their training facilities in the vicinity of Ba'labakk. Moreover, Israeli warplanes bombed the Iranian Junta Facility on 20 May, which was after press reports suggested it had been vacated. New, unconfirmed press reports indicate that some Hizballah elements have left the Bekaa for Tripoli, in northern Lebanon, probably to support the pro-Iranian Islamic Unification Movement in its power struggle with the Syrian-backed Arab Democratic Party. Other Hizballah terrorists may have gone to Beirut, where they would be beyond Syrian control. [redacted]

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Philippines: Urban Terrorist Unit Surfaces. [redacted] the police captured 10 members of an "armed city partisan" (ACP) unit in Manila in early May. The 10 are believed to belong to a 200-member ACP group which the Communist New People's Army (NPA) has been infiltrating into the city since last August. Captured documents have revealed that the unit has targeted military officers and government officials for assassination. The NPA has claimed credit for the 29 March assassination of a PC superintendent. Although the NPA has had armed partisans in Manila for some

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time, a sustained urban terrorism campaign there would represent a significant shift in the party's strategy, which has thus far emphasized military struggle in rural areas and development of political front groups in the cities. In the wake of the failure of its recent election boycott strategy, however, it would be reasonable for the NPA to consider giving more emphasis to the urban armed struggle. []

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West Germany: Munitions Cache Not Linked to Terrorists. Following further investigation, West German security officials have determined that the munitions cache discovered near Dortmund in April was not related to terrorist activity, as earlier suspected. []

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Colombia: Anti-US Bombings. Bombs exploded at eight US diplomatic and commercial facilities but caused no injuries. Responsibility for the attacks was claimed by the dissident Ricardo Franco Front of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC). The Front, which opposed the cease-fire agreement between the FARC and the Colombian Government, said the bombings were in protest against Ambassador Tambs's public declaration linking the FARC and narcotics traffickers, and against US policies in Central America. More terrorist violence against both the Colombian Government and US interests can be expected in retaliation against the government's crackdown on narcotics traffickers and peace negotiations with guerrilla groups. []

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Northern Ireland: Irish Terrorists To Stand Trial. In London, two men from Northern Ireland, Thomas Quigley and Paul Kavanagh, were ordered to stand trial in connection with a series of bombings in Great Britain in 1981 in which three people were killed. The accused will face charges of murder and conspiracy. The bombings occurred in the wake of the deaths by starvation of 10 hunger-striking imprisoned Irish terrorists. []

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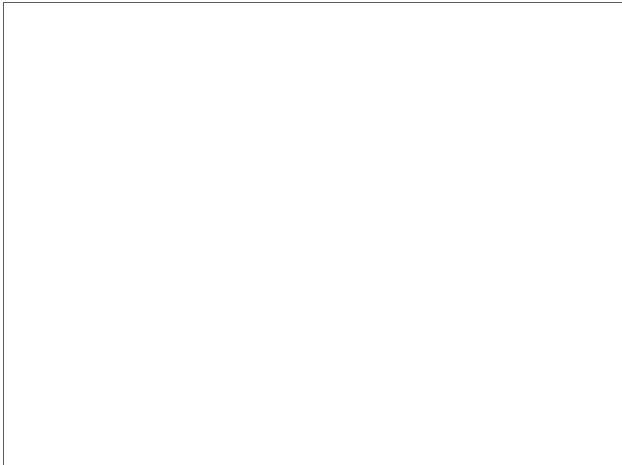
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**Colombia:
Anti-US Violence**

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On 22 May, bombs exploded at the US Embassy, the Ambassador's residence, a binational center, two IBM installations, and the International Telephone and Telegraph (ITT) offices in Bogota, and at the binational center and a Texaco warehouse in Cali. The bombings underscored the continuing threat of terrorist violence in Colombia, particularly against Americans.



Responsibility for the terrorist attacks was claimed by the dissident Ricardo Franco Front of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC). The Front, which opposes the cease-fire agreement between the FARC and the Colombian Government, said the bombings were in protest against Ambassador Tambs's public declaration linking the FARC with narcotics traffickers and, secondarily, against US policies in Central America.



Attacks against US interests are not new in Colombia, although coordinated multiple bombings such as those in late May have been rare. Since early last year, Colombian guerrillas—most often from the ELN and the FARC—have bombed several American facilities, including binational centers, Mormon churches, and oil subsidiaries, fortunately causing no casualties. In those cases where a reason was stated, the motivation for the bombings was to protest US policies in Central America and the Caribbean. In addition, three US citizens were kidnaped last year and subsequently released unharmed after payment of sizable ransoms.

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Currently, the government's cease-fire agreement with the FARC that went into effect on 28 May, and the peace negotiations with the M-19 and the People's Liberation Army (EPL) are regarded with both skepticism and hope by most Colombians.

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Prospects for enduring government settlements with all four major guerrilla groups appear tenuous at present. FARC guerrillas might terminate the cease-fire if the government fails to fulfill the political and economic commitments made in the recent peace agreement. Truce negotiations with the M-19 appear stalemated because of excessive demands by the M-19. The government's Peace Commission intends to hold its ground, however, because it believes the M-19 will have to sign an agreement soon or risk falling behind the FARC politically. Prospects for cease-fire agreements with the ELN and EPL appear to be remote. [redacted]

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Terrorist violence, including attacks against US interests, can be expected to continue in the near future. Dissident guerrilla factions opposed to peace negotiations with the government are likely to continue their attacks in order to sabotage any truce.

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[redacted]

[redacted] several groups continue to target American diplomatic and commercial personnel and facilities for terrorist attack. In addition, local narcotics traffickers, angered by the government's massive crackdown and US encouragement of Colombian antinarcotics efforts, are likely to retaliate against both the government and US interests. [redacted]

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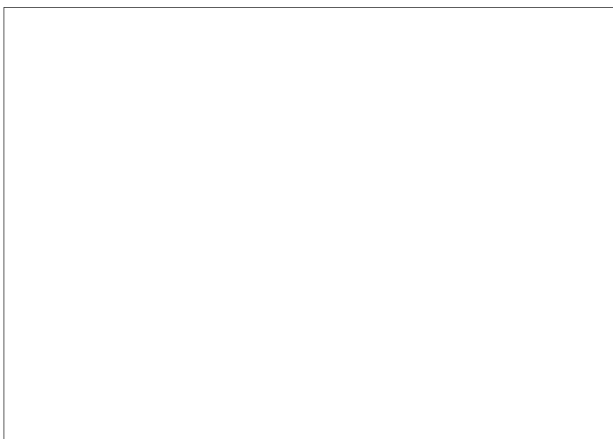
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**Libya:
Growing Dissidence** [redacted]

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Libyan leader Qadhafi is facing the most serious opposition to his rule since he seized power in 1969. His radical policies and ruthlessness have fostered broad discontent in virtually all sectors of society and a growing list of enemies willing to act. The attack on Qadhafi's headquarters on 8 May and the demonstrations against his regime that prompted the shooting incident in London last month are the most recent manifestations of this discontent. Qadhafi's opponents abroad have promised to mount additional attacks inside Libya, but the failure of this recent raid suggests that they still have operational problems to overcome. [redacted]

Broad opposition to Qadhafi has existed for some time within the middle class, the military, the civil service, and among students and conservative Muslims. Policies such as confiscation of private property, violent suppression of student activism, and forced enlistment of women in the military have deeply offended the conservative Libyans. Qadhafi's relatively efficient security services, however, along with the pervasive network of pro-Qadhafi "revolutionary committees," effectively control the population. [redacted]



Effect of the Attack

The recent attack on Qadhafi's headquarters was the first major challenge to the Libyan leader by exiles. The new activism of the exiles will probably energize the movement and attract additional support both inside and outside the country. At the same time, the loss of 15 to 20 dissident commandos, including their chief of military operations, will partially offset whatever psychological advantage the exiles gained through their attack. And information extracted through interrogation of captured commandos will possibly help the security service ferret out some opponents of the regime who would otherwise have remained safely hidden. Thus, paradoxically, the failed assassination attempt has temporarily improved Qadhafi's position. [redacted]

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As a result of the attack, Qadhafi is taking additional steps against his opponents abroad. [redacted]

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[redacted] Public statements by Qadhafi's supporters suggest he may mount another campaign of terrorist murders of exiles like the one in 1980. He will probably increase his aid to Sudanese dissidents in retaliation for President Nimeiri's support for Libyan exiles. [redacted]

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Qadhafi has accused Washington and London of complicity in the attack on his headquarters. He probably believes that charge and may try to retaliate by sponsoring terrorist attacks against US or UK targets. Several Palestinian terrorist groups are beholden to Tripoli for support and might be responsive to Libyan direction in this regard. [redacted]

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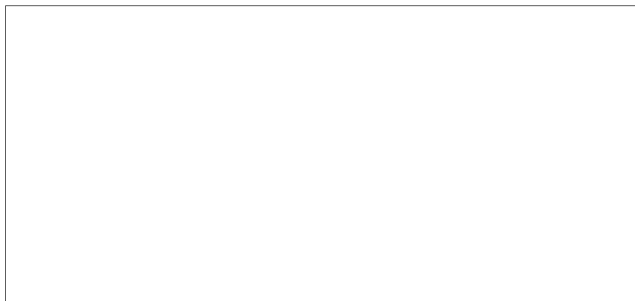
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Outlook

Qadhafi is not likely to modify his unpopular policies. Consequently, he will have to rely increasingly on his security apparatus to stay in power. This, in turn, will generate further discontent in the military, government, and general public. Although Qadhafi's ruthless security measures may postpone the day of reckoning, his position will continue to be eroded by the troubled economy, the stalemate in Chad, and growing domestic disorder. The number and frequency of antiregime incidents are likely to increase, and more attacks on Qadhafi's life—he has already survived nearly a dozen—are probable. [redacted]



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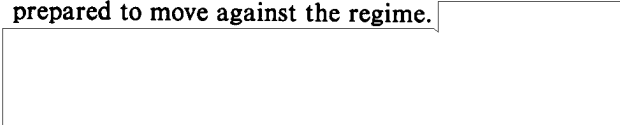
A successful coup is unlikely, at least in the short run.

In our view, [redacted]



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but there is no evidence that the Army is as yet prepared to move against the regime. [redacted]



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We have identified at least eight Libyan dissident exile organizations. The National Front for the Salvation of Libya, with several hundred members, is the largest and one of the most active. It was responsible for the 8 May attack on Qadhafi's headquarters, which was the first operation of such magnitude to be undertaken by any Libyan exile group. Based primarily in the Sudan, the Front had previously confined its activities to harassing actions and the broadcasting of anti-Qadhafi radio programs said to have a wide audience in Libya. The Front has vowed to mount other, similarly ambitious attacks, but it may take several months before the group has recovered from its losses sufficiently to do so. [redacted]

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We doubt that the Libyan dissident exile groups have enough strength to bring down Qadhafi by themselves. The exiles would pose a much more serious threat to the regime, however, if they were able to coordinate their efforts with a well-placed opposition group inside the country. [redacted]



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Potential Terrorist Weapons [redacted]

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Several new Soviet and East European weapons are, or are soon likely to become, available to terrorist and insurgent groups on the international gray arms market. Following an already well-established pattern, these arms will probably be acquired first by radical Palestinian organizations; then these organizations—because of lax or nonexistent end user controls—will be free to donate or trade them in return for logistic and operational support from other terrorist groups throughout the Middle East and Europe. [redacted]

[redacted]

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New Antitank Weapon

[redacted] in late 1983 the new Soviet-style RPG-18 antitank weapon was discovered for the first time in the possession of unidentified radical Palestinians in Lebanon. Introduced into the Soviet inventory in the early 1970s, this self-contained, percussion-fired weapon is similar in concept and design to the single-shot, disposable US M72 LAW. Unlike the ubiquitous RPG-7 antitank weapon, wherein the launcher and rocket-propelled grenade (known as the PG-7, when separated from the launcher) are separate components, the 64-mm RPG-18 round is contained within a disposable launch tube only 710 millimeters long in the closed position. The totally self-contained unit weighs only 2.6 kilograms and can be easily carried and fired by a single man.

[redacted]

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[redacted]

The RPG-18 is ideally suited for use by urban terrorists. Because of its relatively short backblast, it can safely be fired in built-up areas. Moreover, it produces virtually no smoke trail and thus would not betray the firer's location. Most significantly, however, the RPG-18 utilizes a more efficient shaped-charge liner and waveshaper than the older PG-7 round; in addition, the Soviet-made version uses a more powerful explosive.

[redacted]

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[redacted]

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New Soviet Assault Rifle Variant

Defense Department reports indicate that a new shortened version of the Soviet 5.45-mm AKS-74 assault rifle has recently been issued to Soviet forces in Afghanistan and East Germany. The new weapon, which Soviet troops may call the AKR, carries the US interim designation AKS/1984. This weapon exhibits several new features which would make it ideal for terrorist use. [redacted]

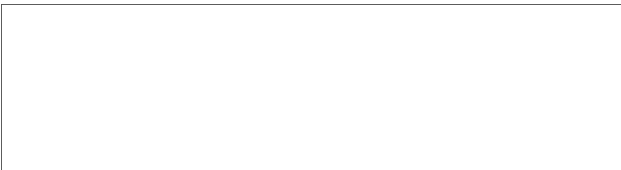
Judging by photographs, the AKS/1984 differs in several distinct ways from the earlier AK-47, AKM, and AK-74 assault rifles. The new weapon's gas cylinder and barrel are considerably shorter. It has been equipped with what may be a combination muzzle break/flash hider, which may also serve as an expansion chamber. The characteristic Kalashnikov front handgrip has probably also been shortened. [redacted]

Although this new weapon has not yet been issued to non-Soviet troops, it seems but a matter of time until it turns up in the forces of other Warsaw Pact nations, and eventually—in view of its suitability—in the hands of terrorists. With its metal butt stock folded, the AKS/1984 is only 492 millimeters (19 inches) long, making it only slightly longer than many submachineguns. These submachineguns, however, fire conventional 9-mm pistol ammunition, while the AKS/1984 fires the new, more powerful Soviet 5.45-mm assault rifle round. This bullet has a greater range than the 9-mm round and features a mild steel core and a nose cavity which shifts the center of gravity to the rear and causes it to tumble on impact, thereby increasing tissue damage. An automatic weapon that is so easily concealed and fires such a lethal round would be extremely attractive to terrorists. [redacted]

New Soviet Pistol

Western military journals [redacted] recently reported the existence of a new, small-caliber Soviet pistol that, though probably low powered, would make an adequate assassination weapon in the hands of a trained marksman—particularly in situations requiring maximum concealability. [redacted] the Soviets are equipping their security forces with a 5.45-mm, blowback-operated, double-action pistol called the PSM

(Pistolet Samozaryadny Malogabaritny—small caliber, self-loading pistol). The weapon, which is estimated to be about 160 millimeters long and 17.5 millimeters wide, is reportedly similar in appearance to the West German Walther Police Pistol with only minor differences in the trigger mechanism and lockwork. The most significant change appears to be in the position of the safety catch, which is not on the side as on the Walther, but instead protrudes from the rear of the slide. This has the effect of reducing the width, which suggests that the pistol may be intended as a concealable weapon for plainclothes police and security agents. [redacted]



The weapon reportedly fires a 5.45- by 18-mm bottle-necked rimless cartridge with a 2.6-gram bullet. With an estimated muzzle energy of 129 joules, this cartridge is theoretically capable of delivering a lethal blow; however, even the .22 long rifle cartridge—with a muzzle energy of 161 joules—can outperform it. The shape and performance figures of the 5.45-mm cartridge suggest poor stopping power but good accuracy, and it is possible that its wound potential relies on bullet tumble due to deliberate instability—as does the longer 5.45- by 39-mm Soviet assault rifle round. [redacted]

New Czechoslovak and Hungarian Pistols

Both Czechoslovakia and Hungary have recently developed new pistols which fire Western, rather than Soviet, caliber ammunition. These weapons appear to be replacements for older Czechoslovak and Hungarian pistols—many of which have been frequently used by a variety of terrorist groups throughout Europe and the Middle East. Like their predecessors, these new pistols are well made and sell for about half the price of West European weapons of similar quality and design. Active Czechoslovak and Hungarian involvement in the international gray arms

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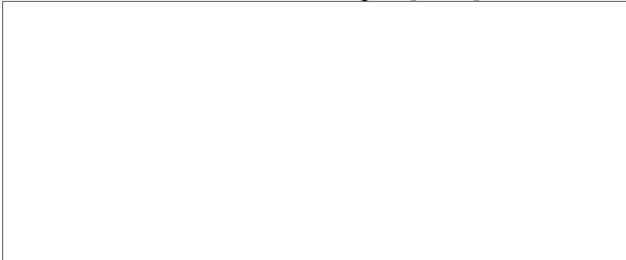
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market ensure that these pistols will soon be acquired by terrorists seeking inexpensive, reliable weapons which fire popular Western ammunition. [redacted]

Czechoslovakia has recently introduced the CZ-83, a new 7.65-mm, straight-blowback operated pistol, which we estimate will sell for less than \$150. Although only 240 millimeters long and weighing only 750 grams (empty), this weapon features a detachable 15-round staggered box magazine and a double-action trigger which allows the CZ-83 to be carried ready to fire with the safety off, a round in the chamber, and the hammer down. Thus, while retaining the concealability of the older eight-round, 7.65-mm CZ-70 pistol, the new CZ-83 would allow a terrorist to fire nearly twice as many cartridges before having to reload. This is particularly important since the rather low power of the 7.65-mm cartridge might necessitate the expenditure of several rounds at close range in order to ensure a kill. [redacted]

Hungary introduced several new Western caliber handguns at a West German small arms exhibition in 1983. According to trade journals, these weapons include three new double-action pistols which fire the 9- by 19-mm Parabellum cartridge favored by terrorists not only for its high penetration but because it can be fired in a variety of pistols and submachineguns. The new Hungarian weapons reportedly resemble the popular Belgian Browning Hi-Power and include the 13-shot FP9, and the new selective double-action P9R and P9RA pistols (the former has a steel receiver, the latter a lightweight alloy receiver). Although these weapons have not yet been reported in terrorist hands, it is probably only a matter of time before terrorist groups acquire them.



Hungary also introduced a small, 7.65-mm "self-defense" pistol in 1983. Diagrams of this weapon, called the Model R, suggest that it has a magazine capacity of about eight rounds, is extremely small and flat, and features a double-action trigger. Given its small size and a reported price of less than \$150, we believe this pistol will soon be acquired by terrorists seeking a highly concealable—if low-powered—weapon. [redacted]



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Chronology

Below are described significant foreign and international terrorist events and counterterrorism developments that have come to light since our last issue.

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4 May 1984**Philippines: Urban Guerrillas Arrested**

In Manila, Philippine police arrested 10 members of an "armed city partisan" (ACP) unit of the Communist New People's Army (NPA). This unit is thought to be part of an estimated 200-man ACP group which began infiltrating the city last August and may intend to assassinate military officers and other government officials. The arrests also netted documents, several machineguns, pistols, grenades, and explosive devices.

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9-10 May 1984**Colombia: Terrorists Bomb Military Targets**

In Bogota, four bombs exploded and two others were deactivated. Two targets, the Ministry of Defense and the military academy were hit by car bombs. Two police substations were damaged by small dynamite bombs. Bombs were deactivated at the headquarters of the Presidential Guard and at the Police Officer's Club. The Ricardo Franco Front of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia claimed credit for the bombings.

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15 May 1984**France: Suspected GAL Members Released**

In Pau, the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, asserting that various procedural and jurisdictional errors had been made, ordered the release of eight of the 10 French citizens arrested 11 April in Bordeaux, Bayonne, and Paris on suspicion of belonging to the Antiterrorist Liberation Group (GAL). The other two face additional, unrelated charges and remain in custody.

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Turkey: Arrests of Dev Sol Members

In Istanbul, 27 members of the Revolutionary Left (Dev Sol) were arrested by Turkish National Police. They were accused of collaborating with prisoners in efforts to reorganize Dev Sol.

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Mid-May 1984**Italy: Dozier Kidnapers' Sentences Overturned**

In Rome, the Italian Supreme Court overturned an appeals court sentencing of General Dozier's Red Brigades kidnapers, ordering the five be retried under additional terrorism charges. If convicted of the new charges, they could receive increased jail terms.

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16 May 1984**Mozambique: Swazi Freight Train Attacked**

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7 June 1984

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16 May 1984

Mozambique: Swazi Freight Train Attacked

A Swazi freight train laden with sugar and molasses came under small arms fire while enroute from Swaziland to Maputo. The train driver and his assistant were both wounded but managed to deliver the cargo to its destination. Neither of the insurgent groups active in the area, the anti-South Africa ANC or the anti-Mozambique Renamo, has taken credit for the attack.

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16 May 1984

Namibia: Explosion at Shopping Arcade

In Windhoek, a large explosion in the heart of the shopping district injured two South African tourists and damaged six shops. Although no group has claimed credit for the bombing, the insurgent South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) is suspected of having carried out this and other recent bombings.

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Philippines: Bomb Near Japanese Embassy

In Manila, a 2-kilogram time bomb found in a street 10 meters from the front gate of the Japanese Embassy was disarmed two hours before it was set to explode. No group has yet claimed responsibility for the bomb.

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17 May 1984

United Kingdom: Suspected Terrorists Expelled

In London, British authorities announced on 27 May that 10 days previously an Iranian and a Moroccan had been deported to France, and two Algerians had been returned to their own country. The Home Secretary said the four men had been ordered out because they were preparing acts of terrorism. The *London Times* reported the men composed an Iranian "death squad" that was planning to kill anti-Khomeini exiles.

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18 May 1984

Italy: Arabs Arrested at Rome Airport

At Rome's Fiumicino Airport, two Arabs traveling on false Saudi Arabian passports were arrested for possession of 2.8 kilograms of plastic explosives along with detonators, booster charges, a compass, and an Iraqi passport. The suspects were transferring in Rome from a Syrian Arab Airlines flight from Damascus to an Iberian Airlines flight bound for Madrid. Among documents found in the possession of the Arabs were a broadsheet containing Shia religious propaganda and notes that appear to refer to the location of the US and French Embassies in Damascus. The US Embassy in Damascus believes this indicates an active bombing plot against these targets. Conversely, we suspect the Arabs are pro-Iranian Iraqi dissidents who were carrying explosives to Spain for an operation there or elsewhere in Western Europe.

25X1

South Africa: Rail Lines Damaged

In Lusaka, Zambia, the African National Congress (ANC) has claimed credit for two explosions which slightly damaged two rail lines near Johannesburg and disrupted rail service. A communique issued by ANC headquarters said that the group would intensify its struggle against South Africa's apartheid policy.

25X1

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20 May 1984**Turkey: Mayor Shot**

In Cogulhan, the Mayor, a member of the Social Democracy Party, was shot and killed by an unknown gunman.

25X1

21 May 1984**Turkey: Dev Yol Members Sentenced**

In Izmir, a military court handed down death sentences to 13 members of the illegal group Revolutionary Path (Dev Yol). It sentenced another 14 members to life imprisonment.

25X1

France: Arrest of Basque Refugee

In Bayonne, a Basque refugee alleged to belong to ETA was rearrested. He and three other Basque separatists had first been arrested on 15 April and released pending appeal. The other three have disappeared.

25X1

Northern Ireland: Terrorist Trial Begins

In Belfast, the largest terrorist trial ever held in the United Kingdom began with increased security around the courthouse. The 36 men and three women on trial face 186 charges based on information received from informer Raymond Gilmore, who became a police agent following his own arrest in 1978. The trial is expected to last until January.

25X1

Afghanistan: Ministry Offices Bombed

In Kabul, a large bomb that was detonated in the basement of the building housing the Ministry of Mines and Industries blew out the floor of an occupied meeting room. Reports conflict as to the number of casualties and the extent of damage. No group has been reported to have claimed responsibility.

25X1

South Africa: Gold Mine Office Destroyed

In Welkom, according to press reports, a substantial explosion destroyed the offices of a gold mining firm. According to police, there were no fatalities in the blast, which involved a large quantity of explosives. No group has yet been reported to have taken credit for the bombing.

25X1

22 May 1984**Bolivia: Terrorist Bombings**

In La Paz, unidentified persons bombed the Supreme Military Justice Tribunal building and the headquarters of the press workers' union, causing serious damage. The powerful explosions were apparently caused by dynamite. A sentry at the military court building was killed. No group has claimed responsibility for the incident.

25X1

Colombia: Anti-US Bombings

The dissident Ricardo Franco Front of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) claimed responsibility for bombings at the US Embassy, the Ambassador's residence, a binational center, two IBM installations and the ITT offices in Bogota, as well as at the binational center and a Texaco warehouse in Cali. No injuries were reported.

25X1

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Colombia: Honduran Airline Office Bombed

In Bogota, two people were killed and 11 injured when a bomb exploded in the offices of Sahsa, the Honduran airline company. Police said that two of the victims belonged to a group of six youths who had entered the building just before the blast, saying they wanted to see the manager. The device apparently exploded before the youths could plant it. The dissident Ricardo Franco Front of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) claimed responsibility for the bombing.

25X1

Turkey: Trial for Dawa Party Members

In Istanbul, eight members of the Dawa (Islamic Call) Party are being tried for bombings last year in Istanbul and Ankara. Among the defendants are Iranian, Iraqi, Syrian, Moroccan, and Turkish citizens.

25X1

23 May 1984

Greece: Bombing at American Bank

In Athens, a bomb blast in front of the entrance to the Citibank caused structural damage to the bank and surrounding buildings. There were no casualties, and no group has claimed responsibility.

25X1

Turkey: Arrests of Leftists

In Izmir, 26 suspected members of the illegal Turkish Communist Party Worker's Voice Group were arrested by Turkish security forces. In Elaziq, 16 members of the extremist group Revolutionary Left (Dev Sol), including the organization's Elaziq leader, were captured. They were accused of trying to revive their organization.

25X1

Turkey: Death Sentence for Rightist Activist

In Ankara, a military court sentenced a rightist activist to death for committing murder. The court sentenced his accomplice to 15 years in prison.

25X1

Sudan: West German Volunteers Kidnaped

Members of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) captured the deputy chief of the West German volunteer agency Deutscher Entwicklungsdienst and a volunteer worker while they were traveling between towns in southern Sudan. Recent kidnappings and murders of foreigners had led the West German Ministry of Economic Cooperation to direct that all aid personnel be evacuated from the south. In London, representatives of the SPLA revealed that the kidnaping had been staged to embarrass the Sudanese Government on the anniversary of its revolution on 25 May. The insurgents have not been reported to have made any demands for the release of their hostages.

25X1

24 May 1984

Philippines: Police Chief Assassinated

The Communist New People's Army (NPA) has claimed responsibility for the murder of the police superintendent for Manila's northern suburbs. Police Brigadier General Tomas Karingal was shot more than a dozen times by at least five gunmen, who then fled, covering their escape with smoke grenades. Two other policemen were wounded.

25X1

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Zimbabwe: Another White Farmer Killed

A seventh white farmer was killed in the southern province of Matabeleland by antigovernment forces. A group of eight armed men ambushed the farmer, killing him and seriously wounding a farm worker. No group has yet been reported to have claimed responsibility for the murder.

25X1

Lebanon: Kidnaping of Lebanese Employee of ABC Television

In Beirut, Shia Amal militiamen kidnaped the senior Lebanese public relations manager for ABC television. An anonymous caller said the hostage was being held in exchange for the release of a Lebanese who had reportedly been abducted by Christians. The victim was freed unharmed on 26 May.

25X1

Lebanon: Israeli Air Raid

Near Barr Ilyas in the Bekaa Valley, Israeli aircraft bombed an encampment of the PFLP-General Command.

25X1

No specific terrorist attack on Israel appears to have prompted the raid, which was the second attack in four days on suspected terrorist bases in Syrian-controlled territory. We believe the airstrikes are preventive attacks intended to keep terrorists off balance.

25X1

Israel: Jewish Terrorists Indicted and Arms Caches Found

The Israeli Ministry of Justice filed charges against two more suspects in the Jewish underground, bringing the number that will stand trial in June to 27. Investigators also revealed that caches containing large quantities of arms belonging to the Jewish extremists were discovered at eight different sites around the country. A partial list of the weapons includes 113 antipersonnel mines, 104 explosive charges totaling over 200 pounds, detonators, various types of handguns and rifles, and smoke grenades. Most of the items were stolen from Israeli army stores.

25X1

25X1

Italy: Premature Explosion Kills Two South Tiroleans

In Lana, a village in the Alto Adige (South Tirol), two men were killed when the bomb they were transporting exploded. One of the men was believed to be chief of a German-speaking "schuetzen" group that has carried out numerous terrorist acts to back its demands for self-determination in the South Tirol.

25X1

25 May 1984

Turkey: Kurdish Separatists Receive Prison Sentences

In Diyarbakir, a military court trying 120 members of the Rizgari-Ala Rizgari, a Kurdish separatist organization, sentenced 68 of them to prison terms. The suspects were tried on charges of attempting to establish an independent state on Turkish land.

25X1

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Northern Ireland Courtroom Brawl Injures 29

In Belfast, 29 people—17 defendants and 12 police officers—were injured in Crumlin Road Court during the trial of 31 people accused of involvement in terrorism on behalf of the Provisional Irish Republican Army (PIRA). The brawl started when the magistrate ordered police to clear the public gallery after people there began jeering at police informer Harry Kirkpatrick, a former member of the Irish National Liberation Army (INLA)—a Marxist offshoot of the PIRA.

25X1

Bulgaria: Early Release of Italian From Bulgarian Prison

A Bulgarian court ordered the early release of one of two Italians arrested for spying shortly before the arrest in Rome of Sergey Antonov on charges of complicity in Mehmet Ali Agca's attack on the Pope. The court's decision led to press speculation that the Italian Government might be considering a reciprocal move concerning the status of Antonov.

25X1

27 May 1984

Spain: Bomb Kills Civil Guardsman

In Pamplona, a car bomb killed a member of Spain's Civil Guard and seriously injured his wife. The attack was believed to have been carried out by the Basque separatist group ETA to coincide with a Spanish Armed Forces Day Parade.

25X1

Northern Ireland: Discovery of Explosives

In Belfast, two huge PIRA caches of explosives were discovered. This not only constituted a major loss to the PIRA, it may also have forestalled plans to stage a bombing campaign in Northern Ireland while President Reagan was visiting the Irish Republic.

25X1

28 May 1984

Greece: Threats to US Airbase

Two telephone threats were received at Hellenikon Airbase in connection with a strike by Sedipa Union employees at US bases in Greece. Searches by security police yielded negative results.

25X1

Turkey: Seven Leftists Sentenced to Death

In Istanbul, a military court sentenced seven persons to death and eight to life imprisonment. The suspects, members of the illegal Turkish Communist Party Marxist-Leninist/Turkish Worker-Peasant Liberation Army Organization had been accused of killing 20 and wounding 20, and of committing numerous armed robberies in support of their goal to destroy the constitutional order through violence.

25X1

29 May 1984

Turkey: Two Leftists Receive Death Sentences

In Erqincan, a military court sentenced two members of the illegal Carsamba group to death and 14 to prison terms for committing murder and various other crimes for political reasons.

25X1

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Cyprus: Continuing Attacks on Arabs

In Limassol, a Palestinian supporter of Yasir Arafat was found shot to death. It was the third attack on Arab residents this month. No group has claimed responsibility, but authorities have arrested three men identified as members of the Syrian-controlled Palestinian group As Saiqa. Reportedly, the victim had once been a member of the group and was sentenced to death after defecting.

25X1

Lebanon: Car Bomb Explosion

In Beirut, a large car bomb exploded near the offices of an unidentified Palestinian organization. There were no casualties because, owing to the presence of alert security guards, the car's driver had been forced to park some distance away.

25X1

Northern Ireland: Landmine Kills Soldier

In Belfast, a British soldier was killed and a second injured from a landmine explosion. The mine, detonated by remote control, was probably the work of PIRA separatists.

25X1

Portugal: Assassination of Retired Administrator

In Loures, gunmen from the Popular Forces of 25 April (FP-25) shot and killed a retired administrator of a state-owned frozen food company which had gone bankrupt earlier this year. The terrorists scattered leaflets at the scene.

25X1

Ecuador: Bombing Near Government Palace

In Quito, the Alfaro Vive, Carajo group detonated a bomb containing propaganda pamphlets at the entrance to the metropolitan cathedral, opposite the government palace. The bomb had been placed in a garbage can by two young women who fled the scene. No injuries were reported. The pamphlets accused President Reagan, the CIA, and the Pentagon, as well as Ecuadoran President Hurtado's government of being accessories to the death of former President Jaime Roldos in a plane crash in 1981.

25X1

Ecuador: US Embassy Bombed

In Quito, a bomb exploded on the grounds of the US Embassy in Quito during predawn hours. The blast broke several windows and caused some superficial damage to the rear facade of the chancery. No injuries were reported. The explosive devise, probably made of dynamite and set off by a fuse, had apparently been thrown over the Embassy wall. A pamphlet from the "Alfaro Vive, Carajo" (AVC) group was found outside the Embassy perimeter wall. Local police believe the AVC was responsible for the incident.

25X1

India: Killings Continue in Punjab

Eight more people were killed in the continuing sectarian violence that has already claimed more than 300 lives since February. Among the dead: a local factory owner and leader of a rightwing (Hindu) opposition party was shot to death in front of his factory along with a visiting customer; two shopkeepers in Amritsar were stabbed to death by sword-wielding Sikhs; and two members of the Border Security Force were killed in a grenade attack.

25X1

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30 May 1984

Turkey: EC Representative Threatened by Gunman

In Ankara, a European Community representative was threatened by a gunman. The representative, a former senior British Labor Party official, had requested a security guard from Turkish authorities several weeks ago in response to Libyan threats to Britons working abroad, but none had been assigned. As a consequence of this threat, the representative has temporarily been withdrawn from Turkey.

25X1

Nicaragua: Failed Assassination

Anti-Sandinista leader Eden Pastora was wounded by an assassin's bomb at a Contra base camp some 2 kilometers inside Nicaragua. The blast killed five and wounded some 30 persons. No group has claimed responsibility for the attack, which was the third operation targeting Pastora in the past year. The Sandinista government, which has been linked to the two earlier plots, certainly has the most obvious motive.

25X1

Spain: Bombings of Government Offices

In Madrid, Zaragoza, Barcelona, and Valencia, bombs exploded outside government offices, causing damage to the buildings but no casualties. The responsibility for one of two bombings in Valencia was claimed in advance by the Catalan separatist group, Terra Lliure. Police suspect the First of October Antifascist Resistance Group (GRAPO) may have been responsible for the Barcelona explosions. No group has claimed credit for the other bombings.

25X1

Lebanon: UN Vehicle Hijacked

A UN vehicle was hijacked by unknown gunmen in West Beirut. Patrolling by UN personnel trying to supervise the truce has been suspended due to several recent attacks on UN vehicles.

25X1

Late May 1984

Turkey: Security Forces Capture Leftists

In various operations throughout Turkey, security forces rounded up 76 members of several leftist organizations including the Turkish People's Liberation Party Front, the Turkish People's Liberation Party Front-Revolutionary Path, and the Turkish Communist Party Marxist-Leninist Partisans. Security forces also seized weapons, fake identity cards, equipment for forging documents, and numerous leftist publications.

25X1

West Germany: Italian Terrorist Arrested

In Weil-Rhein, West German border police apprehended an Italian terrorist who was attempting to cross into Germany from Switzerland, possibly on his way to Italy.

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31 May 1984

Turkey: Death Sentences for Turkish Leftists

In Istanbul, a military court continued the crackdown on alleged members of the extreme leftist Turkish Workers and Peasants Liberation Army (TIKKO), blamed for numerous acts of violence before the 1980 coup. Judges sentenced 10 to death sentences and 52 to prison terms. In a separate trial earlier this week, seven TIKKO militants received death sentences and 137 others were jailed.

25X1

1 June 1984

Lebanon: Attack on Church in Beirut

In West Beirut, a firebomb was thrown at St. Francis Roman Catholic Church early in the morning. The flames were extinguished before much damage was caused. We believe the attack was part of the campaign by radical Shias to drive all foreigners and Christians out of West Beirut.

25X1

2 June 1984

Ireland: Dublin Police Believe Terrorist Plot Foiled

Dublin police made several arrests after they intercepted a truck containing mortar ammunition and a firing device near the border with Northern Ireland. Irish authorities believe they foiled a terrorist plan to launch a mortar attack across the border on the UK Army base at Middletown. Although police did not reveal whether the arrested men belonged to any group, the Provisional Irish Republican Army has previously attacked UK bases by launching mortar rounds from trucks.

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