



**Directorate of
Intelligence**

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Terrorism Review



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May 1986

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*DI TR 86-006
May 1986*

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Terrorism Review [Redacted]

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This review is published every 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. Comments and queries are welcome and may be directed to the Executive Editor

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Terrorism Review [Redacted]

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May 1986

Focus

Traveling Abroad: Americans as Targets [Redacted]

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The Rome and Vienna airport shootings last December and the recent bombings of TWA Flight 840 and the La Belle discotheque graphically illustrate the vulnerability of Americans abroad to terrorist attacks. US citizens traveling overseas, especially those traveling to or through the Middle East, have long run the risk of involvement in a terrorist operation, either as targets or bystanders. Half of the international terrorist attacks on US citizens or property that we have recorded since 1968 have involved private US interests or persons. [Redacted]

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In the wake of the US strike against Libya, US citizens abroad—both official and nonofficial—especially those visiting Europe, are at greater risk, particularly from Middle Eastern-sponsored terrorism. Moreover, popular restaurants, bars, discos, and other nightspots known to be frequented by Americans will increasingly be the focus for terrorists seeking to garner maximum publicity—especially in countries with a large, visible US presence. West Germany, Italy, Spain, Greece, and Turkey are in this category. Airports, railroad stations, and tourist attractions also are areas of high risk, as are branches of American Express and US banks, and certain airline ticket offices, such as El Al, TWA, and Pan American. Even hotels and movie theaters known to be patronized by US citizens have been the scene of past terrorist violence. [Redacted]

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Public places, such as restaurants and nightclubs where foreigners—particularly Americans—congregate, have been, and are likely to continue to be, targets for terrorist attacks. Such places offer terrorists “softer” targets than well-protected diplomatic and military facilities, as well as an opportunity to inflict maximum casualties. With the trend toward more indiscriminate, violent, and lethal attacks, we fully expect to see terrorists staging additional operations at public locations where security is less than ample. [Redacted]

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The following is a representative sample of worldwide incidents in which private citizens—often, but not always Americans—have suffered terrorist violence in public places. This selected chronology is illustrative only, but points up what we believe is an elevated threat to US residents or travelers abroad in venues such as airport terminals, railroad stations, restaurants, nightclubs, tourist attractions, international fairs and expositions, airline ticket and travel company offices, banks, and hotels. [Redacted]

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Chronology of Selected Terrorist Incidents at Public Locations

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| 9 June 1970 | Members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine seized and held hostage 60 foreigners in two hotels in Amman, Jordan. The hostages were released unharmed on 12 June. |
| 10 November 1971 | Four explosions rocked the US-managed Intercontinental Hotel in Amman. |
| 27 January 1972 | A bomb exploded on a train en route from Vienna, Austria, to Zagreb, Yugoslavia. Six persons were injured. |
| 30 May 1972 | Three Japanese Red Army terrorists attacked passengers at Lod airport in Israel, killing 28 and wounding 78. |
| 11 January 1973 | A group of terrorists attacked diners in a restaurant in Kaiserslautern, West Germany. One person was killed and several others wounded. |
| 4 August 1973 | A bomb exploded at the Belgrade railroad station, killing one person and injuring seven. |
| 5 August 1973 | In Athens, two terrorists armed with machineguns and handgrenades opened fire on passengers waiting for a TWA flight to New York. Three passengers were killed and another 55 wounded. |
| 7 September 1973 | A bomb destroyed the Israeli exhibit at the West Berlin International Radio and Television Fair. There were no injuries, but damage was extensive. |
| 8 September 1973 | Two bombs exploded in the King's Cross and Euston railroad stations in London, seriously injuring three persons. |
| 17 December 1973 | Five terrorists attacked a Middle Eastern-bound Pan American airliner in Rome, killing more than 30 persons and wounding 18. |
| 23 January 1974 | Four bombs damaged the post office in Limassol, Cyprus. |

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| 5 November 1974 | Three molotov cocktails were thrown into the Milan Trade Center and caused minor fire damage. |
| 21 November 1974 | A bomb exploded in a Sears Roebuck store in Lima, Peru, causing extensive damage and injuring 11 persons. A second bomb was defused. |
| 7 December 1974 | Gunmen sprayed the Sheraton Hotel in Lima with submachineguns, wounding two security guards. |
| 28 January 1975 | An explosive charge was thrown at Spinney's Center, a British-owned department store in Beirut, causing moderate damage. |
| 7 May 1975 | A bomb exploded in IBM's Paris offices. No one was injured in the blast. |
| 3 June 1975 | In Rome, firebombs were thrown at buildings housing offices of several US firms, including a Bank of America branch, the Goodyear Tire Company, and an ITT subsidiary. |
| 5 September 1975 | A bomb exploded in the lobby of the Hilton Hotel in London, killing two persons and injuring more than 40. A second bomb was discovered and defused by Army bomb experts. |
| 11 September 1975 | Three bombs exploded in Lisbon. The Sheraton Hotel was one of the targets. |
| 27 February 1976 | Homemade bombs exploded at the American Express and Chase Manhattan offices in Athens. |
| 31 March 1976 | A bomb exploded outside the entrance to the Pan American airline office in Ankara, Turkey, causing extensive damage but no serious injuries. |
| 22 April 1976 | A bomb exploded at a branch of the First National City Bank in Athens. |
| 25 May 1976 | In Tel Aviv, two persons were killed and nine injured in an explosion at the airport. |
| 27 July 1976 | A bomb exploded in the US pavilion at the Bogota International Fair in Colombia, causing some property damage, but no injuries. |

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| 11 August 1976 | Four persons were killed and 17 injured when two terrorists attacked passengers preparing to board an El Al flight from Istanbul to Israel. |
| 27 September 1976 | Four terrorists held 90 hostages for seven hours in a hotel in Damascus, Syria. Four hostages and one terrorist were killed during the rescue operation. Another 34 hostages were wounded. |
| 17 November 1976 | Four terrorists attacked the Intercontinental Hotel in Amman, Jordan, taking several guests hostage. During the rescue, three terrorists were killed and one was wounded; five other persons were also killed. |
| 26 March 1977 | A bomb exploded in the Sheraton Hotel in Buenos Aires, Argentina, injuring nine persons. |
| 14 July 1977 | A bomb exploded at the American Express office in Athens, shattering windows and damaging the main door. |
| 6 August 1977 | The Intercontinental Hotel in Istanbul was strafed with automatic weapons fire. Several windows were broken, but no one was injured. |
| 5 December 1977 | A bomb exploded aboard the last car of the Hamburg-Belgrade train, causing extensive damage but no injuries. |
| 12 March 1978 | A bomb exploded in a theater in Athens, injuring 18 persons. A Soviet movie was playing at the time. |
| 20 May 1978 | In France, three gunmen attacked passengers waiting to board an El Al flight departing Paris's Orly Airport. The three terrorists were killed in the ensuing shootout with police. |
| 1 October 1978 | A bomb exploded at a bus stop in Istanbul, wounding two tourists, one Dutch and one American. Police defused another explosive device in Istanbul's major railroad station. |
| 3 April 1979 | A bomb exploded at West Germany's Frankfurt airport, injuring several employees, four seriously. The bomb was in a package being mailed to a Tel Aviv address. |

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| 6 May 1979 | Two bombs exploded at the airport in Istanbul, causing minor damage but no injuries. |
| 29 July 1979 | In Madrid, three bombs detonated, one at the airport and two at railroad stations. Five persons were killed and several injured, including two Americans. |
| 29 September 1979 | In Turkey, police defused two explosive devices in the transit lounge of Ankara's Esenboga Airport. |
| 22 December 1979 | In France, terrorists killed the Turkish press attache in front of a Paris sidewalk cafe. |
| 19 January 1980 | In Spain, several bombs exploded in the British Airways offices in Madrid, injuring several people. |
| 10 April 1980 | Two bombs exploded in front of a Turkish Airlines office in Italy, killing two and wounding at least 11. |
| 2 August 1980 | A bomb exploded at the Bologna, Italy, railroad station, killing more than 80 persons and injuring more than 200. |
| 26 September 1980 | An explosion at the main exit of the Munich Oktoberfest grounds in West Germany killed 12 persons and wounded more than 200. |
| 10 December 1980 | A bomb exploded in front of the Pan American Airlines office in Izmir, Turkey. There were no injuries. |
| 23 December 1980 | In Glyfada, Greece, an incendiary device detonated in an alley near a bar frequented by off-duty US military personnel. No one was injured. |
| 29 December 1980 | Two bombs exploded in Madrid, one at Trans World Airlines and one at Swissair. Seven persons were injured. |
| 31 December 1980 | A bomb exploded in the guest wing of the Norfolk Hotel in Nairobi, Kenya. At least 15 persons were killed and more than 85 injured in the blast. |
| 21 April 1981 | A bomb exploded at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates. Two persons were killed and another injured. |

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| 11 August 1981 | In Copenhagen, Denmark, two bombs exploded on the sidewalk in front of the Swissair office. An American tourist was injured by flying glass. |
| 29 August 1981 | A bomb exploded in the main ground floor corridor of the Intercontinental Hotel in Paris, injuring 18 persons. |
| 4 September 1981 | A bomb exploded at the Hilton Hotel in Maseru, Lesotho, causing extensive damage to two floors of the hotel and injuring five persons. |
| 23 October 1981 | Three bombs exploded in Rome, damaging the offices of the Avis car rental company, the Bank of America and Italy, and Reader's Digest magazine. |
| 24 October 1981 | A bomb exploded at the American Express office in Rome. |
| 31 July 1982 | The Sears Roebuck store in Lima, Peru, was hit by nine bombs. Six were defused, but three exploded. |
| 7 August 1982 | Terrorists fired automatic weapons and detonated a handgrenade in the customs area of the airport in Ankara, Turkey. Nine persons were killed and more than 70 wounded in the attack. |
| 9 August 1982 | Two gunmen threw a grenade into a popular Jewish restaurant in Paris, and then fired into the lunchtime crowd. Six persons were killed, including two Americans, and more than 25 wounded. |
| 19 November 1982 | Police defused a bomb placed at the office of a Spanish-American bank in Bilbao, Spain. |
| 15 July 1983 | A bomb exploded at Orly Airport in Paris, killing eight persons and wounding 55. |
| 2 November 1983 | Turkish leftists took over the Pan American ticket office in Paris, and held several people hostage for 90 minutes before surrendering to police. |
| 17 December 1983 | A powerful car bomb exploded outside Harrod's department store in London, killing nine persons, including one American. Two other Americans were injured. |

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| 23 December 1983 | A bomb exploded outside the Grand Vefour restaurant in Paris, injuring 12 persons, including five Americans. |
| 24 March 1984 | A bomb exploded in the parking lot of the Intercontinental Hotel in Amman, Jordan, slightly injuring a US Embassy AID employee and his daughter. |
| 11 January 1985 | A movie theater in Bilbao, Spain, was bombed. The theater was showing an American film at the time. |
| 8 March 1985 | In Honduras, a bomb exploded at a discotheque frequented by off-duty US military personnel. Five persons were injured, including one US serviceman. |
| 13 March 1985 | A bomb exploded in a crowded restaurant in downtown Pointe-a-Pitre, Guadeloupe, injuring 12 persons, including four Americans. |
| 12 April 1985 | A bomb exploded at the El Descanso restaurant in Spain. Eighteen persons were killed, and 82 wounded, including 15 Americans. The restaurant was located between Madrid and Torrejon Airbase and was frequented by Americans. |
| 19 June 1985 | Terrorists attacked a restaurant in the Zona Rosa district in San Salvador, killing six Americans, including four off-duty US Marines. |
| 19 June 1985 | A bomb exploded in the departure terminal of the Frankfurt International Airport in West Germany, killing three persons and injuring more than 40, including one American. |
| 1 July 1985 | A bomb exploded at the British Airways ticket office in Madrid, killing one person and injuring 27. The blast also wrecked a nearby TWA office. |
| 22 July 1985 | A bomb exploded in front of the Northwest Orient Airlines office in central Copenhagen, Denmark. |
| 16 September 1985 | In Rome, terrorists lobbed two handgrenades at the popular sidewalk restaurant Cafe de Paris, injuring 38 persons, including nine Americans. |

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27 December 1985 Terrorists attacked the El Al ticket counter at Schwechat Airport in Vienna, killing three persons and wounding 39, including two Americans. In an almost simultaneous strike, terrorists attacked the El Al and nearby TWA check-in counters at Leonardo Da Vinci Airport in Rome. Fifteen persons were killed, including five Americans. Another 73 persons were wounded.

5 February 1986 A bomb exploded in the third underground level of the popular shopping center Forum des Halles in Paris. At least 26 persons were injured in the blast, including one American.

5 April 1986 A bomb exploded inside a popular West Berlin nightclub, the La Belle discotheque, killing two persons and injuring more than 200. One US serviceman was killed in the blast and another 66 Americans were wounded.

8 April 1986 A timebomb exploded near the entrance of the Erawan Hotel in Bangkok, Thailand, killing one Thai citizen and wounding two others. US Secretary of Defense Weinberger was due to attend a dinner there an hour and a half after the explosion.

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Highlights [redacted]

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Key Indicators

Greece

TWA Jet Explosion Kills Four Americans

On 2 April, a bomb exploded aboard TWA Flight 840 as it approached Athens to land. Four persons—all of them Americans and one an infant—were killed when an explosion ripped a hole in the fuselage and they were sucked out of the aircraft; nine other persons were wounded. Although it was severely damaged, the plane was able to make an emergency landing in Athens. [redacted]

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[redacted]

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A previously unknown group, the "Arab Revolutionary Cells," claimed responsibility for the incident in a communique issued from Beirut. That name is similar to one used by the Abu Nidal Group last November when it hijacked an Egyptair flight from Athens [redacted]

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[redacted] The bomb appears to be similar to devices placed aboard commercial airliners in 1982 by the Palestinian group 15 May, although we believe that group is no longer an operational unit. [redacted]

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Responsibility for the bombing has been difficult to pin down and may never be proved conclusively. Individuals from the 15 May Organization may be acting on their own, working for another group, or selling bombs or technology to other parties. The woman who occupied Seat 10F on an earlier leg of the flight remains a major suspect, despite her vehement denials. May Mansour, an anti-Israeli Lebanese citizen, has admitted membership in the Syrian Social Nationalist Party. Another complication in determining blame was Israeli Prime Minister Peres's public claim that Abu Musa's Fatah rebels carried out the attack jointly with Abu Nidal operatives; [redacted]

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West Germany

Berlin Discotheque Bombing Kills One American

On 5 April, a bomb went off inside the La Belle discotheque in West Berlin, killing two persons, including a US serviceman, and wounding more than 200 others. West Berlin police arrested their strongest suspect to date—a Palestinian named Ahmad Hasi—on 20 April. [redacted]

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United Kingdom

Attempt To Bomb El Al Plane Foiled

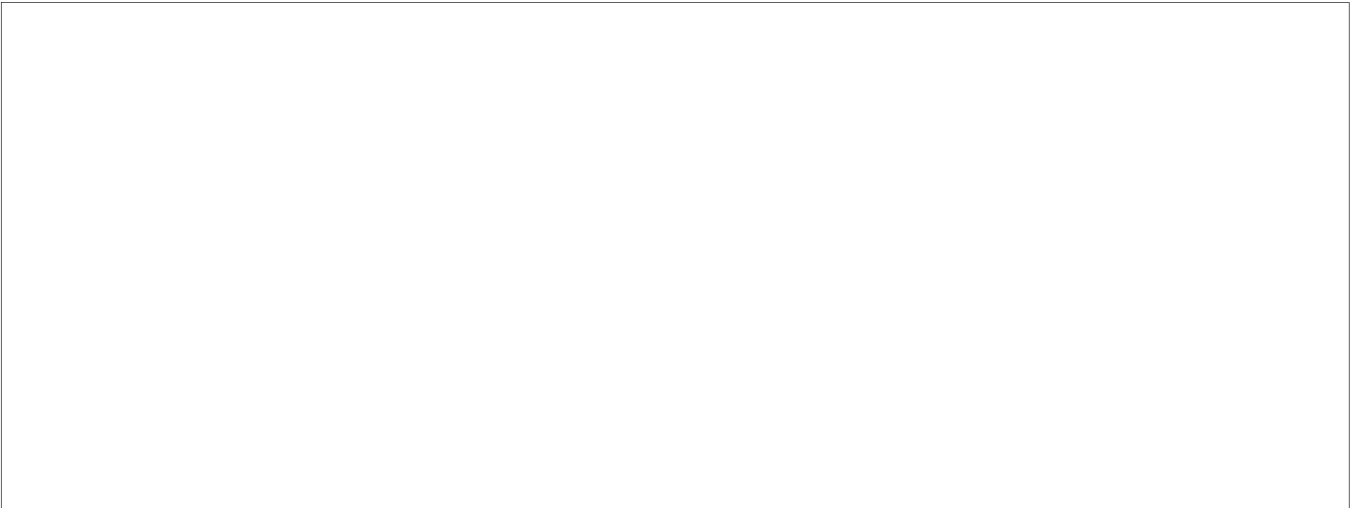
On 17 April, London police arrested an Irish woman at Heathrow Airport as she attempted to board an El Al flight with a suitcase bomb. She implicated her boyfriend—a Jordanian named Nasar Mansour Hindawi—who planted the explosives, and police arrested him the following morning. [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] Hindawi, however, is the brother of the suspect arrested in the 5 April Libyan-sponsored La Belle discotheque bombing in West Berlin. [redacted]

[redacted]

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Lebanon

More Hostages Taken; Others Murdered

The hostage drama in Lebanon escalated another notch in April as three more Westerners were kidnaped and four executions were announced—three at Libya's behest and one by the Abu Nidal Group—although only three bodies were recovered. It is not clear to what extent this new activity was spurred by US actions regarding Tripoli, but several of the terrorist actors claimed to be acting in solidarity with Libya. Among the more significant incidents:

- On 8 April, a previously unknown organization, the "Islamic Siffin Group,"¹ claimed responsibility for the kidnaping of French schoolteacher Michel Brian. Three days later, Syrian security forces in Lebanon said they secured his release.
- On 11 April, unidentified gunmen kidnaped Brian Keenan, a lecturer at the American University of Beirut.
- On 17 April, unidentified gunmen kidnaped British television journalist John McCarthy while he was en route to Beirut airport. [redacted]

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¹ The group is probably Shia, as the name Siffin refers to a battle in 657 AD in which Shia were killed by Sunni Muslims. [redacted]

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Three hostages were murdered in retaliation for the US raid. [redacted]

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[redacted]

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American Peter Kilburn may have been held by an independent group that "sold" him to the Libyans. We believe the Abu Nidal Group kidnaped Alec Collett initially to pressure the British Government into releasing Abu Nidal prisoners in Britain:

- On 17 April, the Revolutionary Order of Socialist Muslims (ROSM)—a covername for Abu Nidal—claimed it had executed British journalist Alec Collett, who was abducted in March 1985. A communique asserted that Collett was killed "to punish Thatcher" for British support of the US raid. It was followed by an inconclusive videotape showing a man dangling from a noose while voices chanted "God is great" and "Down with Reagan and Thatcher."
- Also on 17 April, the bodies of two British and one American hostage were discovered. A group calling itself the "Arab Revolutionary Cells" claimed responsibility for the murders, saying the three had been killed in response to the US raid and to British assistance to it. The dead included an American, Peter Kilburn, who had been seized in December 1984, and two British citizens, Leigh Douglas and Philip Padfield, who were kidnaped on 28 March 1986 as they dined in West Beirut. [redacted]

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Africa

Growing Libyan Terrorist Threat

Libyan leader Qadhafi may be trying harder to exploit opportunities in Sub-Saharan Africa to strike at US or French interests. Qadhafi's main arena for terrorism has been Western Europe and the Middle East [redacted]

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[redacted] stepped-up Libyan activities in Africa has prompted US Embassies to increase their security precautions. Western installations and personnel in Africa may be attractive targets for Tripoli, since the largely ineffective security services of most African states are ill equipped to defend against terrorist attacks.

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Moreover, Libyan access to Muslim and Lebanese communities and dissident groups throughout the region will probably facilitate their efforts:

[redacted]

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Significant Developments



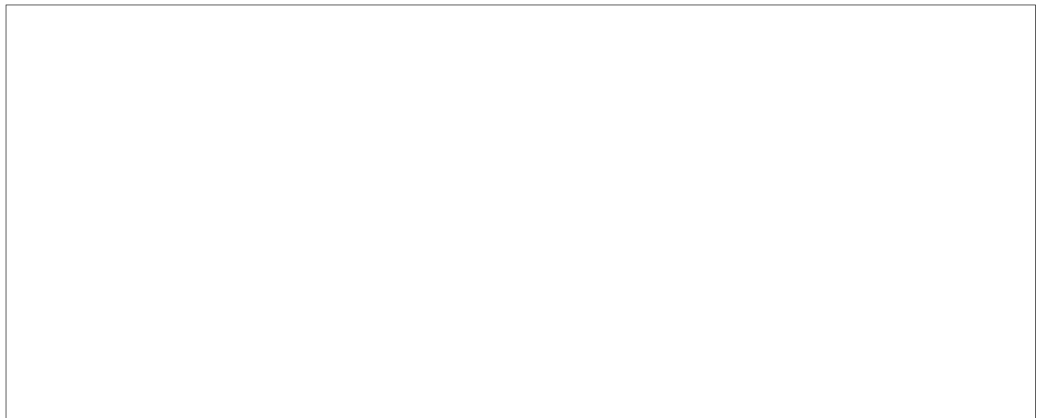
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West Germany

RAF Supporters Work for US Forces Contractor

Two Red Army Faction (RAF) supporters, including Susanne Paschen, reportedly were employed by a US Forces contractor that performed cleaning services for Rhine Ordnance Barracks near Kaiserslautern in early April. US Forces contractors and their employees enjoy relative ease of access to military installations, since background investigations intended to uncover criminal or terrorist association are not mandatory. As a result, employment of German nationals within US military installations in West Germany has long provided terrorist groups with opportunities to infiltrate supporters and sympathizers to collect targeting information.

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PKK Continues Assassination Campaign

The PKK reportedly assassinated Kursat Timuroglou, a leading member of the Devrimci Isci (Revolutionary Workers) organization, on 25 February in Hamburg. Timuroglou was at least the fourth activist to die since November 1985 in a wave of PKK assassinations apparently designed to eliminate opposition and establish the group as the sole leader of a unified struggle for an independent Kurdish state. The previous victims were PKK defectors or members of rival Kurdish groups.

[Redacted]

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Spain

El Descanso Bombers Still a Mystery

One year after the terrorist attack on the El Descanso restaurant near Madrid, responsibility for the blast is still uncertain. One school of thought now blames the bombing on "WAAD," a name used by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-Special Command (PFLP-SC). Under this hypothesis, the operation was planned in early 1985 in South Yemen by PFLP-SC leader Salim Abu Salem. The terrorist originally assigned to the operation—Thamer Jalid Hassan Hussein Birawi—reportedly was arrested in Frankfurt in February 1985 while transporting 10 kilograms of explosives. A second terrorist subsequently entered Spain, probably on a Moroccan passport, and carried out the attack.

[Redacted]

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Another theory holds that the Basque organization Fatherland and Liberty-Military Wing planted the El Descanso bomb—probably as a favor to the Belgian Communist Combatant Cells and that group's anti-NATO campaign.

[Redacted]

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Basque Terrorists Hit New Low

The morale, operational capability, and financial status of the Military Wing of the Spanish Basque organization Fatherland and Liberty (ETA-M) reportedly are at an all-time low. The group recently has experienced a number of setbacks, including the dismantling of five previously active commando units, arrests of several leading members, and the successful rescue of an ETA hostage by Spanish police. ETA received another blow when French police picked up the group's suspected leader, Domingo Iturba Abasolo "Txomin," in a routine roadblock on 28 April. His arrest will further demoralize the ETA and increase members' concern over their ability to operate from France.

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

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ETA-M still has an adequate supply of weapons and continues to have easy access to new arms from the Middle East.

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

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The group will probably soon attempt new terrorist actions against soft targets—some of them French property—perhaps with more selectivity and planning than in the past, to combat the current public image of its declining status.

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Greece

17 November Assassinates Industrialist

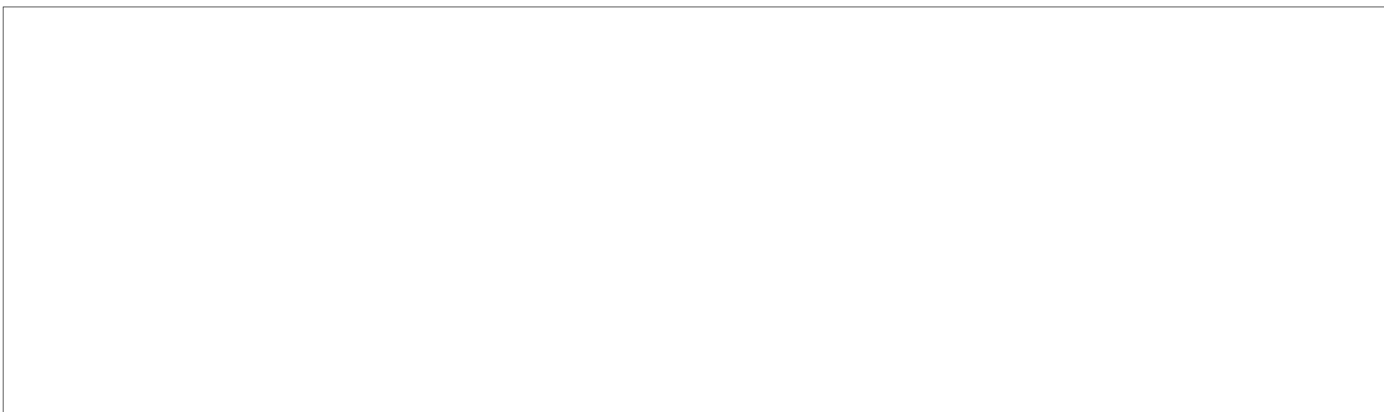
The Greek terrorist group Revolutionary Organization 17 November claimed responsibility for killing Kimitros Angelopoulos, director of Greece's largest iron and steel works, on 18 April. Angelopoulos was shot as he walked to work. No suspects have been apprehended. [redacted]

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Angelopoulos's murder is characteristic of 17 November operations. The victim was shot on his way to work, and the killer escaped through heavy city traffic on a motorcycle driven by an accomplice. The weapon apparently is not the same one that the group has used in other attacks. Angelopoulos is the group's first industrialist victim, and this incident could portend more attacks against other nontraditional targets. [redacted]

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Syria

Lebanese Christians Suspected in Bombings

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On 16 April, bombs exploded on a military bus and two civilian buses in Hims, Syria, killing and injuring as many as 100 persons. A fourth bomb exploded aboard the Latakia-Aleppo train shortly thereafter. Militant Lebanese Christians are said to have conducted the bombings in retaliation for a recent series of bombings in Christian East Beirut that probably were the work of pro-Syrian groups. An earlier truck bomb on 13 March killed six military cadets and wounded 110 other persons in Damascus. [redacted]

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Lebanese Muslim fundamentalists and pro-Arafat Palestinians also have the capacity to carry out such bombings in Syria. Although Syrian officials publicly blamed the 13 March bombing on Iraq, they made no accusations after the April bombing. [redacted]

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Lebanon

Attacks in Retaliation for Gulf of Sidra

A series of attacks were carried out against US and British interests in Beirut reportedly in retaliation for the US naval maneuvers in the Gulf of Sidra in late March. Three pro-Libyan groups claimed responsibility for the attacks, which caused no reported casualties but created considerable property damage. [redacted]

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The first attack occurred on 25 March when a barrage of rockets was fired at the US Embassy. The rockets landed in the port area and did no damage to the Embassy. A previously unknown group calling itself "Vanguards of the Revolutionary Arab Forces" claimed credit for the attack and presented it as a response to US attacks on Libya. [redacted]

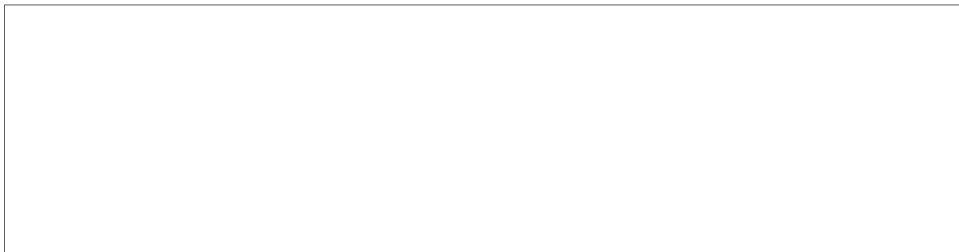
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Subsequent attacks on 28-29 March were claimed by the "Special Forces-Omar Mukhtar Unit," another unknown group apparently named after a long-ago Libyan martyr. These attacks included the bombing of the American Center at the American University of Beirut, and rocket attacks on the US Embassy's Porfin Building, the John F. Kennedy Building, and the Al-Jashinor Building that houses British interests. [redacted]

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Two attacks against British targets occurred on 29 March. A group called the "Pan-Arab Revolutionary Command"—a loosely aligned Palestinian "command" formed by Libya in 1985—claimed responsibility for placing a small explosive device in front of the British Council and a second one near the British Airways office. Both devices were disarmed by police. The group, which has not previously attempted terrorist acts, claimed it staged the attacks to protest British support for US actions against Libya. [redacted]

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El Salvador

Arsonists Destroy Government Building

On 17 March, four men using incendiary devices set fire to the General Directorate of Statistics and Census in downtown San Salvador, destroying all data collected since 1969 as well as a \$1 million computer system. Press reports blame the attack on the leftist umbrella group Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front. Although that group did not claim credit for the incident, the boldness of the attack and the attendant publicity, combined with lax security and the vulnerability of most civilian public buildings in the city, may encourage members of an FMLN group to target other public buildings. [redacted]

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Reactions to Arrests of Rightists

Investigations of rightist civilians and military officers for criminal or terrorist activities probably will boost government credibility on human rights and social justice issues, but political problems could result if the conservative opposition and the armed forces perceive that their interests are at risk.

[redacted] s.

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Initial public reaction to the arrests—even within conservative opposition groups and the military—is said to be positive.

[redacted]

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The Duarte administration so far appears to have resisted the temptation to use the arrests to its political advantage. Nevertheless, if the case widens to implicate more prominent military and civilian personnel, pressures are likely to grow within conservative interest groups and the armed forces to scuttle the investigations.

[redacted]

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Colombia

“Toothpaste Terrorism” Attributed to M-19

On 18 March, an individual claiming to represent the National Guerrilla Coordinating Group—an insurgent alliance led by the 19th of April Movement (M-19)—called the Colgate Palmolive Company in Cali and threatened to begin contaminating toothpaste tubes unless the company paid the group \$400,000. The caller then directed company officials to several supermarkets in Cali where they discovered three tubes laced with lethal potassium cyanide. Although the caller invoked the specter of Colombia’s leading terrorist group, we suspect this extortion attempt is the work of criminal elements and is not a politically motivated act of the guerrilla alliance.

[redacted]

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[redacted]

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Ecuador

Security Forces Disrupt AVC Plans

Ecuadorean officials have announced that police killed one member of the Alfaro Vive, Carajo! (AVC) terrorist group and captured another during a raid on a safehouse in Quito in late March.

[redacted] The safehouse raid

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marks the security services’ second successful major operation against the AVC this year, and is likely to affect the group’s ability to stage terrorist operations in the coming months.

[redacted]

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Peru

Terrorists Bomb US Targets

A car bomb attack against the US Ambassador's residence in Lima on 21 April was the latest in a series of anti-US attacks that began in early April. Among the more significant attacks were:

- On 3 April, the downtown Lima US binational center, two Citibank offices, an IBM warehouse, and the Colombian Embassy were bombed.
- On 7 April, a bomb went off at the binational center in Chiclayo.
- On 10 April, another bomb damaged the binational center in Trujillo.
- On 11 April, bombs went off at the US AID warehouse, another Citibank office, and a Kodak laboratory.

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Most of these attacks involved dynamite sticks either thrown from a moving vehicle or placed outside the target. No serious injuries were reported, and damage has reportedly been minor.

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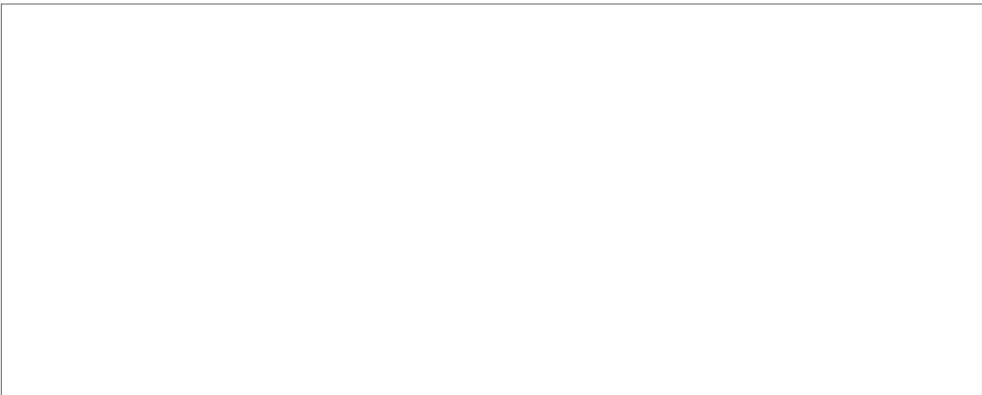
The Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) has claimed responsibility for the attacks on 3 April and probably were responsible for those on 11 April. The MRTA bombed the Colombian Embassy in Lima late last year in an act of solidarity with the Colombian 19th of April Movement's seizure of the Palace of Justice in Bogota.

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The latest incidents may be part of a new offensive. Despite the state of emergency in effect in metropolitan Lima since February, continued attacks are likely against US diplomatic and commercial interests there. Although the group so far has refrained from killing or kidnaping US personnel, an open letter it sent to the US Ambassador was unusually vitriolic and could portend more dramatic anti-US violence, especially against vulnerable business targets.

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Bolivia

US Chancery Attacked in La Paz

A previously unknown group calling itself "Los Commandos del Pueblo" has claimed responsibility for the dynamite explosion at the US Embassy on 27 March. In a communique sent to a local radio station, the group said it acted in retaliation for US aggression against Libya, Nicaragua, and other Third World countries. The group also warned that it would strike again without regard for loss of life.

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Since the March incident, the Embassy has received two telephone bomb threats, including one from the heretofore unknown "10 November Group." In addition, another group that called itself the "Era of the Masses Bolivia Revolutionary Commando" and claimed to act for Libya threatened to "confront and expel" US troops that participated in a joint military exercise in Bolivia in late April. [redacted]

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[redacted]

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some Bolivians—particularly miners—have easy access to dynamite. We consider it likely that isolated political extremists have taken on the "Los Commandos del Pueblo" and "10 November Group" labels to attract attention. [redacted]

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Japan

Leftist Groups' Efforts To Derail Summit

Japanese leftist groups mounted several operations in Japan in opposition to the Tokyo Economic Summit in May. The groups staged attacks prior to and during the summit designed to obtain maximum publicity and to embarrass the Nakasone government. To these ends, three of the major groups seemed to be competing for headlines in the presummit period:

- The Senki Ara-ha (Battle Flag ARA Faction) claimed responsibility for the 25 March rocket attacks against the US Embassy and the Imperial Palace. Although the rockets did no damage—most failed to explode—and caused no casualties, they were fired from crowded streets into facilities occupied during working hours, an unprecedented step for leftist groups that have traditionally carried out attacks at night when the chance of causing personal injury is minimal.

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- On 28 March, the terrorist group Chukaku-ha (Nucleus Faction) fired three incendiary rockets from a van at the Osaka Police Prefectural Headquarters, but none of them ignited and there were no casualties or damage.

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- On 31 March, the radical leftist Revolutionary Workers Association Hazama Faction (Hazama-ha) launched three homemade incendiaries from a parked pickup truck into the grounds of the State Guesthouse, where summit meetings were to be held. There was no damage or casualties. Police detained one of two suspects near the scene.

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**The Evolution of
Libyan Terrorism** [redacted]

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Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi responded to the military challenge posed by US naval forces on 24 March by aiming his terrorist weapon directly at US personnel and facilities. Qadhafi has not only moved beyond his traditional pattern of attacks on Libyan dissidents and moderate Arabs, but has also turned increasingly to radical Palestinians and other surrogates to carry out attacks on his behalf. [redacted]

Most recently, we know that Libya sponsored the bombing of a West Berlin discotheque on 5 April in which one American was killed and more than 200 persons wounded:

[redacted]

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Previously, Qadhafi's terrorism was directed principally against those exiles whom he believes threaten his regime. Last year, for example, half of the 16 terrorist attacks attributable to Libya were conducted against anti-Qadhafi dissidents; five other operations were attempted against Egyptian or Tunisian targets. Qadhafi's anti-US rhetoric became increasingly strident after the 1981 incident in the Gulf of Sidra, [redacted]

- We believe senior Libyan intelligence officials in Tripoli knew about and approved of the attack on the La Belle disco in West Berlin. [redacted]

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In the aftermath of the second US airstrike on 14 April, Qadhafi has dramatically increased his efforts to attack US facilities and personnel. He apparently has decided to punish the United Kingdom for its role in supporting the attack as well. We believe that Libyans were involved to some degree in the following attacks and plots:

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- The attempt to place a large bomb aboard an El Al jet at London's Heathrow Airport. The Jordanian national arrested in London on 17 April in connection with the plot is the brother of the man arrested by West German police for involvement in the West Berlin disco bombing. [redacted]

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New Moves

A new direction in Libyan terrorism became evident in late 1985, as closer links between Tripoli and the radical Palestinian group Abu Nidal surfaced. In November 1985, Libya was implicated in the bloody hijacking of an Egyptian airliner by the Abu Nidal Group. The incident ended in the deaths of more than 60 persons, including the coldblooded shootings of three US and two Israeli citizens; four of the five were women. The killings at the El Al ticket counters in the Rome and Vienna airports last December in which nearly 200 persons—including 20 Americans—were killed or wounded also were Abu Nidal attacks carried out with some degree of Libyan support. [redacted]

- The killing of one American and two British hostages in Beirut on 16 April. [redacted]

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[redacted] we believe there is a Libyan connection to murdered American hostage Peter Kilburn as well.

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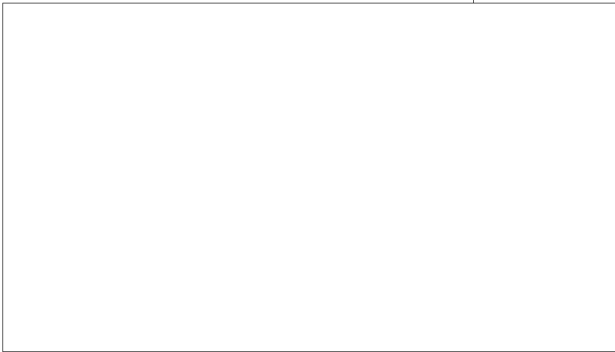
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- The shooting of a US Embassy employee outside his home in Khartoum on 15 April by unidentified gunmen. The attackers used a vehicle bearing the same license number as one used by Libyans in earlier surveillance of the US Mission. [redacted]



- These groups probably will select symbolic, easily accessible targets where an attack would cause extensive civilian casualties. Tight security has made embassies and official facilities more difficult targets, but a successful attack would be considered a significant blow in the eyes of both terrorists and the public.

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- The most likely attacks are those that use easily obtainable weapons that are easy to hide and difficult to trace. [redacted]

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Outlook

Qadhafi is likely to continue his efforts to attack US and British targets, particularly through surrogates. If no further US attacks are forthcoming, he may expand his target list to include those moderate pro-Western Arab governments he has attacked in the past. As the current rash of incidents indicates, however, the threat does not emanate solely from Qadhafi. The 14 April Tripoli raid alone provides sufficient rationale for any number of anti-Western groups to act "in retaliation" for the US action, thus indirectly satisfying Qadhafi's desire for revenge. In some cases, however, Qadhafi may choose to order surrogates to carry out terrorist acts, but finds himself unable to secure Palestinian participation. Radical Palestinians and other groups will retain their independence and maintain their own agenda and choice of targets:

- Libyan-sponsored radical Palestinian groups—especially the Abu Nidal organization—are probably the most dangerous surrogates at present. These groups offer Qadhafi the advantages of existing clandestine networks, proven effectiveness, and ability to conceal his involvement.
- Suicide attacks by fanatic Libyan nationals are possible, but Libyan and Palestinian terrorists in the past have sought to ensure their escape after operations.

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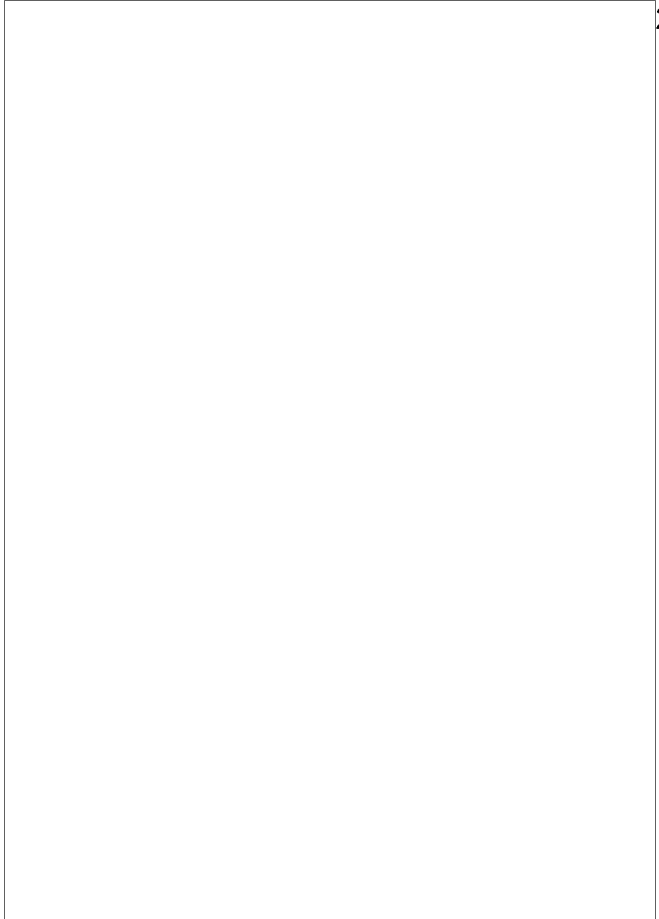
Libyan Support to South American Terrorists [redacted]

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Libya—perhaps spurred by US military actions in April—probably will intensify its efforts to expand its influence over leftist terrorist groups in South America. Tripoli already has provided some limited training and financial support to the Colombian 19th of April Movement (M-19) and Ecuador's Alfaro Vive, Carajo! (AVC) terrorist organizations. Libyan meddling in South America is consistent with Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi's goals to establish a beachhead for insurgency in Latin America. Thus far, however, most Libyan efforts directed toward radical leftist groups in the Caribbean have not had much success. Most South American terrorist groups probably will accept Libyan aid if it comes with no strings attached, but attempts by Qadhafi to impose his will almost certainly will be rebuffed. [redacted]

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Exporting Revolution

South American terrorist groups are more likely to accept Libyan offers of financial assistance than offers of military equipment and training—but only if there are no strings attached. Interference by Libyan agents in what South American terrorist groups perceive to be internal decision and policymaking processes are likely to be rebuffed. Nevertheless, Qadhafi probably will step up his efforts to court South American leftists and expand his influence—especially in the wake of recent US military actions.

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Qadhafi is likely to use the promise of future funding to pressure financially strapped terrorist groups into doing his bidding—a tactic we believe prompted Chile’s MIR to consider staging more sensational terrorist operations:

- M-19 leaders may turn to Libya [redacted]

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[redacted] Tripoli probably will react positively to M-19 overtures for help—almost certainly seeing this as an opportunity to expand its influence at Cuba’s expense.

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- The AVC and the MIR probably will have to demonstrate the ability to conduct major attacks in order for Qadhafi to increase his support, although Tripoli may be more receptive to their plans now than before the Gulf of Sidra incident and the US raid.

- [redacted]

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Libyan attempts to purchase terrorist attacks in South America probably will fail. Tripoli’s influence over radical groups in the region probably does not extend to operational control, nor do we believe it is likely to in the near term. Several South American groups, however, have used the US raid on Libya as an excuse to attack US interests. Some leaders also may publicly claim that their attacks are in support of Tripoli as a means of attracting Libyan funding. [redacted]

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**Yugoslavia:
PLO Ties and Terrorism**

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Belgrade's close ties to the mainline Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) represent the most solid basis for Western charges that Yugoslavia plays more than a passive role in supporting international terrorism. The regime also has had sporadic contact in the past with more radical Palestinian factions—including Abu Nidal and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine—Special Command (PFLP-SC)—and it continues to cultivate links to South African insurgent groups such as the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), the African National Congress (ANC), and the Pan-African Congress (PAC). The Yugoslavs have invested little in these relationships, however, compared with what they have accorded the mainline PLO in diplomatic support, material assistance, and military training. In reacting to Western criticism, the government may decide to restrict its contacts with some groups and may become even more circumspect in dealing with Arafat. Nevertheless, we believe the regime is unlikely to reduce its support for the PLO or become a reliable ally of Western governments in combating Palestinian extremists.

Diplomatic Support

Yugoslavia's backing of the Arab and Palestinian sides in their dispute with Israel dates from Tito's close relationship with Egyptian President Nasser in the 1950s during the formative years of the Nonaligned Movement. Tito made no secret of his pro-Arab tilt or his sympathy with the PLO. He allowed Soviet cargo aircraft to fly over Yugoslavia en route to Egypt during its 1967 war with Israel, and he pushed hard in 1975 for the UN resolution condemning Zionism as a form of racism. While denouncing the threat to Yugoslavia of Croatian terrorists abroad, Tito permitted PLO terrorists to pass freely through his own country. He approved the opening in Belgrade in the 1970s of a PLO diplomatic mission, which continues to cooperate with the Yugoslav Government in monitoring the activities of Palestinian radicals transiting or residing in the country.

The Yugoslav Government regularly receives high-level PLO visitors; PLO Chairman Yasir Arafat was received warmly by State President Vljakovic in Dubrovnik earlier this year. In late January, Abu Jihad (Halil al-Wazir)—Fatah's deputy military commander and a veteran of numerous anti-Israeli terrorist operations—met in Belgrade with the Yugoslav Ministers of Defense, Foreign Affairs, and Internal Affairs, and with other senior officials. According to the Yugoslav press, Abu Jihad was promised continued "comprehensive" support in the struggle against Israel.

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Even in the wake of the Achille Lauro affair last October, Belgrade has softened neither its pro-Arab slant nor its staunch support for the PLO, despite its expressed willingness to cooperate more closely with the West on terrorism. In January, Deputy Foreign Minister Loncar asserted that the United States and Israel shared equal responsibility with Libya for heightened tensions in the Mediterranean.

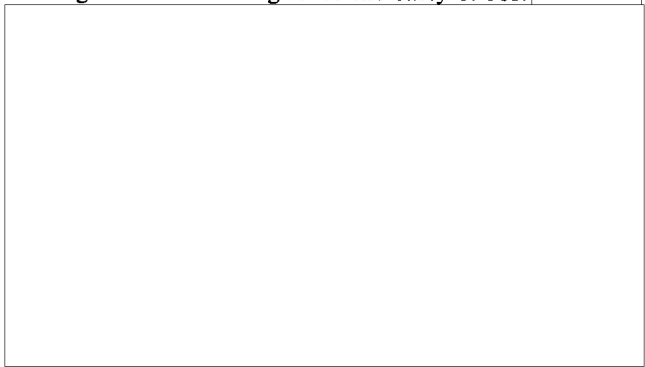
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Military Training

Belgrade continues to provide military training for the mainline PLO. The Jordanian press recently quoted a Palestinian source in Amman who affirmed that members of the Palestine Liberation Army are receiving training in Yugoslavia. PLO members have undergone such training since the early 1980s.

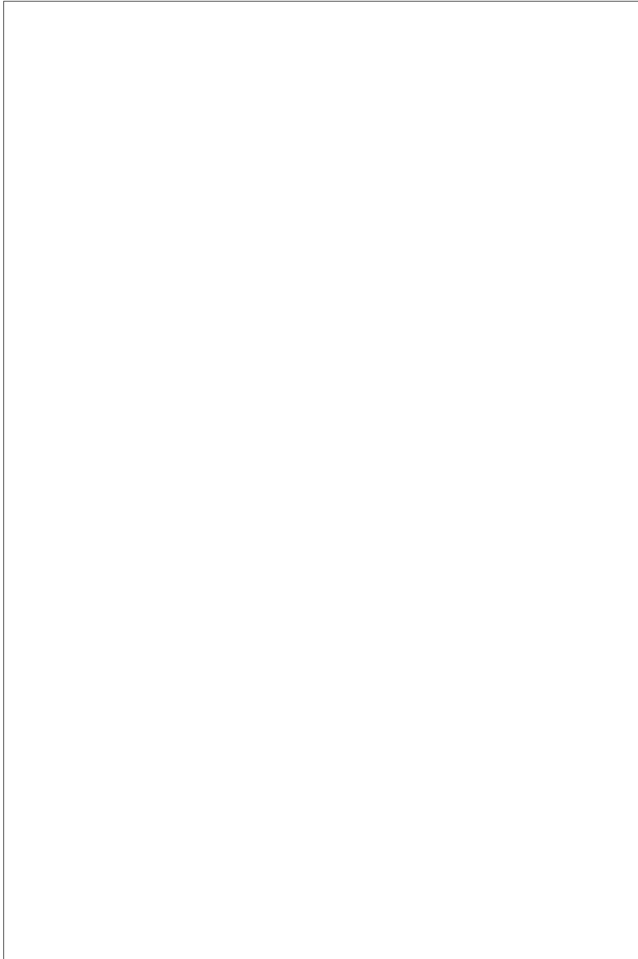
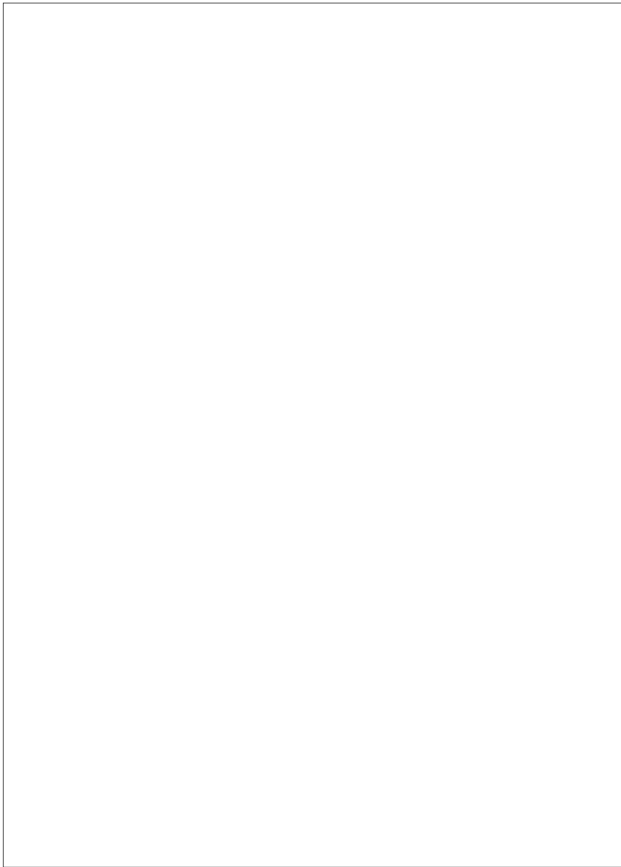
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Abu Nidal terrorists continue to transit Yugoslavia and conduct support operations there, but, over the past year or so, the regime appears to have curbed contacts with their leadership, increased surveillance of Abu Nidal activities in the country, and shared the information with the PLO. Belgrade openly condemned Abu Nidal for the first time following the Rome and Vienna airport attacks in December. The State Presidency, which oversees foreign and security policies, apparently is now attempting to distance itself from Abu Nidal with its public denunciations of terrorism. [redacted]



Motivations for Supporting Terrorist Groups

Belgrade probably perceives its support of the PLO as strengthening its hand within the Nonaligned Movement, which it cofounded and in which it now is a leader of the moderate wing. In recent years, Yugoslavia has been under assault from Cuba and other Nonaligned radicals—as well as Moscow—for its allegedly lax record in supporting anti-Western causes. Thus, Belgrade probably felt vindicated by the movement's favorable reaction to its support for Abu Abbas in the Achille Lauro affair. [redacted]

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Among African groups, SWAPO and Polisario now have political offices in Belgrade, and the Yugoslavs are cultivating closer relations with the ANC and the largely inactive PAC. [redacted]



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Economically, Belgrade has long sought to maintain its good standing among the Arab states. The Arabs account for a large share of Yugoslavia's annual billion-dollar arms export trade and provide a growing market for exports of machinery and chemicals. Yugoslavia earns substantial foreign exchange from civilian and military planning, engineering, and construction projects in Libya and Iraq, and in recent years has accepted partial payment for these services in oil. [redacted]

particularly after a public announcement of the agreements, and its exchanges with Washington are likely to develop slowly. [redacted]

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Implications for the West

The Yugoslav regime probably will continue efforts to demonstrate its commitment to curbing international terrorism, but is unlikely to risk damaging its Arab ties. It probably will cooperate with Western governments against extremist groups that have little support among states it considers important, such as the Armenian groups mentioned by the Austrian official. We believe the regime's controversial military and diplomatic support for the mainline PLO will continue, regardless of Western concern. If, in the foreseeable future, Western interests clash with those of the mainline PLO—as was the case in the Abu Abbas affair—the Yugoslavs probably again will come down on the side of the terrorists, leaving relations with the West to be repaired later. [redacted]

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Belgrade also seems motivated by concern for its own security. It has long been worried about terrorist attacks both in the country and against its interests abroad. Belgrade probably calculates that it can prevent attacks on Yugoslav territory by some groups—such as Abu Nidal—by cooperating with them. Yugoslav security officials probably also hope that they will receive warnings of impending attacks by anti-Yugoslav organizations from “friendly” terrorist groups. [redacted]

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Reactions to Western Criticism

The regime is coming under increasing pressure from its Western neighbors following media reports that terrorists have transited Yugoslavia en route to West European targets. [redacted]

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Although perhaps slow to realize how seriously Washington regards the issue, Belgrade has responded with gestures intended to mollify Western governments. In early February, the Austrian Interior Minister told the press that Belgrade had agreed to share information on Armenians and some Palestinian terrorist groups. In early March, a small delegation of Yugoslav security officials came to Washington to discuss closer cooperation on terrorism. [redacted]

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We consider Yugoslavia's moves so far to be largely cosmetic, however, and doubt that they will satisfy most Western governments. Belgrade is unlikely to provide much useful information to Vienna,

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**Colombia:
M-19 on the Ropes** [redacted]

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The terrorist group 19th of April Movement (M-19) has been on the defensive since the Palace of Justice debacle last November, and the threat it poses in Colombia is no longer in proportion to the publicity it receives. During the past five months, the group has lost its top leader, suffered repeated military defeats in the southwestern region of the country, and failed to conduct a major terrorist operation. Although the Colombian Army has been less successful against guerrilla activity than government-manipulated press reports have indicated, we believe the M-19 continues to suffer attrition, is not recruiting, and, because of internal dissension, will be unable to rebound to previous levels where it seriously challenged the government's stability. [redacted]



Colombian armed forces storm Palace of Justice.

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After the Palace of Justice

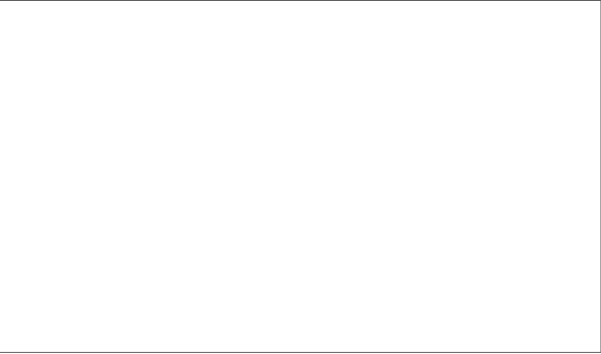
The M-19 clearly made a critical mistake with the Palace of Justice seizure. The group lost several important leaders and much of its prestige and popular support as the well-planned propaganda operation turned into a bloodbath in which more than 100 persons lost their lives. [redacted]

although both operations were unsuccessful. [redacted]

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The Palace disaster has had its most devastating impact on M-19 units in the Bogota area. These units lost approximately 35 members inside the Palace and another 20 to 30 members who have been killed or captured since then. [redacted]



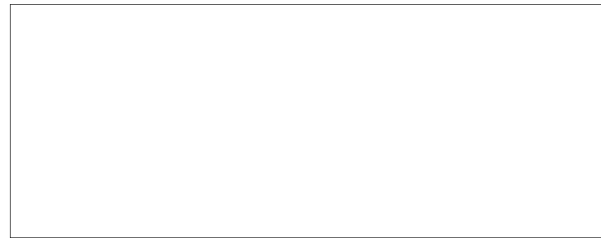
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In an attempt to recover from their losses, M-19 units in the Bogota area have postponed major terrorist attacks and returned to the bloodless, publicity-type operations that once brought them popularity. A new Bogota unit called "Heroes of the Palace" has now attempted to steal milk and roofing tiles for the poor, [redacted]

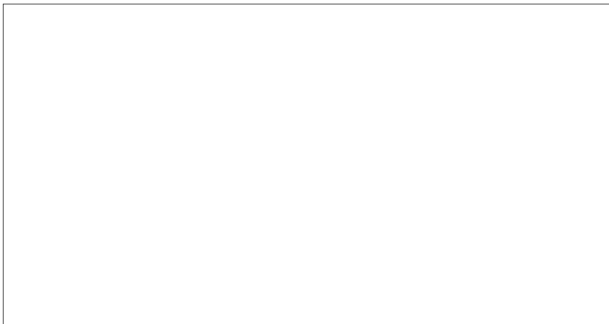


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The America Battalion

During a meeting in January, the M-19 formed a new insurgent unit—the America Battalion—to enlist members of Colombian and foreign guerrilla groups in its rural military campaign.



Two M-19 guerrillas with Czech model 25 submachinegun (left) and Israeli Uzi (right)

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The M-19 apparently views the America Battalion as the nucleus of a multinational “Bolivarian army” in the Andean region, and it has enlisted both the Ecuadorean Alfaro Vive, Carajo! (AVC) and Peruvian Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) terrorist groups to contribute members. We expect, however, that the battalion probably will remain a predominantly M-19 insurgent unit as neither the

targets.

Military facilities and buses would be the most likely targets.

The M-19 has not attacked a US target in more than six months, and no anti-US threats by the group have been reported recently.

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As the M-19 seeks publicity as a leader among Andean guerrilla groups, it will continue to lose its former nationalistic “Robin Hood” image within Colombia.

Terrorist Threat Outlook

The M-19 probably will not attempt another spectacular terrorist attack until it recovers from the Palace of Justice debacle and the negative publicity resulting from the incident wears off. Instead, urban units in Bogota, Barranquilla, Cali, and Medellin are likely to continue concentrating on publicity-seeking operations similar to the seminary takeover in March and may stage high-profile assassinations. In addition, the current hardline leadership in the M-19 central command probably will push urban units to conduct low-level terrorist attacks and financial operations such as kidnappings and robberies in the near future.

The M-19 started as an urban terrorist group in the mid-1970s, and its attempts to evolve into a land-controlling insurgency have failed so far. We suspect that the group may rethink its goal of establishing a liberated zone, especially if military attacks in the rural areas continue. Some M-19 elements may form smaller, bandit-like groups; others may attempt to link up with other established guerrilla organizations. We believe, however, that most of the group may return full force to the cities once again and escalate the level of urban violence. In any event, we see the M-19 continuing subversive activities for some time, but not seriously challenging the Colombian Government’s stability as it did in the early 1980s.

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If the Colombian military continues to concentrate on the M-19’s rural forces, however, the group may lash out in the cities against government and military

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Terrorism in Latin America, 1985— A Regional Profile [redacted]

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International terrorist incidents during 1985 in Latin America increased by approximately 30 percent over 1984. We recorded a total of 125 incidents, the highest figure we have seen in the region over the past five years. In absolute numbers of international incidents, however, Latin America continued to rank third after the Middle East and Western Europe. Terrorism against US targets comprised the largest portion of international terrorist activity in Latin America in 1985, yet that was only a small percentage of the political violence in the region. [redacted]

Terrorism in Latin America continued to be primarily an indigenous problem, generally springing from local insurgencies. In El Salvador, Colombia, and Peru, leftwing insurgencies continued to use terrorism, as did leftwing urban terrorist groups that were active last year in those countries and in Chile and Ecuador. Rightwing terrorism in El Salvador continued to decline, but government-sponsored violence in Chile continued unabated. Cuba and Nicaragua continued to support regional subversive, insurgent, and terrorist groups. In general, we expect violence in Latin America to increase through 1986, as continued economic and social problems remain unremedied. [redacted]

El Salvador

In what appeared to be a conscious change in tactics stemming from military setbacks in the field, elements of the leftist Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) began to concentrate in the cities and attempted to upgrade their metropolitan front groups. The killing of 13 persons, including four off-duty US Marines and two visiting US businessmen in a San Salvador nightclub on 19 June, marked the most ominous sign of this return to the cities. The Mardogueso Cruz Urban Commandos, the urban terrorist element affiliated with the Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers (PRTC), took credit for the murders. In a message delivered to a foreign news agency, the group claimed

that the raid was part of an operation that it called "Yankee Aggressor, Another Vietnam Awaits You." The message hinted at further strikes against US military and diplomatic personnel. President Reagan denounced the killings as "senseless terrorism" and ordered the accelerated delivery of military equipment to El Salvador. These killings were the first to involve official US personnel since May 1983, when Lt. Cmdr. Albert Schaufelberger, deputy chief of the US military group, was shot to death in his car by radical members of the Popular Forces of Liberation insurgent group. [redacted]

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Several months later, on 10 September, Inez Duarte Duran, the daughter of President Duarte, was kidnaped by leftist guerrillas of the "Pedro Pablo Castillo Command," probably a covername for an element of one of the mainline insurgent groups, possibly the Armed Forces of Liberation (FAL). She was held for nearly two months before being released in a prisoner swap involving approximately 150 captured guerrillas. [redacted]

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[redacted]

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[redacted] Very few high-profile terrorist incidents have occurred since then, however. Many of the groups involved in urban terrorism experienced heavy losses late in the year due to the increased effectiveness of the local security services, and their leaders now may believe that such dramatic attacks are not worth the heavy price in captures, defections, and killings. Moreover, many of these groups have neglected political organizing over the past several years and reportedly are attempting to establish a base of political support, especially within the labor groups. [redacted]

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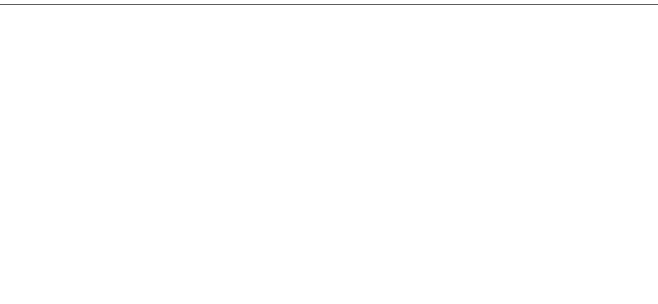
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Colombia

Most of the political violence in Colombia was indigenous and generally involved skirmishes between insurgent groups and the military. In 1985, however, international terrorism in Colombia increased by approximately 60 percent over the previous year. [redacted]



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Two of the four insurgent groups that signed a truce with the government in 1984 rejected it in 1985. Only the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), the largest of the four main insurgent groups, continued to adhere nominally to the truce and began to organize politically. The Ricardo Franco Front, a splinter group of the FARC, staged a number of terrorist attacks throughout the year, but fighting within the group, as well as with the 19th of April Movement (M-19), brought about a sharp decline in activity. The splinter group was effectively eliminated as a terrorist force by a massacre in late 1985. [redacted]

Numerous violations of internationally recognized human rights practices, primarily by members of the security services, continued throughout 1985. Government forces were implicated in instances of brutality, torture, and the mysterious deaths of suspects allegedly detained for questioning. In March, armed men in civilian dress abducted three members of the Communist Party in broad daylight. Two days after the abductions, the victims were found dead on a road near the Santiago airport. Although not all of these acts of repression can be called terrorism or laid at the door of the security forces, they did contribute to the rising spiral of political violence we have seen in Chile during the last two years. [redacted]

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One of the most dramatic terrorist attacks ever recorded in Colombia occurred last year in Bogota on 7 November when a group of well-armed M-19 members seized the Palace of Justice and held justices of the Supreme Court and other persons hostage. The incident ended when elements of the Colombian military and security forces stormed the Palace and killed all the guerrillas. Although several justices were killed in the storming and President Betancur was criticized for using force, the outcome demoralized the M-19 and restricted its capability to operate with impunity in Bogota. Since then, the group has shifted its operations to rural southwestern Colombia, where it continues to engage military forces. [redacted]

Peru

The Sendero Luminoso (SL), a brutal Maoist insurgent group composed mainly of Andean Indians, began "armed struggle" in 1980 and established a stronghold in the highlands of south-central Peru, which was placed under a state of emergency in late 1983. Unique in its insularity, the group has continued to refuse assistance from all foreign governments. SL guerrillas were implicated in the slaughters of uncooperative peasants and murders of village officials who collaborated with the government. Throughout 1985, elements of the group increased their terrorist attacks in the cities and staged dozens of bombings and sabotage activities within Lima. [redacted]

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Chile

More than 850 bombings occurred in Chile in 1985, the greatest number of terrorist incidents recorded in any country in the world. In addition, international terrorist incidents there increased approximately 60 percent over 1984, although such attacks against US official installations and businesses remained a small part of the total. The Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front was responsible for most of the bombings that occurred in 1985. The vast majority of these attacks were directed at Chilean targets—mainly public utilities, police, and other security facilities. [redacted]

Peru experienced a security threat from another terrorist group, the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA), in 1985. The MRTA surfaced as

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an urban guerrilla group the previous year, when it claimed responsibility for several terrorist incidents in Lima. In the summer of 1985, it began using powerful car bombs for the first time. Most of the group's activities in 1985, however, were propaganda oriented and involved the seizure of radio stations and low-level harassment bombings to publicize its anti-US, anti-imperialist ideology. The group suspended armed activities against the government for three months following the election of President Alan Garcia. In early November, it resumed its activities and staged low-level attacks against the US and Colombian Embassies and various government and business offices. Although government forces made several arrests at the end of the year, the group still posed a challenge to the already overworked security services.

[redacted]

Ecuador

The leftist subversive group Alfaro Vive, Carajo! (AVC)—which espouses many of the standard antioligarchical, anti-US, and “anti-imperialist” views held by radical leftist groups in several Latin American countries—became increasingly active in 1985. In March, approximately 25 AVC members broke into a police arsenal and stole several hundred firearms. In early August, the group kidnaped a wealthy local businessman who was also the Consul for the Dominican Republic and held him for about a month before security forces raided the apartment where he was being held. This raid resulted in the deaths of the businessman and several terrorists.

[redacted]

Throughout late 1985, elements of the AVC, with the Colombian M-19, and possibly other South American terrorist groups were involved in the formation of a potentially threatening regional insurgent group, the America Battalion. The M-19 has long sought to unify several insurgent groups in the region into a front against what it calls “imperialist influences.” Since then, the battalion has engaged in guerrilla confrontations with the Colombian military and has refrained from what we would define as terrorist violence.

The Role of Cuba

The Castro regime maintains a large and complex apparatus for subversion that provides backing for many leftist revolutionaries and terrorists. This

support ranges from arms and funding to safehaven and training, assistance that is indispensable for guerrilla movements in Latin America. Castro has given logistic assistance and financial support to thousands of guerrillas and has provided them with military training, usually in courses lasting three to six months. These courses cover the spectrum of insurgent/subversive/terrorist skills: underwater demolition, document falsification, communications and cryptography, secret writing, urban and guerrilla tactics, bomb fabrication, small-arms handling, and marksmanship.

[redacted]

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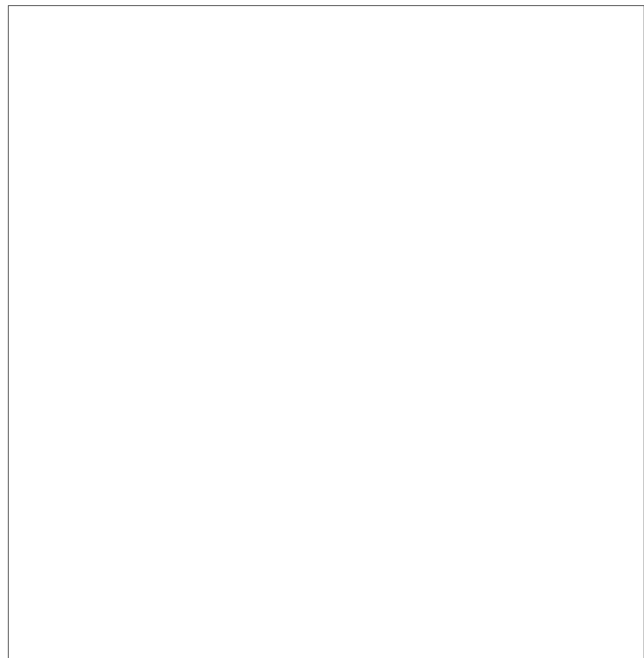
Although the bulk of Cuban support goes to the Salvadoran leftist insurgency, Guatemalan and Honduran insurgents also have received Cuban aid. In Guatemala, Havana has provided training and some financial support to three guerrilla factions. Honduran territory is a crossroads through which material is conveyed to Salvadoran insurgents, and the government has been the target of Cuban destabilization efforts. Many of the guerrillas infiltrated into Honduras in 1983-84 were trained in Cuba. In addition, Colombia's M-19 has a long and well-established relationship with the Cuban Government.

[redacted]

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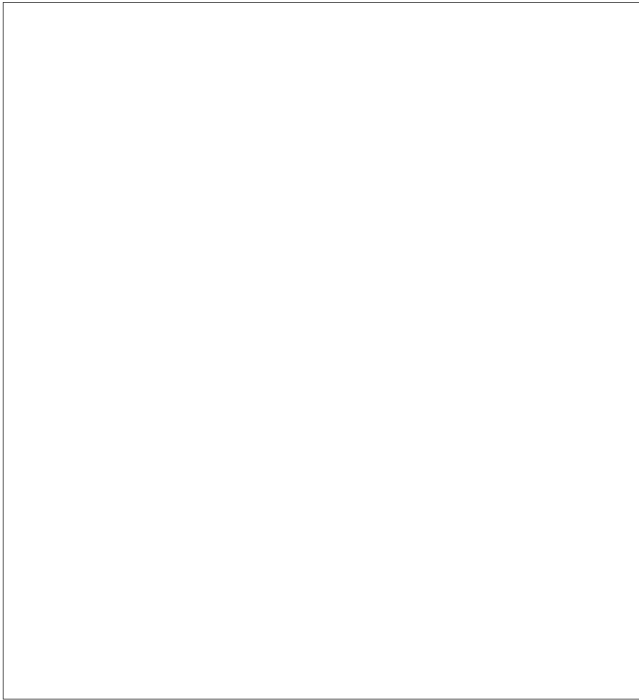
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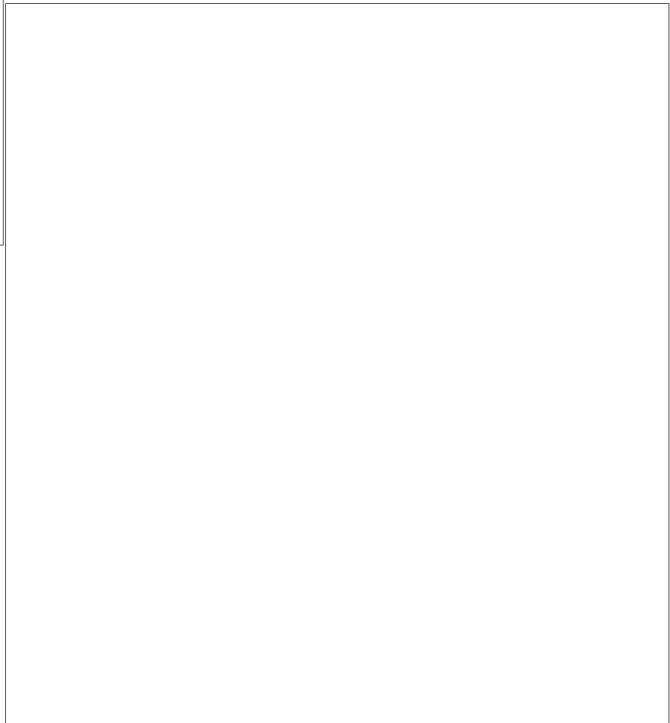


Since 1979, the Nicaraguan Government has provided safehaven and training to several Latin American guerrilla groups that engage in terrorist operations. Nicaraguan support has included allowing such groups access to communications centers, safehouses, military supplies, and training courses. El Salvador and Honduras have been the primary targets of Nicaraguan-sponsored violence, but Costa Rican, Colombian, and Guatemalan insurgents reportedly also have received support from Managua. Nicaragua also is said to have had contacts with Italy's Red Brigades and the Basque Fatherland and Liberty.

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Nicaragua

Nicaragua continues to provide training and support to Latin American guerrilla groups

25X1
25X1



We expect the Sandinistas to maintain contacts with Latin American and West European groups that engage in terrorism. Despite the publicity generated by US accusations, international disapproval has not discouraged the Sandinistas from pursuing terrorist ties:

25X1



- The PRTC, a Salvadoran insurgent group with close ties to Nicaragua, claimed responsibility for the killing of six Americans and seven other persons in downtown San Salvador on 19 June.

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The Terrorism Diary for June

25X1

Below is a compendium of June 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

- June 1976** *Palestinians.* During this month, Syria entered the civil conflict in Lebanon on the side of the Christian Phalange and against the Palestinians and their Muslim allies. In response, Palestinian renegade Abu Nidal renamed his terrorist group (then based in Iraq) the Black June Organization and began attacking Syrian targets.
- 1 June 1955** *Tunisia.* Victory Day (national day).
- 1 June 1963** *Kenya.* Madaraka Day (beginning of self-government).
- 1 June 1967** *West Germany.* Leftist student Benno Ohnesorg is killed during a demonstration in West Berlin. The terrorist group 2 June Movement (remnants of which eventually joined the Red Army Faction) takes its name from this incident.
- 1 June 1972** *Cameroon.* Proclamation of the republic.
- 1 June 1973** *Greece.* Proclamation of the republic.
- 2 June 1946** *Italy.* National Day (commemorates the referendum in which Italian voters chose a republican form of government).
- 3 June 1982** *United Kingdom, Israel, Lebanon.* Israeli Ambassador shot and critically wounded in London, triggering Israeli invasion of Lebanon.
- 4 June 1970** *Tonga.* Independence Day.
- 4 June 1979** *Ghana.* Jerry Rawlings takes power for the first time.
- 4 June 1982** *Israel, Lebanon.* First Israeli bombing of Beirut.
- 5 June 1963** *Iran.* National Day of Mourning; Revolution Day; Day of Uprising (commemorates the arrest of Ayatollah Khomeini by police under the Shah).
- 5 June 1965** *Honduras.* Constitutional republic reestablished.
- 5 June 1967** *Middle East.* Beginning of the Six-Day War.
- 5 June 1975** *Egypt.* Reopening of the Suez Canal.
- 5 June 1977** *Seychelles.* Liberation Day (overthrow of President Mancham by Albert Rene).

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May 1986

6 June 1982 **Israel, Lebanon.** Israeli forces invade Lebanon.

6 June 1984 **India.** Army storms Sikh Golden Temple in Amritsar; hundreds of Sikh extremists killed.

7 June 1975 **Greece.** Republican constitution adopted.

7 June 1982 **Chad.** Hissain Habre seizes N'Djamena.

8 June **Muslim world.** *Id al-Fitr* (feast celebrating the end of *Ramadan*) begins.

8 June **United Kingdom.** Queen Elizabeth II's birthday (national day).

8 June 1967 **Palestinians.** Founding of terrorist group Sa'iq'a (Thunderbolt).

9 June 1965 **Oman.** Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman (PFLO) begins armed struggle.

9 June 1969 **Sudan.** Proclamation of southern autonomy.

9 June 1983 **South Africa.** Three African National Congress (ANC) terrorists hanged.

10 June **Portugal.** Portugal Day.

10 June 1829 **Argentina.** Malvinas Day (date from which Argentina claims sovereignty over Falkland Islands).

11 June 1970 **Libya.** Evacuation Day (transfer of US bases).

12 June 1898 **Philippines.** Independence Day (proclamation of the republic).

12 June 1948 **Hungary.** Founding of the Socialist Workers' Party.

13 June 1974 **North Yemen.** Coup by Col. Ibrahim al-Hamidi (accession of the Second Corrective Movement).

13 June 1982 **Saudi Arabia.** Death of King Khalid and accession of King Fahd.

14 June 1975 **El Salvador.** Founding of the Armed Forces of National Resistance (FARN).

14 June 1982 **Argentina, United Kingdom.** Argentine surrender ends Falklands conflict.

14 June 1985 **United States, Greece, Lebanon.** TWA jet hijacked from Athens. After it made several trips between Beirut and Algiers, it remained in Beirut after 16 June. One US serviceman was killed; all other passengers and crew eventually were freed unharmed.

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- 15 June 1960** *Japan, United States.* Signing of Security Treaty; violent protests by leftist opponents of the treaty were common on this date through the 1960s.
- 15 June 1979** *El Salvador.* Communist Party, under Soviet and Cuban pressure, adopts policy of armed struggle; its fighting elements are called the Armed Forces of Liberation (FAL).
- 15 June 1979** *Nicaragua.* Somoza regime National Guard kills 185 insurrectionists near the US Embassy.
- 16 June 1976** *South Africa.* Riots in Soweto.
- 17 June 1944** *Iceland.* Independence Day (anniversary of the republic).
- 17 June 1953** *East and West Germany.* Berlin uprising.
- 17 June 1983** *France.* Mysterious disappearance of Corsican separatist leader Guy Orsoni.
- 18 June 1953** *Egypt.* Evacuation Day (proclamation of the republic).
- 19 June 1961** *Kuwait.* Independence Day.
- 19 June 1965** *Algeria.* Revolutionary Recovery Day (overthrow of Ahmed Ben Bella).
- 19 June 1985** *El Salvador.* Killing of 13 persons (including six US citizens) in Zona Rosa section of San Salvador by urban commandos of the Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers (PRTC).
- 22 June 1969** *South Yemen.* Coup by National Liberation Front.
- 23 June** *Luxembourg.* Archduke's birthday (national day).
- 23 June 1985** *India, Canada.* Air India 747 downed by bomb over North Atlantic, killing 329 persons. Sikh extremists based in Canada most likely perpetrators.
- 23 June 1985** *Japan.* A bomb explodes in the baggage-handling area at Narita Airport, killing two employees; it is believed to be connected to the bombing of the Indian airliner over the North Atlantic on the same night, and was probably carried out by Sikh extremists based in Canada.
- 24 June** *Spain.* King's Day.
- 25 June 1950** *North and South Korea.* North Korea invades South Korea, beginning Korean war.
- 25 June 1964** *Mozambique.* Founding of the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (FRELIMO).

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- 25 June 1975** **Mozambique.** Independence Day.
- 26 June 1955** **South Africa.** African National Congress (ANC) adopts its political manifesto.
- 26 June 1960** **Somalia.** Independence Day (northern region).
- 26 June 1975** **Madagascar.** Independence Day.
- 26 June 1985** **South Africa.** ANC blows up a gasoline depot, a power station, and a water pipeline.
- 27 June 1975** **France.** International terrorist "Carlos" (Ilyich Ramirez Sanchez, a Venezuelan) surfaces by killing two policemen in Paris.
- 27 June 1977** **Djibouti.** Independence Day.
- 27 June 1981** **Iran.** Bombing of the *Majlis* (legislature) kills Prime Minister Beheshti and 70 other persons.
- 29 June 1976** **Seychelles.** Independence Day.
- 30 June 1960** **Zaire.** Independence Day.



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Chronology of Terrorism—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

17 February

France: Alleged LARF accomplice arrested in Grenoble. Martine Toulette admitted providing lodging for Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, leader of the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction, on several occasions in 1981 and 1982.

25X1

13 March

France: Bayonne court sentences four ETA members to five-year prison terms. One of those convicted is Juan Lasa Michelena, a top ETA leader. All four were charged with illegally carrying weapons and manufacturing grenades.

25X1

15-16 March

Martinique: Proindependence activists bomb furniture outlet, museum, and residence in Le Lamentin, causing major damage. Police defused three additional bombs at the Palace of Justice, the regional council, and the offices of the national shipping company.

25X1

20 March

Spain: Three masked gunmen assassinate bartender in Zumaya. Members of the Basque Fatherland and Liberty group claimed responsibility and said the victim was a member of the rival Antiterrorist Liberation Group.

25X1

22 March

Greece: Revolutionary group Christos Kasimis bombs Harry Truman statue in Athens. The explosion destroyed the statue and broke windows in nearby buildings, but caused no injuries.

25X1

23 March

Corsica: Five members of Corsican National Liberation Front take hostages before setting off explosives at Ajaccio resort. The seven captives were subsequently released.

25X1

Lebanon: Unidentified gunmen strafe home of Hizballah spiritual leader Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah. Fadlallah was not injured in the attack.

25X1

India: Sikh terrorists in Batala attack Hindu motorists, killing three and wounding one. The town had been under curfew since Hindu-Sikh riots broke out on 16 March following rumors that Sikhs were being attacked and tortured and their shrines burned.

25X1

- 24 March** **Pakistan: Bomb explodes in parking lot near international airport building in Peshawar.** It caused no damage or casualties. No one has claimed responsibility. 25X1
- 25 March** **Luxembourg: Bomb explodes at home of retired gendarmerie commander in city suburb, causing damage, but no injuries.** No one claimed responsibility. 25X1
- Spain: Police arrest three alleged ETA members after seriously wounding one in Pamplona shootout.** Police believe the suspects are connected with the assassination of Maj. Gen. Juan Atarares on 23 December 1985. 25X1
- Italy: Palestinian arrested at border in Trieste for carrying false documents.** The suspect claimed to be a member of Fatah and requested political asylum. 25X1
- 26 March** **Greece: New group claims bombings of US-owned cars in downtown Athens.** The "Group of Political Initiative of Fighters for the Contribution to the Development of the Popular Revolutionary Struggle" stated that the bombings were to protest the visit of US Secretary of State George Shultz and to show "solidarity" with Libya. 25X1
- Pakistan: Bomb explodes near offices of commissioner for Afghan refugees, causing minor injuries to two persons.** No one has claimed responsibility for the incident. 25X1
- 27 March** **Chile: Mormon church in Santiago hit by molotov cocktail.** Minimal damage resulted; printed on one of the walls was "Yankees out of Chile." Mormon churches have been favorite targets of leftwing groups during the last two years. 25X1
- Pakistan: Bomb destroys Afghan restaurant/hotel in Peshawar, killing four persons and injuring 14.** The restaurant was frequented by Afghan expatriates and the staff of the US Consulate. 25X1
- 28 March** **France: Corsican National Liberation Front claims 13 bombings in Marseilles, Nice, and Aix-en-Provence.** There were no injuries, and damage to the targets—banks and government offices—was minor. 25X1
- Japan: Arsonists strike home of Land Expropriation Committee member in Chiba, destroying garage.** A timed incendiary device also was found at another committee member's house. No group has claimed credit for the incidents, but police suspect the radical leftist group Chukaku-ha (Nucleus Faction), which has staged similar firebombings of other committee members' homes. 25X1

Secret

- 29 March** **France: Bomb severely damages Tunisian restaurant in Paris, injuring an elderly woman.** There was no claim of responsibility. [] 25X1
- Spain: ETA releases kidnaped industrialist unharmed in San Sebastian.** Jose Maria Egana was abducted on 10 March. According to a radio report, the victim's family may have paid a ransom of \$2.1 million. [] 25X1
- West Germany: Explosion at German-Arab Union building in West Berlin injures 11 people, mostly Arab residents.** The bomb, containing more than 5 kilograms of commercial explosive, heavily damaged the building. No one has claimed responsibility. [] 25X1
- 30 March** **France: Lyon police arrest three suspected leading members of Action Directe, including cofounder Andre Oliver.** Police reportedly believe Oliver participated in several terrorist operations since the late 1970s. [] 25X1
- 31 March** **Chile: Bomb explodes in front of Catholic church in Santiago, causing damage to nearby US and French banks.** No injuries resulted, and there was no claim of responsibility. [] 25X1
- India: Bombs explode at Sardar police station in Amritsar, damaging the building but causing no injuries.** No one has claimed responsibility. [] 25X1
- 2 April** **Israel: Bomb explosion in Bet Shemesh business center causes no damage or injuries.** The device went off while police bomb disposal experts were trying to neutralize it. [] 25X1
- Japan: Unidentified person attempts to set fire to cars of Self-Defense Force personnel in residential parking lot.** There was no damage and no claim of responsibility. [] 25X1
- 3 April** **Spain: Police discover ETA arms cache and safehouses in Pamplona.** The discoveries were made following the arrest of 11 persons suspected of collaborating with the ETA. [] 25X1
- West Germany: Passenger finds phony explosive device on government bus carrying Ramstein Air Base security police to Hahn Air Base.** The device appeared similar to those used by the Red Army Faction. [] 25X1
- 4 April** **South Africa: African National Congress member convicted of 23 December shopping center bombing.** He was convicted largely on the testimony of an unidentified accomplice. [] 25X1

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- 5 April** *France: Authorities expel six Middle Eastern terrorists plotting to attack US Embassy in Paris.* They included two Libyans, two Lebanese, an Algerian, and a Tunisian. [] 25X1
- 6 April** *France: Two bombs damage Paris offices of European Workers' Party.* The offices have received several threats since the assassination of Swedish Prime Minister Olaf Palme in late February. The only suspect in the Palme murder—later released—was tied to the party. [] 25X1
- Pakistan: Car bomb explodes outside Kabul Hotel in Peshawar, injuring 22 persons.* The explosive device was located in the glove compartment. No group has claimed responsibility. [] 25X1
- 7 April** *Sweden: Bomb explodes at Northwest Orient Airlines office in Stockholm, causing no injuries and little damage.* There has been no claim of responsibility. [] 25X1
- Gaza Strip: Bomb explodes on road near Nisanit settlement.* A car driven by an Israeli citizen apparently was the target, but there were no injuries or damage. [] 25X1
- 8 April** *Israel: Bus firebombed in northern Jerusalem, injuring nine passengers.* Police arrested more than a dozen suspects, but no one has claimed responsibility. [] 25X1
- Israel: Bomb explodes in downtown Afula, slightly wounding soldier.* The incident was the ninth such bombing incident in the town this year. [] 25X1
- Lebanon: Car bomb explodes near offices of Phalange Party in Juniyah.* No group claimed responsibility, although Christian opponents of President Gemayel are suspected. [] 25X1
- Thailand: Bomb explodes at Bangkok's Erawan Hotel, killing one person and injuring two others.* US Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger was scheduled to attend a dinner there later that evening. No one has claimed responsibility for setting off the device [] 25X1
[] 25X1
- 9 April** *Lebanon: Car bomb explodes in front of Beirut offices of Sabena Airlines.* Twelve persons were killed and a number of Sabena employees were injured. No group has claimed responsibility for the blast. [] 25X1
- Iran: Car bomb explodes near Tehran bazaar, killing one man and injuring 17 other persons.* No group has claimed responsibility. [] 25X1
- South Africa: Bombs explode near Johannesburg's Braamfontein Railway Station, killing one person and injuring many others.* No one has claimed responsibility for the incident. [] 25X1

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Secret

- 10 April** **France: Self-confessed French Basque separatist sentenced to five years' imprisonment for November 1984 bomb attack on police station in Lucemberri, Spain.** Jean-Pierre Sainte Marie confessed to belonging to the terrorist group Iparretarak. [] 25X1
- Portugal: French group Action Directe claims responsibility for bombing Air France ticket office in Lisbon.** There were no injuries, although the office was damaged extensively. [] 25X1
- Greece: Bomb damages pub near US Navy station at Nea Makri.** There were no injuries reported, and no one claimed responsibility for the attack. [] 25X1
- 12 April** **West Bank: Bus firebombed in Dayr Abu Mash'al.** The driver and two passengers were injured. No group has claimed responsibility. [] 25X1
- 14 April** **Colombia: Five bombs explode at political party offices in Bucaramanga, causing heavy damage but no casualties.** The National Liberation Army claimed responsibility for the attacks and left pamphlets denouncing the electoral process. The presidential election is scheduled for 25 May. [] 25X1
- 15 April** **France: Industrialist escapes assassination attempt in Paris.** The Vice President of the French National Employers' Council, Guy Brana, was unharmed, but his chauffeur was slightly injured. Action Directe claimed responsibility for the attack in a communique sent to the French press agency. [] 25X1
- Sudan: Unidentified assailants seriously wound US Embassy employee in Khartoum.** Black September—a name now being used by the Abu Nidal Group—claimed responsibility. [] 25X1
[] 25X1
- Japan: Mortar bombs found near US Forces East Area housing compound at Yokota Air Base.** No other objects were found, and there was no damage. The terrorist group Chukaku-ha (Nucleus Faction) is believed responsible. [] 25X1
- 16 April** **France: Police arrest 53 suspected Action Directe sympathizers in Paris and surrounding areas.** Explosives and firearms were also confiscated in the crackdown by the new conservative government. [] 25X1
- Italy: Italian-British Association building set on fire in Bologna.** Damage was slight. An unknown group calling itself the "Armed Communist Front" claimed the attack was in response to British support for US military actions against Libya. [] 25X1

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17 April

Italy: US military vehicle target of arson attack near Vicenza. The vehicle sustained extensive damage and a rear license plate was stolen. No group has claimed responsibility. [redacted]

25X1

Costa Rica: Bomb explodes near US Embassy in San Jose, injuring three passers-by. The bomb went off in front of the US Consulate and 50 meters from the Embassy. [redacted]

25X1

25X1

Uruguay: Communist Party office bombed in Montevideo. The bomb exploded early in the morning and there were no injuries. The day marked the 14th anniversary of the death of eight PCU members in a clash with army and intelligence personnel. A group calling itself the "Captain Busconi Direct Action Command" claimed responsibility. [redacted]

25X1

South Africa: Bombs rock 12-story government office building in Transkei, injuring several people and causing minor damage. No one has claimed responsibility. [redacted]

25X1

18 April

[redacted]

25X6

19 April

Turkey: Homemade bomb discovered and safely detonated outside US-affiliated bank in Istanbul. [redacted]

25X1

25X1

20 April

Spain: Police defuse bomb at US-owned building in Bilbao. The building houses the Spanish-American cultural association. There has been no claim; Basque separatists sometimes bomb US targets. [redacted]

25X1

Japan: Police uncover Chukaku-ha bomb factory in raid on Kasuga apartment. Among the materials discovered were 40 kilograms of gunpowder, a partially completed timing device, and two steel pipes—all of which resembled components of the homemade rockets used by the group. [redacted]

25X1

21 April

Bolivia: Explosion at US-financed development organization in Cochabamba. Dynamite placed on the lawn of the Secretariat for the Development of the Bolivian Tropics (SDBT) headquarters (funded by US AID) caused minor damage and no injuries. The SDBT is also closely identified with the US-financed coca leaf eradication program. [redacted]

25X6

Secret

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Secret

Colombia: Ricardo Franco Front Cell captured in Bogota. The raids, which occurred in nine separate locations in Bogota, netted four machineguns of various types, 11,000 rounds of ammunition, and army uniforms. [redacted]

25X1

22 April

[redacted]

25X6

23 April

[redacted]

25X6

24 April

[redacted]

25X6

Turkey: Cleaning crew finds explosive device on Pan Am aircraft at Istanbul International Airport. [redacted]

25X1

[redacted]

25X1

25 April

France: British manager for US firm killed outside his Lyon residence. An anonymous caller claiming to represent a "small Arab group" told a news agency the murder was in retaliation for the US raid on Tripoli on 15 April. Other reports suggest, however, that this may have been a criminal attack. [redacted]

25X1

Spain: Remote-controlled car bomb explodes on Madrid street, killing five civil guards in a passing vehicle. No group has claimed credit, although the Basque terrorist group Fatherland and Liberty is suspected. [redacted]

25X1

Austria: Grenade explodes outside Saudi Arabian airline office in Vienna. A second, unexploded handgrenade was found in the hallway. No group has claimed responsibility. [redacted]

25X1

1 May

Netherlands: Japanese man with explosives in luggage arrested at Amsterdam airport. The passenger had traveled from Greece via Yugoslavia with a kilogram of a TNT-type explosive and six detonators hidden in a small radio. Japanese police identified him as a member of the now-defunct "Black Helmet Group," possibly involved in a 1971 bombing of a police box, who had lived overseas since 1974, but did not connect him with the terrorist Japanese Red Army. [redacted]

25X1

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