



Directorate of Intelligence

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**Terrorism Review**



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25 February 1985

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GI TR 85-004  
25 February 1985

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**Terrorism Review** [redacted]

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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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25 February 1985

**Focus****Libya: Terrorism as a Tool of Foreign Policy**

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Libyan leader Mu'ammar Qadhafi has used terrorism as one of the primary instruments of his foreign policy ever since he seized power in 1969. The main targets have been expatriate Libyan dissidents and leading officials of moderate Arab and African governments. In addition, Tripoli has provided encouragement, funding, training, and arms to insurgents and dissidents from many countries whose government policies or leaders displease Qadhafi. Fear of retaliation, however, along with a pragmatic recognition of Libya's relative weakness, will probably continue to inhibit the Libyans from conducting direct attacks against US personnel and facilities.

The level and types of Libyan terrorism as well as the mix between terrorism and other kinds of subversion have varied considerably over the years, depending on Qadhafi's perception at any time of likely costs and benefits, but the goals served have remained consistent:

- Neutralization of Qadhafi's domestic opponents abroad.
- Assertion of his ideological leadership over other "nonaligned" nations in Africa and the Arab world.
- Affirmation of his credentials as a revolutionary and "anti-imperialist."

An examination of events of just the past few years demonstrates these points. In 1980 the Libyan Government began a concerted effort to assassinate anti-Qadhafi exiles. By the time the first phase ended in 1981—a reflection of Qadhafi's desire to refurbish his image in support of his efforts to become a pan-Arab leader—11 Libyan dissidents living abroad had been murdered. Since then Qadhafi has alternated between urging the exiles to return home to Libya and ordering new liquidation campaigns against the dissidents among them.

By mid-1983 it had become clear that Qadhafi's efforts to gain international influence by portraying himself as moderate and statesmanlike had borne little fruit. In 1984 Qadhafi's problems multiplied as the regime experienced some of the sharpest challenges it had ever faced. Qadhafi's home barracks were attacked. Two Libyan diplomats were murdered abroad by antiregime dissidents. Qadhafi's cousin and confidant was seriously injured in a car bomb attack inside Libya. These and other incidents combined to increase Qadhafi's sense of vulnerability as well as his desire for revenge.

Accordingly, beginning late in 1983 and continuing through 1984, the Qadhafi regime resumed widespread terrorist and subversive activities. Libyan forces invaded Chad in support of pro-Libyan insurgents. Libyan agents once again began assassinating prominent anti-Qadhafi exiles. Libyan-trained dissidents intent on sabotage and murder were sent into neighboring countries hostile to the

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Qadhafi regime. The Libyan Government increased its support for insurgents and terrorists in countries all over the world. Last year Tripoli was directly involved in 25 terrorist incidents, compared with only a handful in 1983.

Qadhafi's preoccupation with Libyan dissidents and the countries that shelter them has been matched only by his implacable hatred of moderate Arab leaders such as President Nimeiri of Sudan, President Bourguiba of Tunisia, and especially the late President Sadat of Egypt, whose opposition to Israel Qadhafi has regarded as insufficient and whose association with and support of US policies have impeded him from achieving his personal aspirations. Currently number one on Qadhafi's enemies list is Egypt's President Mubarak, whose government recently made the Qadhafi regime look foolish by inducing it to claim its agents had assassinated former Libyan Prime Minister Bakoush when he remained very much alive in Egypt.<sup>1</sup> Qadhafi was incensed by this deliberate humiliation and now seeks revenge against Mubarak.

Over the years, many Libyan schemes have come to nought, owing to poor intelligence, bad planning, and inept operatives. Recently, however, Tripoli has demonstrated an enhanced capability to carry through the operations it undertakes. It is this development, together with the growing involvement of the Libyan armed forces in overt paramilitary operations, that is of greatest concern. Neither of two venturesome operations in 1984—the bombing of a radio station near Khartoum by an air force plane and the mining of the Red Sea, probably by naval commandos—resulted in retaliation, encouraging Qadhafi to believe that he can safely continue to use Libya's military capability abroad in acts of intimidation and subversion.

At the same time, the Qadhafi regime has demonstrated a certain sensitivity to being directly implicated in terrorist activities. Other than to proclaim successful attacks against dissidents abroad, the Libyans never admit to involvement in international terrorism. Tripoli prefers to recruit agents abroad or hire foreign mercenaries rather than use Libyan citizens to conduct terrorist operations. Libyan diplomats commission and oversee operations; distribute money, documents, and weapons; and arrange travel; but—except for some operations against exiles—they rarely commit terrorist acts themselves.

#### **Outlook**

Qadhafi's use of terrorism as a tool of foreign policy is a personalized tactic, one likely to persist as long as he remains in power. He has evidently concluded that terrorist tactics are often justified and sometimes effective. In addition, the numerous weak and unstable regimes in Africa will continue to offer tempting opportunities for him to try to expand his influence through terrorism.

<sup>1</sup> Egyptian security officials arrested the four would-be assassins before they reached their target and forced them to send to the Libyan Peoples Bureau in Malta photographs of Bakoush that made him appear to be dead. The sting operation worked: the Libyan press agency jubilantly claimed Bakoush had been executed by a suicide squad sent abroad to "liquidate the enemies of the revolution."

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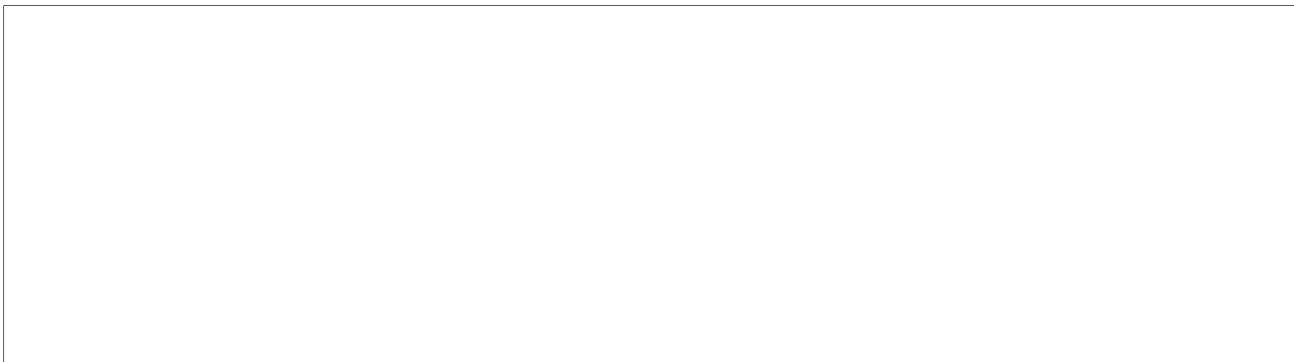
Despite Qadhafi's view of the United States as a major obstacle to advancing his private brand of revolutionary Islamic socialism, the United States has rarely been a direct target of Libyan terrorism. We believe this is a reflection of the Qadhafi regime's pragmatic calculation that the possibility—and likely severity—of US retaliation outweighs the potential gain from such terrorism. This fear of retaliation probably will continue to keep US personnel and facilities off Tripoli's hit list unless Qadhafi comes to perceive that the United States poses a direct immediate challenge to his rule. Nevertheless, Qadhafi's terrorist activities will continue to harm US interests by undermining pro-Western regimes, promoting leftist insurgencies, and demonstrating that states can get away with terrorism.



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**Highlights**



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**Key Indicators**

**Western Europe**

**Lull in Euroterrorism Campaign**

Most analysts continue to anticipate at least one more major attack in the current Euroterrorism campaign, although there has been a marked decrease in terrorist activity in Western Europe in recent weeks. For example, during the two-month hunger strike of the Red Army Faction (RAF) prisoners, West German authorities counted 75 terrorist incidents; since the hunger strike ended—on 1 February, the day Ernst Zimmermann was murdered—there have been no further terrorist incidents in West Germany attributed to the RAF or its supporters. The Communist Combatant Cells in Belgium and Action Directe in France have also been quiet all month.

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Despite these indications, there are two major reasons why it seems unlikely that the current campaign is over. First, the RAF is known to believe that its last major campaign (in 1977) failed because it did not bring sufficient pressure on the West German Government; surely, in planning the current campaign, the RAF would have realized that the operations undertaken to date would not have enough impact—even if they all worked—to bend the government to its will. Second, we have trouble believing that the RAF hardcore would complete a major terrorist campaign without striking at least once directly at the United States. Thus we anticipate that the RAF will soon attempt at least one more major anti-NATO operation—probably directed against a US target although not necessarily in West Germany.

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**Middle East**

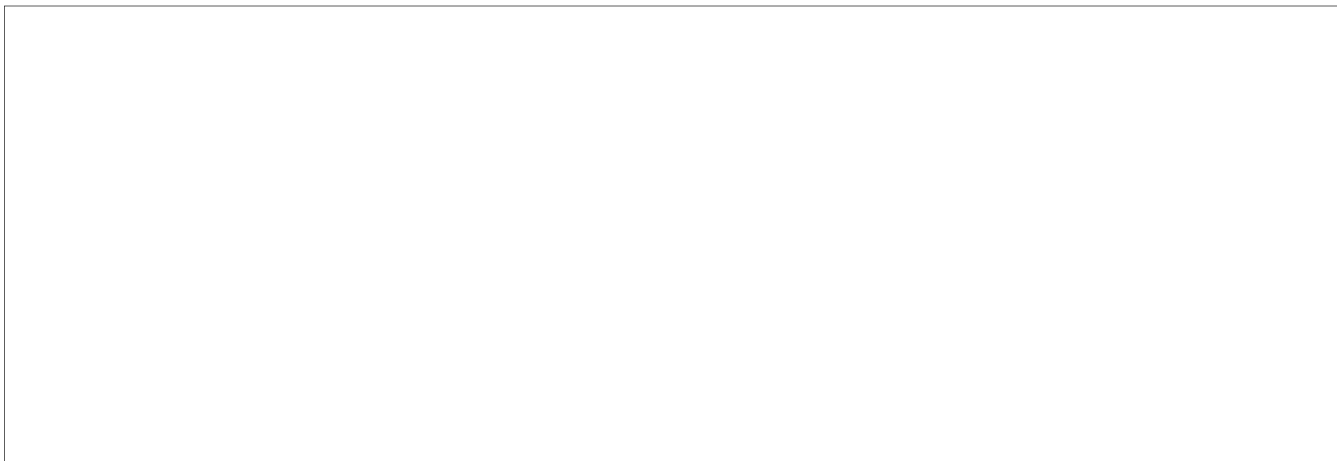
**PLO-Jordan Agreement May Spark Terrorism**

The PLO-Jordan agreement on a “framework” for a continuing dialogue, announced on 11 February, may encourage a surge in terrorism directed against

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Arab moderates. Pro-Syrian Palestinian radicals have rejected the agreement as a sellout of Palestinian interests. Syrian President Assad aims to forestall any Arab negotiations with Israel that exclude Syria, and the Syrian Government is likely to foment terrorist attacks against Palestinian moderates and Jordanian officials to prevent such talks. [redacted]

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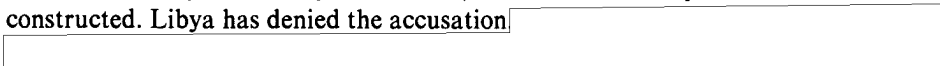


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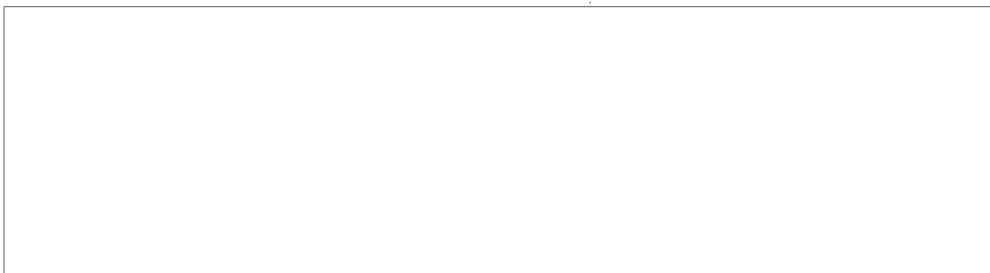
**Chad-Libya**

**Libya Linked to Briefcase Bombs**

The Chadian Government has lodged a complaint against Libya in the UN Security Council for attempting to kill President Habre in September 1984 by arranging for an explosive device to be placed in a conference room used by the Council of Ministers. The Chadians said they learned of the plot in advance and arrested the man who was to plant the device. They also recovered the device—an attache case containing a Czechoslovak-manufactured plastic explosive and a radioactivated detonating system. The device was found to contain components traceable to Libya. As many as 14 other, similar devices may have been constructed. Libya has denied the accusation



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**Botswana**

**South Africa Fights Terror With Terror**

On 12 February in Gaborone, a South African journalist with ties to the African National Congress (ANC) was one of two persons injured when a bomb destroyed their home, which had often been used by South African refugees. Other houses

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nearby were badly damaged by the blast. The US Embassy in Gaborone has concluded the South African Government probably was responsible for the bombing and anticipates more such attacks. On 29 January South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha announced that his country reserved the right to conduct "hot pursuit" into Botswana to curtail ANC infiltration into South Africa.

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### Significant Developments

#### Lebanon

##### Cypriot Airliner Hijacked Briefly

On 7 February in Beirut, six gunmen claiming to belong to the "Black Brigades of Imam Musa Sadr," hijacked a Cypriot airliner in Beirut and held the nine-man crew for five hours before releasing them unharmed. The group, followers of a Shia cleric who disappeared in Libya in 1978, demanded that Cyprus release two Lebanese men jailed for the June 1983 hijacking of a Libyan-chartered Romanian aircraft. Beirut radio has reported that the Black Brigades have since threatened to conduct other attacks against Cypriot interests in Lebanon.

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#### Libya

##### Abu Musa and Abu Nidal Groups Join Hands

On 15 February Abu Musa's Fatah rebels and the Abu Nidal Group announced they had formed a "joint command" after a series of discussions held in Tripoli under the auspices of Mu'ammar Qadhafi. The two radical Palestinian groups said they plan to merge by midyear.

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Both groups are based in Syria, which has been encouraging the formation of a national front of Palestinian organizations opposed to PLO leader Yasir Arafat. We do not know why they held their discussions in Libya, nor what Qadhafi's role was. We suspect that ideological and personal differences among the leaders of both groups will impede if not prevent a full merger of the groups.

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#### Iran

##### Anniversary of Khomeini's Revolution Marked by Antiregime Terrorism

Between 1 and 11 February, the "Ten Days of Dawn" commemorating the time between Khomeini's return from France and the collapse of the Shah's government in 1979, at least four antiregime terrorist attacks took place in Iran and a fifth one occurred in West Germany:

- On 2 and 3 February in Tehran, bomb explosions killed a garbageman and several baker's assistants. The government blamed the attacks on the Mujahedin-e-Khalq, which denied responsibility. Two days later, however, the Mujahedin threatened to initiate a campaign of violence.
- On 5 February in Tehran, two men on motorcycles threw grenades at a building where property seized from the Shah is managed. The same day in Frankfurt, West Germany, Iran's Melli Bank was firebombed by a previously unknown royalist group.

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- Finally, on 11 February in Tehran, the office of Iran's revolutionary prosecutor was reportedly attacked with rocket fire, and two-thirds of the building was destroyed. Although no group claimed credit, the Mujahedin may have been responsible.

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**Mexico****Veteran DEA Officer, Mexican Pilot Kidnaped**

On 7 February in Guadalajara, US Drug Enforcement Agency officer Enrique Camarena Salazar was abducted by four armed men believed to be associated with narcotics traffickers. In a probably related development, a Mexican pilot said to have flown drug suppression missions in Mexico was reportedly abducted two hours later. At the time of his abduction, Camarena was assigned to several cases involving the numerous major drug traffickers and drug trafficking gangs known to be operating in Mexico. The US Ambassador announced that, in view of this kidnaping, US diplomatic installations in Mexico would increase their security precautions, especially for other US Government personnel who might be targeted.

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**Peru****Sendero Luminoso's Glowing Welcome to Pope John Paul II**

As the Pope's plane landed at Lima airport on 5 February, the group set off explosions that felled electric powerline pylons, blacking out the city of 5 million souls. Moments later on a mountainside north of Lima, the group set ablaze a huge hammer and sickle symbol, lighting up the sky. It was an unusually imaginative gesture for one of the most humorless groups around.

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**Chad****US Oil Company Hostages Rescued**

On 9 February a previously unknown, probably local rebel group, the "Armed Forces of the Military Democratic Council," took three US citizens hostage at the site of their Esso Oil Company rig. One of the three was soon released to bring out a communique. Later the other two hostages were released briefly and alternately to ferry demands to the company and responses to the captors. Initial demands for food, medicine, money, and a pullback of government troops were met, but other demands for arms, radios, and air time on an international radiobroadcast were turned down. On 13 February the Chadian armed forces attacked the site, freeing the two hostages and reportedly killing two of their captors.

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**Philippines****Hotel Fire Not Act of Terrorism**

It has been determined that a major hotel fire in Manila that an ostensible terrorist group had claimed credit for setting was instead the result of arson committed by disgruntled hotel employees. The 13 February fire at the Manila Regent Hotel left at least 27 persons dead, including five Americans. A previously unheard-from group called the "Angels" claimed it had started the blaze in protest against US and Japanese support for the regime of President Ferdinand Marcos.

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### How Iran Manufactures Martyrs

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A key element in the Khomeini regime's efforts to export its revolution has been the use of terrorism by individuals, usually devout Shia youths, who have been carefully selected and trained to develop such a keen sense of mission that they willingly die to accomplish it. In the war with Iraq, Tehran's clerical leaders have used specially developed suicide troops for assaults through minefields and against fortified positions. Rather than regular Army personnel, most of these manufactured martyrs have been gullible and unsophisticated people—some mere children—specially recruited and indoctrinated for the mission.

#### The Suicide Terrorists

Iran draws on a large pool of young, devout, often fairly well educated Shia males for suicide terrorist missions. The success of terrorist attacks against the "Great Satan" and other targets deemed anti-Iranian appears to have enhanced recruiting campaigns by highlighting the rewards of personal sacrifice in the struggle by oppressed Muslims against Western influences and ideologies. The typical candidate is single, in his early twenties, and related to someone who has already died on behalf of the Islamic revolution, perhaps in the war with Iraq. For understandable reasons, special preference is given to those lacking close relatives.

The preparation usually takes about six months. It consists of paramilitary training coupled with intense religious and ideological indoctrination.

The religious indoctrination, which is punctuated by frequent exhortations from the Koran, emphasizes the virtue of martyrdom and is driven home during Muslim-style pep rallies lasting well into the night. The trainees are given special attention by prominent religious leaders and members of the regime-controlled media. By the end of the process, unsuitable candidates have been weeded out and those willing to give their lives for Islam have been identified—although the ones selected for suicide

operations do not always know the fate in store for them. They are rarely given leave at the end of training; instead they are dispatched as soon as possible to carry out operations.

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Prospective terrorists from foreign countries are selected and trained in much the same way as homegrown Iranians. Once again, the typical recruit is a relatively young Shia bachelor, either with no close family ties or from an unusually devout fundamentalist family. Most foreign recruits undergo extensive indoctrination on Iranian soil. We estimate that well over a thousand Shias from Arab Gulf states, along with at least several hundred from Lebanon, have received training in Iran since 1979. Many of these foreign trainees were recruited by Iranian teachers abroad, others through Shia families that have members in several countries.

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#### The Suicide Troops

The Iranian Government uses similar techniques to select and prepare candidates for human-wave attacks on Iraqi positions. Over and over, unsophisticated young people recruited from rural areas are told by mullahs that the sacrifice of life in a holy cause ensures instant access to paradise. Boys who demonstrate blind obedience to religious leaders are selected for the suicide attacks.

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Iranian suicide troops are even given "maps" to heaven by Iranian clerics before they attack.

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Over time, the average age of the suicide troops has dropped to a point where many do not comprehend the desirability of martyrdom, forcing their leaders to tie them together for the advance.

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**Outlook**

The willingness of the faithful to die for their beliefs is deeply rooted in Shia tradition; consequently, the supply of potential terrorist and battlefield martyrs is plentiful. Moreover, the techniques used by Iran to select and train candidates for such missions have proved effective. And Tehran's penchant for terrorism has probably been reinforced by the impact of Iranian-supported terrorist operations in Lebanon and elsewhere in the Middle East. Thus Iran's enemies probably face an extended challenge from suicidal fanatics deployed by Tehran in support of its efforts to export its Islamic revolution.

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**Philippines:  
NPA Shopping Lists**

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*The US Embassy in Manila recently obtained copies of extortion letters from units of the Communist New People's Army (NPA) to two large Philippine companies. In its report describing the letters, the Embassy commented that they "provide useful insights into the lifestyle, logistic support base, and technical capabilities of the NPA. . . . [and] point to growing sophistication in the operations of the Communist insurgents." We agree and therefore pass on the essential parts of the report below.*

In addition to money, the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and its New People's Army (NPA) frequently demand a variety of merchandise from extortion targets. Often, these targets are mining and logging companies and other enterprises operating in rural areas of NPA influence. Recently, we obtained copies of two letters exemplifying NPA demands.

The first letter, dated 23 July 1983, was sent to Taggat Industries, a large logging firm in Cagayan and Kalinga-Apayao Provinces in northern Luzon. Taggat's owner, Alfonso Lim, has long been close to President Marcos. The letter, addressed to Lim with "revolutionary greetings," demanded 100,000 pesos (US \$5,000) and a long list of goods. Allegedly, the goods were not to be used to threaten lives but were intended for the good of society. Taggat was given a few hours to pay and warned that it would suffer the fate of another logging company raided by the NPA if it did not comply. Taggat in fact did not pay, and some of its equipment was burned by the NPA.

The NPA "shopping list," part of it set off as a "special order" for candy, crackers, and cigarettes, is revealing of the insurgents' lifestyle. As might be expected, foodstuffs figure prominently, starting with rice but also including canned fish, corned beef, sugar, cooking oil, condensed milk, and coffee. The orders are precise: "12 large jars Nescafe . . . one big carton Youngstown sardines," and so forth.

While the quantities demanded were not excessive, the diversity of goods on the list shows what it takes to keep an NPA unit in trim. Among the other items requested were: long boots, long-sleeve T-shirts ("10 pieces, color green"), laundry soap, assorted sizes of batteries, two pairs of barber's scissors, toothpaste ("Close-up" and "Colgate"), razor blades, and an air gun, presumably for birdhunting.

The NPA's penchant for the written word and record-keeping is evident in demands for writing pads, ballpoint pens, staplers, and even two calculators ("complete . . . portable . . . with square root").

Finally, the NPA asked for drugs. The malaria suppressant "Aralen" heads the list and is followed by penicillin; "Hemostan," used to control bleeding in traumatic injury cases; ferrous sulfate, to combat anemia; ointment for skin infections; sulfur soap; headache and cold remedies; and peroxide. Also requested were gauze and plastic bandages, absorbent cotton, and rubbing alcohol.

[The second extortionary letter was delivered last month to Benguet Corporation by the "Unified Tactical Command" of the local NPA forces, which attached its own "special orders" to the "revolutionary taxes" assessed by its "higher command."] Benguet Corporation neither paid the revolutionary taxes nor filled the special orders, but the list is nevertheless of interest. Foodstuffs come at the end, almost as an afterthought: 250 kilograms of rice and a carton of assorted canned meats and milk. The heart of the list consists of electronic and office equipment.

Highlighting the growing use of radios to coordinate NPA tactical operations, the lead NPA request was for six "ICOM ZA amateur band transceivers."

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These are hand-held "walkie-talkie"-type VHF or UHF radios of limited power (about 1 watt) and range (about 5 kilometers). . . . ICOM radios are made in Japan and are at the lower end of the price range for hand-held transceivers. The NPA also demanded from Benguet Corporation related items: a "multitester for radio" and three battery-operated soldering pens.

*Comment.* In late 1984 the Philippine military raided an NPA safehouse in Cagayan de Oro city in northern Mindanao. Two ICOM VHF transceivers were seized, along with a six-element directional antenna. In July 1984, [a Philippine officer commanding troops in Mindanao] told us that the NPA was making growing tactical use of radios and was distributing instructions to its units on how to increase range by adding antennas. He also said that the NPA had developed a logistic support and repair capability to keep its radios in operation.

Other items the NPA unsuccessfully demanded from Benguet included: two Sony five-band radio receivers, three Sony FM/MW/SE seven-band receivers, three national microcassette recorders, five national RX-1900 radio cassette recorders, five Casio FX-700P programmable calculators, two Brother typewriters (one pica, one elite), and 10 Seiko or Casio digital watches.

The "shopping lists" above are evidence of the increasing sophistication in the operations of the Communist Party and its New People's Army. In recent months, we have had reports of NPA tactical use of portable transceivers from several parts of Mindanao, from northern Luzon, and from Quezon Province, an hour's drive south of Manila. The NPA is also evidently developing the capability to support and repair the growing number of radios in its possession.

Demands for typewriters, paper, calculators, cassette recorders, and shortwave radio receivers are indicative of the relatively high educational attainment of the Communist Party/NPA leadership down to the local unit level. These mostly young men and women, often university trained, are revolutionaries, not "bandits," as many anti-Communist Filipinos would have it.

Typing up propaganda tracts; keeping financial records, presumably including extortion ("taxation") receipts; and staying in touch by radio with world events are a part of the CPP/NPA operating style.

While neither Benguet Corporation nor Taggat Industries gave in to NPA demands, there are other companies that do pay out cash and goods to the Communist enemy. Usually, they feel they have no choice if they wish to stay in business. These are the CPP/NPA extortion letters that we do not see.



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**The Terrorism Diary  
for March**

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*Beginning in this issue, we present a monthly compendium of dates of known or conceivable significance to terrorists around the world. Please note that the inclusion of a date or event does not necessarily mean that we expect or anticipate a commemorative terrorist action.*

**1 March 1878**

*Bulgaria.* Independence Day.

**2 March 1972**

*El Salvador.* Founding of People's Revolutionary Army (ERP).

**2 March 1956**

*Morocco.* Independence Day (termination of Treaty of Fez).

**2 March 1977**

*Libya.* Establishment of the Jamahiriya (people's state).

**3 March 1961**

*Morocco.* Accession to throne of King Hassan.

**6 March 1957**

*Ghana.* Independence Day.

**6 March 1975**

*Kurds.* Accord between Iran and Iraq abandoning support to the Kurds.

**10 March 1979**

*Kurds.* Death of Kurdish leader Mulla Mustafa Barzani.

**12 March 1880**

*Turkey.* Birthday of Ataturk.

**12 March 1968**

*Mauritius.* Independence Day.

**13 March 1979**

*Grenada.* Coup d'etat by Maurice Bishop.

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**14 March 1975**

*Japan.* Chukaku-ha (Nucleus Faction) leader Honda assassinated by rival radical group.

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**15 March 1962**

*Angola.* Founding of National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA).

**16 March 1921**

*Armenians.* Signing of Soviet-Turkish border-fixing treaty that dashed Armenian hopes of establishing a separate independent state.

**17 March**

*Ireland.* St. Patrick's Day (Ireland's national day).

**20 March 1956**

*Tunisia.* Independence Day.

**20 March 1981**

*Colombia.* Death of M-19 terrorist Carmenza Londono ("La Chiqui").

**21 March**

*Palestinians.* "International Day of Solidarity With the Struggle of the Arab People of Palestine Against Israeli Aggressors."

**21 March**

*Kurds.* Kurdish New Year.

**21 March 1960**

*South Africa.* "Sharpeville Massacre" of black demonstrators by security forces.

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**22 March 1945**

*Arab Countries.* Founding of Arab League (original members: Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Syria).

**23 March 1956**

*Pakistan.* Pakistan Day (founding of Islamic Republic of Pakistan).

**24 March 1972**

*Northern Ireland.* Beginning of direct rule by the UK central government.

**24 March 1976**

*Argentina.* President Isabel Peron ousted by Gen. Jorge Rafael Videla.

**24 March 1980**

*El Salvador.* Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero assassinated by rightwing extremists.

**24 March 1982**

*Pakistan.* Army coup d'etat and declaration of martial law.

**25 March 1821**

*Greece.* Greek Revolution Memorial Day (celebrating beginning of independence from Turkey).

**25 March 1932**

*Iraq.* Independence Day.

**25 March 1975**

*Saudi Arabia.* Assassination of King Faisal and accession of King Khalid.

**25 March 1980**

*El Salvador.* US Embassy attacked by Popular Liberation Forces (FPL) in response to assassination of Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero the previous day. Since then, FPL attacks have been relatively more frequent between 25 March and 6 April than during rest of year.

**26 March 1971**

*Bangladesh.* Independence Day.

**26 March 1978**

*Egypt-Israel.* Peace agreement ratified.

**28 March**

*Palestinians.* National Day.

**28 March 1970**

*Libya.* UK evacuation day.

**28 March 1980**

*Italy.* Four members of Red Brigades killed in shootout with Carabinieri in Genoa.

**30 March 1974**

*Turkey.* Death of Mahir Cayan, leading member of Turkish People's Liberation Party.

**30 March 1976**

*Palestinians.* Day of the Homeland.

**31 March 1964**

*Brazil.* President Goulart ousted by military coup.



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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.*

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**1984****8 December**

**Angola: UNITA bombs Cuban quarters in Bie.** Five Cubans, including two women, were allegedly killed and two others wounded.

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**1985****5 January**

**Spain: Bombs damage two banks in San Sebastian.** No group claimed responsibility, but ETA is suspected.

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**28 January**

**Angola: Government claims at least 30 civilians killed in UNITA attack on town south of Luanda.** UNITA denies having caused any but military casualties.

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**29 January**

**Lebanon: Israeli-backed Christian militia leader's car bombed in southern Lebanon.** Since he was not in the car at the time, both Brigadier General Lahad's unit—the South Lebanese Army—and the Israel Defense Forces have denied the bomb was an assassination attempt. The Lebanese National Resistance Front claimed responsibility.

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**30 January**

**Philippines: Middle-level NPA official captured in Pampanga by security forces.** The district secretary of the Central Luzon Committee of the Communist Party's New People's Army (NPA) was believed to command about 25 guerrillas at the time of his arrest.

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**31 January**

**France: Basque activist survives assassination attempt in Bayonne.** Ejected from his car by a bomb explosion, he escaped with only minor injuries. No one claimed credit for the attack, but the Spanish Antiterrorist Liberation Group (GAL) is suspected.

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**Corsica: Antiseparatist leader shot and killed by separatists.** The murder of the head of the Association for a French Republican Corsica (CFR) came less than a week after a separatist student at Corte University was shot and seriously wounded by other students affiliated with the CFR.

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**Norway: US Embassy victimized by alleged PLO bomb hoax.** A man claiming to represent the PLO called an Oslo newspaper and said he had placed a bomb in the US Embassy, but no bomb was found there. The Embassy believes the hoax was an effort to discredit the PLO, which is trying to persuade the Norwegian Government to permit it to open an office in Oslo.

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1 February

**Portugal: FP-25 bombs destroyed eight cars owned by German servicemen at Beja Air Force Base.** One person was slightly wounded from the explosions.

25X1

3 February

**Spain: Iruaitza bombs Firestone office in Bilbao.** Carefully touching all bases, an Iruaitza spokesman claimed the bombing was in memory of a member killed two years ago, in solidarity with the peoples of Central America, and against US imperialism.

25X1

**Netherlands: Northern Terror Front firebombs police technical depot in Groningen.** The attack, which caused only slight damage, was the third by the previously unknown group in 12 days. A spokesman claimed credit in a telephone call.

25X1

**Liberia: Arson attempt on home of political leader foiled.** Members of the family of the new president of the Liberian People's Party discovered the fire before it had done much damage. No suspects have been apprehended.

25X1

4 February

**Ethiopia: Two Swiss hostages released after a year's captivity by the Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA).** Ethiopia acted as intermediary in the negotiations.

25X1

**Spain: Bomb damages bar in San Sebastian.** There were no casualties. No group claimed credit for the attack, but ETA is suspected.

25X1

**Lebanon: Italian Embassy employee in Beirut kidnaped, interrogated, and released unharmed.** His Druze captors took the Lebanese clerk from his home to their headquarters and questioned him all day about his work at the Embassy.

25X1

5 February

**France: Delivery van bombing in Bayonne severely wounds driver.** The van was totally destroyed by the explosion, and the driver's legs were blown off. The attack is assumed to have been part of the current spate of Basque-related terrorism in the region, although the victim has no known ties to the Basque movement or its opponents.

25X1

**Argentina: Yes says no, thanks.** The British rock group "Yes" canceled a concert in Buenos Aires because of a bomb found at the theater. The Two April Command, an anti-British group named after the date Argentina invaded the Falklands, claimed responsibility for putting it there.

25X1

Secret

Secret

6 February

**Cambodia: Khmer Rouge claims several Soviet and East European military advisers killed in attack on hotel in Siem Reap.** According to the Khmer Rouge clandestine radio station, its guerrillas also killed 38 Vietnamese soldiers during their raid on the provincial capital.

25X1

**Sudan: SPLA guerrillas reportedly fire on civilians in southern town.** The attackers are said to have killed 17 and wounded more. The victims were members of the Nuer tribe.

25X1

**Lebanon: Car bomb explodes in Druze mountain town, injuring seven and causing heavy damage.** The town, south of Beirut, is the headquarters of a regional government set up by Druze leader Walid Jumblatt. Like other recent anti-Druze bombs, this one went unclaimed.

25X1

7 February

**Lebanon: Airline executive kidnaped in West Beirut, probably by Hizballah.** Sami Rababi, a Christian, works for Lebanon's major air carrier. Amal chief Nabih Berri is attempting to secure his release.

25X1

**Colombia: Eight bomb explosions in Medellin near offices of US-based multinational firms killed night watchman and caused extensive property damage.** Both the National Liberation Army (ELN) and the Ricardo Franco Front have claimed responsibility.

25X1

8 February

**Spain: Three French-registered trucks attacked in Azpeita.** Two were hit with machinegun fire and the third was set on fire. There were no injuries. ETA is suspected.

25X1

9 February

**El Salvador: Rightwing extremists twice threaten Baptist minister with death.** The "Command of the Revolutionary Anti-Communist Army (CERA)" has further warned the San Salvador Baptist Association that its religious congregation is "more Communist than Christian." The local religious community is taking the threats seriously.

25X1

10 February

**Namibia: SWAPO conducts mortar attack on residential area outside Oshakati.** According to security officials, a 15-man SWAPO team lobbed six Soviet-made shells into the area. No injuries or damage were reported.

25X1

**Lebanon: Car bomb exploded near IUM headquarters in Tripoli, killing at least eight and injuring 25.** This was the second car bomb explosion at an Islamic Unification Movement mosque in 10 days. Accusing Israel and the Christian Phalange of being responsible, IUM leader Shaykh Shaban has vowed revenge.

25X1

Secret

**Lebanon: Dynamite thrown at UAE Embassy.** No casualties and only minor damage were reported, and no one claimed responsibility.

25X1

**Lebanon: Two men killed in explosion of boobytrapped car near Jordanian Embassy.** Neither the identities nor the affiliation of the victims are known, and no group has claimed credit.

25X1

**13 February**

**Colombia: Member of Colombian Government truce commission abducted and shot dead in Huila.** Jose del Carmen Yepes was the first commission member reported killed since it was established last November to implement reforms agreed to by the government as part of its truce agreement with the main guerrilla groups. No one has claimed responsibility for the incident.

25X1

**17 February**

**Corsica: FLNC bombs French Army Headquarters in Ajaccio.** Very early in the morning, six armed and hooded men from the National Front for the Liberation of Corsica tied up eight security officers and planted five bombs inside the building. Three exploded, causing serious damage but no injuries.

25X1

Secret

**Secret**

**Secret**