



Directorate of Intelligence

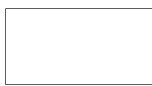
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**Terrorism  
Review**



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12 July 1984

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GI TR 84-015  
12 July 1984

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**Terrorism  
Review** [Redacted]

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12 July 1984

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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*

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**Terrorism  
Review**

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5 July 1984

**Perspective*****Terrorists Versus Insurgents***

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The borderline between terrorism—which is almost universally condemned—and insurgency—which is often considered a legitimate form of political activity—is ill defined. Despite the ambiguities, we have defined terrorist acts to include all premeditated, politically motivated acts of violence against noncombatants by any subnational groups or clandestine state agents. By this definition a great deal of what insurgents do is counted as terrorist activity. Indeed, a terrorist act can be committed by a leftist, a rightist, a religious leader, a patriot, or a crackpot. An organization can mix terrorism with insurgency, as the PLO and UNITA do, or with common crime, as the Red Army Faction and M-19 do.

The difficulty in distinguishing between a terrorist and insurgent action stems in part from the fact that terrorist and insurgent policy goals frequently are similar. Sendero Luminoso, for example, wants to control Peru. The Eritrean rebels want to control their part of Ethiopia. In most cases, obtaining this control is tantamount to overthrowing and replacing the existing government. Many terrorist groups also believe they are on the road to—or in the vanguard of a movement dedicated to—seizing political control of part or all of a country. The Palestinians and the Armenians, for their part, covet specific pieces of territory. The ethnic separatists, such as the Northern Irish, the Basques, the Corsicans, and the Tamils, all want political control over the land they occupy. Other terrorist groups—the Red Brigades, for example—are more interested in destroying government control and legitimacy in their countries.

It is also difficult to distinguish insurgents from terrorists on the basis of organization. Both insurgent groups and terrorist groups use illegal political organizations and irregular military forces. Most terrorist groups possess fighting elements that, like insurgent groups, they characterize in military terms—army, brigades, column, fedayeen, commando, urban guerrilla. Also like insurgent groups, along with what they term military operations, many terrorist groups engage in propaganda, recruitment, front and covert party organization, and international activity.

Since insurgent and terrorist groups use many of the same tactics, maintaining the distinction between the two on these grounds is at times exceedingly difficult. From the standpoint of tactics, for example, an Afghan insurgent attack on the Soviet Embassy in Kabul is no different from an Iranian-sponsored terrorist attack on the US Embassy in Kuwait. Many insurgent organizations, moreover, use force specifically to instill terror. Parties of 50 to 200 Sendero Luminoso insurgents, for example, commonly raid Peruvian towns to demonstrate the powerlessness of the government security forces. During such a raid they may kill the mayor and other

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local officials (perhaps after a mock trial) or single out 30 or 40 people for public execution (perhaps by beheading) on the basis that they are government informants. UNITA has begun using similar though less extreme tactics in parts of Angola, and the New People's Army has long used such tactics in the Philippines.

Insurgent attacks against military objectives are generally not considered to be terrorism. Large unit attacks on government military and police forces and facilities, for example, or on infrastructural targets such as bridges, dams, power stations, transmission towers, and the like are usually deemed legitimate insurgent activity. Even here, however, the distinction between insurgent and terrorist activity begins to blur when the attacking insurgent unit consists of a small group or maybe an individual sniper or saboteur. If such an attack took place in a country where there was no acknowledged insurgency, we would classify it as terrorism.



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### Highlights

#### Alert Items

**Chad: Threat to Americans and French?** In late June near Mongo, rebels stopped a vehicle carrying a Spanish priest and three foreign doctors. After demanding passports to ascertain the nationalities of their captives, the rebels stated they had orders to execute any US or French citizens discovered. This is the first report that rebels in the central region may be specifically targeting Americans for execution.

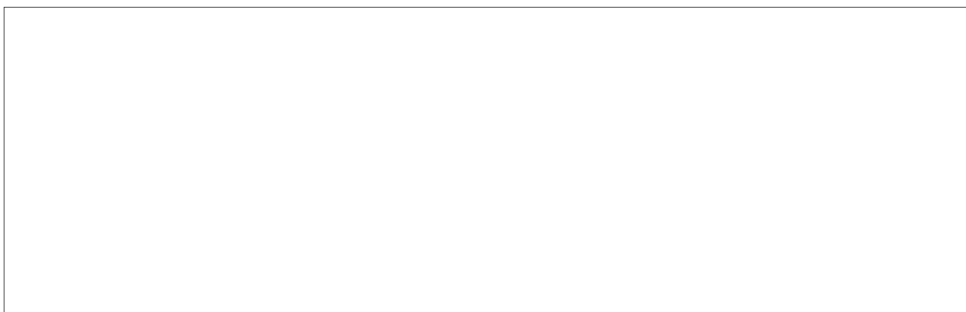
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**Costa Rica: Threat to US Businessmen.** Officials of Firestone, Gerber, Merck, and Union Carbide, upon being advised of reported plans by terrorists to kidnap one or more US businessmen, have left Costa Rica temporarily. Although the origin of the threat has not been clearly identified, [redacted] the Costa Rican terrorist group "La Familia" recently received \$250,000 from the Nicaraguan Government to finance such kidnappings. A successful kidnaping would undermine the US Government policy of attracting private US investment to Costa Rica, something the kidnapers may be well aware of. [redacted]

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#### Key Indicators

**France: Release of Iparretarrak Members May Mean Violence.** French authorities fear that the release from preventive detention of four alleged members of the French Basque group Iparretarrak (Men of the North) in Bayonne on 7 June might mean renewed violence by the group this summer. The four—including the brother of the group's fugitive leader—were arrested on 10 January as they were taking blindfolded journalists to a clandestine news conference. They were acquitted of conspiracy charges for lack of evidence that the press conference would have constituted a crime. Early this year Iparretarrak announced an "intensification of the armed struggle against the French Government." Consequently, the prosecution had hoped to keep the suspected Iparretarrak terrorists out of action at least for the duration of the tourist season. In 1982 Iparretarrak mounted an antitourism campaign in which it burned and bombed tourist facilities along the Basque coast. [redacted]

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**Portugal: Authorities Move Against FP-25.** Reacting to the recent upsurge in activities by the Popular Forces of 25 April (FP-25), Portuguese security forces began conducting operations against the group on 19 June which led to the detention of more than 40 people and uncovered caches of weapons, explosives, and money. Among those arrested was Lt. Col. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, one of the leaders of the Portuguese Revolution in 1974 and currently head of the extreme leftist party Popular Unity Force (FUP). Portuguese officials believe that there is a close link between the FUP and FP-25. Security officials now believe that FP-25 consists of 40 to 50 hardcore members and 100 to 150 active sympathizers. [ ]

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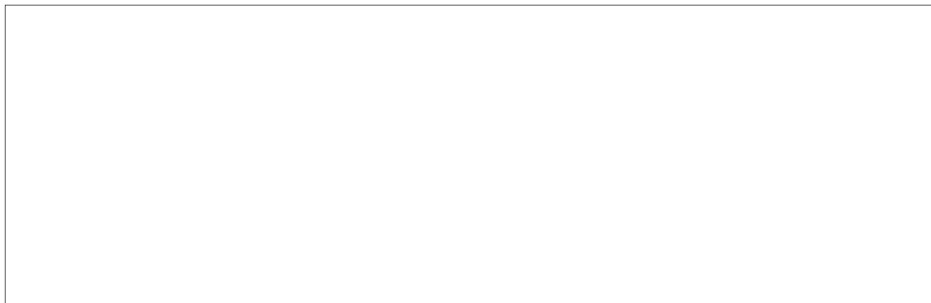
The raids have dealt a significant but not necessarily incapacitating blow to the FP-25. Portuguese police now fear that the group may try to retaliate, perhaps by attacking security personnel or other government targets. Although FP-25 has hitherto limited its attacks to Portuguese interests, the US Embassy suggests foreign interests may also be at risk, in view of the "anti-imperialist" sentiments of FP-25. Ominously, on 27 June two members of the group called a news conference at a Lisbon beach and threatened actions to prove that the security operations have not seriously hurt FP-25's operational capability. [ ]

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**Significant Developments**

**El Salvador: Guerrilla Recruiters Resort to Kidnaping.** In recent months, the leftist guerrillas have turned to kidnaping as a means of augmenting their forces. Since 1 March 1984, more than 1,300 youths—both male and female, some as young as 12—have been press-ganged into the guerrillas' ranks. Occasionally, 40 or 50 people have been kidnaped at a time. The fact that the guerrillas have had to resort to such tactics suggests that their popular appeal has been waning. Moreover, the practice is further eroding their base of support. [ ]

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**Lebanon: Israel Attacks Suspected PLO Base.** On 27 and 28 June, Israeli warplanes and gunboats bombed a suspected Fatah training camp and naval base on Aranib (Palm) Island, 5 kilometers from the northern Lebanon city of Tripoli.

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[ ] the strike was intended to forestall a maritime terrorist attack from the naval base against a northern Israeli coastal area [ ]

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[ ] Lebanese police sources told the press that the island was used jointly by Arafat's forces and the fundamentalist Lebanese Sunni Islamic Unification Movement (the so-called Tawhid Militia) ever since Fatah was ousted from Tripoli in late 1983. The Tawhid are known to depend upon Fatah and Iran for money and military aid. At least 20 were killed and 70 wounded in the raid,

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which extended to a Palestinian refugee camp on the mainland and a Syrian-controlled airfield north of Tripoli after Israeli aircraft were fired on from those positions. In a statement appearing to confirm a Palestinian presence on the island, a DFLP spokesman in Damascus asserted that an Israeli prisoner being held on Aranib was among those killed in the attack. [redacted]

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**Lebanon: Amal Moves Against Islamic Amal Group.** In Beirut, Nabih Barri's mainline Amal militia attacked the camp of the radical Shia Husayn Suicide Forces and arrested their leader, Abd al-Ilah Musawi (Abu Haydar), on charges of robbing the Saudia family bank of West Beirut. (The Husayn Suicide Forces, a component of Islamic Amal, the pro-Iranian breakaway splinter of Amal, are widely believed to have been involved in the 1983 bombings of the US Embassy and the US Marine barracks in Beirut.) In a related incident, Amal forces reportedly surrounded an office belonging to Islamic Amal in Shiyah and arrested 14 group members. An Amal spokesman told the press that the attacks also were conducted because of the numerous cease-fire violations committed by pro-Iranian Shias. [redacted]

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**Israel: Update on Jewish Terrorism.** On 27 June, 20 suspected members of the Jewish terrorist underground pleaded innocent to murder and other charges related to a four-year campaign of violence against Palestinians in the West Bank. Six other suspects accused of killing three and wounding 33 Palestinians in an armed attack on Hebron Islamic University last July are to be tried separately. The trials have been recessed by the judge until 16 September, taking the cases out of the election campaign period. On 17 June, an immigrant from the United States who was a member of an alleged Kach Movement hit squad that conducted six attacks was sentenced to a four-year prison term with the balance to be suspended after 21 months have been served. Other charges that could have resulted in up to 22 years in prison were dropped in return for the defendant's confession. [redacted]

Israeli Government fears that some Jewish extremists are still at large were apparently confirmed on 27 June when an organization calling itself The Sons of the King—Emergency Headquarters sent letters to Jewish settlers on the West Bank threatening them with death if Arabs are employed or used to supply goods to an Israeli settlement. Moreover, Rabbi Meir Kahane, leader of the Kach Movement, continues to praise Jewish underground activities. On 14 June he said it was too bad the accused terrorists had been caught, since they were performing actions that glorified God. [redacted]

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**Kuwait: New Program To Stop Infiltrators.** On 26 June, Kuwaiti security officials leaked to the press new plans intended to stop Iranian-backed infiltrators from entering the country by sea. Five new coast guard observation posts reportedly will be built, and helicopters and patrol boats with modern surveillance equipment to detect illegal infiltration will be deployed. [redacted]

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[redacted] We do not know when the plan will be operational. Some of the terrorists and explosives used in the December bombings could have entered Kuwait by sea. [redacted]

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**Iran: Threat To Hijack Commercial Airliner.** Iranian Prime Minister Khamenei on 27 June publicly threatened hijackings of airliners from other nations if Iranian aircraft continue to be seized. Two Iranian aircraft have already been hijacked this month. On 15 June four Iranian defectors flew a Fokker F-27 transport of the Iranian naval forces to France after stops in Bahrain, Egypt, and Italy. France returned the plane along with three Iranian passengers who did not want to leave their country. On 26 June, two armed hijackers forced an Iran Air Boeing 727 to fly to Qatar where all 140 passengers and all but three crewmen were released. The pilot was then forced to fly to Cairo and then on to Baghdad after Egypt and France refused to grant the hijackers asylum. Once in Baghdad, the hijackers claimed to be part of a movement inside Iran that supported former Prime Minister Bakhtiar and wanted to expose the evils of the Khomeini regime to the world. Tehran said it blames Iraq, Israel, Egypt, and the United States for the hijackings. On 27 June an anonymous phone call in Paris also warned France in the name of the Islamic Jihad that reprisals would come to France if the four hijackers were not extradited to Iran.

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**Sri Lanka: Bomb Near New Israeli Interests Section.** The newly opened Israeli Interests Section,  was probably the target of a 28 June bomb attack. The bomb at the Oberoi Hotel, which houses the new section, killed one person and wounded another, blew out windows on eight floors, and did considerable damage to the interior. Although the bomb went off two floors above the Israeli office and at the opposite end of the hotel, two pieces of evidence suggest that the Section had been the target. A letter signed by the "Tamil Eelam Tigers" which threatened to bomb the US Embassy or the Israeli Interests Section was received on 14 June. Furthermore, less than an hour after the blast, a second bomb was found and defused two floors below an office of the Sri Lankan Minister of National Security; local press accounts had credited the Minister with arranging for the opening of the Interests Section, which is to advise the Sri Lankan Government on combating Tamil terrorism.

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If the hotel bombing can be confirmed to be the work of a Tamil group, it would represent a noteworthy escalation in Tamil attacks, since it would be the first bombing perpetrated in Colombo itself and would also demonstrate a new indifference to mass casualties, even to mass foreign casualties. The kidnaping of an American couple last May in Jaffna had been the first attempt by the Tamils to use foreign nationals in their terror campaign against the government.

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**Angola: Update on UNITA Hostages.**  four or five of the 11 foreign civilians captured by UNITA are US citizens. UNITA is moving the Americans to a "safe area" in southern Angola, where they are to be released upon arrival, probably late in July, according to the International Red Cross. UNITA has required that high-level emissaries from the United Kingdom and Czechoslovakia travel to UNITA-controlled territory to obtain the release of their citizens, but UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi told a Western reporter that no such demand will be placed on the US Government, and that US citizens were taken hostage only by accident.

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In a related development, on 22 June at a UNITA base in Jamba, UNITA turned 20 Czechoslovak civilians captured in March 1983 over to representatives of the Czechoslovak Government (including a deputy foreign minister) and the International Red Cross. UNITA thus used the hostages to force the Prague regime into direct, high-level negotiations that implied a degree of diplomatic recognition.

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**West Germany: RAF Leaders Arrested.** On 3 July at an apartment in Frankfurt, police arrested Christa Eckes, Stefan Frey, Ingrid Jacobsmeier, and Helmut Pohl—four of the six most wanted members of the Red Army Faction hardcore. The police raided the apartment after the occupants of the apartment below complained that someone had fired a bullet through their ceiling. The police also arrested two other persons, whom they believe to be new members of the hardcore, and confiscated a small arsenal of handguns and grenades. In an earlier development, on 22 June at a rural site near Stuttgart, police apprehended Manuela Maria Happe, another suspected new member of the hardcore, after a shootout in which one of the policemen was injured. Evidence seized during the arrests indicates the RAF may have been planning an attack on the judge presiding at the trial of Brigitte Mohnhaupt and Christian Klar, the RAF leaders captured in November 1982.

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Unquestionably, the latest arrests were another major blow to the RAF, reducing its capability to mount the sort of spectacular terrorist operation for which it has become notorious. Nevertheless, the apparent success of the group in once again reconstituting its operational nucleus is evidence that it would be unwise to count the RAF out permanently even now.

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**The End of Abu Nidal?**

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41-year-old terrorist to return sometime in May as a political refugee, after it was clear he was terminally ill and had become seriously disenchanted with his Syrian Government patrons. Iraq denied both publicly and privately to US officials, however, that there was any substance to press reports in early June that Abu Nidal had returned to Baghdad.

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Iraq, which had ejected Abu Nidal in late 1983 as part of its effort to improve its standing in Western and moderate Arab capitals, reportedly allowed the

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***Incidents Linked to Abu Nidal Group in 1984***

***8 February***

*UAE Ambassador Mubarak assassinated in Paris. Investigation discovers a probable link to Abu Nidal.*

***Late February***

*Three Abu Nidal operatives arrested in Jordan while planning to throw grenades at Jordanian Intelligence Headquarters and at the French, British, and UAE Embassies in Amman.*

***24 March***

*One bomb explodes in parking lot of Intercontinental Hotel across the street from US Embassy in Amman, Jordan. Two Americans injured. A second bomb defused at same site. Two other bombs defused near British Council Building in Amman. Abu Nidal operatives arrested and confess that second bombs at each location intended to kill people brought to sites by first explosion.*

***3 May***

*Dissident former member of Abu Nidal Group assassinated in Nicosia, Cyprus. Abu Nidal and PFLP-GC operatives  are implicated.*

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***14 May***

*Two probable Abu Nidal operatives arrested while reportedly trying to place explosives in Jordanian Embassy in Sanaa, North Yemen. Two previous break-in attempts had been detected since March.*

***January-May***

*Rumors and fragmentary information suggest Abu Nidal operatives planning attacks on Jordanian and other moderate Arab targets in Western Europe.*

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The Abu Nidal Group, also known as the Black June Organization and as Fatah—the Revolutionary Council, may be fragmenting as a result of the death or incapacitation of its leader, with some members being incorporated into other Palestinian groups. [redacted]

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The Abu Nidal Group has been one of the world's most dangerous terrorist organizations. Six bombings or attempted bombings and three armed attacks were attributed to the organization in the first six months of 1984, indicating the validity of its reputation. Its fragmentation may mean a reduced terrorist threat,



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Iraq is likely to continue to deny any contacts with terrorists to avoid jeopardizing relations with moderate Arab and Western states. [redacted]

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**Chile: The Bombings Continue** [redacted]

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The wave of terrorist violence evident in recent months shows no sign of ebbing in the near future, despite tougher government counterterrorism measures. We do not believe, however, that the attacks yet pose much of a threat to the Pinochet regime. [redacted]

The FPMR probably does have the backing of elements of the PCCh, but we suspect that the group is composed of members of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), La Chispa, and the Socialist Party/Almeyda faction, in addition to the PCCh. None of the groups is believed to possess either the resources or the manpower to carry out the current bombing campaign by itself. [redacted]

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According to US Embassy reporting, leftist terrorists have already detonated more than 230 bombs thus far in 1984, compared with approximately 170 in all of 1983. [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

The attacks have been directed primarily against public property and electrical installations, and most seem to have been designed to avoid causing casualties. A few, however, such as the bombings of subway cars and of an occupied police bus, seem to have been intended to kill large numbers of people, although none has yet done so. Only a few people have died from the bombings, although several dozen have been injured. [redacted]

Among the several groups which have claimed responsibility for attacks, in recent months the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR)<sup>1</sup> has come to the fore. The FPMR describes itself as a revolutionary group and claims to be independent of all political parties. Chilean authorities charge that the FPMR is the military arm of the Chilean Communist Party (PCCh), but they have not provided any supporting evidence. Chilean police have recently arrested several alleged members of the FPMR, [redacted]

In recent weeks, the Chilean Government has adopted a number of new measures in an effort to bring the terrorism problem under control. In May, for example, a controversial new antiterrorist law was approved. It expands the definition of terrorist crimes, imposes stiff penalties for terrorists and their accomplices, assigns civilian courts a leading role in judging terrorist crimes, and allows the interception of private

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<sup>1</sup> Manuel Rodriguez was a minor hero of the Chilean independence struggle who led a small guerrilla force against the Spaniards. According to the US Embassy, the Chilean left has chosen to regard him as a liberal revolutionary and martyr. [redacted]

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correspondence. Furthermore, the junta has granted arrest powers to the secret police and intends to provide them with more men and money. The national police have also been ordered to add personnel and purchase modern equipment to fight terrorism. A new antiterrorism super commission has been established to replace an ineffectual advisory board formed in late 1983. It is composed of the heads of the military services and other top officials who have the authority to evaluate and execute tasks assigned to their particular service. [redacted]

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Despite these measures, the current level of terrorist activity appears likely to continue into the near future. It will take time for the police to recruit and train the additional personnel, although the added resources will eventually increase their efficiency. Until now, the police have shied away from overly repressive tactics in their efforts to control violence. Even with more efficient police forces, the government is likely to continue to avoid measures that might spark too great a backlash from the Chilean public. In any event, the country has already demonstrated that it can tolerate this level of violence, at least for the time being. [redacted]

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[redacted]

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## Chronology

*Below are described noteworthy foreign and international terrorist events and counterterrorism developments that have occurred or come to light since our last issue. Events and developments that have already been described in the Highlights at the front of this publication are not included.*

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**28 May 1984**

### **Angola: UNITA Attacks Villages**

In the area of Cassongue, insurgents of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) attacked four villages. While causing 40 military casualties, the attackers reportedly also killed or wounded 30 civilians, kidnaped some 200 civilians, burned 300 houses, destroyed more than 40 other buildings including the hospital, and damaged industrial and commercial property. UNITA is evidently trying to show the consequences of noncooperation and demonstrate the inability of the regime to protect its citizens.

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**29 May and 6 June 1984**

### **Turkey: Sentencing of Terrorists Continues**

In Manisa, a military court sentenced 30 members of the banned neofascist National Action Party (Gray Wolves) to various terms of imprisonment for committing a series of crimes, including murder. In Ankara, a military court sentenced to death two members of the Turkish People's Liberation Army—Revival Organization. Another member of the terrorist group was sentenced to life imprisonment. The terrorists were charged with attempting to overthrow the constitutional order and with murder.

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**5 June 1984**

### **Netherlands: Turkish Airlines Office Occupied**

In Amsterdam, unarmed members of the Turkish extremist group Dev Sol (Revolutionary Left) occupied the office of Turkish Airlines for a short time before being arrested. The occupation was a show of solidarity with Dev Sol members who have been sentenced to death in Turkey.

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**7 June 1984**

### **Spain: Basque Terrorists Arrested**

In the Provinces of Pizcaya and Guipuzcoa, 12 members of Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA) have been arrested in connection with bombings of banks, businesses, and police patrols. Arms and explosives were also seized. The 12 were believed to be part of three separate ETA commandos.

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13 June 1984

**Mexico: US Language Institute Bombed**

A previously unknown group, the Comando Revolucionario Mexicano, took credit for a bomb that exploded at the Mexico City headquarters of the Summer Institute of Linguistics. The institute is run by US missionaries who have been resisting Mexican Government efforts to close it down. Windows were blown in, but no one was injured in the bombing, which was the first significant act of terrorism to occur in Mexico City in several years. The Mexican Government believes it was an isolated act rather than the beginning of an anti-US campaign.

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14-20 June 1984

**Chile: Armed Propaganda Campaign**

On 14 June the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR) claimed credit for the bombings of electric towers which blacked out five regions of the country including Santiago. On 15 June in Temuco, radio transmission was cut by an explosion at Radio La Frontera; no group claimed responsibility. On 20 June near Santiago, 30 armed FPMR members killed a conductor and wounded a railway guard during the takeover of a train on 20 June. After distributing propaganda and hanging a banner announcing the six-month anniversary of the founding of the FPMR, the group detonated a bomb and escaped in the ensuing confusion.

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14 June 1984

**Spain: Civil Guard Slain**

In San Sebastian, a member of Spain's civil guard was killed by a car bomb planted by members of the Basque Fatherland and Liberty—Military Wing (ETA/M). A passerby was also injured by the explosion.

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15 June 1984

**Spain: Civil Guard Shootout With ETA/M**

In Hernani, a civil guard was critically wounded and two members of ETA/M were killed in a shootout triggered by a police raid on a terrorist commando center.

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**Greece: Bomb Found in Court Building**

A large unexploded time bomb was discovered in an Athens court building. Apparently, its timing mechanism had malfunctioned. No one claimed responsibility for the bomb.

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**France: Bomb Injures Basque Refugees**

In Biarritz, on the Basque coast, the detonation of a remote-controlled bomb attached to a motorcycle seriously injured two Spanish Basques and slightly wounded two others. Press reports credit the vigilante Antiterrorist Liberation Group (GAL) with the bombing.

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**14-15 June 1984****Namibia: SWAPO Attacks**

In Oshitei, guerrillas of the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) abducted three civilians according to press reports. In northern Namibia, two powerful bombs destroyed a hardware store. The attacks are further evidence of SWAPO's emphasis on civilian targets since the Angolan-South African disengagement agreement disrupted SWAPO's lines of support.

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**15 June 1984****Northern Ireland: INLA Member Killed in Shootout**

In Belfast, Paul McCann, a leading member of the Irish National Liberation Army (INLA), was killed in a shootout with police who raided the apartment where he was hiding. Reportedly, McCann killed one police officer and wounded two others before he was killed. At his funeral on 18 June, mourners threw stones and paint at police and soldiers who had set up a roadblock to prevent a paramilitary guard from heading the procession. One policeman was slightly injured.

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**Iraq: Kurds Kidnap Two More Europeans**

On a road between Mosul and Dahuk, a West German and an Austrian who were working on a dam project were kidnaped. On 25 June in Paris, the Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP) claimed credit for the incident and demanded the release of 65 Kurds from Iraqi prisons and of some 8,000 Kurdish villagers from a prison camp. The KDP has been holding five other West European technicians for several months now.

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**16-17 June 1984****India: Sikhs Arrested, Arms Seized**

In Punjab, with the arrest of 75 more suspected Sikh terrorists, the total number of Sikhs arrested since the 6 June storming of the Golden Temple reached 4,700. The security forces seized an unspecified quantity of arms and ammunition and 15 bags of opium from the latest detainees. One suspected terrorist was killed while resisting arrest in Amritsar.

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**17 June 1984****Bolivia: State Bank Bombed**

Unidentified individuals bombed a branch office of the State Bank in Camargo. Damage was limited and no casualties were reported.

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**18 June 1984****Turkey: Death of Hunger Strikers**

In Istanbul, Turkish military authorities reported the deaths of three of the 500 convicted and imprisoned leftist terrorists who began a hunger strike on 11 April. The hunger strikers are protesting jail conditions. Relatives of the hunger strikers reported the death of a fourth prisoner and the fact that 10 other protesters are in intensive care in Istanbul's military hospital.

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**Corsica: Commemorative Bombings**

A series of 17 bombs exploded across the French Mediterranean island, marking the first anniversary of the disappearance of separatist leader Guy Orsoni, believed by his supporters to have been murdered by factional enemies. The explosions damaged several banks and offices and injured a policeman. [redacted]

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18-19 June 1984

**Pakistan: Arrested Terrorists' Indian Connection**

In Lahore, two alleged terrorists armed with a rifle and a submachinegun were arrested. The Pakistani press reported they had entered the country from India to assassinate important Pakistani figures. This pair, and a trio arrested in Sialkot the next day, were said to have ties to the Al Zulfiqar terrorist group and to have been trained in India. The local press emphasis on an Indian connection in these arrests is partly in reaction to the heavy Indian reportage of alleged Pakistani involvement in the Sikh separatist movement. [redacted]

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Mid-June 1984

**The Bahamas: Police Under Fire**

In Nassau, four police stations have been attacked since early June. One policeman has been killed, five injured, and several civilians have been shot. In two instances the attackers simply drove to the front of the police stations and opened fire. Apparently, the cars used were hijacked, with their owners locked in the trunks and later released unharmed. The only clues to the assailants are two anonymous phone calls. [redacted]

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[redacted]

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**West Germany: Bombing of Pipeline**

Near Schwaebisch-Gmuend, a NATO fuel pipeline was bombed. Responsibility has been claimed by the Revolutionary Cells (RZ), although authorities have not excluded the possibility of Red Army Faction (RAF) involvement. While it is too early to tell whether the bombing signals the beginning of a new trend, West German authorities are concerned about the possibility of future attacks of this type. [redacted]

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**South Africa: ANC Bombings**

In Bethal, a man identified by police as a known member of the African National Congress (ANC) was killed while attempting to bomb the Magistrate's Court. The apparently premature explosion caused only slight damage to the structure. Meanwhile, in Durban a bomb probably planted by the ANC exploded at a transformer station situated next to a retirement home. [redacted]

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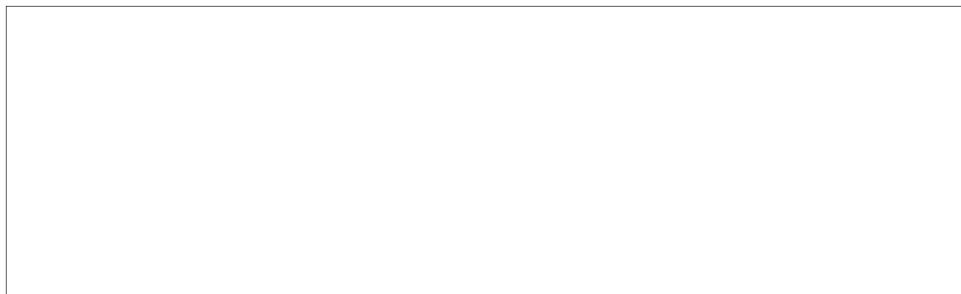
**Mid-to-Late  
June 1984**

**India: Anti-Immigrant Bombings**

In the northeast province of Assam, a series of bombings has marked the return to violence of an anti-immigrant campaign that claimed more than 3,500 lives in early 1983. Six persons were wounded in a bazaar blast in Gauhati on 13 June, and another bomb damaged a rail line just outside the capital city on 25 June. The most serious explosion, which occurred on 27 June in Tezpur, near Gauhati, wounded 21 people.

25X1

**20 June 1984**



**Austria: Assassination of Turkish Diplomat**

In Vienna, a powerful car bomb killed the Turkish labor attache and seriously injured three other people. In a telephone call to a French news agency, the Armenian Revolutionary Army claimed responsibility for the attack. The attack may have been in retaliation for the life sentence—without possibility of parole—given to an Armenian terrorist in Los Angeles on 15 June, after his conviction for the 1982 assassination of a Turkish diplomat in Los Angeles.

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**21 June 1984**

**Greece: Libyan Exile Killed**

Muhammad Salik Shutayti, the Libyan editor of an anti-Qadhafi Arab-language daily, *Dialogue*, was shot five times in the chest while at the wheel of his car in Athens. Two masked men—probably Libyan agents—were seen leaving the scene on a motorbike. Another Qadhafi opponent involved in distributing material critical of the Libyan regime was wounded by a Libyan agent on 13 June.

25X1

**Brazil/Argentina: Firmenich Extradition Approved**

On 21 June the Brazilian Supreme Court voted to extradite Montonero leader Mario Eduardo Firmenich to Argentina on charges of homicide, attempted homicide, and kidnaping. Under Brazilian law, political crimes cannot form the basis for extradition. Firmenich was arrested by Brazilian police on 13 February.

25X1

**22-24 June 1984**

**Peru: SL Launches New Offensive**

Dynamite, arson, and armed attacks in the Emergency Zone and the districts of San Martin and Huanuco by Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) terrorists claimed the lives of approximately 50 police and peasants and wounded a similar number. Targets included police posts, eight towns, electrical facilities, and the El Infiernillo railroad bridge in central Peru. Closure of the bridge will cut the flow of minerals, petroleum, and foodstuffs between Lima and central Peru for a month.

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22 June 1984

**Afghanistan: Soviet Embassy Rocketed**

In Kabul, local reports indicate that members of an unidentified resistance group rocketed the Soviet Embassy. One round was said to have landed within the Embassy grounds, killing a Soviet citizen.

25X1

**Italy: Antonov Released Under House Arrest**

In Rome, Bulgarian national Sergey Antonov was released from prison, due to his poor health, and placed under house arrest. Antonov is charged with complicity in the 1981 attempted assassination of the Pope.

25X1

23 June 1984

**France: Bomb Exploded at Armenian Center**

In Paris, a bomb explosion at an Armenian center associated with the university injured two persons. No one claimed responsibility for the blast.

25X1

**Italy: Terrorist Arsenal Surrendered to Church**

In Milan, members of the small terrorist group Communist Revolutionary Committees—believed to have been associated with the now defunct Prima Linea terrorist organization—have voluntarily surrendered weapons to Archbishop Cardinal Martini. The Italian press speculates that the terrorists may be trying to use the Church as an intermediary to establish a dialogue with the Italian police, now that plea bargaining is officially no longer an option.

25X1

**Lebanon: Libyan Diplomat Kidnaped and Freed**

In West Beirut, six armed men of the Shia extremist Musa as-Sadr Brigade kidnaped Mustafa al-Maghribi from the lobby of the Bristol Hotel. A hitherto unknown organization calling itself the Children of the Palestinian Revolution also tried to claim credit. In a message to the press, the kidnapers said the diplomat would be freed once Libya issued a statement on the fate of the Imam Musa as-Sadr, who vanished after a trip to Libya in 1978, and after all Libyan nationals leave Lebanon. After an effort to obtain his release via negotiation, the mainline Shia Amal Militia stormed the place where he was being held and freed him unharmed. Amal turned the Libyan over to Syrian military intelligence in Shtawrah on condition that he and his family leave Lebanon. Amal said, however, that the demands of the kidnapers were "still valid."

25X1

**Lebanon: Austrian Diplomat Slain**

In Beirut, a small group of unidentified gunmen shot the Austrian Administrative Consul for Embassy Security as he was getting out of his car after parking it. According to local authorities, Gerhard Loitzenbauer was killed after refusing to give his car keys to the assailants. The attack might have been part of the ongoing campaign by unknown groups to force foreigners out of Beirut, but criminal theft also is a possible motive.

25X1

24 June 1984

**Pakistan: Two Al Zulfiqar Terrorists Sentenced**

In Lahore, a special military court sentenced two members of Al Zulfiqar each to 25 years in prison. They had been arrested in 1981 for manufacturing illegal explosives in Lahore.

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**Lebanon: American Professors Leaving Beirut**

American professors of the American University of Beirut, having recently received numerous threatening telephone calls and letters instructing them to leave Lebanon immediately, appear to be complying.

25X1

**Colombia: M-19 Supports Debtors' Cartel**

Guerrillas belonging to the 19th of April Movement forced Bogota Press Agency employees to broadcast a communique supporting the formation of a bloc of Latin American debtor nations to deal with economic restrictions imposed by international financial institutions.

25X1

25 June 1984

**Greece: Attempted Seizure of Pan Am Office by Turkish Emigres**

In Athens, eight Turkish emigres attempted to seize the offices of Pan American World Airways but were foiled by police. The emigres had also distributed leaflets signed by Dev Sol (Revolutionary Left). The leaflets express support for the Turkish prisoners who have been on a hunger strike since 1 April seeking improved prison conditions in Istanbul's military prisons. Meanwhile, at the UN Mission police arrested 11 Turkish leftists who had occupied the office in support of the hunger strikers.

25X1

**Lebanon: French Embassy Car Blown Up**

In West Beirut, a car belonging to a Lebanese secretary in the French Embassy was blown up in the latest of a series of attacks aimed at the foreign diplomatic corps in the Muslim sector of the city. No one claimed credit for the attack.

25X1

26 June 1984

**Libya: UK Diplomat Visits Captive Britons**

Tripoli allowed a British diplomat to see five of the six Britons under arrest in Libya. It was the first outside contact allowed since their arrest in the wake of the April siege of the Libyan People's Bureau in London. Libyan authorities have not indicated why the six men are being held, but we believe it is to forestall further British reprisals.

25X1

27 June 1984

**Turkey: Seizure of Banner Bombs**

In Istanbul, Turkish police seized three political banners associated with Dev Sol. One of the banners concealed an explosive charge, and another banner was made to appear that it concealed explosives. The banners expressed solidarity with hunger strikers in Istanbul military prisons.

25X1

**Spain: Firebombing of American Bus**

In San Sebastian, Basque separatists firebombed an American tour bus which had brought 34 American students and teachers into Spain from France. None of the Americans were injured, but the bus was heavily damaged. Newspapers speculated that the bus, which had French license plates, was attacked in retaliation for French Government expulsion of three Spanish Basque activists to Panama the previous day.

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29 June 1984

**Israel: Rocket Fired at Kibbutz**

A Katyusha rocket fired at an Israeli border settlement from southern Lebanon fell in an open field and caused no casualties or damage, [redacted]

[redacted]. A similar unsuccessful attack was made in the same region on 14 June.

We believe Palestinian groups operating out of Syrian-controlled parts of Lebanon are attempting to prove that they can once again attack Israel, as they did before Tel Aviv's 1982 invasion of Lebanon. [redacted]

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