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The Director of Central Intelligence

Washington, D.C. 20505

National Intelligence Council

NIC 04409-85
3 September 1985

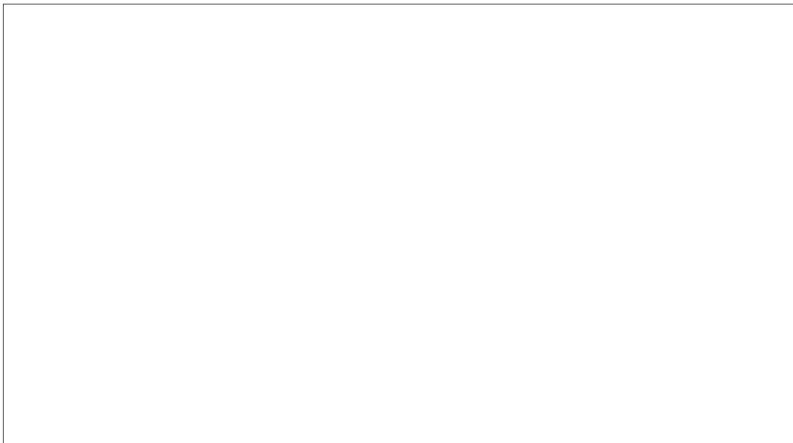
MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Central Intelligence
Deputy Director of Central Intelligence

FROM: Charles E. Allen
National Intelligence Officer for Counterterrorism
and Narcotics

SUBJECT: Terrorism Warning and Forecast Meeting

Representatives of the Intelligence Community met on 15 August 1985 to discuss the following issues: the terrorist threat to Chile; Libyan terrorist threat to the Sudan; Syrian/Palestinian terrorism in Western Europe; terrorist challenge to the Persian Gulf States; and foreign terrorist threat in the US. Attached is my report.


Charles E. Allen



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Terrorism Warning and Forecast MeetingMain Discussion ItemsA. The Terrorist Threat to ChileI. Discussion

On the eve of the 12th anniversary celebrating the overthrow of the leftist Allende regime, President Pinochet faces a rising tide of opposition from moderates and radical leftists as antiregime protests continue to grow and the Communist Party (PCCH) intensifies its recent campaign of bombings and attacks against the regime.

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We do not believe the Communist Party and the Chilean left are ready at this time to enter into a full-blown conflict with the Chilean military to topple Pinochet. Over time, this may become an objective. They are prepared, however, to use terrorist tactics now to discredit and wear down Chilean security services, destabilize the regime, and harass and provoke Pinochet into reimposing a national "state of siege" (lifted last June) which will result in new repressive measures and thereby polarize the populace.. This will:

- Discredit Pinochet's claim that the internal security situation is under control.
- Provoke considerable adverse international publicity for the Pinochet regime.
- Force the military high command to break ranks and possibly remove Pinochet from office.
- Persuade the populace that Pinochet can only be removed by means of violence.

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The Communists are also using terrorism to retaliate against recent killings of Communist members by police officials and right-wing death squads. Terrorists are also increasingly targeting US-related facilities. US installations were the target of only one terrorist attack in 1982, but the number of attacks increased to 15 in 1984, and 19 so far this year. Targets have included the US Consulate, Chilean Binational Center at Rancagua, and the Mormon Church. The increased frequency of the attacks and growing lethality clearly put US citizens at increased risk in Chile.

The nature of the latest round of terrorist attacks indicates there is more central direction and coordination of terrorist activities by the PCCH. The Communists are reported to be growing more confident that their violent tactics are working. This is in part due to increased help from the Soviet Union and some of its satellite and client states.

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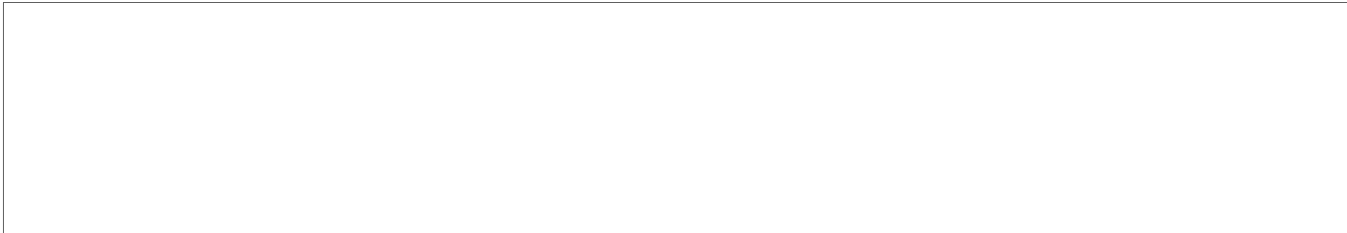
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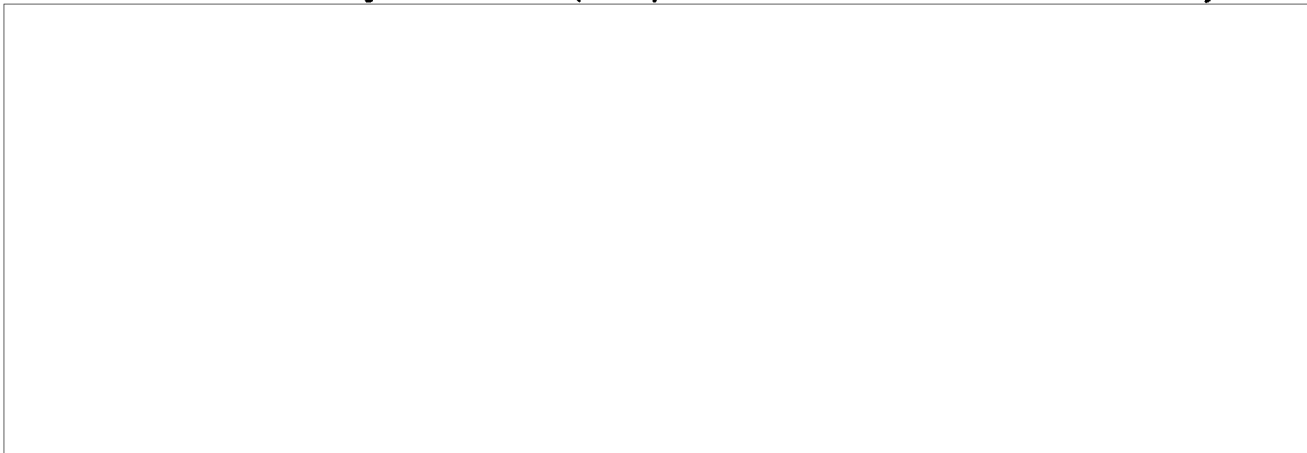


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B. Libyan Terrorist Threat to the Sudan

I. Discussion

The potential for Libyan terrorist operations in the Sudan continues to grow. Since President Nimeiri's ouster in April, Colonel Qadhafi has wasted no time in laying the groundwork to replace the transitional regime with a Libyan-style government if the opportunity arises. He continues to infiltrate large numbers of Sudanese radicals belonging to the Libyan-backed Sudanese Revolutionary Committees (SRCs) into the Sudan. At the same time,



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Qadhafi also may be considering terrorist attacks against US personnel and facilities in the Sudan through the use of Sudanese surrogates. He has drawn parallels between terrorist operations in Lebanon, which he believes helped "liberate" the country from US influence, and Libyan goals in the Sudan. In five major speeches since the beginning of the year, he and his senior lieutenant Abdal-Salam Jallud have extolled the use of suicide terrorist tactics against the United States. Qadhafi would like to remove US influence from the Sudan, and Libyan-backed Sudanese could target US facilities and personnel if his agents succeeded in whipping up enough anti-US sentiment in the Sudan.

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Sudanese demands for Cairo's return of former President Nimeiri to the Sudan to stand trial could provide the necessary issues.

Sudanese officials are unable to provide full protection for the US Embassy and have warned US personnel to be careful.

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There is an apparent division between Libyans in the Sudan over the political pace and the extent to which



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terrorism should be used to achieve Libya's objectives.

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C. Syrian/Palestinian Terrorism in Western Europe

1. Discussion

We are concerned about the dramatic acceleration of Middle Eastern terrorism in Western Europe. In 1983 there were twenty-one incidents of Middle Eastern origin in Western Europe. Last year the number more than doubled. Thirty-two incidents have been reported for the first half of 1985. With several notable exceptions--the TWA hijacking most recently--most Middle Eastern incidents involve Middle Easterners as both perpetrators and targets. Palestinians and Syrian surrogates are the major perpetrators. Sixteen out of 32 incidents this year have involved Palestinians, both radical and moderate.

Syria and Syrian-backed Palestinian groups opposing Arafat intend to inhibit the current momentum for a US-Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue by employing terrorist intimidation tactics against Jordan and pro-Arafat Palestinians in Western Europe. Fatah Palestinians loyal to Arafat have fueled the violence by launching a series of retaliatory terrorist acts against Syria.

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We believe that the Syrian/Palestinian-related terrorist violence in Western Europe will likely escalate. Syria probably will target Jordanian and Fatah targets more frequently, and we can expect Fatah loyalists to attack Syrian targets in Western Europe with increased frequency as Arafat supporters seek revenge.

2. Key Intelligence Questions/Requirements

Even though we expect Syrian/Palestinian violence to escalate, we believe it will remain confined to Middle Eastern targets. US officials or private citizens could, however, be caught in the crossfire.

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Palestinian and several other Middle Eastern terrorist groups and state-supported terrorists appear to be gradually expanding their operational capability in Western Europe.

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D. Terrorist Challenge to the Persian Gulf States

I. Discussion

In the Gulf region, the several conservative states of the Persian Gulf have entered a period of growing terrorist challenge which--when combined with increased political, economic and subversive problems--could destabilize some of our friends and allies in the region over the next three to five years. Several characteristics make these states particularly attractive targets for Iranian and Syrian terrorism. They are conservative monarchies that are repugnant to both religious zealots and leftist revolutionaries; several have substantial populations of disaffected Shias; and they have large numbers of expatriate workers whose loyalties lie elsewhere and whose foreign ties are difficult to monitor, much less control. Moreover, the assassination attempt on the Amir of Kuwait in May and the recent discoveries of arms smuggling in Bahrain, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates raise serious questions about these regimes' ability to protect themselves.

Trends would indicate that both Iran and Syria can be expected to mount more terrorist operations in the Gulf. Kuwait has witnessed five major terrorist attacks since the bombing of the US Embassy in 1983. Radical Shias belonging to the Iranian-backed Dawa Party probably were responsible for the attempt on the life of the Amir, [Redacted] suspect that Damascus was responsible for the recent bombings of two crowded cafes in Kuwait last June because Assad is displeased over a reduction in assistance from the Kuwaiti government. [Redacted]

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[Redacted] We believe these groups, including the Dawa Party, have long-range plans and assets in Bahrain to assassinate government leaders. [Redacted]

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[Redacted]

[Redacted]

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E. Foreign Threat in the US

I. Discussion

Sikh extremism continues to pose the greatest threat. The Sikhs believed to be responsible for the Air India disaster and the airport bombings in Japan remain at large and pose a high threat to Rajiv Gandhi during his scheduled attendance at the UN General Assembly in New York and the Commonwealth Conference in the Bahamas in October. [redacted]

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