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**Terrorism Review**



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7 February 1985

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*This review is published every other week by the Directorate of Intelligence. Appropriate articles produced by other elements of the CIA as well as by other agencies of the US Intelligence Community will be considered for publication. Comments and queries are welcome and may be directed to the Executive Editor*

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**Terrorism Review**



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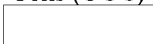
**Focus**

**The Euroterrorist Front: Moving Beyond Rhetoric**



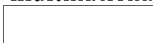
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For years, various European leftwing terrorist groups have called for the establishment of an international united front against "Western imperialism," and particularly against its most powerful symbols, NATO and the American presence in Europe. Until recently, they appeared to be paying little more than lipservice to this goal. In the past few months, however, there have been growing indications that at least three of these groups—the West German Red Army Faction (RAF), the French group Action Directe (AD), and the Belgian Communist Combatant Cells (CCC)—may have launched a coordinated terrorist offensive against NATO.



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The offensive seems to have begun late last summer with AD attacks in Paris on the Atlantic Institute, the Western European Union, and the European Space Agency—all of them targets that AD communiqués erroneously asserted are associated with NATO. Then in October in Belgium, the CCC bombed several multinational firms because of their connections with NATO military activities.



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In December the pace picked up. In Belgium, the CCC bombed the NATO pipeline system at six points. In West Germany, the RAF and its supporters began a long-planned offensive: more than 30 imprisoned RAF members staged a hunger strike, while dozens of bombing attacks against targets associated with NATO were carried out in solidarity with them. In Portugal, the Popular Forces of 25 April (FP-25) fired several mortar rounds at NATO-related facilities, while in Spain, Basque Fatherland and Freedom (ETA) bombed a military pipeline. Even in the Netherlands, hitherto largely apart from the terrorist scene, sympathizers halted a train to demonstrate solidarity with the RAF.



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In 1985 the offensive continued in Belgium with a CCC bombing of a US military facility. In West Germany, there were more RAF bombings, including one in which one of the perpetrators was killed and the other seriously injured, as well as the assassination of industrialist Dr. Ernst Zimmermann. In France, Action Directe assassinated senior Defense Ministry official Gen. Rene Audran, and AD prisoners began a hunger strike in sympathy with the RAF prisoners. In Portugal, FP-25 lobbed some mortar rounds at NATO vessels in Lisbon harbor and bombed automobiles belonging to West German servicemen. In the Netherlands, the Northern Terror Front, a hitherto unknown group, bombed a police station (saying the police were "slaves of imperialism") and a Defense Ministry facility. In Greece, another new group using a name—the National Front—formerly

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associated with rightwing Greek terrorists claimed credit for setting off a bomb in a bar crowded with US servicemen, wounding at least 78 persons. [redacted]

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Some—but not all—of the groups responsible for these incidents have indicated, explicitly or implicitly, that their actions have been part of a mutual concerted effort—in effect constituting a multinational campaign. [redacted]

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**The Targets.** The nearly exclusive focus on NATO-related targets is a novel feature of this campaign. Hitherto, Action Directe had tended to concentrate on indigenous French targets, FP-25 on Portuguese targets, ETA on Spanish targets, and so on. Even the RAF in the past directed most of its attacks against indigenous West German targets. [redacted]

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**The Timing.** It seems very unlikely that so many leftwing European terrorist groups would independently decide to mount major anti-NATO campaigns at approximately the same time. Some of the attacks may have been stimulated by the publicity attending one or another of the major terrorist incidents, and some may have been in response to public exhortations by the RAF and Action Directe to join the campaign. But many of these attacks required considerable planning and preparations that almost certainly were set in motion well before the campaign began. [redacted]

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**The Tactics.** In general, the groups have used similar tactics. Most of the terrorist attacks have been bombings, the majority directed against property rather than people. In West Germany, Belgium, and France, however, car bombings have been attempted. Hitherto these had been rare in Western Europe. The AD assassination was accomplished with a handgun; it was a tactic unusual for Action Directe but common for the RAF. The use by FP-25 of a mortar, on the other hand, was unique. [redacted]

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**The Talk.** Several of the groups have made public statements asserting that they were acting in concert with other groups against a mutual enemy. The RAF and Action Directe, for example, issued a joint communique declaring war on the “imperialist” system. The CCC asserted that two of their attacks in Belgium were to demonstrate solidarity with the RAF. The RAF operatives who murdered Doctor Zimmermann dedicated their act to the memory of a Provisional IRA terrorist who had died in a hunger strike. Action Directe dedicated its assassination of General Audran to the memory of an RAF martyr. AD prisoners in France began their own hunger strike in sympathy with that of the RAF prisoners in West Germany. On the other hand, the Northern Terror Front did not tie its actions explicitly to support for the RAF or any Euroterrorist front—although it did threaten to attack facilities associated with NATO. Neither FP-25 nor the ETA indicated their attacks were part of any international campaign; indeed, ETA declared it was targeting the Spanish military. The National Front tied its action to displeasure over US policy with regard to Cyprus. [redacted]

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**The Ties.** Several of the suspected leading members of the CCC reportedly have associated with members or other persons in close contact with both the RAF and

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Action Directe. The explosives used in an AD car bombing in Paris and an RAF car bombing in Oberammergau both came from a batch of dynamite stolen from a Belgian quarry last summer. The points on the NATO pipeline bombed by the CCC in Belgium had been marked on a NATO document confiscated from RAF members arrested last summer in West Germany. A driver's license confiscated in 1982 from an RAF cache in West Germany was traced to an AD member in France. Paris has long been reported to be the site of at least informal contacts among members of many leftwing European extremist groups—including Action Directe, the RAF, ETA, and FP-25. [redacted]

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Some European terrorist groups have been conspicuous by their absence from this campaign. For example, there have been no indications of any involvement by the Red Brigades or other Italian terrorists—although there is considerable evidence of longstanding contacts between Action Directe and the Red Brigades, among other Italian extremist groups. There has been no evidence of any involvement on the part of leftwing Turkish groups, such as the allegedly renascent Marxist-Leninist Armed Propaganda Unit (MLAPU)—[redacted]

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[redacted] Nor have such historically anti-NATO groups as the Greek Revolutionary Organization of 17 November or the Spanish October First Antifascist Resistance Group (GRAPO) been heard from. [redacted]

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Nevertheless, the Euroterrorist front has clearly progressed beyond mere rhetoric. The evidence shows that some European terrorist groups are now cooperating with each other to an unprecedented degree. The arrangement among them seems to be more of a cooperative liaison relationship than a formal merger or union. The main participants appear to be the RAF, Action Directe, and the CCC, with the RAF playing the role of senior partner. The rhetoric and the targeting are typical of the RAF; moreover, the RAF would probably reject a lesser role. Action Directe, with its reputedly numerous international contacts, was probably instrumental in helping to establish the arrangement. Among many European leftwing radicals, the RAF hardcore is considered arrogant and elitist, while AD leader Jean-Marc Rouillan is regarded as little more than a playboy. This may explain why more European terrorist groups have not joined up. [redacted]

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The hunger strike of the RAF prisoners appears to have been the signal for the currently intense level of anti-NATO terrorism in Europe. But as of early February the strike was nearly over. The fasting prisoners probably always recognized that their strike would not achieve its objectives of persuading the West German Government to put them all together and treat them like prisoners of war. Most of the prisoners are now accepting food. In contrast to previous fears, probably none of them will starve themselves to death. [redacted]

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Conceivably, without the hunger strike as a unifying and stimulating factor, the current terrorist campaign might gradually just peter out. This seems unlikely, however. Indeed, the anti-NATO terrorist campaign seems instead to be broadening and increasing in intensity. The RAF planning documents confiscated by the police last summer called for the offensive which is now unfolding to

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culminate in a terrorist spectacular. [redacted]

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Regardless of whether the campaign continues, intensifies, abates, or ends, the liaison arrangements among the participants probably will remain in effect until disrupted by police arrests or, perhaps, by a falling out of some sort. On the other hand, even though their former ideological differences seem to have largely evaporated, we doubt these groups are ready to completely submerge their national identities, independence, and individuality in a formal international terrorist organization or federation. Even if they were so inclined, it would be risky from a security standpoint—far better to maintain a degree of compartmentation. The capabilities of the individual groups are considerably enhanced by even informal cooperation, and it will be harder, henceforth, to defend against them. [redacted]

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**Highlights****Alert Item****France****US Embassy and Personnel Under Possible Surveillance by Terrorists**

The US Embassy in Paris reports that the assistant naval attache and his family may have been under surveillance by persons appearing to be of Middle Eastern and European origins. On 4 January a European woman gained access to the attache's residence through misrepresentation. Later that day a man of evident Middle Eastern extraction took pictures of the attache's son. On 20 January the attache and his wife were followed by a man, apparently of European origin. On the same day, a US Embassy guard reported that persons with Middle Eastern features photographed the Embassy. In view of the current anti-NATO terrorist offensive, these activities might have been in preparation for an operation by Action Directe, perhaps in conjunction with the Red Army Faction. The involvement of persons of apparent Middle Eastern origin, however, suggests an operation by the virulently anti-American Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction, which has previously attacked Americans in Paris.

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**Key Indicators****Greece****"National Front" Promises Repetition of Bar Bombing**

On 2 February in Glyfada, a seaside suburb of Athens about 3 kilometers from the US-operated Hellenikon Airbase, a large homemade time bomb exploded in a crowded bar, injuring 78 persons, including 59 Americans, but miraculously killing no one. A swarthy man who spoke broken Greek was believed to have left the bomb in the bar earlier in the evening. In a telephone call to an Athens newspaper, an anonymous spokesman claimed credit for the act in the name of an unknown organization, the "National Front," indicating it was in reprisal for US support of the Turkish occupation of Cyprus. The caller said that more such bombings would occur soon in places which Americans and Greeks frequent.

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**Spain****New Accord for Basque Area May Isolate ETA**

A broad legislative accord reached on 30 January between the Basque regional government (and by implication the Basque Nationalist Party) and the Basque Socialist Party (representing the ruling Spanish Socialist Workers' Party and by implication the central government) enjoys widespread popular support, although its vague provisions may be difficult to implement. The watershed agreement may eventually lead to a lessening of political violence in the Basque region by drying up support for ETA and other radical groups. Over the short run, however, ETA's opposition is likely to lead to more, rather than less, terrorism. Among the points on which agreement was reached were the following:

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- The Basque people accept that self-government for the region can be satisfactorily achieved through the transfer of power to the Basque regional government.
- There is no justification for the use of violence to gain political ends in a Spanish political system based on freedom and individual liberties.
- Basque regional problems should be negotiated exclusively among the political parties represented in the regional parliament and the Spanish state.
- The Basque regional government and the Basque Socialist Party agree to support the “social reinsertion” of those who abandon armed political struggle.
- International relations, specifically with regard to terrorism, are the exclusive responsibility of the Spanish state. [redacted]

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Angola

**UNITA To Target Foreign Oil Companies**

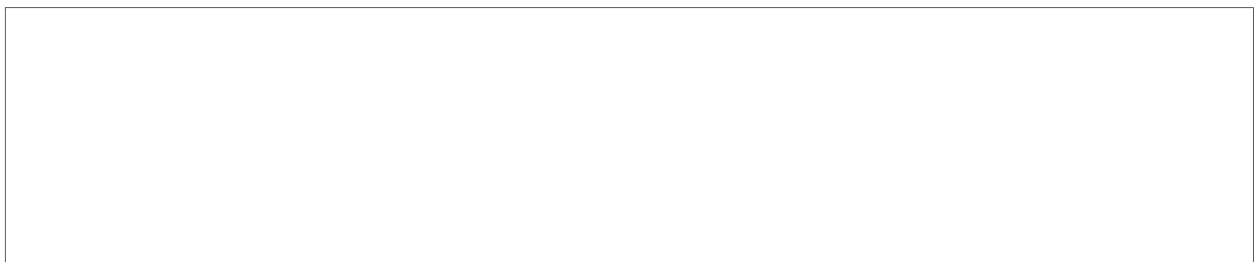
UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi announced in mid-January that UNITA would begin to attack installations of foreign companies in northern Angola, [redacted]

[redacted] He said the reason was that these companies had failed to protest the growing number of executions of UNITA supporters by firing squad. A more likely reason would be that the operations of these companies are the Angolan Government’s chief source of foreign exchange. [redacted]

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Japan

**Chukaku-ha Announces Intention To Begin Targeting Personnel**

In a recent article in its newspaper, the leftwing terrorist group Chukaku-ha (Nucleus Faction) asserted it has “no choice but to shift its attacks from those against facilities to attacks against facilities with people inside and then to attacks against people.” [redacted]

[redacted] the group plans to continue to target Japanese Government and ruling Liberal Democratic Party offices, US military facilities, and activities associated with expanding Narita airport. [redacted]

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The shift toward trying to harm personnel was signaled by the rocket attack on the US Consulate General in Kobe on 1 January. At least one of the rockets contained shrapnel. According to the article, “the advent of the rocket gun marks a revolution in the weaponry we use to carry on our revolutionary struggle. With it we can rain down a continuous barrage at will against our targets. The rocket gun lends itself to everyday use and must definitely come to be employed that way.”

[redacted]

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**Significant Developments**

**West Germany**

**Red Army Faction Assassinates Industrialist**

On 1 February two suspected RAF terrorists forced their way into the home of Ernst Zimmermann, board chairman of Munich's Motoren und Turbinen Union (MTU), tied him to a chair, and shot him in the head. He died 12 hours later. Based on descriptions provided by his wife, West German authorities believe the terrorists are RAF hardcore fugitive Werner Lotze and Barbara Meyer, a newcomer to the group. The RAF claimed responsibility for the attack in the home of Commando Patrick O'Hara, a Provisional IRA member who died in a hunger strike in 1981. MTU makes engines for tanks and other military vehicles; thus the attack was part of the RAF's assault on NATO-associated targets. [redacted]

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**Update on RAF Hunger Strike**

As of 4 February, all but five RAF prisoners had withdrawn from their eight-week-long hunger strike. The murder of West German industrialist Ernst Zimmermann may have been the signal to end the strike, for right after he was shot RAF leaders Christian Klar and Brigitte Mohnhaupt began taking food in their Stuttgart prison. Most of the other RAF member imprisoned around the country rather quickly followed suit. [redacted]

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**France**

**Action Directe Assassinates Defense Ministry Official**

Gen. Rene Audran, the French Defense Ministry official in charge of international arms sales, was assassinated by an unknown assailant outside his home on 25 January. The attacker emptied a .45 caliber automatic into his body, firing the last two shots into his head as he lay on the pavement. Later, an anonymous telephone caller claimed credit for the "execution" in the name of "Commando Elizabeth Van Dyck of Action Directe." Van Dyck was a Red Army Faction (RAF) terrorist who died in a confrontation with police in Nuernberg in 1978. [redacted]

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The slaying was further evidence of the new close association between Action Directe and the RAF— [redacted]

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[redacted] A week earlier, to emphasize the establishment of the AD-RAF "anti-imperialist front," five imprisoned members of Action Directe had begun their own hunger strike in solidarity with the incarcerated RAF hunger strikers in West Germany. [redacted]

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**Police Sweep Uncovers ETA-M Base**

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In late January French police launched a raid against a base of the Military Wing of Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA/M) in Anglet that led to the arrest of eight ETA/M members, including two leaders of the group. [redacted]

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[redacted] The sweep, which marks a new tougher French policy toward Basque terrorists, is likely to generate reprisals from ETA. [redacted]

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**Iparretarrak Complains of French Favoritism**

The small French Basque terrorist group Iparretarrak (Men of the North), angered over the court sentences handed down to two of its members on 24 January, has vowed "to pursue the armed struggle" to gain their release. The group claimed responsibility for several recent bombing attacks against French police. The group charged that the French courts are dealing out harsh sentences to Basque militants while ignoring the shadowy Antiterrorist Liberation Group (GAL). [redacted]

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Italy

**Implementation of Preventive Detention Reform Law Delayed**

On 23 January the Italian Parliament approved a measure which postpones full implementation of the preventive detention reform law passed last summer. The law limits the maximum duration of pretrial detention of criminal suspects as well as posttrial detention of convicted suspects awaiting processing of their appeals. It was to take full effect on 2 February, at which time the state would have had to grant provisional liberty to many current detainees. Widespread concern about the prospective release of up to 1,300 allegedly dangerous terrorist and criminal suspects led Parliament to approve a nine-month delay. The Justice Minister stated that the government intends to use the delay to complete the trials and appeals of the terrorists, gangsters, and drug-trafficking suspects who would otherwise have been eligible for release. [redacted]

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Portugal

**FP-25 Attacks NATO Targets Twice in Week**

On 28 January the leftwing terrorist group Popular Forces of 25 April (FP-25) launched a mortar attack at NATO warships anchored in Lisbon harbor. None of the rounds hit anything but water. Three days later FP-25 bombs destroyed eight cars and damaged other property belonging to West German Air Force personnel at Beja Airbase. One woman was slightly injured. FP-25 issued a communique claiming credit for both attacks, demanding that the airbase be closed, and promising to use "all available means" to force the "unconditional withdrawal of all foreign bases from Portugal." [redacted]

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FP-25 attacks on West German military targets are unprecedented, and their occurrence amidst the anti-NATO campaign proceeding in other West European countries suggests a degree of coordination or complicity, but nothing in the FP-25 statement indicates this was intended. In response to the latest wave of FP-25 violence, the Portuguese Government has decided to push new internal security legislation through the parliament early in February. In particular, a new intelligence service will be established to help the government cope with terrorism in Portugal. [redacted]

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Spain

**Police Mount Annual Operation To Eradicate GRAPO**

In a massive sweep that began on 19 January, Spanish police arrested 17 members of the small urban terrorist group October First Antifascist Resistance Group

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(GRAPO), including four alleged leaders. [redacted]

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[redacted]

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[redacted]

[redacted]

**Lebanon**

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**Sunni Muslim Leader Blinded by Car Bomb**

On 21 January in Sidon, Sunni Muslim community leader Mustafa Sa'ad was blinded by a powerful car bomb that exploded outside his apartment. His daughter later died of her injuries, and his wife lost an eye in the explosion that occurred during a meeting with local Shia leaders; in all 29 persons were injured. Sa'ad has been noted both for his refusal to cooperate with the Israelis and for his efforts to defuse confessional violence in Sidon. His daughter's funeral was punctuated by shouts of "national unity." Most Muslims immediately blamed Israel for the attack, although there is no evidence of Israeli complicity, and any militia might have been responsible. [redacted]

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**New Wave of Bombings in Beirut**

Between 9 and 19 January bombs exploded in Muslim West Beirut almost every day, killing at least 19 persons and injuring at least 145. Among them was a car bomb in the Shia neighborhood of Beir al-Abed that killed two and injured 12 on 18 January; an Amal explosives expert reportedly was trying to dismantle the bomb when it went off. Amal claims it successfully defused two other bombs earlier that day. To give an idea of the variety of the targets, during the evening of 19 January, bombs exploded near a civil defense office, an Iraqi bank, and a mosque; none of these bombs resulted in casualties. [redacted]

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**Lethal Bomb at Sunni Mosque in Tripoli**

On 1 February the Sunni mosque was packed with worshipers, many of them followers of Shaykh Shaban, the hardline leader of the Islamic Unification Movement. Shaban—who has fought with Syrian militias for control of Tripoli and has links with Iran—was elsewhere at the time. The explosion killed 12 persons and injured more than 60. No one claimed responsibility. [redacted]

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**Peru**

**More Common Graves Discovered**

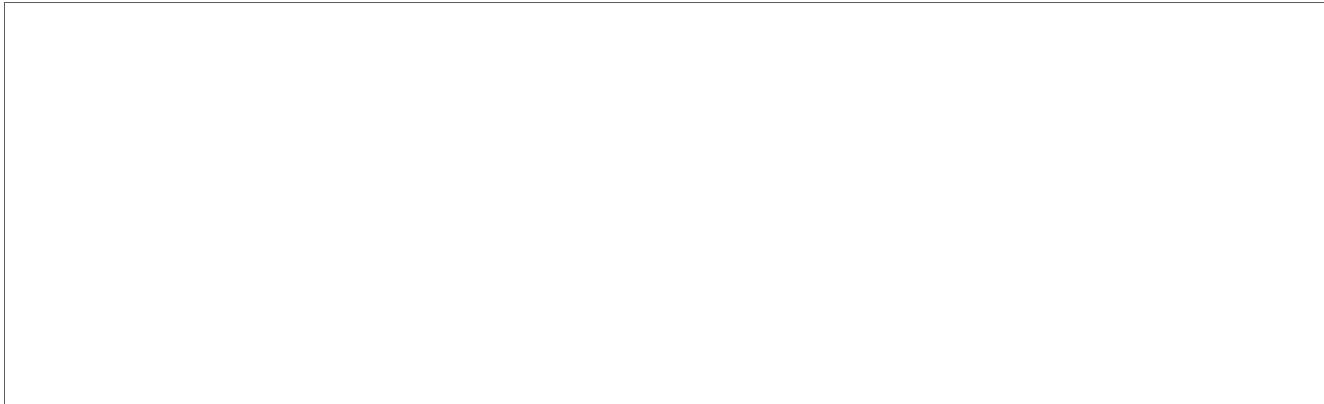
Three common graves containing 44 adult corpses were discovered in the southern Emergency Zone, according to reports in Lima newspapers. Some of the corpses showed signs of torture. Peasants living near one of the sites identified several of the bodies as being those of persons who had disappeared after being detained by the authorities. [redacted]

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Some 50 corpses were discovered in a mass grave in the same region last August, and as many as 41 bodies in mass graves were uncovered there last October. Government investigators reportedly have been trying to identify the victims but have released no substantive information. The Maoist Sendero Luminoso guerrillas and the government's counterterrorist forces have each been accused by the other of committing the murders. The circumstances surrounding this most recent find, however, lend weight to the accusation that government forces were responsible.

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**Sri Lanka**

**Tamil Terrorists Blow Up Train**

On 19 January Tamil terrorists set off a bomb on a Colombo-bound train 300 kilometers north of the capital, derailing the train and killing 28 soldiers and 11 civilian passengers. There is evidence that Tamils in the area were aware of the plot, but none of them tipped off military authorities when 90 soldiers boarded the train at its last stop. On 23 January Tamil separatist guerrillas attacked the derailed train and burned 11 cars while work was under way to repair the 500 meters of damaged track.

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Peru's Tupac Amaru

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The Revolutionary Movement Tupac Amaru (MRTA) surfaced in November 1983, when it bombed the residence of the US Embassy Marine guards in Lima. It was not until September 1984, however, that the group announced its existence and took credit for that bombing. The group also claimed responsibility for the following additional terrorist operations in Lima last year:

- *January.* Shooting attack on a police station.
- *March.* Shooting attack on the home of former Minister of the Economy Carlos Rodriguez Pastor.
- *May.* Temporary occupation of the studios of Radio Imperial.
- *June.* Temporary occupation of the studios of Radio Independencia.
- *September.* Shooting attack on a police station.
- *September.* Temporary occupation of the local offices of the US news agencies AP and UPI and transmission of "revolutionary communiques" to the United States.
- *September.* Shooting attack on the US Embassy.

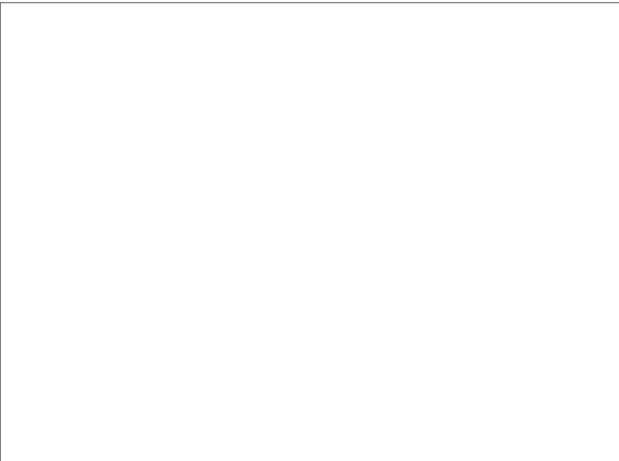
As terrorist incidents go, this is a fairly mild assortment. Yet some Peruvian authorities have come to consider Tupac Amaru to be potentially the gravest terrorist threat to the country. Initially viewed as an urban extension of the large, entrenched rural insurgent group Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) or, alternatively, as a small, nearly harmless group of radical university students, Tupac Amaru's urban guerrilla orientation, active anti-Americanism, and possible foreign connections have forced a reassessment.

**Origins**

Jose Gabriel Condorcanqui Tupac Amaru (1742-81), a Peruvian Indian, was the leader of the most important Indian revolt in 18th-century Spanish America. His name was first associated with a modern dissident group in Peru following the

disintegration of the Cuban-trained Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) in the mid-1960s, after it had failed in its efforts to stimulate a rural guerrilla uprising. Former MIR members in the northern cities of Piura, Chiclayo, and Trujillo then created the "MIR-Tupac Amaru," also known simply as the Tupac Amaru Group. The best evidence suggests that this group and other remnants of the MIR subsequently joined the Peruvian Revolutionary Socialist Party—Marxist-Leninist Faction, and that it was this amalgam which emerged in 1984 as the Revolutionary Movement Tupac Amaru.

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**Ideology**

According to the Tupac Amaru manifesto distributed during the attack on the Peruvian police station on 10 September, the group was organized to respond to what its members viewed as the long history of corruption and injustice associated with Peruvian politics. Tupac Amaru seeks to destroy "imperialist" (especially US) influence in Peru and to guarantee all Peruvians the right to such basic necessities as food, clothing, adequate housing, and jobs. Tupac Amaru believes that it is following the historical Latin

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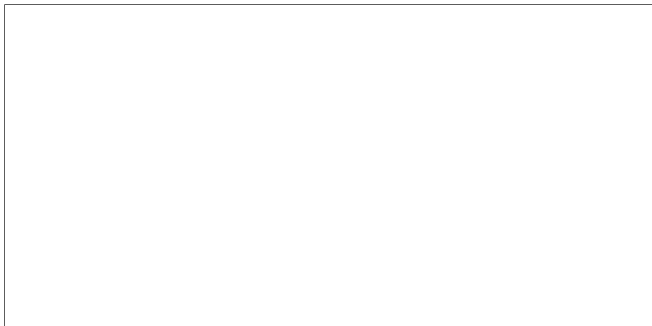
American anti-imperialist tradition of Tupac Amaru, Simon Bolivar, San Martin, Augusto Sandino, Farabundo Marti, and Che Guevara. [redacted]

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Specifically, the Tupac Amaru platform advocates armed violence to achieve the following goals:

- A renegotiation of the existing agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and a selective moratorium on payment of Peru's external debt.
- A freezing of the prices of basic food products and government subsidies to enable poor people to buy them.
- Renegotiation of contracts with foreign mining and petroleum companies to adjust them to Peruvian national needs.
- A higher minimum wage and higher salaries in general.
- Emergency aid for farmers, including a moratorium on all agricultural debts and a lowering of interest rates on agricultural credits to 12 percent.
- Respect for university autonomy. [redacted]



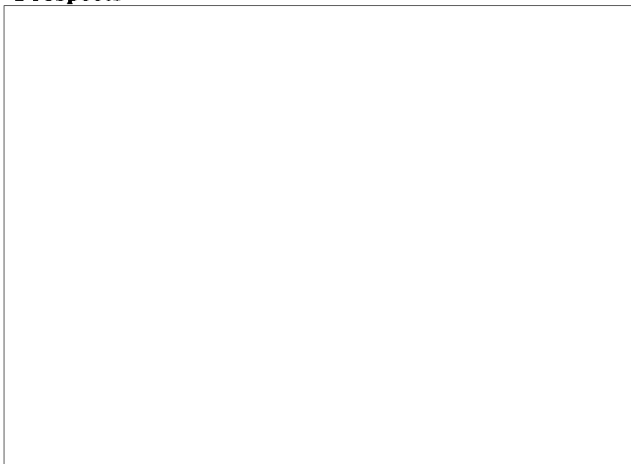
To date, there has been no evidence of direct Soviet support for Tupac Amaru. Recently, however, Peru's Moscow-leaning Communist Party (PCP) noted that Tupac Amaru's "revolutionary" credentials mark it as an organization meriting respect. As reported in the PCP-controlled Lima daily *El Diario*, on 14 September 1984 PCP Secretary General Jorge Del Prado remarked that Tupac Amaru "does not underestimate the role of the masses." Rather, "it considers this role indispensable. It gives prominence to distinctively national figures . . . and publicly acknowledges its actions." The PCP is the only major Peruvian political party to have publicly displayed such a positive attitude toward Tupac Amaru. [redacted]

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The Tupac Amaru platform is populist rather than Marxist. Considering the apparent origins of the group and the backgrounds of some of its known members, however, it would probably be a mistake to conclude that Tupac Amaru is a populist rather than Marxist group. Instead, it is likely that the program was cast in populist terms in order to attract supporters from the mainstream political parties such as the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance (APRA)—currently favored to win the Presidential election next April—and the United Left coalition, as well as from liberal elements within the church. [redacted]

**Prospects**



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**Foreign Connections**

In December 1984, near Cuzco, units of the Peruvian Civil Guard arrested nine members of Tupac Amaru and seized approximately 30 FAL (Belgian-made) automatic rifles as well as 35,000 rounds of ammunition. [redacted]



As several of its attacks attest, Tupac Amaru is a continuing threat to US personnel and facilities, although the degree of danger is hard to assess, since none of its attacks to date could be considered serious. Various members of the group have expressed their

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opposition to "US imperialism and interventionism in Latin America," and their determination to demonstrate to Washington that the group's activities are more than "a child's game." Some US Embassy sources have suggested that Tupac Amaru may be targeting personnel of the US Military Assistance and Advisory Group in Lima. This appears to be largely conjecture.

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### The Terrorist Threat From Nuclear Proliferation

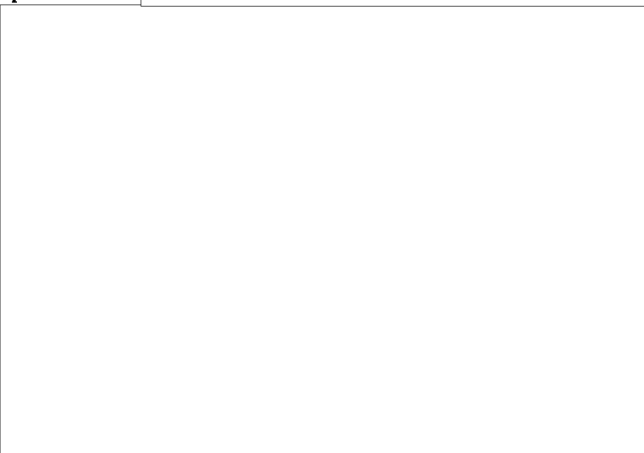
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Terrorism experts for the most part agree that perpetrating a serious nuclear terrorist incident would be difficult for even the most sophisticated terrorist group.<sup>1</sup> And relatively few terrorist groups would even contemplate engaging in nuclear terrorism since that would tend to alienate the very people whose interests they purport to represent. But as the number of nuclear facilities around the world producing or using sensitive nuclear material<sup>2</sup> grows, and as terrorists seek still newer and more violent ways of achieving publicity and impact, the likelihood of a nuclear terrorist incident becomes less remote.

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London Suppliers Group require their customers to provide adequate physical security and promise not to transfer the material or technology further without permission.

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#### Inadequate Physical Security

Currently, the nuclear warheads stored at NATO sites in Western Europe are considered by the US Intelligence Community to be the most likely targets of terrorist attack. In many parts of the world, however, physical security arrangements at nuclear installations appear inadequate to withstand penetration or attack by determined, sophisticated terrorists. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) focuses most of its efforts on safeguards against proliferation rather than on physical security. The IAEA has published physical security guidelines for member states, but they are not requirements. The Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material has been signed by 39 countries (only 10 have actually ratified it) but that applies solely to nuclear materials in international commerce.

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#### The Terrorist Threat

The vulnerability of nuclear facilities to a variety of forms of attack or sabotage even in the developed countries is highlighted by a considerable number of nuclear-related incidents that have already taken place. Most have involved antinuclear activists or indigenous dissidents attacking symbols of national progress—as opposed to terrorists. In addition to numerous bombings at the offices of companies engaged in nuclear activities, some of which have caused considerable physical damage, other incidents include:

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**Proliferation Compounds Problem.** Before signing any contracts to provide nuclear material or equipment or sensitive nuclear technology, the Western and Communist countries that compose the

- *Argentina, 1973.* The brief occupation of a power reactor under construction.
- *Sweden, 1979.* The discovery of a bomb planted next to a power reactor.
- *United States, 1979.* The theft of uranium dioxide (UO<sub>2</sub>) by an employee of a nuclear power plant.
- *Australia, 1980.* The theft of 2 tons of yellow cake (purified uranium ore) from a mine.

<sup>1</sup> A nuclear incident could take many forms such as alarming hoaxes, symbolic sabotage, actual sabotage (resulting in physical damage and/or casualties), theft of nuclear material or weapons, seizure of a nuclear facility, dispersal of radioactive contaminants, manufacture of improvised nuclear weapons, or detonation of a stolen or self-fabricated nuclear weapon.

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<sup>2</sup> Also known as active material, meaning weapons-grade plutonium or enriched uranium.

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- *France, 1980.* An attack by militants on a train carrying irradiated fuel.
- *South Africa, 1980.* The conviction of a university scientist for trying to steal nuclear secrets and make them available to the African National Congress.
- *Spain, 1982.* The murder of a nuclear power plant manager by Basque separatists.
- *France, 1982.* The firing of rockets at a reactor under construction.
- *South Africa, 1982.* The bombing of the Koeberg power reactor by the ANC. [redacted]

As governments gradually develop the capabilities to counter or prevent the kinds of terrorist operations in vogue today, some terrorists may seek more dramatic options. Nuclear terrorism potentially offers such an option. Although terrorists could use large amounts of conventional explosives or lethal chemicals to perpetrate attacks that result in a high number of casualties, the threat of nuclear violence has particularly sensational ramifications. [redacted]

Moreover, a lack of technical sophistication will not necessarily prevent terrorists from engaging in nuclear terrorism. A terrorist group desiring to damage either population or property might consider attacking an operating nuclear power plant. Such plants are high-visibility targets, frequently identified with a country's sense of prestige. Even an attack that only disabled the plant for a long time (a relatively easy achievement) would represent a signal victory by the terrorists over the government. Furthermore, such an attack could conceivably lead to the release of contained fission products; thus the mere threat to blow up such a plant would generate significant fear in the target audience. [redacted]

Terrorists who could demonstrate possession of sensitive nuclear material would not necessarily need to fabricate an explosive nuclear device to have enormous impact. They could merely pretend to have done so (this no longer being deemed an impossible feat). Alternatively, they could threaten to sell the material to the highest bidder—or to some particularly objectionable bidder. In fact, they could merely threaten to contaminate the environment. Such threats would represent a quantum leap in the level of ostensible danger compared with the usual

terrorist threats with which governments are now coping. [redacted]

**Potential for Improvement**

The adoption of some recent recommendations of nuclear proliferation experts could ease the problem somewhat. One recommendation is simply that the industrialized countries try harder to encourage the developing countries to improve the physical security arrangements at their nuclear facilities. The IAEA, for example, could offer to condition its nuclear assistance to developing countries on their adherence to minimum physical security guidelines. Some authors have suggested establishing an international task force—modeled perhaps on the US Nuclear Emergency Search Team (NEST)—that could be called in to deal with a nuclear terrorist threat that emerged in a country without an indigenous organization designed to cope with such a problem. And, even though it only applies to material in international commerce, if more countries ratified the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials, it would serve as a good example to the others. [redacted]

[redacted]

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### International Terrorist Incidents: Statistical Overview—1984

#### By Type

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1984	1983
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>500</b>
Armed attack	17	11	23	13	7	10	10	10	11	5	15	12	144	68
Arson	5	5	6	4	8	7	3	13	2	5	0	4	62	49
Barricade/Hostage	0	3	1	1	0	2	0	1	3	1	0	0	12	35
Bombing	21	7	29	37	37	26	35	46	18	22	33	23	334	262
Skyjacking	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	2	1	8	6
Kidnaping	2	6	3	1	3	7	2	6	3	6	4		43	40
Other	9	7	3	5	6	1	3	2	7	0	1	1	45	40

#### By Region

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1984	1983
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>500</b>
North America	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0					5	12
Latin America	7	5	4	16	23	4	14	7	7	9	14	2	112	128
Western Europe	20	16	20	19	22	17	14	39	20	23	27	23	260	186
USSR/Eastern Europe	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	4
Sub-Saharan Africa	8	3	4	4	2	5	1	4	7	4	1	5	48	17
Mideast and North Africa	15	14	31	20	13	22	24	22	8	2	12	10	193	114
Asia/Other	4	0	5	1	1	3	3	6	3	1	2	0	29	39

#### By Category of Victim or Installation Attacked

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1984	1983
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>500</b>
Diplomatic	11	11	17	6	7	13	8	9	15	10	20	10	137	213
Military	5	3	5	6	5	5	1	3	4	0	3	19	59	92
Other government	7	2	12	16	12	5	4	4	7	2	1	1	73	28
Business	18	13	14	12	19	8	9	23	8	19	18	4	165	70
Other	13	10	18	21	19	22	34	40	11	8	14	7	217	97

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

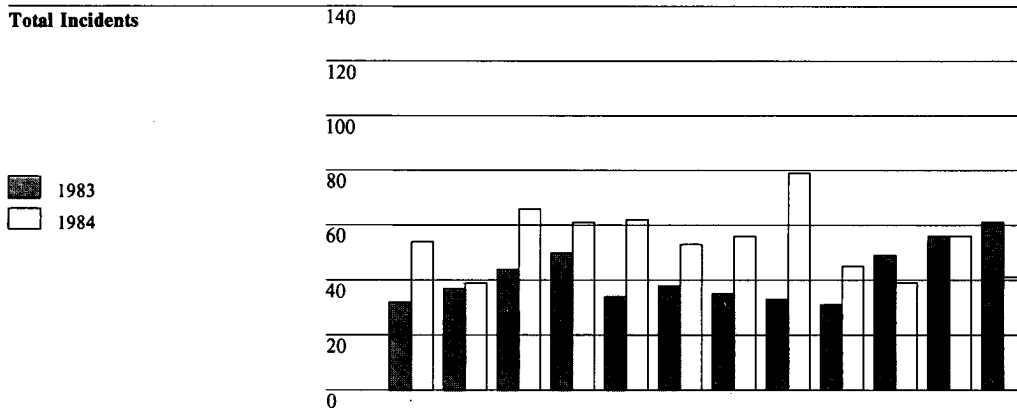
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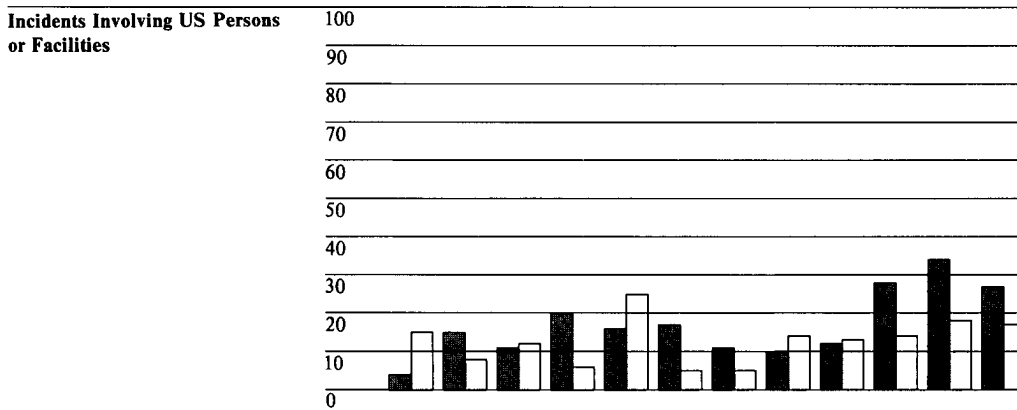
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**International Terrorist Incidents, 1983-84**

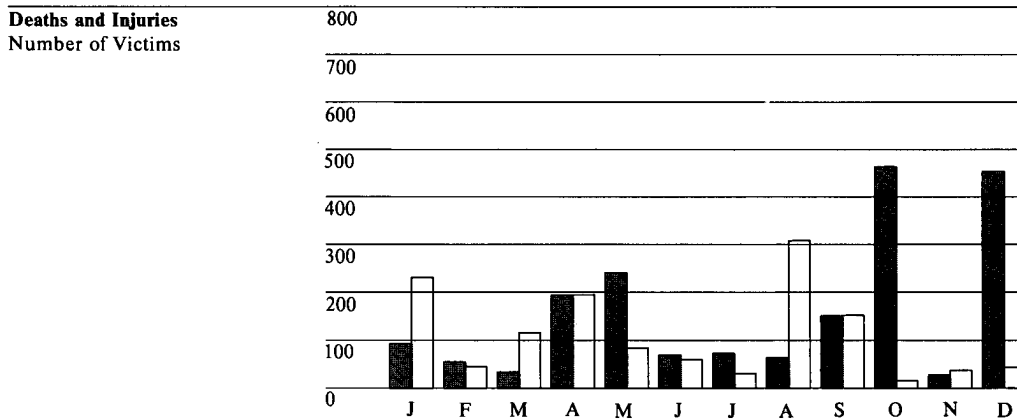
**Total Incidents**



**Incidents Involving US Persons or Facilities**



**Deaths and Injuries**  
Number of Victims



[Redacted]

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**Chronology of Terrorism—1984-85**

*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 elsewhere in this publication are not included.* [redacted]

			25X1
			25X1
			25X1
<b>1984</b>			
<b>Mid-December</b>	<b>Sudan: Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) guerrillas abduct Ugandans, Tanzanians, and Kenyans from boat in the White Nile.</b> [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] the Ugandans are unlikely to negotiate. [redacted]		25X1
<b>24 December</b>	<b>Uganda: Probable state security agents attempt assassination of Minister of Industry.</b> The minister fled his hotel following a tip, but family members who remained were beaten and questioned about his whereabouts. [redacted]		25X1 25X1
<b>28 December</b>	<b>Pakistan: 13 Iranians and five Pakistanis arrested at Karachi airport as suspected terrorists.</b> They claimed Iran had given them money for an unspecified operation inside Pakistan. [redacted]		25X1
<b>29-30 December</b>	<b>Botswana: Police raid residences of African National Congress (ANC) members in Gaborone.</b> [redacted] [redacted] only three ANC cadre were arrested. [redacted]		25X1 25X1
<b>1985</b>			25X1
<b>7 January</b>	<b>Namibia: SWAPO bomb in fish and chips shop in Ondangwa kills three civilians and a soldier.</b> Half of the explosive, hidden in an attache case, did not go off. [redacted]		25X1
<b>8-9 January</b>	<b>Lebanon: Four Christian churches and a cemetery bombed in Tripoli.</b> No one claimed responsibility for the attacks. The Islamic Unification Movement deplored the violence as an effort to "frighten the Christians out of the city." [redacted]		25X1 25X1
<b>9 January</b>	<b>Namibia: SWAPO bomb outside shop entrance in Ondangwa fails to detonate.</b> Security officials estimated that anyone within a 25-meter radius of the fragmentation device, hidden in an attache case, would have been killed. [redacted]		25X1
<b>9-10 January</b>	<b>Angola: UNITA guerrillas attack bus in Zaire province.</b> Four persons were killed and eight were injured. [redacted]		25X1

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GI TR 85-003  
7 February 1985

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12 January

**Iran: Aircraft passenger mistaken for would-be hijacker.** What was originally reported to be a skyjacking foiled by Iran Air security guards turns out to have been a painful error. A passenger on a flight between Tehran and Kerman was shot and wounded by a zealous security guard when he left his seat to use the restroom. [redacted]

25X1

12-17 January

**Burma: Insurgents believed to belong to Karen National Union (KNU) blow up two civilian trains, killing three passengers and injuring more than 21.** The Karens may be attacking communication lines to divert the pressure from the current army offensive against them. [redacted]

25X1

13 January

**Sudan: SPLA rebels ambush and kidnap two British clergymen near Juba.** Two Sudanese were also killed in the ambush near the capital of Eastern Equatoria Province. [redacted]

25X1

14 January

**Peru: Bomb explosions near departmental election board office in downtown Huancayo cause damage but no casualties.** The bombings, probably connected with the election campaign, were the first significant urban terrorist incidents in Peru since October. No one claimed responsibility. [redacted]

25X1

**Portugal: FP-25 bombs four cars owned by managers of industrial firm in Setubal, destroying two.** FP-25, which last year had attacked the same company, the Entrepotoso Industrial Metalo Mecanico De Setubal, said it was "a living symbol of the policy of capitalist recuperation in Portugal." [redacted]

25X1

Mid-January

**Sudan: Provincial government official kidnaped by SPLA in early December escapes.** Other hostages captured at the same time remain in rebel hands. [redacted]

25X1

**Tunisia: Arab carrying forged passport arrested at Tunis airport on suspicion of plans to conduct terrorist operations.** Neither his true name nor affiliation are known. [redacted]

25X1

15 January

**West Bank: Rocket fired from Jordan at Jewish settlement in Jordan valley.**

[redacted]

25X1

17 January

**France: Police investigative headquarters bombed, causing extensive damage but no injuries.** No group claimed responsibility, [redacted]

[redacted]

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18 January

**Spain: ETA-M kidnaps Basque businessman associated with Basque Nationalist Party (PNV).** The victim, a financial backer of the PNV and a regular contributor of ETA's "revolutionary tax," was abducted the day before the official announcement of an agreement, opposed by the ETA, between the PNV-dominated Basque regional government and representatives of the central government; his kidnaping was probably intended as a warning against or protest of the accord.

25X1

19 January

**Sri Lanka: Six Tamil terrorists coming from India captured at sea with explosives, ammunition, and narcotics.** Among the items seized by the Sri Lankan Navy were 50 kilograms of gelnite, 1,000 detonators, fuse wire, ammunition, and 10 kilograms of marijuana.

25X1

**Namibia: Two timed charges probably set by SWAPO terrorists explode 15 minutes apart in liquor store outside Windhoek.** Such a sequence often signals an intent to cause injuries, but none occurred, although the store was badly damaged.

25X1

20 January

**West Germany: RAF supporter killed and colleague seriously wounded when their bomb explodes prematurely.** The explosion did over \$1 million in damage to the computer center of a large West German construction company.

25X1

**Indonesia: Jakarta policeman killed by bomb thrown into his car by two men on a motorcycle.** Two other policemen were injured. No one has claimed credit for the incident, which may have been linked to the ethnic disturbances in Jarkarta last fall.

25X1

**Cyprus: Bomb damages newly erected monument to Greek/Turkish friendship in Nicosia.** The explosion took place while the Cyprus summit meeting was being held in New York. No group claimed responsibility, although the Greek Cypriot population had been angered by the monument.

25X1

**Israel: Five Israeli Druze and one Lebanese convicted of plot to bomb Tel Aviv's tallest building at behest of PFLP-General Command.** The group had been in contact with the PFLP-GC in Syria and Greece. The Lebanese was arrested in August 1983 as he tried to drive into Israel with 55 kilograms of explosives and detonators hidden in his Mercedes.

25X1

**France: Iparretarrak bombs police headquarters at Mauleon.** The dynamite attack caused no casualties but did considerable property damage.

25X1

21 January

**Indonesia: Nine bombs damage ancient Buddhist temple of Borobudur in central Java.** No one was injured. No group has claimed responsibility, but Indonesian police believe that the attack was the work of fundamentalist Muslims.

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- 23 January** *Indonesia: Bomb causes serious damage but no casualties to hotel in Medan, Sumatra.* No group has claimed responsibility for the attack. [redacted] 25X1
- 23-29 January** *Netherlands: "Northern Terror Front" bombs police station and Defense Ministry building in Gronigen.* The previously unheard-of group threatened similar attacks on NATO buildings and against "those who cooperate with NATO." [redacted] 25X1
- 25 January** *West Germany: Bomb downs electric transmission line pylon, automatically shutting down nuclear power plant in Kruemmel.* There was no damage to the plant itself. An antinuclear group claimed responsibility, stating the attack was in support of the RAF hunger strikers. [redacted] 25X1
- 26 January** *Kuwait: Trial of five Iranian expatriates charged with trying to blow up Ministry of Education begins.* The local press has reported that the five were connected with the pro-Iranian Dawa Party, but the trial is being held in a state security court in secret, and no evidence of Iranian complicity in the plot has yet surfaced. [redacted] 25X1
- 28 January** *Sudan: French construction firm pays large ransom to free four employees held hostage by SPLA.* The employees—two Frenchmen, a Briton, and a Kenyan—were abducted last year at the construction site of the Jonglei canal. The Ethiopians acted as mediators. Estimates of the amount of the ransom have ranged between \$200,000 and \$1 million. [redacted] 25X1
- 29 January** *Israel: Local police, acting on tip, find and defuse two bombs in the Wadi Maali section of Bethlehem.* No group claimed responsibility for planting the devices, which reportedly consisted of old military explosives. [redacted] 25X1
- Portugal: FP-25 package bomb kills owner of bus company and injures two employees.* FP-25 claimed responsibility in a call to a local news agency. [redacted] 25X1
- Portugal: FP-25 bombs home of landowner in Castro Verde.* The explosion damaged several buildings. [redacted] 25X1
- 30 January** *France: Iparretarrak targets police headquarters in St. Jean De Luz.* The bomb failed to explode because of a faulty timing device. [redacted] 25X1
- 1 February** *France: French Basque injured by car bomb in Bayonne.* The victim is a member of Herri Taldeak, a political organization with close ties to Iparretarrak. No group has claimed responsibility for the bombing, although the Antiterrorist Liberation Front (GAL) has been implicated in previous attacks against Basque separatist activists. [redacted] 25X1

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**Spain: Suspected ETA bomb destroys bar in Besain.** There were no casualties from the explosion.

25X1

**2 February**

**Lebanon: Four Islamic Jihad bombs explode in West Beirut within an hour, injuring four passersby and damaging three banks.** The Lebanese-owned banks were among five banks under investigation for currency speculation. In a call to a Western news agency, Islamic Jihad claimed credit for the attack as a warning to the "dollar Mafia" who were speculating "against the sons of our native land."

**3 February**

**France: Bomb explodes near Overseas Development Ministry, destroying three cars and damaging a dozen others.** No casualties were reported. The Ministry administers overseas regions including the Pacific territory of New Caledonia. Although no group has yet claimed responsibility, the attack is thought to be connected with the separatist movement there.

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