



**Directorate of  
Intelligence**

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# **Terrorism Review**



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**9 September 1985**

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**Terrorism Review** 

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**Terrorism Review** 

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9 September 1985

Focus


**Increasing West Bank Violence: Sitting on a Powderkeg** 

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Terrorist activity on the Israeli-occupied West Bank has increased over the past year. Since August 1984, 12 Israelis have been killed on the West Bank or in remote areas of Israel near the West Bank. Although a variety of Palestinian groups have claimed credit for the attacks—often after they were reported in the media—we do not think that the attacks are part of a coordinated offensive. Rather, the attacks appear to stem from the frustrations of a younger, and potentially more radical, generation of West Bank Palestinians tired of the lack of visible progress by the traditional PLO leaders and the PLO terrorist cells. The Israeli response to these attacks has been the establishment of curfews and the demolition of the homes of suspected terrorists. There is little reason to believe, however, that Israel's policies will deter Palestinian terrorists on the West Bank.



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The Israelis attribute the rise in terrorist activities to the growing PLO presence in Jordan. Though the size of the PLO contingency in Jordan has increased since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the PLO's Western Sector Department, which is responsible for directing terrorist activities in the occupied territories, has long had an office in Amman and has operated for years in Israel and the occupied territories with some success. The Jordanian security forces, however, have had considerable success in preventing the infiltration of Palestinian terrorists into Israel since the 1970 civil war. We believe that there is no demonstrative direct link between the recent increase in West Bank violence and the increasing PLO presence in Jordan. The Jordanians have long placed considerable constraints on PLO activity emanating from Jordan, making an increase in West Bank attacks from Jordan an unlikely possibility. 

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The Israelis also attribute the increase in West Bank violence, at least in part, to the release in May 1985 of some 1,150 terrorist prisoners. They were greeted as heroes upon their return to the West Bank, where younger Palestinians may have been inspired by their example and their avoidance of long-term imprisonment. The exchange may have encouraged would-be terrorists to assume that their release would be secured if they are caught and imprisoned by the Israelis. Although we do not have specific evidence that any of those released have returned to terrorist activities, it seems likely that some have done so. 

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Individual Arabs probably have been responsible for most of the West Bank attacks, which do not bear the earmarks of any established Palestinian organization. The current generation of young Palestinians, which has grown up experiencing only Israeli occupation of the West Bank and the Gaza, is becoming increasingly radicalized. Repeated promises by Palestinian leaders that they would secure an independent Palestinian homeland have remained unfulfilled. Moreover,

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the perception among West Bankers that the Israeli Government has been lenient toward anti-Arab actions perpetrated by Jewish settlers, coupled with the rough treatment by members of the Israeli Defense Forces of West Bank Palestinians suspected of anti-Israeli activities, have increased Palestinian frustrations. [redacted]

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The result may be a movement away from the moderate West Bank Palestinian leadership and a steady increase in radicalism—particularly in the universities—based less on ideology than on feelings of anger and helplessness. Moreover, the apparent success that Islamic fundamentalists have achieved in using violence to force the Israelis to withdraw from most of Lebanon may have a strong effect on the perceptions of the West Bank Palestinians. [redacted]

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Differing treatment accorded Arab and Jewish terrorists may well reinforce the attraction of violence as the desired tool to achieve Palestinian goals:

- There has been increasing public support for the release of 10 of the 15 members of the Jewish terrorist group Terror Against Terror, who were convicted in July on charges ranging from murder to membership in a terrorist organization.
- Over the last several months, Rabbi Kahane's aggressive Jewish fundamentalism, calling for the expulsion of all Palestinians from Israel and the occupied territories, has enjoyed growing public support.
- On 18 August Israel's chief infantry and paratroop officer, Brig. Gen. Yitzhak Mordechai, was acquitted on charges of involvement in the murder of two Arab terrorists while they were in the custody of the security forces. [redacted]

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Israel's treatment of the Palestinians will continue to fuel antagonisms on the West Bank, increasing the risk of greater violence. The ingredients for further spontaneous attacks of violence by West Bank Palestinians and retaliatory violence by Israeli extremists are still present, and tensions are high. Without some movement in the stalled peace process by the moderates on both sides, the Israelis may find themselves confronting a security situation even more difficult to control than it has been in recent months. [redacted]

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### Highlights

#### Significant Developments

##### Belgium

##### Government Progress Against FRAP

On 15 August Belgian police arrested a suspected member of the Revolutionary Front for Proletarian Action (FRAP), Chantal Paternostre, who may be connected to the unsuccessful attempt to bomb the ACEC Company in Brussels on 26 June. She was arrested after a preliminary search of an apartment turned up incriminating documents and diagrams for construction of an explosive device similar to that used in the attempted bombing.

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In a further development, a police search of a second apartment—tentatively linked to Paternostre—on 23 August turned up a heavy automatic weapon, some small handguns, detonators, and detonator cord.

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##### Spain

##### ETA Offers Truce

Following its campaign of terrorist violence this summer, which left more than 20 people dead, the Spanish Basque separatist group Fatherland and Liberty (ETA) has again offered a truce to the Spanish Government. But group's insistence that political negotiations would have to be held with "those really in power"—the military—dims the chances for any talks. The Spanish military—a prime ETA

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target—would be reluctant to concede to the group’s demands. Moreover, the government has given no signs of easing its demands for unconditional surrender from the terrorists, and the ETA’s membership remains divided between those willing to negotiate and those who would continue to fight for Basque independence. [redacted]

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**West Germany**

**Little Progress in Rhein-Main Investigation**

West German authorities are making little headway in their investigation of the Rhein-Main airbase bombing of 8 August or the murder of US Army soldier Edward Pimental the previous day. A new letter from the Red Army Faction was sent to a Frankfurt newspaper on 27 August, claiming responsibility for the murder. The authors stated they had killed Pimental for his identification card, which they claimed to have used to gain entrance to the base. They also warned that they consider US and NATO military bases, equipment, and command posts, as well as US soldiers, legitimate targets. [redacted]

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**Greece**

**Origin of Forest Fires**

Prime Minister Papandreou and other Greek officials have speculated publicly that several recent forest fires around the country have been set by arsonists as part of a plan to destabilize the government. Suspicious incendiary devices reportedly have been found at some fire sites. A caller claiming to represent “21 November”—a suspected rightwing terrorist group that claimed responsibility for eight explosions in Athens over a two-day period in November 1984—claimed credit for the blazes and warned of more fires. [redacted]

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Greek terrorists have set forest fires in the past, most recently in 1981. There is little verifiable evidence, however, to suggest that the latest fires have been deliberately set, and no evidence that they are part of an organized terrorist campaign. [redacted]

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**Turkey**

**Possible Collaboration Among Leftist Groups**

During a routine search of a prison in Adana on 13 July, police uncovered two clandestine bulletins announcing the formation of a joint council of 12 leftwing extremist groups. The new council embraces a number of organizations that have conducted acts of terrorism, including Dev Yol (Revolutionary Way), Dev Sol (Revolutionary Left), and Acilciler (The Swift Ones)—all components of the Turkish People’s Liberation Party/Front—and the separatist Kurdish Labor Party. [redacted]

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This is the second attempt the extremists have made to unite. The short-lived United Resistance Front Against Fascism—endorsed by most of the groups involved in the new council—collapsed in 1983 due to ideological differences among the participants. [redacted]

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**United Arab Emirates**

**Iranian Terrorist Plot**

In early August, [redacted] UAE security forces arrested five heavily armed Iranians living in the UAE for targeting US diplomatic facilities. In addition to the US Embassy in Abu Dhabi and the US Embassy office in Dubai, the group was also casing other Western embassies, residences of US and French officials, airport facilities, and UAE utilities. UAE officials believe that an attack was imminent and that other Iranian cells exist in the UAE. Although this incident does not mark a new offensive, it reveals Iran's continuing subversive efforts and Tehran's growing potential to mount terrorist attacks in the region.

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[redacted]

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**Colombia**

**US Oil Company Executive Kidnaped**

The leftist 19th of April Movement (M-19) insurgent group claimed responsibility for the kidnaping on 16 August in Bogota of an American oil company executive, Michael Stewart. The M-19 "military force," a unit responsible for performing specific terrorist acts such as bombings and sabotage, apparently carried out the kidnaping [redacted] the act may have been part of a broader plan in pursuit of money or information—perhaps Stewart's knowledge of security procedures and pipeline areas vulnerable to attack. The group has suffered setbacks in its recent attacks against the Colombian Government, however, and the kidnaping may reflect an attempt by the M-19 to demonstrate the group's continuing effectiveness. [redacted]

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**Ecuador, Colombia**

**AVC and M-19 Cooperation in Kidnaping**

A band of armed men from the Colombian 19th of April Movement (M-19) and the Ecuadorean Alfaro Vive, Carajo! (AVC) abducted a prominent Ecuadorean banker in Guayaquil on 7 August. The authorities apprehended three of the kidnapers shortly afterward; two of them were M-19 members and one was a member of the AVC. On 2 September, the banker and seven guerrillas were killed when Ecuadorean security forces stormed a Guayaquil house in an effort to free him. [redacted]

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This incident may mark the beginning of a campaign to finance the AVC through ransom kidnapings of wealthy Ecuadoreans. The M-19 has been involved in training AVC members for several months. [redacted]

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[redacted] The AVC has grown substantially over the last year and now numbers several hundred armed members and sympathizers. Although the terrorists lack the numbers and resources to seriously threaten the government, the M-19's expertise will greatly aid the organization in its encounters with Ecuador's inexperienced counterinsurgency forces. [redacted]

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**Secret****El Salvador****Arrest of Zona Rosa Terrorists**

President Duarte announced that government forces had arrested three of the 11 guerrillas sought in the Zona Rosa massacre of US and Salvadoran citizens on 19 June. A fourth reportedly died of bullet wounds following his capture. The three suspects were identified as members of the Central American Revolutionary Worker's Party, the same group that claimed responsibility for the killings. [redacted]

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Duarte has directed the Defense Minister to order police and military units to cooperate more closely in their investigations of the murders. His order probably reflects concern that competition between the rival police and military agencies involved with the case may be hampering the probe. [redacted]

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**Japan****Leftist Violence Affecting Tokyo International Airport**

Recently acquired information indicates that Japanese radical leftist groups have set a three-track summer-fall offensive against the New Tokyo International Airport at Narita: the second phase of runway construction; work on the Narita irrigation system; and the trial of those charged with the deaths of three police officers during a riot in 1971. These leftist radicals reportedly also plan to engage in unspecified "guerrilla activities" during the upcoming US-Japanese joint military exercise "Orient Shield." [redacted]

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The leftist group Chukaku-ha (Nucleus Faction) has the greatest potential for violence. Its targets may include government offices and private contractors involved with the airport, as well as those who use it. The group has repeatedly said it will no longer try to avoid civilian casualties and in July targeted the homes of two officials involved in the Narita expansion. [redacted]

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Chukaku-ha probably will continue to use timed-ignition incendiary devices and may use a more powerful, improved version of its rocket bomb device. It is not known how Chukaku-ha finances these attacks, [redacted] the group's coffers have been depleted by its support for candidates in a recent election campaign. [redacted]

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**India****Sikhs Assassinate Important Opponents**

The assassination campaign launched by Sikh extremists has left five dead and four wounded since 31 July. The most prominent victims were:

- Congress (I) Party New Delhi municipal official Arjun Dass, killed along with his bodyguard in his New Delhi office on 4 September. He had been identified as an instigator of anti-Sikh rioting.
- Moderate Sikh leader Harchand Singh Longowal, killed on 20 August in Punjab.
- Congress (I) Party leader D.D. Khullar, also killed in Punjab on the same day; another party official was seriously wounded in the same attack.
- Congress (I) Member of Parliament Lalit Maken, a close friend of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, killed on 31 July in New Delhi for his role in instigating anti-Sikh violence following Indira Gandhi's assassination in October 1984. [redacted]

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Sikh extremists still consider Rajiv Gandhi and President Zail Singh their prime targets. The assassination campaign against Sikh moderates and Hindu leaders is likely to continue, as Indian Government countermeasures have so far proved ineffective.

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**India, Sri Lanka**

**Tamil Militants Expelled**

India has expelled three militant Sri Lankan Tamil leaders because of their criticism of Prime Minister Gandhi's attempt to encourage further negotiations between Colombo and the Tamil separatists. Talks in Bhutan aimed at ending violence between Tamils and the majority Sinhalese were suspended in early August. Gandhi had been attempting to foster new negotiations, perhaps in New Delhi. The deportation sparked demonstrations by Tamil supporters in Madras, capital of India's Tamil Nadu state. Despite the expulsions, leaders of four other Madras-based Sri Lankan guerrilla groups are scheduled to meet soon with Prime Minister Gandhi.

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**Corsica's FLNC in Decline** 

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On 1 July 1985, following a "blue night" punctuated by 39 bomb explosions, the National Front for the Liberation of Corsica (FLNC) announced at a clandestine news conference in Marseilles that it would thenceforth suspend its campaign of violence. The moratorium—which is likely to prove temporary—nevertheless accelerates the downward trend in FLNC terrorist activity over the past two and a half years. The arrests of several leading members, together with dwindling support from the native Corsican population, have contributed to a decline in FLNC bombings from about 800 in 1982 to fewer than 400 last year. Despite the official pronouncement, we expect a smaller and more embittered core of extreme FLNC elements to eventually resume violent operations both on Corsica and on the French mainland.

**Type and Extent of Activity**

The FLNC emerged in 1976 as the most radical group in the diverse Corsican autonomist movement. Organized as an urban guerrilla group, its objective was to win Corsican independence from France by striking violently against French interests and property on the island.

Since its emergence, the FLNC has claimed approximately 2,700 attacks, most of them bombings. Initially, the group directed its attacks against police stations, government offices, military bases, communications facilities, banks, resorts, and businesses owned by the mainland French. In 1979 the FLNC began to carry out bombings on the French mainland.

The FLNC's favorite tactic is to detonate between 10 and 50 bombs simultaneously during the early morning hours. Most contain only a few ounces of explosives and are clearly aimed against property rather than people. Five shooting incidents since 1980, however, indicate that the FLNC also targets selected individuals.

Information on the size and structure of the FLNC is scarce, especially since the group was outlawed in January 1983. French police estimates of FLNC membership today range between 30 and 300 activists and between 200 and 1,000 supporters. The group apparently is concentrated in the coastal towns of northern Corsica where its headquarters and numerous hideouts are located. But FLNC facilities have also been discovered in the southern French cities of Lyon, Marseilles, and Toulon.

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The FLNC finances its terrorist operations largely from a "revolutionary tax" collected from wealthy French mainlanders who maintain residences on the island. Corsican authorities also suspect that the FLNC has been responsible for the increase in bank robberies on the island since mid-1982. These activities have made the group susceptible to infiltration by criminal elements. For example, three FLNC members arrested in 1983 admitted to have used the "revolutionary tax" as a cover for racketeering. Others have admitted to using the group as a cover to settle scores for family and friends.

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**Foreign Ties**

Although there is no solid evidence, French authorities suspect that the FLNC receives weapons from Libya and several East European countries, particularly Czechoslovakia. According to 1984 press reports, Belgian gray arms traffickers may also have sold weapons to the FLNC. There have been public gestures of solidarity between the FLNC and other nationalist movements, including an August 1982 summit meeting in Ireland with IRA, Basque, Catalanian, Galician, and Kurdish representatives. The meeting reportedly was arranged by the FLNC's legal political front, the Assembly of Nationalist Committees (now called the Corsican Movement for Self-Determination).

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**Reasons for the FLNC's Decline**

The FLNC has become increasingly isolated from the Corsican population in recent years. According to press reports, the increasingly violent terrorist incidents in 1982 and 1983 angered and alienated many Corsicans, including FLNC sympathizers. A poll taken in 1983 revealed that 93 percent of the Corsican population favored remaining French. Moreover, an anti-independence party, the Association for a French and Republican Corsica, founded in December 1983, gained approximately 10,000 members in the early months of 1984. [redacted]

The FLNC today represents a small minority whose demands and tactics are increasingly resented by the island's population. The grievances and hatreds felt by group members, however, are deeply rooted and the French Government probably cannot eliminate them entirely. Although the FLNC appears now to be isolated and weakened, separatist violence probably will continue to plague Corsica for years to come—albeit at ever lower rates. [redacted]

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[redacted]

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One reason why most Corsicans now reject terrorism is the sharp fall in tourist earnings since 1983 caused by separatist violence. Disrupting the summer tourist trade has been a traditional objective of the FLNC. The Corsican tourist industry—the lifeblood of the island's economy—remains depressed. This summer, for example, many mainland French tourists canceled their vacation plans in response to numerous bombings in the spring. There is some speculation that the current FLNC moratorium on violence may stem from a desire to recapture support by laying off the tourist industry. [redacted]

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The French Government's policies since 1981 have also served to reduce Corsican resentment and, as a result, have helped to undermine support for the separatist movement. In 1981 the newly elected Socialists released most of the imprisoned Corsican terrorists and passed an autonomy statute that created a regional assembly in Corsica. During the past four years, the French have also resisted any temptation to resort to heavyhanded crackdowns against Corsican terrorists that might have aroused separatist sentiment. [redacted]

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**Outlook**

The current FLNC moratorium on violence is not likely to be permanent. The group's last moratorium, announced in 1981, lasted approximately 10 months. Moreover, the appearance of two new splinter groups in 1983, the Corsican Revolutionary Brigades and the Corsican National Liberation Army, indicates that radicals who oppose the more moderate policies of the FLNC will accept nothing less than complete independence. [redacted]

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**Nicaragua: Response to  
Terrorism Charges** [redacted]

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The Sandinista regime has escalated its rhetoric in the wake of President Reagan's statements branding Nicaragua a principal supporter of state terrorism and the recent US warning that Managua would be held accountable for attacks on US citizens in Central America. The US demarche followed a terrorist assault that killed four off-duty US Marines and nine other persons, two of them Americans, in San Salvador on 19 June. [redacted]

Recent US statements have placed Managua on the defensive. Although the Sandinistas will maintain their links to groups employing terrorist tactics, for tactical reasons they are likely—at least for the near term—to urge regional insurgents not to attack US personnel. But the insurgents may refuse to heed such directives and, in fact, reportedly are continuing to plan more such attacks. [redacted]

Regime leaders fear Washington's charges are intended to sway US public and Congressional opinion to allow the US Government to sustain the current pressure on Nicaragua. Moreover, the Sandinistas probably believe the US accusations could further complicate relations with other Western governments, which in the past have shown concern over Nicaragua's support for radical leftists. Managua is seeking to blunt the charges by claiming that the United States is responsible for state terrorism through its support for anti-Sandinista insurgents. [redacted]

The Central American Revolutionary Worker's Party (PRTC), one of five groups in the Salvadoran insurgent coalition, claimed responsibility for the June murders. [redacted] the insurgent coalition was surprised by the actions of the PRTC and spent several days formulating a public response. The coalition leadership eventually endorsed the attack—[redacted]—and [redacted] promised to continue the campaign. [redacted]

**Nicaraguan Responsibility for Terrorism**

Although we do not believe that the Sandinistas ordered the 19 June attack, they clearly have supported the Salvadoran insurgents' strategy of conducting urban terrorism. In late June, for example, [redacted] two Sandinista National Directorate members had endorsed the efforts of two Salvadoran guerrilla factions to focus the coalition's military activities on urban areas. Nicaraguan support and influence on the PRTC is well established. The PRTC still has its communications headquarters in Nicaragua, and [redacted]

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In addition to the circumstantial evidence implicating the Sandinistas in terrorist attacks in El Salvador, [redacted] before the US demarche, the Nicaraguans were taking steps to orchestrate new terrorist activities in Honduras:

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- [redacted] the Sandinistas would use surrogates for terrorist attacks against American officials in Honduras. The attacks were to be staged in August by Honduran leftists who had received training in Nicaragua. The perpetrators reportedly planned to claim that the attacks were to repudiate US "aggression" against Nicaragua and to rid Honduras of US "occupation" forces.

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Managua has long said that US military intervention in Nicaragua would result in a series of attacks against US officials and installations throughout the region.



persons accused of belonging to terrorist organizations who allegedly are in Nicaragua, so the government could conduct an investigation. This technique has been employed many times in response to US accusations of aiding the Salvadoran insurgents and allows the regime to deflect criticism while projecting an image of reasonable concern.

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**Sandinista Disavowals**

Over the last few weeks, Sandinista leaders have tried to defend themselves from Washington's charges. President Ortega, for example, made terrorism the theme of his address during ceremonies commemorating the sixth anniversary of the Sandinista revolution, as well as during several press conferences and a nationwide radiobroadcast.

**Propaganda Efforts**

In its efforts to counter US charges, Managua claims Washington is trying to create a favorable climate in international and US public opinion for military intervention. The regime also has attempted to focus attention on US support for the anti-Sandinista insurgents and the "terrorist war" it says is being conducted against Nicaragua.

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The strongest Nicaraguan statement disavowing terrorism was issued by the Foreign Ministry on 18 July. The communique asserted Nicaragua's "vigorous, total condemnation of all forms of terrorism," particularly state terrorism such as that allegedly sponsored by the United States. The statement claimed that the Sandinista Front had never used terrorist methods during the struggle against the Somoza dictatorship. It rejected any blame for "the events that occurred on 19 June in San Salvador" or similar attacks, saying "we do not practice or encourage such actions."

**Military Intervention.** The Sandinistas are attempting to alarm the international community by suggesting that the United States is preparing a provocation to justify intervention. Interior Minister Borge, for example, has said that Washington may stage an attack against its own Embassy, and he renewed charges that the United States and the insurgents were plotting to assassinate Nicaraguan Cardinal Obando y Bravo. Although the Sandinistas probably do not believe an invasion is imminent, they undoubtedly fear reprisals in the event of additional terrorist acts against US citizens. Moreover, they probably view the US warning—along with the renewal of aid to anti-Sandinista insurgents and the recent Congressional authorization of military action against Nicaragua for sponsoring terrorist attacks—as escalation in US pressure that makes eventual intervention more likely. On several recent occasions, Ortega has indicated his concern that the US Congress is becoming less effective in deterring hostile action by the Executive Branch.

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Nonetheless, the Foreign Ministry neither condemned the murders in El Salvador nor branded them a terrorist act. Sandinista leadership statements on the attack, moreover, have carefully avoided criticizing the Salvadoran guerrillas and instead have charged that US policies are responsible for violence in Central America. During his revolutionary anniversary press conference, Ortega sidestepped questions about Sandinista support for the Salvadoran rebel faction responsible for the attack and its announcement that it would continue to target US officials.

**Allegations of US Sponsorship of Terror.** The Sandinistas are intensifying their accusations that the United States backs aggression and terrorism through its moral and material support for the Nicaraguan insurgents. The government also appears to be employing the word "terrorist" more frequently in its

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To disarm possible adverse reaction in Europe to the US charges, the Sandinistas announced that they had asked West European governments for information on

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accounts of insurgent activity and is particularly vociferous in depicting the deaths of women and children as proof of rebel barbarity. Ortega's anniversary speech, for example, claimed that 134 women and some 200 children under the age of 12 had been "murdered." The regime also filed a protest note holding the United States accountable for the deaths of nine women—traveling with armed troops in Army trucks after visiting relatives at a nearby military base—during an insurgent ambush on 27 July. At the funeral service, Ortega said Washington was following a policy of extermination "worse than Hitler's."

In recent weeks, Managua also has renewed charges of US-sponsored assassination plots against government officials. State Security Chief Lenin Cerna, for example, announced in mid-July that his forces had confiscated a shipment of arms—including "single shot rifles commonly used for assassinations"—that were to be used in a CIA-backed terrorist campaign. The international press frequently reports these charges without critical comment.

**Other Tactics.** The Sandinistas have attempted to shift the burden of proof by challenging the United States to substantiate its charges of Nicaraguan involvement with terrorists at the World Court. In addition, according to US Embassy reports, in late July the Foreign Ministry escorted a select group of diplomats to Nicaragua's northwest coast to prove that no terrorist training bases are located there. Foreign Minister D'Escoto's fast from 7 July to 3 August in protest of US "state terrorism," given extensive publicity by the regime, was also aimed at turning the issue to Managua's advantage.

**Future Nicaraguan Support for Terrorist Attacks**  
Although the Sandinistas are likely to take the public line that urban operations by the Salvadoran insurgents are simply the fruit of US policies, Managua is urging the rebels not to target US citizens.

The Sandinistas are likely to counsel similar restraint in their dealings

with Honduran leftists, although they are almost certain to continue training, arming, and infiltrating them.

The insurgents almost certainly will continue their urban operations. Even if the mainstream insurgent alliance were to accept Nicaraguan—and presumably Cuban—advice and temporarily forgo targeting US personnel in the capital, some radical urban splinter groups could mount their own operations. Moreover, the guerrillas probably will continue to regard US military advisers in outlying garrisons and in the field as prime targets.

Managua is likely to continue preparing contingency plans to use Central American leftists to mount terrorist attacks in the event of a US invasion. The Sandinistas may view their public statements that these attacks would take place not only as a means to alarm the US public and deter an invasion, but also to remind Washington that a military response against Nicaragua for supporting terrorist attacks could spawn additional terrorism in the region. Borge said in late July, for example, that revolutionary organizations had made "spontaneous offers" to attack US targets if the United States invades Nicaragua. Borge attempted to play down Nicaragua's links to these groups, however, stating that he personally opposed attacks on innocent American civilians and that such operations would be beyond Nicaragua's ability to control.

We expect the Sandinistas to continue their contacts with West European, Latin American, and Middle Eastern groups that have employed terrorist methods. Despite the publicity that the terrorism charges have generated, international disapproval has not been sufficient to discourage the Sandinistas from maintaining these ties.

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## Chronology of Nicaraguan-Supported Terrorist Incidents

Since 1979, the Sandinista regime has provided logistic and moral support to a variety of Latin American leftist groups involved in terrorist incidents. El Salvador has been the principal arena of Nicaraguan-sponsored subversion, with Costa Rica and Honduras as secondary theaters. Nicaragua has also given safehaven to individuals from such groups as the Montoneros (Argentina), Tupamaros (Uruguay), MIR (Chile), M-19 (Colombia), and the Red Brigades (Italy). In return, some of these groups, as well as the PLO, have given training assistance to the Sandinistas. [redacted]

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### Early Years

Several times during the struggle to overthrow Somoza, the Sandinistas resorted to terrorist tactics, including assassinating government officials, kidnaping foreign diplomatic personnel, and the celebrated incident in which current Vice Foreign Minister Nora Astorga used the promise of sexual favors to lure a Nicaraguan general to his death. These incidents contradict recent statements by the Sandinista leadership that the FSLN has never used terrorist tactics. [redacted]

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### Following the Revolution

The Sandinistas have been directly or indirectly responsible for numerous terrorist incidents since coming to power in July 1979. These actions include assassinations of domestic opponents and bombings and other terrorist acts to intimidate neighboring governments. [redacted]

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#### October 1979

A Sandinista-directed group murdered former National Guard officer Pablo Emilio Salazar in Honduras. Salazar had been an effective field commander for Somoza during the revolution, and the new regime feared his involvement with anti-Sandinista rebels. [redacted]

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#### April 1980

Sandinista-backed Honduran Communists kidnaped the American vice president of Texaco's Caribbean operations and were later captured by Honduran authorities. [redacted]

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#### September 1980

Argentine and Chilean assassins killed former Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza in Asuncion, Paraguay. The Nicaraguan Government was involved in planning and financing the murder. [redacted]

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#### March 1981

A Sandinista-backed Honduran terrorist group, the Cinchoneros, hijacked a US-bound airliner and diverted it to Managua. [redacted]

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#### March 1981

US Marine guards in San Jose, Costa Rica, were wounded in an attack by a Costa Rican terrorist with links to the Nicaraguan Embassy. [redacted]

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**July 1981**

Costa Rican authorities intercepted six heavily armed men who had come from Nicaragua to seize the Guatemalan Embassy and hold the Ambassador hostage. The team included two Nicaraguans affiliated with the Sandinista Front. [ ]

25X1

**February 1982**

The Nicaraguan Consul in Liberia, Costa Rica, was the principal suspect in an assassination attempt against anti-Sandinista leader Fernando Chamorro. However, his return to Managua shortly after the attack ended the Costa Rican investigation. [ ]

25X1

**March 1982**

Costa Rican security forces raided a San Jose safehouse and arrested nine subversives—including two Nicaraguans—and a large supply of weapons and vehicles. [ ]

25X1

**July 1982**

The Honduran airlines office in San Jose, Costa Rica, was bombed in what was to have been the first act in a Sandinista plan to destabilize the Monge government. A Colombian M-19 member responsible for the bombing was captured, however, and confessed that he had been recruited by Nicaraguan Embassy officials. Costa Rica subsequently expelled two Nicaraguan diplomats after one was lured to a clandestine meeting with the M-19 member. [ ]

25X1

**July-August 1982**

Salvadoran and Honduran leftists sabotaged the main power station in Tegucigalpa on 4 July and planted bombs at several US businesses in August. [ ] [ ] had obtained the explosives in Nicaragua and transported them in a truck that had been modified there for arms trafficking. [ ]

25X1

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**September 1982**

The Cinchoneros seized 105 Honduran businessmen in San Pedro Sula and demanded the release of Honduran and Salvadoran radicals. [ ]

25X1

**October 1982**

Hector Frances, an Argentine citizen who reportedly was working with anti-Sandinista guerrillas in Honduras, was kidnaped in Costa Rica. Nicaragua later distributed a filmed confession in which Frances—who showed signs of being beaten—revealed details of Argentine and US aid to the insurgents. He has not been seen since the television show and Managua now denies knowledge of his whereabouts. [ ]

25X1

**June 1983**

Two Nicaraguan officials pretending to be Sandinista defectors mounted an assassination attempt against anti-Sandinista leaders in Costa Rica. One of them was killed and the other seriously injured when the time bomb they were carrying exploded prematurely. [ ]

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**September 1983**

Costa Rican police arrested a member of the Spanish Basque separatist group ETA who had been instructed by Nicaraguan officials to assassinate anti-Sandinista leader Eden Pastora at his San Jose home. [redacted]

25X1

**May 1984**

Approximately 28 persons were wounded and at least four killed when a bomb exploded at a news conference called by Eden Pastora at his camp in southern Nicaragua. Although specific proof has never surfaced, Nicaragua is the most likely sponsor of the attack. One indicator of Sandinista complicity is a Nicaraguan radio announcement that the bomb was made of plastic—several hours before Costa Rican authorities had determined the nature of the explosive device. [redacted]

25X1

**March 1985**

Anti-Sandinista insurgents announced that several guerrillas had been wounded by a package bomb mailed to Eden Pastora's son from Nicaragua. [redacted]

25X1

**June 1985**

A Salvadoran insurgent group with ties to Nicaragua claimed responsibility for the machinegun attack on a sidewalk cafe in San Salvador that killed 13, including six Americans. [redacted]

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## A Decade of Terrorist Aircraft Hijacking [redacted]

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The hijacking of TWA Flight 847 this June highlighted the recent revival of hijacking as a terrorist tool. Terrorists seized 12 aircraft in 1984—the largest number in any of the past 10 years. But review of the data on the 51 terrorist hijackings staged over the last decade cautions against interpreting the 1984 surge as the beginning of a new trend. [redacted]

Hijackings tend to occur in clusters separated by long periods of inactivity—thus, the large number in 1984 does not necessarily presage the same for 1985. The clustering is due in part to the demonstration effect—a successful hijacking spawns several “copycat” attempts. This accounts for the spate of hijackings involving radical Shias over the last 18 months. [redacted]

Hijackings are also a function of poor airport security. Such was the case for three coordinated incidents occurring simultaneously in 1981 in Venezuela where airport security at Simon Bolivar International Airport in Maiquetia was notoriously lax. More recently, the airport in Athens—where a large number of Middle Eastern radical organizations maintain a presence—has been attractive to potential hijackers. In addition to poor security, the airport serves as a hub of Middle Eastern air traffic. [redacted]

Beirut airport has figured prominently throughout the decade—it was involved in about 15 percent of all hijackings that have occurred in the last 10 years and almost 30 percent of those in the period 1984-85. More recently, Tehran has become a landing point of choice as well—second only to Beirut as a termination point during 1984 and 1985. [redacted]

While hijackers have represented a wide variety of nationalities and causes, four groups—three of them Middle Eastern—stand out in recent years:

- Iranian nationals have been responsible for at least four hijackings since 1982. Two originated in the Middle East and were in protest against the Khomeini regime. Two others originated in Europe, and we believe they were sponsored by the Khomeini regime to counteract the attention gained by the anti-Khomeini hijackings. Both hijackings by Khomeini sympathizers ended violently, the first with the destruction of an Air France aircraft and the second with the death of the hijackers at the hands of Iraqi security personnel. The two anti-Khomeini incidents ended peacefully with the surrender of the hijackers. 25X1
- Radical Shia elements have carried out two hijackings. The first, in December 1984, began in Kuwait and ended in Tehran. Two USAID employees were killed. The second, the June 1985 hijacking of TWA Flight 847, commenced in Athens and terminated in Beirut more than two weeks later with one American serviceman murdered. In both cases, the stated objective was to secure the release of Shia prisoners. 25X1
- Imam Musa Sadr sympathizers have staged hijackings to focus attention on the disappearance of their leader in 1978 during a trip to Libya. They have staged all of their five Middle East hijackings out of Beirut International Airport. 25X1
- Sikh extremists have been active recently. Since 1981 Sikhs have seized four aircraft to call attention to their demands for a separate state. [redacted] 25X1

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**Table 1**  
**Terrorist Hijacking of Aircraft by**  
**Region of Departure (July 1975-June 1985)**

	1975-79	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>51</b>
North America	2							2
Western Europe	4	1	2		2	2	1	12
USSR/Eastern Europe								0
Middle East/North Africa	6	1		1	1	6	1	16
Sub-Saharan Africa				1				1
Asia	3		3	1		3		10
Latin America/Caribbean	1	1	6	1		1		10

25X1

**Table 2**  
**Terrorist Hijacking of Aircraft by**  
**Region of Termination (July 1975-June 1985)**

	1975-79	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>51</b>
North America								0
Western Europe	4	1		1	1	2		9
USSR/Eastern Europe			1					1
Middle East/North Africa	8	1	2	1	2	7	2	23
Sub-Saharan Africa	1							1
Asia/Pacific	2		2	1		2		7
Latin America/Caribbean	1	1	6	1		1		10

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**Table 3**  
**Terrorist Hijackings of Aircraft in Which**  
**Violence Occurred, by Region of Termination**  
**(July 1975-June 1985)**

	1975-79	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>18</b>
North America								0
Western Europe	1			1				2
Eastern Bloc			1					1
Middle East/North Africa	3	1	2			3	1	10
Sub-Saharan Africa	1							1
Asia/Pacific	1		1	1				3
Latin America/ Caribbean						1		1

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**The Terrorism Diary for October** 

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*Below is a compendium of October dates of known or conceivable significance to terrorists around the world. Our inclusion of a date or event should not by itself be construed to suggest that we expect or anticipate a commemorative terrorist event.*

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- 1 October** *Indonesia.* Pancasila Day (celebrates five-point national ideology, which is opposed by conservative Muslims).
- 1 October 1936** *Spain.* Generalissimo Franco assumes power.
- 1 October 1939** *Spain.* Caudillo Day.
- 1 October 1949** *China.* National Day (Communist victory over Nationalist forces).
- 1 October 1960** *Cyprus.* Independence Day.
- 1 October 1960** *Nigeria.* Independence Day.
- 1 October 1961** *Cameroon.* Reunification Day (federal republic established).
- 1 October 1963** *Nigeria.* Republic Day.
- 1 October 1975** *Spain.* Four policemen killed in Madrid by First of October Antifascist Resistance Group (GRAPO).
- 1 October 1976** *Spain.* GRAPO claims responsibility for a series of coordinated bombings.
- 2 October 1958** *Guinea.* Independence Day (proclamation of the republic).
- 3 October 1932** *Iraq.* Independence Day.
- 4 October 1966** *Lesotho.* Independence Day (Moshoeshoe II took oath of office as king for life).
- 5 October 1910** *Portugal.* Proclamation of the republic.
- 6 October** *Shiite world.* *Ashura* (assassination of Imam Hasan).
- 6 October 1973** *Israel, Arab world.* Arab-Israeli war.
- 6 October 1976** *Thailand.* Military coup against civilian rule; police storm Thammasat University.
- 6 October 1981** *Egypt.* Assassination of President Anwar Sadat at Armed Forces Day parade.
- 7 October 1949** *East Germany.* Republic Day.

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**7 October 1966**                    **Botswana.** Independence Day.

**7 October 1970**                    **Libya.** Evacuation Day (termination of bases agreement with United States).

**8 October 1895**                    **Argentina.** Birthday of Juan Peron.

**8 October 1967**                    **Cuba.** Heroic Guerrilla Day (death of Che Guevara in Bolivia).

**9 October 1962**                    **Uganda.** Independence Day.

**9 October 1983**                    **Burma, North and South Korea.** North Korean commandos detonate massive bomb in Rangoon in attempt to assassinate the South Korean President, killing 19 South Korean and Burmese officials.

**10 October 1911**                    **Taiwan.** Anniversary of the revolution.

**10 October 1980**                    **El Salvador.** Founding of Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN).

**10 October 1982**                    **Bolivia.** Siles government assumes power.

**11 October**                         **South Africa.** "International Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners."

**11 October 1943**                    **Yugoslavia.** Uprising Day (anniversary of founding of Macedonian Liberation Army; holiday in Socialist Republic of Macedonia).

**11 October 1968**                    **Panama.** Revolution that brought Omar Torrijos to power.

**11 October 1972**                    **Panama.** Constitution Day.

**11 October 1977**                    **North Yemen.** Assassination of President Colonel Ibrahim Mohammed al-Hamadi.

**12 October 1965**                    **Chile.** Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) founded.

**12 October 1968**                    **Equatorial Guinea.** Independence Day.

**12 October 1984**                    **United Kingdom.** Bombing of Conservative Party Conference in Brighton by Provisional IRA.

**13 October 1970**                    **Fiji.** Independence Day.

**14 October 1930**                    **Zaire.** Birthday of President Mobutu Sese Seko.

**14 October 1958**                    **Madagascar.** Proclamation of the republic.

**14 October 1967**                    **South Yemen.** Independence Day.

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- 14 October 1973** *Thailand.* Overthrow of military dictatorship; beginning of three years of civilian rule.
- 18 October 1977** *West Germany, Somalia.* West German commandos storm PFLP-hijacked Lufthansa plane while it is on the ground in Mogadishu, Somalia, freeing all hostages. Imprisoned RAF terrorists Andreas Baader, Jan Karl Raspe, and Gudrun Ensslin subsequently commit suicide.
- 18 October 1981** *Greece.* Panhellenic Socialist Party (Pasok) wins elections.
- 19 October 1977** *South Africa.* Crackdown on black consciousness organizations.
- 19 October 1983** *Grenada.* Execution of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop by leftists seizing power.
- 20 October 1921** *Mongolia.* Independence Day.
- 20 October 1944** *Guatemala.* Revolution overthrowing Ubico regime and leading to postwar period of reform.
- 21 October 1969** *Somalia.* Anniversary of revolution that brought Siad Barre to power.
- 23 October 1956** *Hungary.* Revolt against Soviet occupation.
- 23 October 1983** *Lebanon, United States, France.* Bombing by Islamic Jihad of US and French components of the Multinational Force—299 killed.
- 24 October 1956** *Egypt.* Popular Resistance Day; Suez Day.
- 24 October 1964** *Zambia.* Independence Day.
- 25 October 1983** *Grenada, United States.* US intervention.
- 26 October** *Iran.* Birthday of Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi.
- 26 October 1955** *Austria.* Revolution Day (departure of the last of the post-World War II occupation forces).
- 26 October 1974** *Palestinians.* Rabat Summit Conference decides PLO is sole representative of Palestinians.
- 27 October 1918** *Czechoslovakia.* Independence Day.
- 28 October** *Cyprus.* Greek National Day (observed by Greek Cypriot community).
- 28 October 1982** *Spain.* Socialist victory in general election.
- 29 October 1923** *Turkey.* Independence Day (proclamation of republic).
- 29 October 1923** *Cyprus.* Turkish Republic Day (observed by Turkish Cypriot community).

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- 29 October 1956**      **Middle East.** Israel, France, Great Britain capture Suez Canal.
- 31 October 1980**      **Iran.** Reza Pahlavi declares himself Shah of Iran in exile.
- 31 October 1984**      **India.** Assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi by her Sikh bodyguards.
- Late October-November**      **Turkey.** In late October and November, terrorist activities by the leftwing group Dev Yol have been more numerous than in other months. Attacks in 1982 and 1983 appear to have been in protest of a referendum and an election during November in those years.



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**Chronology of Terrorism—1985**

*Below are described noteworthy foreign and international events involving terrorists, or the use of terrorist tactics, which have occurred or come to light since our last issue. In some cases, the perpetrators and their motivations may not be known. Events and developments that have already been described elsewhere in this publication are not included.*

25X1

**Late July**

**Libya: PNSF to open offices in Tripoli.** The anti-Arafat Palestine National Salvation Front hopes the Libyan regime will recognize the new office as the legitimate diplomatic representative of the PLO in Libya.

25X1

**6 August**

**Mozambique: RENAMO kills 33 in attack on funeral cortege.** The National Resistance Movement attack occurred in Tete Province near the Malawi border.

25X1

**7 August**


25X6

**Pakistan: Suspect arrested in Karachi Pan Am office bombing.** The man arrested in the 14 July bombing is a disaffected former student with anti-American views. Pakistani officials believe he acted alone and that he has no foreign terrorist links.

25X1

**8 August**

**Mozambique: National Resistance Movement kills 15, wounds 42 others in ambush of four passenger buses.** The attack occurred in Gaza Province near the site of two similar attacks in June.

25X1

**9 August**

**West Bank: Israeli civilian stabbed in downtown Hebron by two attackers.** The man is in stable condition in a Jerusalem hospital.

25X1

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- 12 August**      **West Bank: Police detonate bomb at Ashqelon junction.** The explosive, planted in an area usually filled with people and traffic, would have caused extensive casualties.  25X1
- 13 August**      **France: Basque group Iparretarak claims responsibility for attack on Victoria Surf Hotel in Biarritz.** The attack caused a large amount of damage to the hotel's facade, but no casualties.  25X1
- 14 August**      **Guatemala: Bombing of Mexican Embassy kills two Guatemalan employees.** Although no group has claimed responsibility, the attack probably was the work of rightwing Guatemalans reacting to the Mexican Government's contacts with Guatemalan leftists.  25X1
- South Africa: Bomb damages elevator at Witwatersrand University.** No casualties were reported in the Johannesburg explosion.  25X1
- 15 August**      **West Germany: Bombs damage US armed forces radio tower in Moenchengladbach.** In addition, two incendiary devices found in trucks parked on the compound were disarmed. A letter claiming responsibility for the incident and demanding the release of jailed Red Army Faction (RAF) terrorist Guenther Sonnenberg was sent to a Western press service. The devices were similar to those used in recent attacks attributed to members of the RAF periphery.  25X1
- West Bank: Unidentified gunmen wound mukhtar of Balatah refugee camp.** There reportedly have been several previous attempts on his life.  25X1
- South Africa: Grenade blast injures Member of Parliament and two sons, kills one boy.** The target was an executive member of the Coloured Labour Party. The grenade reportedly was thrown through a second story window.  25X1
- 16 August**      **West Bank: Roadside bomb explodes near Qiryat, damaging a car, but not injuring the driver.** A letter written in Arabic was discovered at the site. This was the second such attack in this area in three weeks.  25X1
- El Salvador: Gunmen kill ex-mayor of El Paisnal, wound his wife and sister.** This assassination was one of a series of leftist guerrilla attacks on former officials and incumbents that began in the spring.  25X1
- India: Bomb kills three in town in Assam.** The explosion came just 12 hours after an accord was reached between Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and Assamese leaders who sought the expulsion of immigrants from Bangladesh. Assamese hardliners probably were responsible.  25X1

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**17 August**

**Argentina: Communist Party office bombed in Salta.** The bomb caused extensive damage, including a collapsed roof. Two caretakers sleeping in an adjoining room were unharmed in the unclaimed attack.

25X1

**Togo: Explosions damage headquarters and other facilities of ruling party in Lome.** The government claims the bombings, apparently timed to minimize casualties, were conducted by unidentified Togolese dissidents.

25X1

**Sri Lanka: Guerrillas' attempt to hijack train foiled.** One hundred armed Tamils, believed to be members of the Tamil Eelam Army, failed to divert a Colombo-bound mail train when railway officials, alerted to the attempt, derailed the train near Medawachchiya. No arrests were made, and the hijackers fled into the jungle.

25X1

**18 August**

**Northern Ireland: Bomb in main shopping area of Strabane injures three policemen and two civilians.** Police received a telephone warning and were evacuating people from the area when the bomb exploded. The Provisional IRA is suspected.

25X1

**West Bank: Small bomb explodes in Netanya.** No group has yet claimed credit for the bombing, which caused no casualties.

25X1

**Uruguay: Two offices of Broad Front political party attacked in Montevideo.** One was hit by large-caliber bullets, the other by bombs, which left a tarry residue. Party leaders blamed the attacks, which caused no casualties, on adherents of another party recently defeated in 1984.

25X1

**19 August**

**West Germany: Possible surveillance of US military building in Rheinberg.** Police reported that three men in a vehicle bearing "forged" license plates had been watching the building. RAF terrorist Henning Beer may have been involved in the incident.

25X1

**West Germany: Explosion damages Max Planck Institute building under construction in Cologne.** Rote Zora, a female organization associated with the Revolutionary Cells, claimed responsibility for the attack.

25X1

**20 August**

**Northern Ireland: Car bomb explodes near Newcastle police station, injuring two passersby.** The blast is thought to be the work of the Provisional IRA.

25X1

**Egypt: Israeli administrative attache assassinated in Cairo.** Shots fired into his vehicle from a passing car also wounded his wife and secretary. The previously unknown group "Revolution of Egypt" claimed credit for the attack. Either Egyptian Islamic fundamentalists or Syrian-backed Palestinians could be responsible.

25X1

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**West Bank: Police discover and detonate car bomb near Netanya central bus station.** The General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces claimed credit for the device.

25X1

21 August

**Spain: Arson attack on car bearing French license plates.** Although no claim has been made, we believe the Basque group ETA was responsible.

25X1

**El Salvador: Court reopens probe into murder of San Salvador Archbishop Oscar Romero.** Romero was killed by a sniper five years ago. The investigation was halted last December due to rightwing pressure.

25X1

**Panama: Opposition political leader kidnaped, beaten by "F-8 Terroristas" group.** Opposition politicians claim the previously unknown "F-8" group is a cover name used by Panamanian Defense Forces personnel.

25X1

21, 22 August

**Spain: ETA claims credit for bombing radio station in San Sebastian.** Another bomb was found and defused the following day.

25X1

22 August

**Spain: ETA-PM threatens suspected police informers.** The group told former colleagues and members of the Euskadiko Eskerra (Basque Left) political party that it would retaliate against those who had taken part in police operations over the past two years.

25X1

**Northern Ireland: Truck bomb destroys empty police station in Plumbridge, injuring four persons living nearby.** No group has claimed credit, but the Provisional IRA is probably responsible.

25X1

**Northern Ireland: Two firebombs damage several cars at Cookstown showroom, but cause no injuries.** No group claimed responsibility for the attack, although the Provisional IRA is suspected.

25X1

**Israel: Seventy-five-kilogram bomb discovered near Tel Aviv apartment building.** No group has claimed responsibility for planting the device.

25X1

**West Bank: Bomb thrown at vehicle on Nablus-Tulkarm road wounds driver.** The Palestinian group Sa'iqa claimed responsibility for the attack.

25X1

**Colombia: Two unidentified gunmen murder mayor of Corinto.** He had hosted top-ranking M-19 leaders during the signing of the cease-fire a year ago.

25X1

23 August

**Italy: Two bombs apparently directed against Jewish targets explode simultaneously in downtown Milan.** The blasts slightly injured five passersby, including a policeman. There has been no claim of responsibility.

25X1

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**Israel: Two bombs discovered, defused near Ashqelon.** The first bomb was planted at an intersection and the second at a nearby roadblock. The General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces claimed credit for both bombs. [ ]

25X1

**Ecuador: Four armed members of Alfaro Vive, Carajo! seize Quito radio station, protest police repression of their group.** The terrorists locked three employees in a booth, and placed a bomb at its door; the device was defused by police. [ ]

25X1

**Argentina: Police capture members of AAA rightwing terrorist group in Tigre.** The eight arrested, including a top leader, are believed responsible for numerous assaults and kidnappings conducted by the Argentine Anticommunist Alliance against leftists in the early 1970s. [ ]

25X1

24 August

**Egypt: One suspected terrorist killed and two others arrested after firing on Cairo police car.** Police apprehended the group in a car going to Suez. The authorities are attempting to link the suspects with the assassination of the Israeli diplomat in Cairo on 21 August. [ ]

25X1

**West Bank: Fatah claims it shot two Israeli intelligence officers in separate attacks.** The first assault killed a shopper in Tulkarm; the second reportedly wounded the director of the Nablus intelligence department in Janin. There has been no Israeli confirmation of the identities of the two men. The Fatah security service "Force 17" and the radical Palestinian group led by Abu Nidal also took credit for both attacks, but did not claim the victims were intelligence officers. [ ]

25X1

**Togo: Two more bombs explode in Lome.** One explosion at the national social security offices injured a security guard. A second bomb was discovered in an airport restroom and exploded after it was removed to a nearby field. Both devices were attributed to unspecified Togolese dissidents. (c)

27 August

**Turkey: Bomb explodes at El Al airlines office in Istanbul, causing some damage but no injuries.** No group has claimed responsibility for the incident. [ ]

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[ ]

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