



**Directorate of
Intelligence**

~~Secret~~



25X1

Terrorism Review



25X1

March 1986

~~Secret~~

*DI TR 86-004
March 1986*

Copy **539**

Page Denied

Secret

[Redacted]

25X1

Terrorism Review [Redacted]

25X1

March 1986

1 Focus: The Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction Unmasked [Redacted]
[Redacted]

25X1

25X1

3 Highlights [Redacted]
[Redacted]

25X1

25X1

9 Dawa Parties in the Persian Gulf: A Growing Danger [Redacted]
[Redacted]

25X1

25X1

15 SSNP: New Role in Lebanese Affairs [Redacted]
[Redacted]

25X1

25X1

[Redacted]

25X1

23 The Terrorism Diary for April [Redacted]
[Redacted]

25X1

25X1

27 Chronology of Terrorism—1985 and 1986 [Redacted]
[Redacted]

25X1

25X1

This review is published every other month 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.

[Redacted]

25X1

Effective with this issue, the *Terrorism Review* will be published monthly. [Redacted]

25X1

Secret

[Redacted]

25X1

Terrorism Review [Redacted]

25X1

March 1986

Focus

The Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction Unmasked [Redacted]

25X1

The Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction (LARF) terrorist group¹—which posed a serious threat to US and Israeli diplomatic personnel in France from 1981 until 1984—is now on the defensive as a result of effective counterterrorist operations by the Governments of France and Italy. The group carried out six attacks on US and Israeli diplomats in France, killing four persons and wounding four. The group also was implicated in the February 1984 assassination in Rome of Leamon Hunt, an American serving as Director-General of the Multinational Force and Observers for the Camp David Sinai accords. Italian and French police arrested three key members of the LARF—including its leader—in late 1984 and probably disrupted its European infrastructure. The remaining members of the group returned to their homes in Lebanon, where they reportedly are planning attacks against France and Italy in an effort to free their imprisoned comrades.

[Redacted]

25X1

Lessons Learned

The LARF was one of the most mysterious terrorist groups operating in Europe until the investigations that followed the arrests of its members revealed a great deal about its origins, ideology, composition, and methods of operation. [Redacted]

[Redacted]

25X1
25X1

- The LARF—a small but dedicated band of radicals—was able to carry out lethal attacks against vulnerable diplomats by establishing an infrastructure in which its operatives were able to blend. They carefully planned and prepared for every phase of their operations—from selection of the target to the escape route. The effectiveness of their attacks has demonstrated the need for enhanced security for diplomats—both midlevel and senior—operating in seemingly friendly environments.
- The LARF is a Marxist-Leninist movement that was born in the Lebanese Christian community. Its growth and development indicate that at least some Lebanese Christians—like Palestinian Christians and Lebanese and Palestinian Muslims—hold the United States responsible for Israeli policies in Lebanon and are willing to resort to terrorism to demonstrate their vehement opposition to such policies. [Redacted]

25X1

[Redacted]

25X1

Secret

DI TR 86-004
March 1986

Secret

The Italian and French counterterrorist successes against the LARF have also demonstrated that:

[Redacted]

25X1

- Law enforcement investigations of all aspects of cases involving suspected terrorists can lead to conviction and imprisonment of those terrorists, as well as produce openings into seemingly impenetrable groups.
- International cooperation in the forms of information exchange and investigatory support is one of the most productive means of combating international terrorism. [Redacted]

25X1

Diminished Threat

The Italian and French counterterrorist successes probably have reduced the LARF's threat potential for the present. Its founder and leader is imprisoned in France, and we believe this has caused a leadership vacuum in the group. Its remaining members do not seem to possess his revolutionary fervor and ability to motivate the group to action. [Redacted]

25X1

The LARF currently appears to be limiting its activities to northern Lebanon. The group's only operation in 1985 was the kidnaping in Tripoli of a French diplomat, whom it intended to exchange for its comrade imprisoned in France. The French negotiated the release of their diplomat, but reneged on freeing the LARF leader. The LARF's failure in this operation probably further reduced its morale, which in turn has contributed to its operational paralysis. [Redacted]

25X1

Syria's control of northern Lebanon and its efforts to establish order throughout the country probably are causing it to place additional restraints on the LARF. Damascus will ensure that its own interests are not threatened by the group, probably putting a damper on any prospective LARF operations in Lebanon directed against French or Italian diplomats. This may extend to US and Israeli interests as well. [Redacted]

25X1

Down But Not Out

The LARF probably is now in a transitional phase. The group may seek to regain its operational capabilities by allying with one of the Marxist-Leninist Palestinian groups; the most likely candidates are the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) or the PFLP-Special Command (PFLP-SC). We believe the LARF grew out of the PFLP and has a number of important contacts within the PFLP-SC. A marriage of convenience with the PFLP-SC would give the LARF access to Palestinian networks in Europe and perhaps enable the group to renew its operations there. [Redacted]

25X1

A number of the LARF's hardcore activists remain at large. Should the group succeed in reorganizing and rebuilding, it could reappear as a serious threat, attacking not only US and Israeli targets, but also those associated with Italy and France. The group could elect not to return to France but to operate in other European nations or countries along the Mediterranean littoral. [Redacted]

25X1

[Redacted]

25X1

Secret

Secret

Highlights []

25X1

Key Indicators**Spain****GRAPO Weighs Anti-NATO Campaign**

A leading Spanish newsweekly reports that the small leftist terrorist organization GRAPO (the First of October Antifascist Resistance Group) is weighing anti-NATO actions. The group apparently is reassessing its tactics following police roundups of many of its operatives in January last year. Spanish police officials note that GRAPO's leaders have been operating out of Paris and that a key element in the organization's rebuilding has been support from the French terrorist group Direct Action. []

25X1

Spanish officials reportedly fear that GRAPO will become a branch of "Euroterrorism" and attack "Alliance interests" in Spain. Since there are no Alliance facilities as such in Spain, we believe US personnel and bases used by US forces would be GRAPO's most likely targets. Indeed, some Spanish security officials believe that GRAPO may have played a role in the bomb attack last April at the "El Descanso" Restaurant. []

25X1

In spite of the possibility of isolated terrorist actions, we believe GRAPO's ability—and even its intention—to mount a major effort against Western interests in Spain remains in doubt for at least the near term. GRAPO lacked the numbers and sophistication of the major European terrorist groups even before the arrests last year decimated its ranks, and the terrorists themselves, moreover, are divided over tactics. [] a key GRAPO leader, Manuel Perez Martinez, is trying to lead the terrorists away from direct action and into electoral politics through participation in the Reconstituted Communist Party of Spain (PCE-R)—GRAPO's political arm. []

25X1

25X1

**French Guiana,
Libya****Tripoli Provides Terrorist and Paramilitary Training to French Guianese Students**

The students—who number about 10—are members of the French Guianese separatist movement. They allegedly received one month's training in small arms, explosives, sabotage, and kidnaping. [] They reportedly returned to French Guiana in November 1985 and may initiate "anti-imperialist" actions in early 1986. []

25X1

25X1

French Guianese separatists have not engaged in terrorist activities since 1983. Should they begin again, we expect their prime targets to be French Government offices and institutions and not US interests. Terrorist attacks by separatists in other French Caribbean locations—except in one instance—have been limited to French political and economic targets. []

25X1

Secret

DI TR 86-004
March 1986

Secret

El Salvador

Urban Terrorist Plans

Over the past few months, guerrillas have photographed or surveilled several US officials, including the chief of the US military group, [redacted]

[redacted]
[redacted] One of the rebel groups reportedly has about 500 youths in the metropolitan area prepared to escalate urban violence. The guerrillas apparently want to initiate the attacks in the capital because of the pressure from the Salvadoran armed forces on rebel bases outside the city. [redacted]

25X1
25X1
25X1

During the same period, rightwing death squads also have increased activities and are presumed responsible for the murders of seven Salvadorans during the first week of February. The rightist violence is possibly in response to peasant and labor unrest over a series of unpopular economic measures President Duarte imposed last month and may continue to escalate. [redacted]

25X1

25X1

Significant Developments

Canada

Attempted Bombing of Moderate Sikh Newspaper

Canadian authorities defused a bomb outside the pro-Khalistani *Indo-Canadian Times* in Vancouver on 26 January. The newspaper's editor, Tara Singh Hayer, strongly supports the Khalistani separatist movement, but was threatened last year when he urged Canadian Sikhs to pursue legal means for an independent Khalistan. Police questioned two leaders of the International Sikh Youth Federation (ISYF) in Canada in connection with the attempted bombing. Moderate Sikh leaders have been the targets of three attacks in the United Kingdom and numerous attacks in India since November 1985. The ISYF has been implicated in several of these attacks. [redacted]

25X1

France

Corsican Separatists Resume Bombings

The National Front for the Liberation of Corsica (FLNC) apparently has decided to renew its terrorist activities. It bombed a courthouse in Marseilles and police headquarters in Aix-en-Provence on 1 February, and a tax office in Ajaccio, Corsica's largest city, on 6 February. The blasts caused substantial property damage but no casualties. The FLNC probably will continue to attack its traditional targets—government offices, police stations, and private businesses. [redacted]

25X1

Government Sweep Against Muslim Radicals

On 12 February, the Directorate of Territorial Security (DST)—the internal security service—detained and questioned 64 Middle Easterners suspected of involvement in terrorist activities. France expelled 13 of them as “public troublemakers” and released the rest. [redacted]

25X1

Secret

Secret



25X1

Italy

Palestinian Sentenced in Verona on Weapons Possession

On 11 December, Italian authorities in Verona sentenced Umar Sadat Salim Abd al Fatah, a Palestinian, to a 14-year jail term for illegal possession of arms and explosives. Abd al Fatah testified that the weapons in his possession were to be used in an attack against the Syrian Embassy in the Netherlands. An Italian, arrested and sentenced with Abd al Fatah for collaboration in illegal possession of arms, claimed there were other targets as well, including US interests in Rome and The Hague. [redacted]

25X1

Abd al Fatah claims to be a captain in the PLO, [redacted] [redacted] Trial witnesses claim he contacted PLF leader Abu Abbas in Yugoslavia—implying that the explosives may have been destined for use in an attempt to free the four Achille Lauro hijackers jailed in Italy. Al Fatah's initial claim that the targets were Syrian, however, tracks with a series of operations in Western Europe against Syrian targets last year apparently conducted by Fatah Force 17. [redacted]

25X1
25X1

25X1

The Return of the Red Brigades

Members of the Communist Combatant Cells—believed to be in the Red Brigades terrorist organization—shot and wounded presidential economics adviser, Antonio da Empoli, in Rome on 21 February. Da Empoli's bodyguard killed one of the four terrorists, and Italian police reportedly arrested two others. Earlier in the month, the Brigades claimed responsibility for the murder of the former mayor of Florence, Lando Conti, in Florence. [redacted]

25X1

The two attacks represent the dramatic reemergence of the Brigades following 11 months of inactivity. The organization had been hurt by Italian counterterrorist successes in recent years and has been unable to sustain a terrorist campaign similar to those it conducted in the 1970s. The amateurish nature of the most recent assassination attempt—the terrorists apparently did not know da Empoli had a bodyguard—also suggests that the organization still lacks the expertise it once exhibited. The Brigades apparently are concentrating on unprotected domestic targets, although propaganda released by the organization continues to be strongly anti-American. [redacted]

25X1

Cyprus

Threat Against US Interests in Cyprus

Four Palestinians, said to be affiliated with the Abu Nidal Group, reportedly traveled to Cyprus in late January with plans to attack US and Israeli targets in Nicosia and Larnaca. [redacted]

25X1
25X1

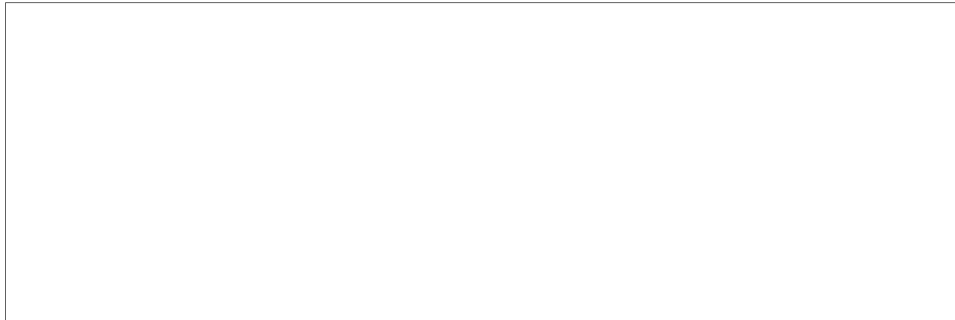
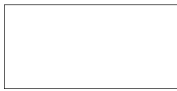
[redacted] An Abu Nidal operation in Cyprus directed against the United States would be a change in targeting for the group. The Abu Nidal organization has aimed virtually all of its past attacks against Middle Easterners. [redacted]

25X1

Secret

Secret


25X1



25X1

**Lebanon, Israel,
Syria**


Israeli Airstrike Damages Palestinian Targets

Israeli aircraft on 29 January heavily damaged three buildings south of Sidon used by Palestinians. An IDF spokesman claimed the buildings belonged to Abu Musa's Fatah dissidents, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command and the Abu Abbas faction of the Palestine Liberation Front. The Israelis stated the strikes were in retaliation for recent attacks and for what they described as a Palestinian buildup in southern Lebanon. The bombings were the first since the installation of Syrian SAMs in Lebanon last November. 

25X1

Tunisia

Deported Palestinians Arrive Under PLO Sponsorship



Four Palestinians, deported from Greece to Tunisia in December, may have ties to Fatah's Force 17. At the time of their arrest, the four were believed to be members of the Abu Nidal Group planning to attack US and Israeli interests in Latin America. 

25X1
25X1




Peru

Sendero Luminoso Answers Garcia

Terrorist bombings on 21 February were the first since newly elected President Garcia imposed a state of emergency in Lima on 7 February. The coordinated attacks on the US Embassy—which escaped damage—and at least three other embassies, as well as several offices of the ruling American Popular Revolutionary Alliance (APRA), occurred on the eve of the APRA party founder's birthday,  Terrorists also hit several other Lima targets and dynamited power pylons elsewhere. 

25X1
25X1

The latest terrorist acts, in our view, are Sendero Luminoso's answers to Garcia's recent emergency measures. Evidently timed to coincide with an important ruling party observance, the bombings were designed to embarrass Garcia and gain maximum international attention while underscoring the government's inability to maintain law and order. Garcia almost certainly will act to regain the initiative he briefly held. In so doing, however, he risks playing into the insurgents' hands by giving wider authority to the security forces, which he has criticized for alleged human rights abuses and has promised to control. 

25X1

Secret

Secret

South Africa

Increase in Insurgent Incidents

[redacted] the African National Congress's increased training of recruits inside South Africa is in large part responsible for the marked upsurge in terrorism in recent months, [redacted]
[redacted] Total ANC incidents in 1985 were over double the previous year, according to the South African Institute of Strategic Studies. [redacted]

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

Pretoria's efforts to stem ANC infiltration from neighboring countries and the ANC's desire to exploit the continuing unrest probably will lead to more attacks on soft targets by inexperienced recruits inside South Africa who can easily be trained to use mines and grenades. South Africa most likely will respond to increased insurgent activity—which contrasts with the recently reduced intensity of township unrest—by striking at ANC targets across its borders. [redacted]

25X1

Japan

Chukaku-ha Setbacks

Recent statements by several Chukaku-ha members arrested last November for their involvement in disrupting Japanese National Railway operations appear to indicate that the group has insufficient personnel either to stage another JNR-type operation or to launch other attacks this spring. Chukaku-ha probably also suffers from financial problems resulting from both last summer's expensive but unsuccessful election campaign and legal expenses stemming from the defense of 48 members arrested in November. Moreover, adverse public reaction and tough government action after the JNR operation cost Chukaku-ha cooperation of the engineers' union and several other groups. The confessions may also have deepened the schism between overt and clandestine branches. [redacted] members arrested were overt. [redacted]

25X1

25X1

Secret

Secret

Table 1
Dawa (Islamic Call) Organizations in the Persian Gulf

Area	Background/Activities	Size	Leaders	Use of Terrorism
Bahrain	Founded in the late 1970s. Used Islamic Enlightenment Society as a cover until its closure in February 1984. Engages primarily in propaganda efforts. Group's newsletter reported to be one of the most inflammatory publications directed at Bahrain.	Several hundred	Ahmad Qasim	No terrorist acts to date.
Iraq	Began in 1959 primarily as a religious party, but has become largely political. Armed struggle began in 1980. Despite use of terrorism, moderate wing advocates political organizing as principal means to gain power.	Claims 8,000 members in Iran, 3,000 in Iraq—probably exaggerated.	Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi al-Asifi	Several bombings in Iraq and assassinations of minor officials. Attempted assassination of Saddam several times.
Kuwait	Members found in business community, military, parliament, and the Shia cultural society. Little known about activities or organization.	Several hundred	Unknown	Radical wing of Iraqi Dawa and Hizballah responsible for major terrorist acts.

25X1

25X1

Secret

Secret

**Dawa Parties in the Persian Gulf:
A Growing Danger** [redacted]

25X1

The governments of several Persian Gulf states are facing a growing threat from fundamentalist Shias, many of whom receive Iranian support. Foremost among the challengers is the Dawa (Islamic Call) Party, which has autonomous factions in virtually every country in the region. Dawa members have staged some of the more spectacular terrorist attacks in the Persian Gulf, and there appears to be little doubt that they will continue their activities in 1986.

What is Dawa?

The first Dawa Party was founded as a religious organization in Iraq in the late 1950s. The party subsequently sent missionaries to all the main Shia communities in the Islamic world, and there are autonomous Dawa factions in most of the Gulf states. Dawa organizations are known to exist in Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, and Bahrain. [redacted]

The success of the Islamic Revolution in 1979 encouraged more politically activist policies among Dawa members. [redacted]

[redacted] Dawa parties are banned in most Gulf states and operate clandestinely. Their strategy, as exemplified by the Iraqi Dawa, is to build a clandestine cell structure; engage in open propaganda activities; and to overthrow the existing government, by force, if necessary, [redacted]

Not all Dawa factions use terrorism. The Bahraini Dawa has yet to commit a terrorist attack and engages primarily in propaganda activities, [redacted]

[redacted] The mainline Iraqi Dawa also prefers propaganda and covert political activity to terrorism, [redacted]

[redacted] On the other hand, [redacted] a radical faction of the Iraqi Dawa advocates terrorism as a primary tool of policy and has strong links to Iran's Revolutionary Guard. We believe that

Hizballah Links to the Dawa

Hizballah (Party of God)—a Shia fundamentalist movement in Lebanon—has close links to some Dawa factions. Many Hizballah leaders were once Dawa Party members, and some Hizballah members joined Dawa members in conducting the 1983 bombings in Kuwait. The release of the prisoners in Kuwait is an immediate Hizballah goal because three are Lebanese, one with close family ties to a Hizballah leader. We believe this Hizballah official also is primarily responsible for the kidnaping and continued detention of US citizens in Lebanon and has tied their fate to the prisoners in Kuwait. [redacted]

25X1

25X1

25X1

this Dawa faction may have conducted the 1983 bombings in Kuwait, as well as several other bombings and assassinations inside Iraq since 1980.

25X1

25X1

25X1

The Dawa Threat

The Iraqi Dawa Party has been especially active in Kuwait in recent years:

25X1

- In December 1983, members of a faction of the Iraqi Dawa Party and Lebanese Hizballah bombed the US and French Embassies in Kuwait, several Kuwaiti Government facilities, and the compound of a US defense contractor.

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

- In December 1984, Dawa supporters hijacked a Kuwaiti airliner to Iran.

25X1

25X1

25X1

Secret

DI TR 86-004
March 1986

Secret



• In May 1985, a suicide car bomber attempted to assassinate the Amir of Kuwait. [redacted]

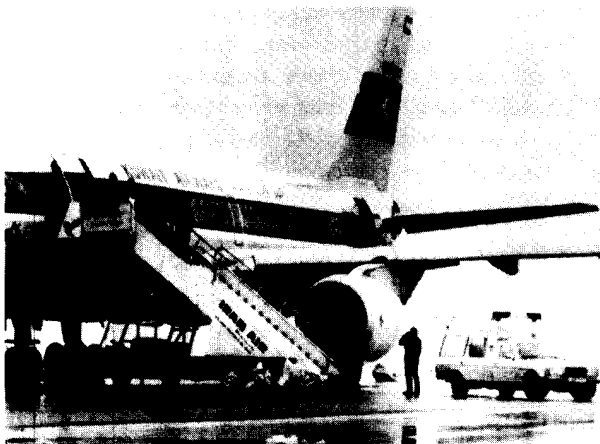
25X1
25X1

[redacted] Dawa Party members continue to plan terrorist attacks:

25X1

[redacted]

25X1



Virtually all of these terrorist attacks were staged to free the 17 men imprisoned for the 1983 bombings. For example, the hijacking of the Kuwaiti airliner in December 1984 and the assassination attempt on the Amir in May 1985 both involved demands concerning the release of the Dawa supporters imprisoned in Kuwait. [redacted]

25X1

Iranian Support

Iran provides Dawa groups with extensive support. The groups are based in Iran, and some financial collections are passed through the Bahraini branch of Bank Melli Iran, [redacted]. Tehran is also directly financing training of Dawa members in several camps in Iran. [redacted]

25X1

25X1
25X1



[redacted] Bahraini authorities claim to have identified more than 300 Bahraini Shia who have undergone military training and indoctrination in Iran, Syria, or Lebanon. Moreover, the Iranian Embassy in Bahrain has also passed propaganda materials to Dawa members, [redacted]

25X1

25X1
25X1

US Embassy in Kuwait after the December 1983 bombing (top); Kuwaiti airliner hijacked to Iran in December 1984 (middle); and burned automobile that was accompanying the motorcade of the Amir of Kuwait at the time of a suicide car bomb attack in May 1985 (bottom). [redacted]

Tehran exerts influence over Dawa groups through key clerics sympathetic to Iran and Iranian-controlled organizations. In 1982, the Iranians created the

25X1

Secret

Page Denied

Secret

Table 2
Major Terrorist Incidents Associated
With Dawa Organizations, 1982-85

Location	Event	Location	Event
1982		1984	
2 January	Iraq General headquarters of the Popular Army Command in Baghdad destroyed by car bomb.	May	Cyprus Bomb explodes at Iraqi airline office.
April	Iraq Al-Dawah refinery near Baghdad bombed.	6 July	Iraq Truck bomb explodes outside Army recruitment center; several dozen dead and wounded.
8 July	Iraq President Saddam Husayn's motorcade ambushed by gunmen in assassination attempt.	3 December	Greece Four Iraqi Embassy cars discovered to contain bombs.
1 August	Iraq Car bomb destroys Iraqi Ministry of Planning building.	4 December	UAE, Iran Kuwaiti Airlines flight hijacked from Dubayy to Tehran. Hizballah involved. Release of prisoners in Kuwait charged with 1983 bombings demanded. Two US officials killed.
15 December	Iraq Car bomb explodes at Iraqi news agency, Baghdad.	1985	
1983		27 March	Iraq Two car bombs explode in President Husayn's hometown of Tikrit. At least 36 people killed and several more wounded.
5 March	Iraq Bomb explodes at Air France office in Baghdad, killing the office manager. Similar device defused at nearby Kuwaiti Airlines office.	25 May	Kuwait Attempted car bomb assassination of Kuwaiti Amir. Attack in response to Kuwait's failure to release Dawa prisoners.
21 April	Iraq Iraqi radio and television station and Air Force Intelligence headquarters bombed.	27 May	Kuwait Firebombing of electrical power station.
12 December	Kuwait Car bombs explode at US and French Embassies and Kuwaiti Government facilities. Hizballah involved. Seventeen persons convicted and imprisoned, with three sentenced to death.	13 October	Iraq Dawa Party members engage in firefights with Iraqi security forces in two communities near Baghdad.

25X1

Tehran-based Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution in Iraq (SAIRI) to serve as an umbrella organization to coordinate the activities of Iraqi Shia dissidents and enhance Iranian influence over them. Disagreements over strategy and allegiance to Khomeini and Iran among SAIRI's groups, however, have divided and weakened the organization.

Outlook

We believe Dawa Party members will continue to pose a serious terrorist threat to the Persian Gulf states, especially Kuwait, and to US citizens and facilities in the region. In the longer term, rising Dawa political networks may threaten the stability of

the regimes in Bahrain and Kuwait, and, hence, the US presence in these countries. The Bahraini Dawa is led by a group of resident clerics whose legitimate functions give them enormous scope for inflaming the Shia community.

25X1

25X1

Based on the development of the Dawa organization in Bahrain and Iraq, the Kuwaiti Dawa also may be engaged primarily in covert political activity through its clandestine cell structure to prepare for a future revolution.

25X1

25X1

25X1

Secret

Secret

**Key Personalities
Presently or Formerly
Involved in Dawa Activities**

Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi al-Asifi
*Leader, moderate Iran-based faction
of the Dawa Party*

[redacted] Muhammad al-Asifi is a highly skilled political organizer who is almost single-mindedly dedicated to replacing Iraq's current Ba'th regime with an Islamic government controlled by the Dawa Party. Despite his clear commitment, Asifi apparently has limits on the methods and means he is willing to employ. [redacted]

[redacted] Although he resides in Qom, Iran, and is a member of the pro-Iranian Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution in Iraq (SAIRI), Asifi does not support the religio-political doctrines of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, [redacted]

[redacted] we believe his nominal affiliation with SAIRI is a tactic to ensure his continued stay in Iran and to secure financial support from that country. Press interviews with Asifi indicate that he holds strong anti-French, and, to a lesser extent, anti-US views. We believe his opinions about this country stem largely from his personal perception that the United States somehow helps Iraq's Ba'th regime remain in power. We have no indication how he views the USSR. [redacted]

Shaykh Ali Kurani
*Member, Supreme Assembly of the Islamic
Revolution in Iraq (SAIRI), since at least 1982*

Ali Kurani is an ethnic Lebanese and a fanatic Shia, who currently resides in Tehran. Like the majority of his SAIRI colleagues, he professes strong loyalty to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and Iran, [redacted]

[redacted] he has long viewed terrorism as a legitimate instrument for furthering his political goals. Kurani also led a radical faction of the Dawa Party that was active in Kuwait, where he was a

clergyman from the 1960s until his expulsion by Kuwaiti security authorities in the late 1970s. He remained the titular head of that faction until mid-1985 when he broke with the Dawa Party. He probably did so because of disagreements over the use of terrorism and rivalry with Asifi for leadership.

Isa Ahmad Qasim

Isa Ahmad Qasim is the most competent Shia leader in Bahrain, [redacted] He has headed the Islamic Enlightenment Society (IES) since its inception in 1974. In 1979, Dawa Party founder Muhammad Baqr Sadr appointed him leader of the Bahraini branch of the party, which serves as the covert wing of the IES. Qasim is a political survivor who follows a path dedicated to personal expediency rather than ideology. [redacted]

[redacted] Qasim has a degree in Shari'a law and Arabic, and is a "teacher" by profession. During 1973-74 he served as a member of the Bahraini Constituent Assembly (parliament). Qasim is about 45. [redacted]

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

Secret

SSNP: New Role in Lebanese Affairs [redacted]

25X1

The Syrian Social Nationalist Party (SSNP), a small party with close ties to Syria, propelled itself into the Lebanese political limelight last spring, when it launched a series of suicide bomb attacks in south Lebanon against Israeli and Army of South Lebanon (ASL) targets. Syria has found the SSNP to be an effective and versatile surrogate willing to help Damascus in confronting Israeli occupation forces and punishing those Lebanese factions opposed to Syrian aims in Lebanon. [redacted]

implicated in a coup plot in 1961, many of its principal activists were jailed and it was forced underground. [redacted]

25X1

The party currently receives the vast majority of its support from Syria, with a smaller portion from anti-Arafat Palestinians. The SSNP has demonstrated its willingness to accept Syrian direction and would probably mount attacks against US targets in Lebanon if Assad directed such operations. The SSNP probably hopes its willingness to act on behalf of Syria will promote the party's own political fortunes. The notoriety it acquired as a result of the suicide bombings, for example, helped attract new members from a variety of sects throughout Lebanon. Although the SSNP remains a minor party in terms of its geographic and political base, it stands to enhance its influence significantly by maintaining its close attachment to Syrian policy objectives in Lebanon. [redacted]

During the next decade, the political tenets of the SSNP were almost completely reversed. The notion of a Greater Syria was abandoned in favor of the Pan-Arab ideology then popular throughout the Arab world. The party sympathized with the Palestinians in the aftermath of the 1967 Arab-Israeli war and formed a close association with the PLO. The SSNP was again legalized in Lebanon in 1970 and began to organize in the Greek Orthodox enclaves in Al Khoura and the upper Matn. [redacted]

25X1

25X1

The SSNP leadership viewed the outbreak of the Lebanese civil war as an opportunity to further its political ambitions by fighting for the abolition of the confessional system of government. After some initial dissension among rightwing and leftwing factions in the party, the SSNP joined other leftist militias against the Christian forces. Although the SSNP relied on the Syrians for support, the party maintained its political autonomy in the face of repeated Syrian attempts to co-opt it. [redacted]

25X1

A History of Tumult

The SSNP (originally known as *Parti Populaire Syrien*) was founded in 1932 by a Greek Orthodox Lebanese, Antun Sa'da, who formed his organization into a Pan-Syrian, paramilitary, Fascist youth movement. The SSNP agitated against both Lebanon's French colonial rulers and the local governments that succeeded it. The party finally was charged with subversion in 1949, resulting in Sa'da's execution and the SSNP's disbandment. [redacted]

The Syrian retreat in the face of invading Israeli forces in 1982 created dissatisfaction among SSNP members with their political bosses. Party members in the north remained under Syrian control, but SSNP leaders in the south began to direct their operations with Libyan aid and Palestinian support. [redacted]

25X1

25X1



After a stormy relocation in Syria, where its activities—including the assassination in 1955 of a popular Alawite officer—led to its banning, the SSNP returned to Lebanon. When the party was

Syria, in turn, chose to rely increasingly on the SSNP and other factions to press the attack against Israeli forces in south Lebanon. At Syria's invitation, SSNP

25X1

Secret

SSNP Operations in South Lebanon

The SSNP in 1985 staged numerous spectacular operations in south Lebanon:

12 March A suicide car bombing south of Jazzine. The person carrying out the attack was a Druze from the Sofar region. There were no other casualties.

9 April A suicide bombing in Batr A-Shuf. It was carried out by a female Shia from the village of Aqnun in south Lebanon. Two other people were killed, and two were injured.

9 July A suicide attack in the Hasbayya region. It was carried out by a 20-year-old Syrian from Aleppo. His religious affiliation is unknown. Two Army of South Lebanon (ASL) men were killed and three wounded along with eight civilian fatalities.

A suicide attack in Biyada carried out by a 28-year-old female psychology student at the University of Beirut. She

was possibly a Druze from the Batr A-Shuf. Two Israeli soldiers and two ASL men were wounded.

6 August A suicide attack against Israeli military headquarters in Hasbayya. It was carried out by a 23-year-old man whose origins and religious affiliation are not known. The attack was carried out on an explosives-laden donkey and resulted in the attacker's death.

4 November A suicide car bomb attack against an Israeli patrol in Arnun. The driver was a 24-year-old Syrian from Baniyas. Three people were reported killed and two injured in the attack. [redacted]

The SSNP has added to the drama of these attacks by broadcasting videotaped interviews with the suicide bombers on Syrian television shortly after the attacks. [redacted]

25X1

25X1

leaders began making frequent trips to Damascus in the summer of 1983 to seek military assistance and political support. Although the Syrians were generous in supplying arms, they balked at allowing the party to reestablish itself in Syria. [redacted]

When the Israelis began to withdraw from Lebanon, the SSNP competed with other factions for territory in the Shuf mountains and West Beirut. Despite its professed commitment to cooperate with other Syrian-backed militias, some within the SSNP feared that the Shia Amal and Druze militias would attack Greek Orthodox villages in the south. The relatively small size of the SSNP militia, however, gave them little choice but to seek a modus vivendi with these militias in the hope that Syria would protect SSNP interests. [redacted]

Syria Calls the Shots

As Israeli ground forces withdrew from areas where SSNP operation centers were located, party policy fell increasingly under Syrian influence. The split within Fatah in 1983 dried up a substantial source of aid to the SSNP, and party leaders were forced to abandon their pro-Arafat allies in favor of pro-Syrian Palestinian groups to restore this funding. In addition, differences between Libyan leader Qadhafi and Syrian President Assad over the Palestinian split resulted in Syria's cutting off Libyan arms and money to the SSNP. [redacted]

As the Syrians reestablished their preeminence in Lebanon in 1983-84, more SSNP leaders accepted the practicality of subordinating their interests to Syria.

25X1

25X1

25X1

Secret

Secret

The SSNP could thereby safeguard its source of arms, reduce its vulnerability to larger militias aligned with Syria, and be in a position to be included in a reconstituted Lebanese government. [redacted]

contrary, [redacted] Christian SSNP members, working with Amal and Hizballah, have infiltrated East Beirut to bomb Christian targets and surveil Western interests. [redacted]

25X1
25X1
25X1

The participation of the SSNP militias in the war of the camps in Beirut last May created controversy in the ranks and strained Syrian-SSNP relations. According to press reports, elements within the party sympathetic to the Palestinians were given an ultimatum by pro-Syrian members, with implicit Syrian backing, to toe the line or be purged. The members of the SSNP Supreme Council eventually agreed to an alliance with Amal, the mainline Lebanese Shia militia. [redacted]

Suicide Bombings—Syria and the Militants

[redacted] the decision to embark on a suicide bombing campaign was made by more militant lower level party officials. Led by As'ad Hardan, the SSNP commander for resistance operations in south Lebanon, this faction has sought to promote its point of view by ingratiating itself with the Syrians. [redacted]

25X1
25X1
25X1

The SSNP's alliance with Amal, as part of Syria's loose coalition of Lebanese factions, has afforded the party the opportunity to carry out frontline military operations against Israeli and ASL positions in south Lebanon. Although many of these attacks have questionable military value, the spate of suicide car bombings in 1985 has given the Israelis and the ASL cause for concern. [redacted]

Syria, realizing the propaganda value of these attacks, tacitly supported Hardan despite opposition from some party leaders who resented his renegade tactics and feared Israeli reprisals. Press reports [redacted] indicate that the Syrians aided Hardan in July 1985 in eliminating his staunchest critic, SSNP Defense Minister Muhammad Salim, although Damascus headed off Hardan's subsequent power play against the largely pro-Syrian Supreme Council in the interest of party stability. [redacted]

25X1
25X1
25X1

Formal Structure

The highest SSNP decisionmaking body is the Supreme Council, composed of approximately 12 members. Trustees of the party, who are themselves appointed by the council, elect the members of the council and the president every three years. The president of the council exercises executive power and is the commander of the militia. [redacted]

Syria's claim that it is not involved in the suicide attacks is probably false. [redacted]

25X1
25X1

The party depends on local administration to carry on day-to-day operations. The party is administratively divided into several regions, and its members are organized in village and neighborhood sections. [redacted] in areas where it has taken over undisputed control, such as in Al Khoura, the SSNP has assumed the responsibilities of civil administration. [redacted]

[redacted] By denying responsibility for these attacks, the Syrians hope to portray them as expressions of Lebanese resistance to Israeli occupation and thus avoid Israeli reprisals. [redacted]

25X1
25X1
25X1

Prospects

The SSNP's political and financial reliance on Syria virtually assures its compliance with Syrian directives for the near term. The SSNP will continue to ingratiate itself with the Syrians in the hope of enhancing the party's role in any future Lebanese political settlement. SSNP compliance will also deter the Syrians from intervening directly in the party's political processes. [redacted]

25X1
25X1
25X1

Despite the SSNP's multiconfessional composition, there have been no reported instances of confessional strife within the militia or the party. [redacted]

[redacted] On the

25X1
25X1
25X1

Secret

Secret

Syria is likely to increase its use of the SSNP to prod intransigent factions to accept Syrian-sponsored political reforms.

25X1
25X1

If a political settlement based on reform of the confessional system emerges, the SSNP may attempt to establish a canton in the areas it now controls in the upper Matn and Al Khoura. In the meantime, the SSNP will probably continue to attract new recruits in the environment of chaos and confused loyalties wrought by political instability in Lebanon.

25X1
25X1

Secret

Page Denied

Next 3 Page(s) In Document Denied

Secret

The Terrorism Diary for April

25X1

Below is a compendium of April 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.

25X1

- 1 April** *Armenians.* The month of April is dedicated by Armenian groups to the memory of the massacre of Armenians by Turks during 1915-18.
- 1 April 1955** *Cyprus.* EOKA (National Organization of the Cypriot Struggle) Day (beginning of guerrilla struggle for Greek Cypriot independence).
- 1 April 1970** *El Salvador.* Founding of Popular Liberation Forces (FPL).
- 1 April 1979** *Iran.* Islamic Republic Day (commemorates Isfahan riots).
- 1 April 1980** *El Salvador.* US Cultural Center in San Salvador bombed and strafed by FPL.
- 1 April 1981** *El Salvador.* Rocket and gun attack on US Embassy by FPL.
- 2 April 1982** *Argentina, United Kingdom.* Argentina invades Falklands. Terrorist group 2 April Command takes its name from this event.
- 3 April 1984** *Guinea.* Coup d'etat.
- 4 April 1945** *Hungary.* Liberation Day.
- 4 April 1947** *Syria.* Founding of Ba'ath Party.
- 4 April 1950** *Western Europe.* NATO established.
- 4 April 1960** *Senegal.* Independence Day.
- 4 April 1979** *Pakistan.* Ex-President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto executed; the terrorist group Al-Zulfikar is named for him.
- 5 April 1976** *China.* Tiananmen riots in wake of death of Zhou Enlai.
- 6 April** *Orthodox Greeks.* Easter Sunday.
- 6 April 1978** *Philippines.* Anti-Marcos demonstration; the terrorist group April 6 Liberation Movement takes its name from this event.
- 6 April** *Thailand.* Chakri Day (founding of Thai royal dynasty).
- 7 April 1916** *Ireland.* Beginning of insurrection that led to independence.

Secret

DI TR 86-004
March 1986

Secret

7 April 1963 *Yugoslavia.* Republic Day (commemorates adoption of current constitution).

7 April 1976 *Libya.* Student revolution.

8 April 1947 *Iraq.* Founding of ruling Ba'th Party.

9-10 April 1973 *Israel, Lebanon.* Israeli raid on Beirut.

10 April 1941 *Yugoslavia.* Proclamation of Croatian independence.

11 April 1979 *Uganda.* Liberation Day (fall of Idi Amin).

12 April 1980 *Liberia.* National Redemption Day (celebrates coup overthrowing Tolbert government).

13 April *International.* Solar New Year (Buddhist, Chinese, Southeast Asian, and Hindu cultures).

13 April 1699 *India.* Guru Gobind Singh founds Sikhism as a militaristic religion.

13 April 1919 *India.* British troops fire on Indian civilians in Amritsar (commemorated as "Jallian Wala Garden Massacre").

13 April 1975 *Lebanon.* Phalange militiamen attack bus, triggering Lebanese Civil War.

13 April 1985 *Sudan.* President Nimeiri ousted in coup.

13 April 1986 *Sri Lanka.* Beginning of two-day Tamil and Sinhalese New Year celebrations (new calendar).

14 April 1849 *Hungary.* Independence Day.

14 April 1890 *Latin America.* Pan-American Day (first international conference of American states).

14 April 1931 *Spain.* Founding of Second Republic.

14 April 1967 *Togo.* Assumption of presidency by Gen. Gnassingbe Eyadema.

14 April 1974 *Niger.* Accession of President Kountche.

15 April 1912 *North Korea.* Birthday of Kim Il-song.

15 April 1916 *Ireland.* Easter Uprising.

16 April 1980 *Jerusalem, West Bank.* Palestinian Prisoners' Day.

17 April 1946 *Syria.* Independence Day.

Secret

Secret

17 April 1961 **Cuba.** Air Defense Day (commemorates Air Force success against Bay of Pigs invaders).

17 April 1975 **Cambodia.** Liberation Day (Khmer Rouge victory).

17 April 1984 **Libya, United Kingdom.** Libyan radicals fire on protesters outside People's Bureau in London, killing a policewoman and wounding 11 other persons; start of siege by British security forces.

18 April **Israel.** Commemoration of the Holocaust.

18 April 1949 **Ireland.** Inauguration of the republic.

18 April 1978 **Panama, United States.** US ratification of Panama Canal Treaty.

18 April 1980 **Zimbabwe.** Independence Day.

18 April 1983 **Israel.** Independence Day.

18 April 1983 **Lebanon.** US Embassy bombed by Islamic Jihad.

19 April 1960 **Namibia.** Founding of South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).

19 April 1960 **South Korea.** Unrest triggered by student uprising forces President Syngman Rhee to resign and leave country. Usually commemorated by student demonstrations.

19 April 1961 **Cuba.** Day of Victory at Playa Giron (Bay of Pigs).

19 April 1970 **Colombia.** On this day the populist National Popular Alliance (ANAPO) does poorly in national elections. Three years later, ANAPO extremists found the 19th of April Movement (M-19) to try to take by force what they could not gain by ballot.

19 April 1971 **Sierra Leone.** Proclamation of the republic.

21 April 1967 **Greece.** National Resistance Day (anniversary of military coup).

21 April 1971 **Haiti.** Jean-Claude Duvalier installed as President for Life upon death of his father, Francois Duvalier.

23 April **Jewish world.** *Pesach* (first day of Passover).

24 April 1915 **Armenians.** National Day of Sorrow (commemorating Turkish massacre).

24 April 1965 **Dominican Republic.** Beginning of civil war.

24 April 1970 **The Gambia.** Republic Day.

Secret

Secret

25 April 1945 *Italy.* Liberation Day.

25 April 1967 *Swaziland.* Kingdom constituted.

25 April 1974 *Portugal.* Revolution Day; Liberty Day (commemorates military coup that overthrew rightist government and paved the way for democratically elected government). Leftwing terrorist group Popular Forces of 25 April (FP-25) takes its name from this date.

25 April 1982 *Egypt, Israel.* Sinai Day (commemorates Israeli withdrawal).

26 April 1949 *Jordan.* Transjordan becomes Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

26 April 1964 *Tanzania.* United Republic of Tanzania formed through union of Republic of Tanganyika and People's Republic of Zanzibar.

27 April 1945 *Austria.* Second Republic established.

27 April 1960 *Togo.* Independence Day.

27 April 1961 *Sierra Leone.* Independence Day.

27 April 1978 *Afghanistan.* Conservative Daoud regime ousted by leftwing coup.

28 April 1937 *Iraq.* Birthday of Saddam Husayn.

28 April 1965 *Dominican Republic.* US military intervention.

28 April 1983 *Colombia.* Death in plane crash of M-19 leader Jaime Bateman.

29 April 1926 *Japan.* Emperor Hirohito's birthday.

29 April 1967 *Colombia.* Founding of People's Liberation Army (EPL).

30 April 1975 *Vietnam.* North Vietnamese capture Saigon.

30 April 1980 *United Kingdom.* Iranian Embassy seized by radicals; hostages eventually rescued by Special Air Service team.

30 April 1981 *Guatemala.* Bombing of storage tank of US oil company in Guatemala City by FP-25.

30 April 1982 *Guatemala.* Bombing of US fast-food restaurant in Guatemala City by FP-31.



25X1

Secret

Secret

Chronology of Terrorism—1985 and 1986 25X1

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

October 1985 *Turkey: Police arrest suspected Dev Yol (Revolutionary Way) members/sympathizers in Istanbul.* Several members were arrested for the killing of a Turkish National Police (TNP) officer in the late 1970s and early 1980s.

25X1

Late November 1985 *Turkey: Arrest of three Dev Sol (Revolutionary Left) members in Istanbul leads to discovery of arms cache in Giresun.* The militants were captured during a meeting. The weapons apparently were buried during the September 1980 military takeover.

25X1

1 January 1986 *South Africa: Mutilated bodies of two policemen found near Moutse.* They were investigating an arson case that occurred during clashes among residents over the district's incorporation into the Kwandebele homeland.

25X1

2-7 January *Pakistan: Time bomb explosions in Kurram and Khyber kill and wound some 45 people, including Afghan refugees.* The explosions occurred in Landi Kotal, Munsmuli, Tangi Muzaffar Fort, Balyamin, and Sadda.

25X1

3 January *Philippines: Armed men kidnap mayor and driver.* The kidnapers killed the mayor and released the driver. Authorities suspect the New People's Army is responsible.

25X1

9 January *South Africa: Boobytrap bomb explodes at electrical power station in Durban, injuring five persons.* They were investigating an earlier explosion that occurred in the same area. Authorities suspect the African National Congress is responsible.

25X1

10 January *South Africa: Former community councilor dies in firebombed house in Mlungisi.* No one claimed responsibility.

25X1

11 January *South Africa: United Democratic Front leader stabbed to death in eastern Transvaal.* He was to have met with American envoy Chester Crocker during his three-day visit. South African authorities believe members of the Zulu group Inkatha are responsible for the murder.

25X1

Secret

DI TR 86-004
March 1986

Secret

- 12 January** **South Africa: Police detain eight suspects and uncover six arms caches in wake of bomb attacks in Durban.** The caches bring to eight the number uncovered in the area in recent months. 25X1
- 13 January** **South Africa: Two homemade bombs found in garden of house in Brandfort.** The bombs were destroyed, and police arrested two suspects. 25X1
- India: Dashmesh Regiment claims responsibility for killing a dozen people in Punjab.** The militant Sikhs are violently campaigning for independence for their Punjab homeland. 25X1
- Japan: Unidentified persons burn car belonging to Okinawan self-defense official.** Nine other cars also were damaged. 25X1
- 14 January** **Djibouti: Offices of ruling party bombed, causing minor damage.** The attack occurred on the eve of a heads of state meeting on drought control and development in East Africa. Authorities suspect the Somalian National Movement. 25X1
- 16 January** **South Africa: Gasoline bombs damage home of employee of Bophuthatswana president, office of local government and housing, and post office in Mabopane.** The incidents occurred after the funeral of a local man who was gunned down in Themba. 25X1
- Sri Lanka: Bomb explodes in Colombo shopping center, injuring a civilian and a policeman.** Police had cordoned off the area and were waiting for a bomb disposal unit when the civilian tampered with it, causing it to explode. No one has claimed responsibility for planting the bomb. 25X1
- 17 January** **Philippines: Passenger bus ambushed by dissidents in Zamboanga del Sur, killing eight people, including two soldiers and the bus driver.** At least 30 others were wounded. The attackers reportedly belong to the Moro National Liberation Front. 25X1
- 18 January** **South Africa: Two bombs damage electrical substation in Durban.** No one was injured, but this was the second power station attacked recently. No group has claimed responsibility. 25X1
- Sri Lanka: Eelam Revolutionary Organization of Students kidnaps British journalist in Mullaitivu.** The kidnapers apparently suspected that the journalist worked for a foreign intelligence agency and later stated that she would be released if she was not involved. 25X1

Secret

Secret

- Philippines: New People's Army robs and burns passenger bus in Misamis Occidental, killing 15 passengers and injuring 30 others.** Police pursued the attackers but lost them in a nearby forest. 25X1
- 19 January** **Afghanistan: Explosion kills three rebel leaders and wounds many others in Peshawar.** No one has claimed responsibility for the attack. 25X1
- 20 January** **South Africa: Police find Soviet arms at Maseru Bridge border post in Lesotho.** The arms—including limpet mines, handgrenades, antipersonnel mines, and demolition charges—were discovered on a train en route from Lesotho. 25X1
- 21 January** **Angola: Car bomb explodes outside Cubana Airlines office, causing slight damage but no injuries.** One attacker was killed and the rest were wounded and captured by Angolan authorities. The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola claimed responsibility. 25X1
- Pakistan: Violent explosion rips through Pakistani Airlines office in Peshawar, killing at least five and injuring two dozen others.** The blast set the entire building ablaze. Officials suspect the Afghan secret service "Khad" is involved. 25X1
- 22 January** **Zimbabwe: Unknown assailants murder farmer in Matabeleland.** He is the fourth farmer to be murdered in three months. No one has claimed responsibility. 25X1
- Pakistan: Bomb explodes in bathroom of mosque in Gandahab, killing one and injuring five others.** The bomb detonated as police were coming to the mosque for noon prayers. No group has claimed responsibility. 25X1
- 25X1
- 23 January** **South Africa: Bus firebombed in Guguletu, injuring seven women and two men and heavily damaging the bus.** No one has claimed responsibility. 25X1
- South Africa: Explosion rips through post office sorting section at Cape Town railway station, injuring one employee.** The bag containing the device was destined for Angola. 25X1
- 30 January** **Greece: Unidentified individuals throw plastic explosive device at US-owned Shell Company in Kallithea.** The blast caused only minor damage and no injuries. 25X1

Secret

Secret

- 31 January** *Spain: Bomb damages bank office, slightly injures passer-by near Bilbao.* No one claimed responsibility for the attack. [] 25X1
- Lebanon: Second secretary at South Korean Embassy kidnaped by five gunmen in Beirut.* The "Organization of the Oppressed" and two previously unknown groups—the "Fighting Revolutionary Cells," which provided a photograph of the diplomat, and the "Green Brigades," which demanded ransom—claimed responsibility. [] 25X1
- 2 February** *United Kingdom: Explosive experts defuse bomb found at National Coal Board headquarters in Cardiff.* No group claimed responsibility. [] 25X1
- France: Corsican National Liberation Front (FLNC) claims responsibility for bomb attacks against law court buildings in Marseilles and Aix-en-Provence.* The explosions caused slight damage, but no injuries. [] 25X1
- Lebanon: Three Armenian-owned shops in Beirut bombed.* An unidentified caller claimed responsibility on behalf of the Armenian Revolutionaries Union saying the group is targeting Dashnag Party members. The Armenian Revolutionaries Union is probably affiliated with the leftwing ASALA group. [] 25X1
- 3 February** *Northern Ireland: Bomb kills Ulster Defense Regiment (UDR) soldier on border patrol.* Five other members of the patrol escaped injury. The Provisional IRA claimed responsibility for the blast. [] 25X1
- Spain: Bomb defused at US Avis car rental firm in Bilbao.* There was no claim of responsibility. [] 25X1
- 5 February** *Chile: Santiago car bomb wounds 16 policemen.* The bomb, detonated by remote control, exploded as a police bus stopped at an intersection. The Movement of the Revolutionary Left claimed responsibility, stating that the attack was to protest the Supreme Court's acquittal last month of two police colonels accused of the abduction and murder of three Communists. [] 25X1
- Chile: Attack on powerlines by the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR) disrupts nationwide telecast of annual Vina del Mar Song Festival.* The FPMR called the government-sponsored festival a "circus" of the dictatorship. [] 25X1
- 6 February** *Spain: Machinegun attack on naval vehicle in Madrid kills vice admiral and his driver, and seriously injures his aide.* No group has claimed responsibility, but police suspect the Basque Fatherland and Liberty–Military Wing. [] 25X1
- Corsica: Three FLNC bombs explode at tax office, causing serious damage.* Another tax office was attacked earlier in the week. [] 25X1

Secret

30

Secret

Secret