



**Directorate of
Intelligence**

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Terrorism Review



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23 September 1985

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

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Terrorism Review 


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Focus

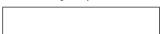
Prospects for Terrorist Violence at the United Nations 

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This year's gathering marking the 40th anniversary of the United Nations could provide an international stage for terrorist violence. A number of foreign leaders—including several who could be tempting targets for terrorists—will be attending this year's opening session, scheduled for 17 September, and the anniversary celebrations from 14 to 24 October. Several foreign terrorist groups have the motivation, capability, and opportunity to conduct terrorist operations during the upcoming sessions. 

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Terrorist Groups—Motivation and Capability

Almost any disgruntled group that wanted to probably could attempt an attack at some time during the UN General Assembly. We consider only a few of these groups likely candidates to attempt such a terrorist attack because of their opposition to US foreign policy, their hatred of particular ethnic groups that will be represented at the sessions, or their engagement in intergroup squabbles. These groups fall into two broad categories: those operating on behalf of state supporters of terrorism, such as Iran and Libya, and separatist/irredentist groups like the Armenians and Palestinians. 


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Some of these groups would have few qualms about carrying out a terrorist operation in the United States and are unlikely to be deterred by increased security measures or potential repercussions. Some foreign terrorist groups already have demonstrated a capability or willingness to carry out terrorist operations in the United States. The United States' open society, its size, and the ease of acquiring weapons here make it vulnerable to terrorist operations. The numerous foreign communities throughout the country, particularly those in major metropolitan areas like New York City, probably contain a number of people who sympathize with the goals of these groups and might be willing to provide support.



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Likely Targets

Of the foreign leaders attending, we believe Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi is at greatest risk of terrorist attack. We suspect that Sikh terrorists will see his attendance at the United Nations as an opportunity to attack their number-one target. Gandhi was the target of an aborted plot during his last visit to the United States in June. Sikh terrorists have demonstrated their ability to carry out violent and lethal attacks outside India and could use the large Sikh communities in Canada and the United States to cover their activities. 

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Other leading candidates for a terrorist attack include PLO leader Yasir Arafat and Libyan President Muammar Qadhafi—if they come. Middle East terrorist groups have not indicated an interest in carrying their intergroup struggles to the

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United States, but they have demonstrated a willingness to strike at their enemies in Europe and they could decide to go further afield. Prime Minister Turgut Ozal of Turkey is also a leading target. Turkish officials in the United States have been targets of Armenian terrorists before and Armenian terrorists could attempt to assassinate a member of Turkey's UN delegation. Armenian terrorist activity has declined over the past year. Internal disputes among the groups may prevent them from mounting a terrorist operation. [redacted]

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Type of Attack

Should any of these groups decide to stage a terrorist operation, the attack could take the form of a bombing, an assassination, or the seizure of hostages. We would expect that any bombing attempt would likely be aimed at attracting publicity rather than causing deaths or inflicting extensive damage. An assassination attempt is well within the realm of possibility and would be difficult to prevent; it would require few resources and less expertise than a bombing or a hostage-taking operation. The taking of hostages, although sure to garner maximum publicity in a media capital such as New York, would require experienced personnel, extensive planning and resources, and tight operational security. We judge that groups operating outside familiar environs would find these resources particularly difficult to marshal. [redacted]

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Highlights**Key Indicator****Belgium****Links Between West European Terrorists**

Belgian authorities believe they have proof of connections between the Communist Combatant Cells (CCC), the French group Action Directe (AD), and the West German Red Army Faction (RAF). Fingerprints of members of the three groups were recently discovered in a Brussels apartment used by the CCC. The Belgian press has also reported that two Sten guns found in the safehouse had been purchased by an AD leader from a Brussels gun dealer. We have suspected that ties existed between the three groups since the CCC emerged last October, but this is the strongest evidence to date of an actual linkage.

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Significant Developments**France****Action Directe Claims Antiapartheid Bombings**

The terrorist group claimed to have attacked four French companies in Paris on 5 September because of their alleged business dealings with South Africa. Three persons were slightly injured, and damage was extensive. The bombings represent Action Directe's first attacks since the attempted assassination of a French general officer on 26 June. They also mark the first time the group has attacked targets with South African connections.

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United Kingdom**POW Status for "Special Category" Prisoners To Be Revoked**

The order will affect 149 prisoners—both Protestant and Catholic extremists—who were convicted before March 1976 when the "special category" status was abolished. Protests by the inmates are unlikely since most will be eligible for immediate parole. However, both Protestant extremists and the Provisional IRA are likely to react with violence.

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Spain**ETA-M Car Bomb Kills US Citizen, Injures 19 Policemen**

The Basque separatist group Fatherland and Liberty-Military Wing (ETA-M) claimed responsibility for the remote-controlled car bomb attack in Madrid on 9 September. Eighteen Spanish Civil Guardsmen and an American passerby were injured; the American later died. This was ETA-M's first attack in Madrid since the 29 July assassination of Vice Admiral Escrigas Estrada. An ETA-M spokesman stated that the group would continue its attacks if an accord with the Spanish state was not forthcoming. Its demands include: negotiations with the Spanish military, withdrawal of security forces from the Basque region of northern

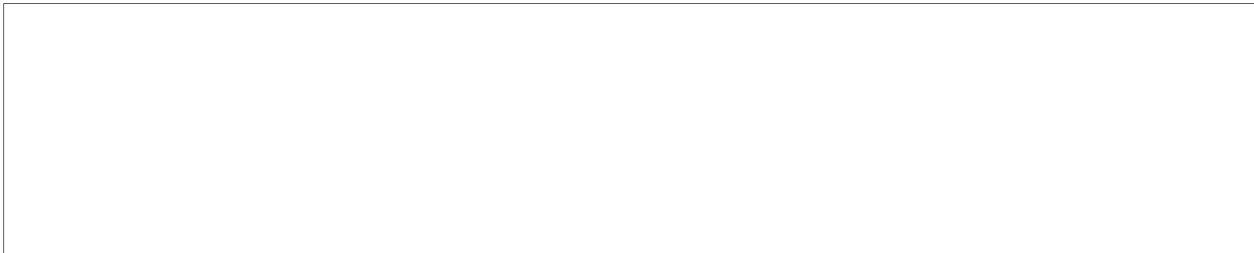
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Spain, political amnesty for ETA members, adequate autonomy status, and recognition of the Basque people's right to self-determination. Madrid is unlikely to agree to these conditions and probably will increase its counterterrorist efforts against the group. [redacted]

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Saudi Arabia

Libyan Pilgrims Stage Violent Demonstration

[redacted] some 8,000 Libyans making the annual pilgrimage to Mecca staged a violent demonstration late on 1 September near the Grand Mosque. The Libyans gathered to celebrate Libya's National Day, but then, possibly by plan, became violent and disorderly, clashing with Saudi security forces. Several people were injured and Saudi forces arrested about 300 Libyans.

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While some of these Libyans possessed small pipe bombs, [redacted] there is no indication that any bombs exploded during the demonstration.

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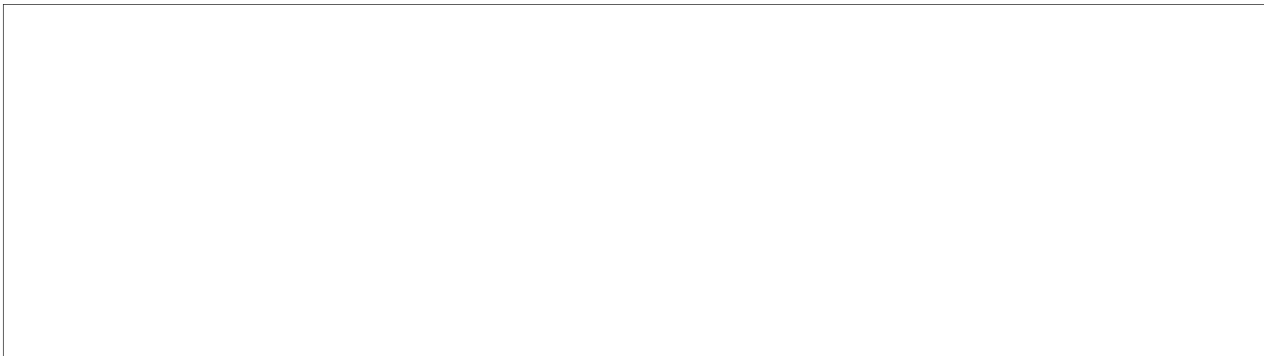
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[redacted]

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This incident is the only reported case of violence during this year's hajj, which formally ended on 27 August. The 15,000 Iranian pilgrims staged two peaceful demonstrations—on 11 and 23 August—but otherwise did not provoke violence as they have done in the past. [redacted]

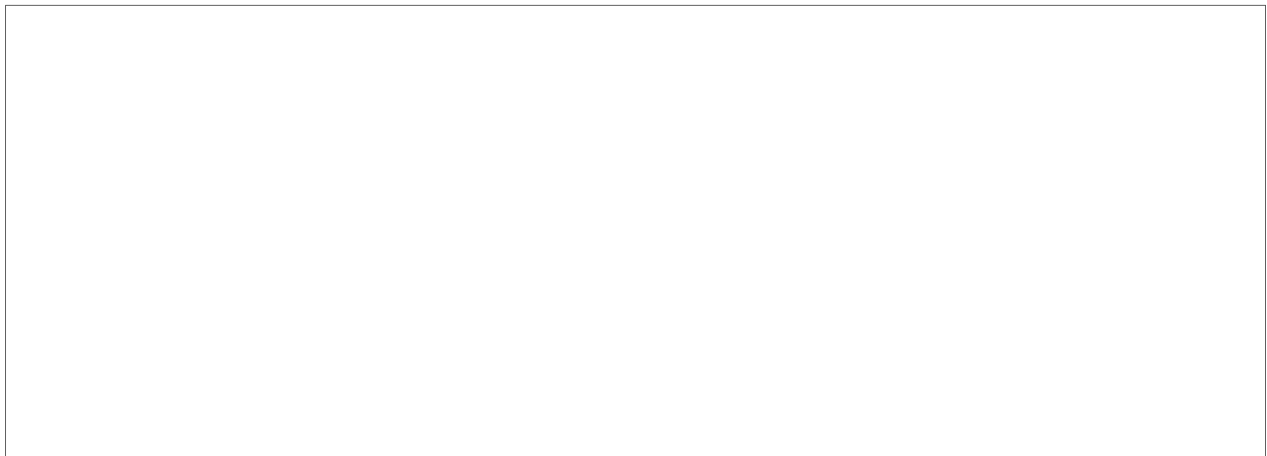
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Colombia

Increase in Terrorist Violence

The guerrilla groups M-19 and the Ricardo Franco Front each claimed responsibility for a wave of attacks on 3 September. The US Embassy, several bilateral cultural centers, and various US businesses were targeted, along with several other embassies. In addition, recent rural fighting between leftist guerrillas and Colombian troops has left more than 30 dead. [redacted]

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The unprecedented level of urban terrorism may indicate a shift in the insurgents' tactics. The M-19 has suffered a number of setbacks recently, including the death of a top leader and defeats in combat, and it probably is trying to reassert itself. Although a third group, the National Liberation Army, has not acknowledged participation in this latest round of violence, it has cooperated with the Ricardo Franco Front in the past [redacted]. The M-19, on the other hand, probably acted unilaterally. [redacted]

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El Salvador

Kidnaped Mayors Give Press Conference

The People's Revolutionary Army (ERP) presented eight of the 17 municipal officials kidnaped between April and June of this year at a press conference on 2 September. The guerrillas repeated their demand for the release of nine members of the Farbundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN). [redacted]

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The guerrillas have refused to release any of these prisoners, despite concessions by the government that included the publication of two guerrilla advertisements, the cancellation of a protest march in San Miguel, and the press conference. The kidnapers apparently intend to keep their hostages until the government meets all their demands. [redacted]

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Sri Lanka

Moderate Tamil Political Leaders Murdered

The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) are suspected in the kidnap-murders of as many as seven Tamil United Liberation Front leaders on 3 September. Several former Members of Parliament were among the dead. LTTE officials claimed that it planned no such operations, but said individual members may have acted autonomously.

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The action probably is directed against resumption of Indian-sponsored negotiations between Sri Lankan Government and Tamil representatives. The talks are intended to curtail the current cycle of ongoing violence between Tamils and Sinhalese.

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Mozambique

RENAMO Headquarter Falls, Leader Escapes

In Gorongosa, Mozambican Government forces and Zimbabwean paratroops, supported by Soviet-built bombers and helicopters, captured the headquarters of the Mozambican National Resistance Movement (RENAMO). Alfonso D'Lakhama, the RENAMO leader on the scene, escaped. Although a large quantity of RENAMO material was seized, leaflets welcoming the attacking forces indicate the operation may have been compromised.

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While the loss of the base complex may affect RENAMO's operations temporarily, it can not be considered to have been eliminated. The Zimbabwean Government may use the successful assault as an excuse to withdraw its maneuver forces from Mozambique.

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**El Salvador:
The Mardoqueo Cruz
Urban Commandos**

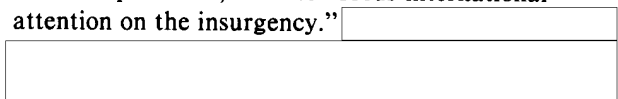


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The recent kidnaping of Salvadoran President Duarte's daughter in downtown San Salvador underscores the trend toward increasing urban terrorism by the Salvadoran insurgents. One of these leftist groups, the Mardoqueo Cruz Urban Commando (CMC) group, which carried out the deadly attack that took the lives of four off-duty US Marines and two other US citizens in San Salvador on 19 June, has become one of the more notorious urban terrorist groups in El Salvador. The group has been active for more than two years, and although the 19 June killings were the first against US citizens, the group's operations have demonstrated increased sophistication and lethality. During the last 15 months, the CMC has been responsible for a variety of terrorist incidents, including:

- The ambush and killing of 10 members of a National Police patrol on 16 April 1985.
- An attack on National Police headquarters in the capital on 27 March 1985, which killed one person.
- The ambush of a truckload of National Police troops on 20 February 1985, which resulted in two killed and 10 wounded.
- The takeover of six radio stations in San Salvador on 6 February 1985.
- An attack on an army patrol on 23 October 1984 that inflicted several casualties and destroyed an army vehicle.
- The sabotage of telephone lines in San Salvador on 18 June 1984.

The murder of the six Americans marked a significant shift in tactics; for the first time, it became clear that the CMC poses a direct threat to US citizens and facilities. Communiques issued by the CMC following the 19 June attack stated that the group intends to annihilate "US military advisers, CIA agents, and elements of other nationalities who are linked to intelligence organizations at the service of US imperialism," and to "focus international attention on the insurgency."



Despite its dramatic pronouncements, the CMC has not taken credit for any terrorist attacks since 19 June—perhaps in reaction to the public outrage over the killings of innocent civilians, and recent arrests have forced them underground. We do not expect the group to forgo anti-US operations but rather to try to refurbish its image by concentrating on US personnel that it can allege to be "legitimate" military targets—US military advisers or trainers. The group apparently hopes to undermine the feeling of security among US personnel in El Salvador and to weaken US confidence in President Duarte's ability to deal effectively with the insurgency.

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The PRTC

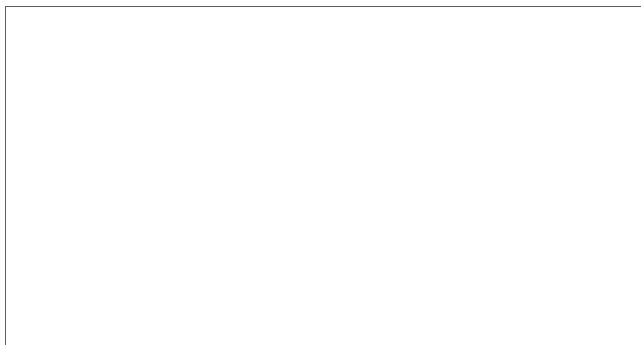
The CMC, named after Mardoqueo Cruz, a guerrilla who was killed in June 1983 in a gun battle with Salvadoran security forces, began its activities in the San Salvador metropolitan area in early June 1984.¹ The group is the urban terrorist component of the Central American Revolutionary Worker's Party (PRTC), which has an estimated combat strength of 700 to 850 and is the smallest of the five groups comprising the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN).²

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The PRTC has the most international orientation of the FMLN members. Founded in San Jose, Costa Rica, in 1976, it has established branches in and has members from El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua, and probably has some Europeans on its rolls. Although its founders envisioned a united socialist Central America, most of the group's activity is directed at El Salvador.

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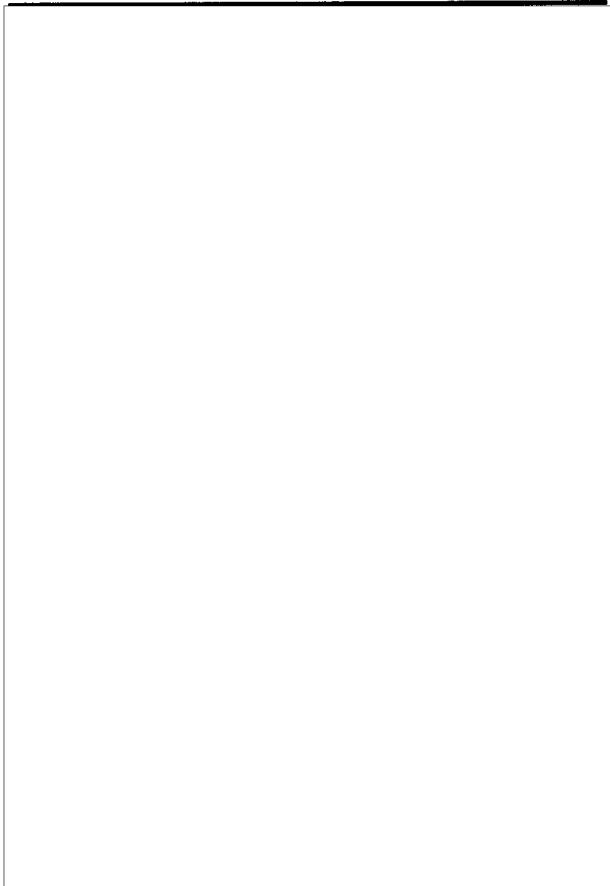
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Organization and Operations of the CMC

The CMC, as a component of the PRTC, officially falls under the direction of the FMLN. Its operations in metropolitan San Salvador nominally are supervised by the Modesto Ramirez Central Front of the FMLN. In reality, however, the relationship is weak, and [redacted]

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[redacted] the CMC has carried out a variety of urban terrorist actions that were not coordinated with the FMLN leadership. [redacted]

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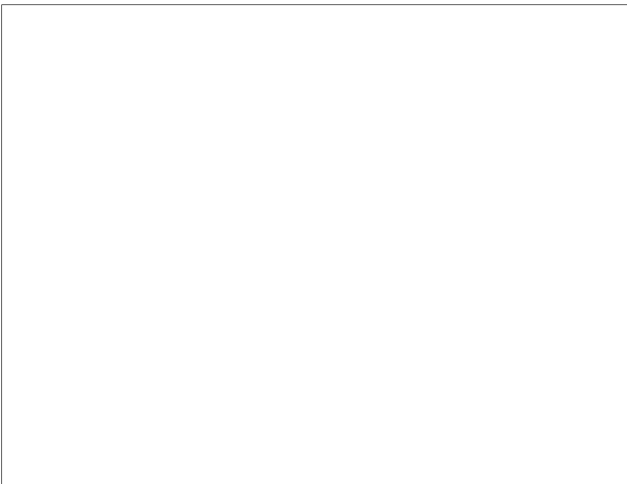
[redacted] the CMC is organized in the following manner:

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- A high command, made up of four members, including a representative from each of three other sections and probably the overall commander.
- Commandos, consisting of three squads of five members each. They undertake special operations such as assassinations throughout the metropolitan area. This group probably provided the individuals who murdered the US Marines and civilians.
- Guerrillas, consisting of five squads of five members each who engage in sabotage and propaganda activities throughout the metropolitan area.
- Supporters, an unknown number of three- to five-person cells. [redacted]

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The CMC members are based in different areas of the country, according to the role they play in the organization. Some combatants, for example, are permanently based in PRTC support camps in the Guazapa volcano area in central El Salvador, [redacted]

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[redacted] For any given operation, the designated squad travels to the San Salvador metropolitan area where it picks up cached weapons and explosives. Leadership and support personnel, on the other hand, remain in the capital, possibly at the National University, where the PRTC is known to maintain permanent contact. [redacted]

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Estimates of the actual strength of the CMC vary widely:

[Redacted]

Most likely, the actual hardcore terrorist cadre of the CMC is about 30 to 50, with perhaps as many as 25 to 30 additional supporters who maintain safehouses or work as drivers. [Redacted]

[Redacted] the group's goals are to create chaos in the country and gradually build up popular support. The PRTC leaders may believe that the government will overreact to the resultant disorder, thus driving people opposed to military suppression into the PRTC ranks. [Redacted]

[Redacted]

Other targets [Redacted] include pilots, US advisers, parked airplanes and their fuel supply, munitions warehouses, ships in port, strategic communication centers, and electrical substations. The group also threatened the lives of landlords who rent houses and other buildings to US citizens. Further, [Redacted]

[Redacted] the CMC intended to conduct robberies of banks and businesses known to have large amounts of cash readily available, presumably to help finance its operations. [Redacted]

The PRTC appears to favor more direct action against US targets, in order to weaken US resolve to continue aiding the Salvadoran Government and military. A PRTC General Command statement cautioned that the 19 June attack on the Americans "is only the beginning" and declared that the rebels "will wage war against every Yankee aggressor they find." [Redacted]

CMC Activities Produce Dissension

[Redacted]

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[Redacted] The FMLN claim of responsibility for the attack, for example, did not appear for several days—an unusual delay that probably indicates some elements were caught by surprise and that there was disagreement over the attack. Although one of the FMLN member groups, the People's Revolutionary Army, actively supported the attack and reportedly committed members of its own urban terrorist group to the operation, most of the coalition's members were clearly ill at ease with the murders. The military wing of the PCES denounced the attack, possibly because of the civilian casualties, as did Jorge Villacorta, spokesman for the FMLN political wing, the Democratic Revolutionary Front (FDR). Villacorta, in fact, called the attack an act of terrorism. [Redacted]

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What To Expect

The CMC has not engaged in any high-profile terrorist attacks since the massacre of 19 June, probably in large measure a reflection of the debate within the guerrilla movement over the use of terrorist tactics. Since early spring, various members of the FMLN's more moderate political wing, the FDR, have publicly criticized the guerrillas for burning town halls, trying to intimidate voters, and finally the 19 June killings. In addition:

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- Recent arrests have hampered CMC capabilities. In August, three individuals were arrested, one of whom confessed to the Salvadoran National Guard that he had participated in the June killings. They also implicated other CMC members as well—forcing the group further underground.

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- Pressures from foreign supporters have dissuaded them from further operations. [Redacted]

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[Redacted]

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Nevertheless, we believe CMC attacks against Salvadoran Government and military personnel—and possibly against US officials—are likely to resume, perhaps in the next few months. After a hiatus in terrorist activity, the government will have relaxed its security measures and the CMC will have had time to recover from the August arrests. [redacted]

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The PRTC—because of its small size—needs the CMC to continue conducting terrorist activities in order to demonstrate to the rest of the FMLN, as well as to the Salvadoran public, that its effectiveness as a fighting force remains undiminished despite the losses suffered in the rural areas. Because the PRTC regards US technical and military support as a critical factor on the battlefield, the guerrillas probably will justify attacking US military advisers and trainers—even in urban areas—as operations against legitimate military targets. [redacted]

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The CMC probably will limit its operations to attacks against Salvadoran or US officials only when they can be “justified” as “legitimate” military targets. Because the insurgents are trying to sway public opinion, an operation like that of last June—condemned by a large sector of the population—probably will not be repeated. [redacted]

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[redacted]

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**Greek Indigenous Terrorism:
An Overview** [redacted]

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For the past three years, terrorists have found Greece to be a hospitable environment in which to operate. Prime Minister Papandreou's ambivalence toward leftwing extremism, his anti-US and anti-NATO rhetoric, the easy availability of weapons, and the few controls Greece places on movement across and within its borders all contribute to the terrorist problem. Indigenous Greek terrorist groups target not only other Greeks, but foreigners as well. We expect that US property and personnel will be especially at risk as the debate over the NATO bases in Greece intensifies. [redacted]

time as the Apollon Hotel attack. Luckily, the driver was involved in a traffic accident and was forced to abandon the car. [redacted]

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The ELA appears to be a loosely organized umbrella group under which most of Greece's leftwing terrorist organizations operate. This apparent overlap, which may reflect some internal ideological divergence, helps to mask responsibility for specific terrorist acts, confuses authorities, and gives the illusion of greater strength and popular support for the extreme left. [redacted]

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Leftwing Groups

Revolutionary People's Struggle (ELA). Most of the recent terrorist activity in Greece originates with the extreme left. Some of it appears to be connected to the Revolutionary People's Struggle (ELA), which recently returned to the street after a hiatus of nearly two years. Greek officials consider the ELA the major leftwing threat in the country. The group is believed to be responsible for some 250 bombings, firebombings or cases of arson since its inception around 1974; none of these resulted in deaths or injuries. The ELA suddenly ceased operations in August 1983 [redacted]

Originally formed by students to oppose peacefully the military junta then governing Greece, the group rejected the legal left after the junta was overthrown and turned to terrorism in 1975. It retains ties to the universities. [redacted]

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The ELA's internal structure has remained largely a mystery, although there appear to be two main ELA branches—one in Athens and the other in Thessaloniki. The ELA's ideological underpinnings are a nebulous blend of egalitarianism, anti-imperialism, antimilitarism, anti-NATOism and pro-Communism. Its political goals have focused on eradicating US military and economic influence in Greece and promoting violent class conflict as the means to achieve a new socialist society. [redacted]

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The ELA returned to the public stage in July 1985 with operations that suggest a more lethal intent than previous attacks. On 15 July a car bomb, for which the ELA claimed responsibility, exploded in front of the Apollon Palace Hotel in Athens. The hotel—used as a barracks for transient US personnel—had received an anonymous warning to evacuate minutes before the explosion. It is not clear whether the call was an attempt to lure victims from the hotel closer to the bomb outside, but, if so, it would represent a new turn in the ELA's tactics. [redacted]

Revolutionary Organization 17 November. The most dangerous of the suspected ELA subgroups is the Revolutionary Organization 17 November, which burst violently onto the scene in December 1975 when it killed CIA station chief Richard Welch in Athens.

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The ELA apparently intended a similar but larger car bomb to explode at the Nea Makri Naval Communications Station near Athens at the same

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Since then, 17 November has assassinated at least nine persons, including two Americans. Among the group's attacks have been:

- The murder of US Navy Capt. George Tsantes and his driver on 15 November 1983. According to Greek ballistics tests, the gunmen used the same .45-caliber pistol employed in the murder of Richard Welch in December 1975 and three Greek police officers between 1976 and 1980.
- The wounding of US Army M. Sgt. Robert Judd in April 1984—again with the same .45-caliber handgun used to kill Tsantes and Welch.
- The assassination of Nikos Momferatos, publisher of a conservative daily newspaper, and his driver in February 1985. The same pistol reportedly was used again. In claiming responsibility, 17 November said Momferatos was executed because he had been a minister under the military dictatorship and had also been a "CIA agent." [redacted]

Public proclamations from 17 November show it to be a radical Marxist group espousing anti-US, anti-NATO, and antimilitary sentiments similar to those of the ELA. A declaration published in July 1984 extolled the effectiveness of executions in bringing about revolutionary socialism in Greece. [redacted]

Perhaps 17 November's greatest strength is its cohesiveness and impermeability; even less is known about 17 November than about the ELA. In its 10-year history, no member of 17 November has been publicly identified or apprehended. As a result, the degree of overlap in membership, hierarchy, and operations with the ELA proper, or with any other group or patron, remains largely unknown. The ability to consistently avoid capture, however, argues for a small, tightly knit, highly organized group. [redacted]

[redacted]

The 17 November Group has used a consistent, safe, economical, and—except for one near miss—foolproof modus operandi. The group employs small hit teams to murder at pointblank range poorly defended,

symbolically important Greeks and Americans. They attack their victims at vulnerable points in their daily routine—usually while in or near their cars or just outside their homes. Two of the most recent attacks have featured a pair of terrorists on a stolen motorcycle shooting the victim through the window of his car. Although 17 November has used the same .45-caliber pistol in most of their attacks, the Momferatos assassins reportedly used a .22-caliber weapon as well. [redacted]

The victims are apparently surveilled extensively to ensure the success not only of the ambush, but also of the subsequent escape. Following the attack on Master Sergeant Judd [redacted], approximately two to three weeks before the incident, US military officials reported what they felt to be incidents of surveillance around their offices. One or two of the incidents reportedly involved photographing automobiles used by US military personnel. [redacted]

Anti-State Struggle. Another group linked to the ELA and possibly to 17 November is Anti-State Struggle, which emerged for the first time in March 1985 when it claimed responsibility for the murder of George Theofanopoulos, an Athens public prosecutor. These ties became apparent following a shootout in Athens in May 1985 in which a member of Anti-State Struggle was killed. The ELA shortly thereafter publicly acknowledged that the slain terrorist had belonged to the organization during the period 1976-80. Police investigations following the shooting apparently have turned up little so far. [redacted]

[redacted] The striking similarities in style between the Theofanopoulos assassination and earlier 17 November murders also suggest possible links. [redacted]

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Other Groups. At least 10 and perhaps as many as 15 other violent subgroups may be connected to the ELA. Such groups include:

- *The People's Revolutionary Struggle (LEA).* This group appeared at the same time as ELA, claiming responsibility for firebomb attacks in northern Greece.
- *The Revolutionary People's Struggle June 1978 Group.* It claimed responsibility for the murder of a Greek police inspector in January 1979.
- *The Autonomous Resistance (AR).* First appearing in 1981, it claimed responsibility for an attack on the Soviet Trade Mission in December 1981 in retaliation for the imposition of martial law in Poland.
- *The Antimilitary Fight Organization.* It appeared in March 1983, when it claimed responsibility for the assassination of a Greek newspaper publisher.
- *The Revolutionary Group of International Solidarity Kristos Kasimis.*¹ A group using this name claimed responsibility for an unsuccessful attempt to bomb the West German Embassy in Athens in March 1985. It said the attack was in solidarity with West Germany's Red Army Faction, France's Action Directe, and Belgium's Communist Combatant Cells. As many as three groups may have used Kasimis's name, including two not affiliated with the ELA. [redacted]

toward foreign terrorists in Greece offers domestic terrorists the opportunity to develop foreign contacts.

Greek terrorists may well view themselves as comrades with leftwing terrorists elsewhere, but the "links" appear to be only rhetorical. Some ELA terrorists in the past have voiced their solidarity with other groups, particularly the West German terrorist group Red Army Faction (RAF), but there has been no manifestation of operational cooperation. [redacted]

Such acts of "solidarity" as have occurred appear to have been unilateral Greek efforts. For example, ELA terrorists firebombed the West German firm Siemens in Athens to protest the extradition of an RAF terrorist to West Germany in 1976. In April 1981 the ELA again struck at Siemens in the wake of the death of an RAF hunger striker. The Revolutionary Group for International Solidarity Kristos Kasimis claimed that the attempted bombing of the West German Embassy in Athens on 2 March 1985 was an act of solidarity with the RAF, the French terrorist group Action Directe, and the Belgian group Communist Combatant Cells. The call for solidarity with members of the so-called European Front may, however, have been a one-sided attempt by the organization to force its inclusion in the Front through public association, if not through coordinated operations. [redacted]

Rightwing Violence

Greece also experiences occasional incidents of rightwing violence—generally directed against the government. Most of the groups responsible have limited their actions to arson and bombings that have caused material damage but no casualties:

- A series of forest fires was set by a group called the Blue Archers in 1981 in an attempt to force the government to release former junta members from prison.

Is There a Foreign Connection?

[redacted]

[redacted] The kinds of operations they conduct—arson, bombings, and assassinations, undertaken only in Greece with readily available materials—do not require outside help.

[redacted]

[redacted] This is not to say that contacts with foreign groups do not exist. Greece's role as a transit point for many terrorist groups—especially from the Middle East—and the government's ambivalent attitude

¹ Leftwing terrorist Kristos Kasimis was killed by police in 1977 as he was planting a bomb outside a West German firm in Athens. [redacted]

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- Two explosions in late April 1984 reportedly were attributed by Greek police to rightwing extremists commemorating the military coup of April 1967.
 - Most recently, the 21 November group—probably an extreme rightwing organization—carried out eight bombings in Athens in late November 1984.
- We do not believe that rightwing extremists in Greece pose a threat to US targets. [redacted]

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Outlook

The terrorist threat to US installations and personnel in Greece will continue, even without the foreign terrorist presence there. Indigenous leftwing terrorists have demonstrated consistently over the last decade both the desire and the ability to attack Greek and US targets. The Greek Government has made only minimal efforts to counter the terrorist threat, and those have been largely unsuccessful [redacted]

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The recent resurgence of the ELA—perhaps led by a more vicious, more activist faction—makes continued violence more likely. Both the ELA and 17 November have saved their most threatening rhetoric for what they perceive to be PASOK's softening attitude toward the NATO (that is, US) presence in Greece. As the debate over the fate of NATO bases intensifies, leftwing terrorist groups can be expected to increase their activities against both Greek and US targets. Indigenous rightwing terrorists, on the other hand, appear to present little threat to Americans.

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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.

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11 August

Thailand: Bomb explodes outside Israeli Embassy. The 5-kilogram bomb, thrown from a vehicle, reportedly contained C-4 plastic explosive and may have been directed at the nearby home of a retired police colonel.

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12 August

United Kingdom: Iraqi nationals bomb warehouse containing weapons headed for Iran. UK authorities arrested six persons, including some British citizens, in connection with the attack. The authorities reportedly are concerned about possible Iraqi attacks because of the arrests and have issued a threat advisory to UK interests worldwide.

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15 August

Israel: Bomb discovered, dismantled near building in Nes Ziyvona. No group has claimed responsibility for the bomb, but a bag bearing the slogan "Palestine Liberation Organization" was found at the site.

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16 August

Lebanon: French photographer released unharmed after 50 days of captivity. The photographer, an Iranian citizen based in Paris, said his captors were Shias who accused him of being a spy. He said that he was not taken out of Beirut during his captivity.

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17, 18 August

Iran: Bomb explodes in Tehran during presidential election. On 17 August, authorities defused a car bomb near the Ministry of Agriculture building. The next day, however, a truck bomb exploded, wounding 30 people.

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18 August

Turkey: Ex-Iranian security official murdered. Bahruz Shahviridi—a member of the National Resistance Front and formerly a major in the Iranian National Police—was shot to death in his apartment.

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- 22 August** *Morocco: Polisario destroys West German boat, captures two West Germans.* On releasing the captives later that same day, Polisario representatives warned that foreigners operating in Western Sahara were in serious danger. [] 25X1
- Iran: Iranian executed for attempted hijacking of Iran Air Boeing 707 in February 1984.* He was also found guilty by Tehran's Islamic revolutionary court of being a member of a Paris-based opposition group and of making weapons and bombs. [] 25X1
- 24 August** *Lebanon: Israeli patrol boat intercepts yacht carrying eight Fatah guerrillas from Cyprus to Sidon.* The Israelis also arrested the US and Australian co-owners of the yacht, who were on board. [] 25X1
- 28 August** *Spain: Catalan separatist group Terra Lliure (Free Land) claims attempted bombing at government employment office in Barcelona.* The bomb was defused by police. [] 25X1
- Colombia: Ricardo Franco Front wounds Colombian Communist Party official in Bogota.* The Central Committee official reportedly was shot in retaliation for the killing of six members of the dissident Ricardo Franco Front by the FARC—the military arm of the Colombian Communist Party. [] 25X1
- 29 August** *United States: Iranian Ambassador to the United Nations receives parcel bomb from France.* At least one other parcel bomb was mailed from France last month. A similar bomb exploded at the Iranian Embassy in Bonn on 9 August, wounding a diplomat. [] 25X1
- Colombia: Wounded M-19 members kidnap two physicians in Miranda.* Four 19 April Movement guerrillas entered a hospital south of Cali, seized medical instruments and medicine, and took two physicians hostage. [] 25X1
- 30 August** *Peru: Car bomb seriously wounds two in Port of El Callao near Lima.* No group has claimed responsibility. [] 25X1
- 31 August** *Greece: Black September terrorist arrested in Athens near Jordanian Embassy.* Greek police arrested the man after he was found to be carrying an automatic weapon with a telescopic sight, three magazines of ammunition, a handgrenade, and a knife. The man stated that he was a member of Black September and had planned to assassinate the Jordanian Ambassador. [] 25X1
- Israel: Naval patrol captures another yacht from Cyprus carrying Fatah "Force 17" squad.* The Israelis also detained the Greek and British owners of the yacht. [] 25X1

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- 1 September** **Algeria: Bomb damages Libyan Arab Airlines Office in Algiers on Libyan national day.** Algerian authorities reportedly have made some arrests in the case; no claim has been made. 25X1
- Iran: Car bomb explodes in Tehran, injuring 12 people.** No group claimed responsibility for the blast—the eighth in Tehran this year. 25X1
- 1-3 September** **Angola: UNITA claims sabotage of Luanda power lines.** The attack was intended to disrupt the Nonaligned Movement conference held in Luanda from 2 to 7 September. 25X1
- 2 September** **West Germany: Bombs explode at computer firms in Dortmund and Hamburg.** The Revolutionary Cells claimed responsibility for both bombings, which caused no injuries. 25X1
- Portugal: Cache of weapons and explosives discovered at Marinha Grande, 120 km north of Lisbon.** The cache reportedly belongs to the terrorist group FP-25. 25X1
- Lebanon: Pro-Arafat military leader assassinated by gunman in Sidon.** Husayn al-Haybah, the leader of a Palestinian military unit in southern Lebanon until the 1982 Israeli invasion, was one of four officials whose expulsion had been demanded by the anti-Arafat Palestinian National Salvation Front. 25X1
- Morocco: Twenty-six Algerian-trained terrorists arrested in August convicted of plotting to bomb public buildings.** Fourteen people—including nine tried in absentia—received death sentences, which are unlikely to be carried out. The remaining 12 were given prison terms ranging from five years to life. 25X1
- 3 September** **Switzerland: Bomb causes extensive damage to courthouse in Moutier.** A previously unknown group, the “Second Revolutionary Faction of the Belier Group,” claimed responsibility for the bombing and promised future attacks. 25X1
- Spain: Suspected terrorist killed while placing car bomb in San Sebastian.** The victim, who was not identified, reportedly was a member of the Basque terrorist group ETA. 25X1
- Greece: Black September handgrenade attack on Glyfada wounds 19 British tourists.** A caller to an Athens newspaper stated that Black September had carried out the attack to pressure Greek authorities to release one of its members arrested near the Jordanian Embassy on 31 August. 25X1

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4 September

Lebanon: Israeli airstrike against PARC bases in the Bekka Valley kills six, wounds 10. The raid came following the reported Israeli capture of a Palestinian Arab Revolutionary Committee terrorist squad attempting to infiltrate into Israel to carry out terrorist attacks. []

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Northern Ireland: Police training center in Enniskillen hit by mortar shells. There were no injuries reported. The Provisional IRA claimed responsibility for the attack. []

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Lebanon: Explosion at Algerian Embassy in West Beirut damages outside wall, shatters windows. According to Lebanese Christian radio reports, an anonymous caller claimed responsibility in the name of Islamic Amal, saying the attack was a warning to Algiers to stop aiding the Amal militia. []

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5 September

Gaza: Israeli truckdriver stabbed by two Arabs in Gaza city's Palestine Square. The next day, two Arabs were arrested and have confessed to the attack. []

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West Bank: Israeli settlers burn home in Hebron, causing extensive damage. The settlers claimed the homeowner was a released terrorist. []

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6 September

West Germany: Bombs destroy three US Army radar units at Reitsherd. Slogans sprayed on a launcher revetment suggest the operation was the work of the Red Army Faction. []

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West Bank: General Command of Palestinian Revolution Forces claims attack on Israeli intelligence observation post. The PLO radio reported that several members of the intelligence service were injured. []

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West Bank: Bomb explodes prematurely in Jerusalem, wounding bomber. Police prevented demonstrators from attacking the wounded man while he was receiving medical treatment. The bombing was the third such attempted attack against Jews in a week. []

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Japan: Bombs blast homes of two Narita Airport officials, but cause no injuries. The airport, located near Tokyo, has been a target of leftwing radicals since construction commenced. []

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7 September

West Bank: Molotov cocktail thrown at police headquarters in Bethlehem causes no injuries. The General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces took credit for the attack and claimed that several policemen were injured. []

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Mozambique: RENAMO releases 27 foreign hostages, including 20 Portuguese missionaries captured earlier this year. The National Resistance Movement claims that two Soviet citizens remain in its custody. []

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- 8 September** **India: Sikh extremists assassinate Congress (I) Party Youth Wing leader in New Delhi.** The killing is thought to be another in a series of attempts to disrupt elections scheduled for 25 September in Punjab. [] 25X1
- 9 September** **United Kingdom: Provisional IRA claims responsibility for killing two suspected police informers in Belfast.** [] 25X1
- West Germany: Attempt to firebomb US military hospital motor pool in Stuttgart fails.** Three incendiary devices were planted, but only one detonated, and it failed to ignite. Police believe supporters of the Red Army Faction were most likely responsible. [] 25X1
- Spain: Rightwing group Milicia Catalan (Catalonian Militia) bombs bookstore in Barcelona.** Two persons were wounded. [] 25X1
- West Bank: Pipe bomb discovered in Jerusalem neighborhood.** Police safely dismantled the device. [] 25X1
- Israel: General Command of Palestinian Revolution Forces claims two operations in Tel Aviv.** The PLO radio reported that one group burned an Israeli Defense Force vehicle and a second attacked a police post. [] 25X1
- 10 September** **Northern Ireland: Armed attack by Irish National Liberation Army near Newry leaves one dead.** The victim reportedly was a police informer. [] 25X1
- 11 September** **France: Bombing near judicial police offices in Bayonne causes slight damage.** No group claimed responsibility for the attack. [] 25X1

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