



**Directorate of
Intelligence**

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Terrorism Review



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This review is published every month by the Directorate of Intelligence.¹ 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.

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Terrorism Review 


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Focus

Upsurge in Dramatic Attacks in September 

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The rapid-fire sequence of terrorist incidents during the first half of September has raised questions about whether terrorist groups in the Middle East, Western Europe, and Latin America may have coordinated their actions. We have no information to suggest this, and there are few historical instances in which terrorist organizations are known to have communicated their plans for specific operations with each other. 

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A variety of factors are likely to have contributed to the coincidence in timing:

- In some cases, the same group may be responsible for several closely timed attacks. Abu Nidal, in particular, is known to cluster its operations. Although the evidence is not yet conclusive, that group is a prime suspect in both the Istanbul synagogue attack on 6 September and the Pan Am hijacking in Karachi the day before.
- Copycat attacks often follow major terrorist incidents. Terrorist organizations seeking to maximize their media impact probably calculate that even low-level actions receive greater publicity in the wake of high-profile attacks. The seizure of the Iraqi Airways office in Paris by Kurds on 8 September was covered in the front pages, probably only because it came on the heels of the Karachi and Istanbul incidents.
- Dramatic terrorist incidents tend to sensitize the worldwide audience to the broader terrorist problem at a time when many groups are carrying on business as usual. The Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction (LARF) carried out bombings in Paris of a commuter train, City Hall, a cafeteria, a bar, the central police headquarters, and a clothing store in order to intensify pressure on French authorities to release George Abdallah, LARF's leader. Earlier LARF attacks—intended to reach the same goal—were covered in the press in late 1985, but were not noticed to the same extent by the public at large. In West Germany, the attack on the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution on 8 September fits the pattern of Red Army Faction attacks on institutions representing the state—a pattern that is probably unrelated to any particular timing. The bombing on 7 September of a Dutch firm involved in construction at a NATO airbase scheduled to house cruise missiles resembles other actions against defense-related construction firms that have occurred in several NATO countries since 1982.
- In some cases, simultaneous timing is purely coincidental. The attempted assassination on 7 September of Chile's President Pinochet by the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front undoubtedly required a great deal of planning and

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only by happenstance culminated in an attack during this period of highly visible terrorist incidents. Likewise, the murders of several legislators in Colombia were a result of the domestic political situation rather than a reflection of international developments elsewhere. [redacted]

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It is becoming increasingly difficult to assign responsibility for specific terrorist acts to a particular group as we appear to be witnessing the development of a new phenomenon—the freelance terrorist. Although there are few historical instances in which terrorist groups are known to have cooperated operationally, there are increasing signs of contact between individuals who may belong to different terrorist organizations. The freelance terrorist may be less concerned about carrying out operations on behalf of a particular group than just participating in violent activities. [redacted]

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Outlook

Although we may see a falloff in spectacular attacks, international terrorism is unlikely to decline. During the first half of 1986, the number of such incidents—450—was up some 25 percent, and the number of casualties increased almost 30 percent over the comparable period in 1985. [redacted]

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These figures allow us to draw some additional conclusions about the September attacks:

- The trend toward a larger number of casualties in 1986 reflects the willingness of Middle Eastern groups to carry out indiscriminate attacks designed to cause maximum casualties and gain worldwide publicity.
- International terrorism tends to be cyclical—periods of low-level activity are often followed by an outbreak of high-profile attacks. Major terrorist incidents like the Pan Am hijacking and the Istanbul attack were sophisticated operations requiring substantial advance planning and logistic procurement. Apparent lulls in terrorism are likely to be just preparatory periods for future attacks. The surges, such as we have recently experienced, should probably be expected after a period of relative quiet. [redacted]

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Highlights

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Key Indicators**Pakistan****Pan Am 747 Hijacked**

Twenty-two people were killed and nearly 100 wounded 5 September when four gunmen seized a Pan Am 747 in Karachi. After killing one American, the hijackers threatened to kill one passenger every 10 minutes unless they were provided a flightcrew to replace crew members who had escaped during the seizure and were flown to Cyprus. Although two deadlines passed without further incident, the gunmen opened fire on the passengers after the airplane's lighting failed. The four gunmen, along with a fifth conspirator arrested 10 September in Islamabad, are in Pakistani custody and have given varying accounts of their origins and goals. Several groups have claimed responsibility for the hijacking, but we suspect Abu Nidal may have been responsible.

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Turkey**Istanbul Synagogue Massacre Kills 22**

On 6 September, 22 persons were killed and seven wounded when gunmen posing as tourists stormed the Neve Shalom synagogue in Istanbul, hurling grenades and strafing the congregation with machinegun fire. Two terrorists were killed when explosive belts they were wearing detonated.

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Several groups have claimed responsibility, including Islamic Jihad and Abu Nidal. Although we have not determined who was behind the attack, the operation was similar to Abu Nidal attacks in Vienna and Rome in 1981 and 1982 in which terrorists threw grenades and indiscriminately fired on worshipers.

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France**LARF Bombings Rock Paris**

In September the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction (LARF) carried out a number of bombings against French interests in Paris in its latest effort to force the French Government to release LARF leader George Abdallah.¹ By late August the press was reporting that LARF was upset over the failure to release its leader and that it would renew its intimidation efforts after 1 September:

- On 4 September a large bomb misfired aboard a subway train during the evening rush hour; had it detonated properly, scores probably would have been killed and wounded.
- On 8 September another bomb went off in the post office in Paris City Hall, killing one woman and wounding some 20 other persons.
- On 12 September a bomb exploded in the men's room of a department store cafeteria, injuring 41 persons.

¹ For a fuller account of the trials of Abdallah, see article on LARF in this issue.

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- On 14 September a bomb was discovered in a crowded bar on the Champs Elysee. It was removed to a nearby parking garage, but it detonated en route—killing one policeman and injuring another policeman and a waiter.
- On 15 September a bomb went off in the Central Paris Police Headquarters, killing at least one person and injuring 50 others, six of them seriously. Many of the victims were policemen.
- On 17 September a clothing store in the Montparnasse area was bombed, killing four persons and injuring more than 60 others. [redacted]

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The bombing campaign appears to have strengthened French resolve in the Abdallah case, at least for the short term. In the face of stiffened public opinion, the Chirac government apparently decided not to release Abdallah in October but to try him in February 1987 for complicity in the murders of US and Israeli diplomats in 1982. He is unlikely to be convicted in either case, however, and could thus be freed after those trials. [redacted]

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Chile**FPMR Attempts Assassination of President Pinochet**

On 7 September President Augusto Pinochet was slightly injured following an attack on his motorcade by about 30 members of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR). At least five security guards were killed and a number wounded during the rocket and automatic weapon attack. Pinochet reportedly credits his survival to the quick reaction of his driver, the inability of the rocket fired at his car to arm itself in flight, and the fortuitous arrival on the scene of a police patrol car that blocked the terrorists' pursuit. Following the attack, Pinochet reimposed the state of siege that he had lifted in June 1985. [redacted]

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In the wake of the attack, Chilean security forces are rounding up scores of suspected leftists. Jose Carrasco, the international editor of the leftist weekly *Analysis*, was taken away from his home by unidentified armed individuals on 8 September. Later that day his body was found, riddled with bullets, near a Santiago cemetery. Also on 8 September unidentified persons killed a judge's son, and on 9 September the body of a political activist was found in one of Santiago's slums. At least two of those murdered had some connection to the Movement of the Revolutionary Left. Paramilitary forces associated with the Chilean security forces probably are responsible for the killings. Thus far Pinochet's actual attackers remain at large. [redacted]

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West Germany**American Next RAF Target?**

The pattern of West Germany's Red Army Faction (RAF) attacks in 1986 increases our concern that the threat to senior American and military diplomatic personnel in West Germany has increased substantially and probably will remain high for some time. The RAF hardcore has carried out two assassinations in 1986—Dr. Karl-Heinz Beckurts on 9 July and Dr. Gerold von Braunmuehl on 10 October—and apparently has embarked on a major terrorist campaign with the support of the group's illegal militants. According to statements made by the group in claim letters, the targets of these assassinations represented two groups the RAF

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cites as primary enemies—the “military-industrial complex” and the “repressive organs of the state.” The hardcore, however, has yet to hit a third target sector—the formal military establishment in West Germany. [redacted]

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The claim letters also continued vitriolic rhetoric castigating the American military establishment for supporting the US and German Governments’ “repressive” policies. The RAF has never attempted to assassinate senior West German military personnel, although they have carried out bombings and arson attacks against Army installations. On the other hand, the group attempted to assassinate US Army Generals Haig and Kroesen and has been responsible for the deaths of at least six American soldiers and dependents since 1972 in bombings of US military facilities in West Germany. [redacted]

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Significant Developments

Western Europe

Kurdish Violence on the Rise

A series of incidents involving Kurds has some West European officials concerned that increased Kurdish activity could turn violent. A group of about a dozen Kurds claiming to be armed with explosives seized the Iraqi Airways office in Paris on 8 September and threatened to blow it up unless reporters listened to its protests against the Turkish and Iraqi Governments. After the group surrendered, it was found that it had no explosives. A member of the Kurdish Workers’ Party (PKK) was arrested on 15 August while picking up explosives to be used in an attack against the Turkish Consulate in Hamburg, West Germany. A week later, the Dutch arrested an armed PKK activist planning to attack a Turkish Consulate in the Netherlands. [redacted]

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The incident on 8 September and the one in the Netherlands probably were in retaliation for the Turkish air raid on Kurdish camps in Iraq on 15 August that caused considerable casualties. The Kurdish plot in Hamburg, however, probably was unrelated and already set in motion before the Turkish raid. [redacted]

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The arrest on 15 August of Faruk Bozkurt, a Kurd allegedly planning an attack on the Turkish Consulate General in Hamburg, has prompted several incidents in Western Europe by sympathizers protesting his detention. On 16 September approximately 60 protesters assembled in front of a West German radio station in Hanover and demanded Bozkurt be freed. Another 30 demonstrators pressing for Bozkurt’s release seized the West German Consulate in Amsterdam on 24 September and occupied it until police and the consul general negotiated their peaceful departure. The same day a group occupied a German Reformed church in Paris until a West German Embassy representative agreed to meet with them to discuss Bozkurt’s case. [redacted]

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The Kurds who seized the consulate in Amsterdam reportedly are supporters of the Kurdish National Liberation Front, an arm of the PKK, that seeks to obtain an independent Kurdish state in southeastern Turkey. Last year PKK supporters and members protesting Sweden’s detention of PKK spokesman Husayin Yildirim

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occupied several Swedish consulates and held demonstrations in West Germany. Similar incidents against West Germany are likely to occur as long as Bozkurt—reportedly a PKK member—remains in prison. [redacted]

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Sweden**Americans Threatened in Sweden**

Reports of Arab terrorists threatening Americans in Sweden suggests the relative freedom from terrorism this country has enjoyed may be drawing to an end. On 17 September an anonymous phone caller claimed that a group with Libyan or Syrian connections was planning to detonate a bomb aboard a ferry while it was traveling from Stockholm to Helsinki. A short time after the call, Swedish police observed three men behaving suspiciously in the boarding area of a passenger ferry preparing to depart Stockholm for Helsinki with some 200 Americans on board. Police retrieved a piece of paper thrown into a trash can by one of the men that contained reference to a bomb hidden on the ferry. The men escaped in the crowd at the dock. Earlier in the month, an Arab terrorist team reportedly was planning an attack on the US Embassy in Stockholm. [redacted]

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France**Counterterrorist Vigilante Group Surfacing?**

Recent French press reporting indicates that active or retired French intelligence and police officials may be behind a newly surfaced counterterrorism activist group. The “French Liberation Front” (FLF) proclaimed its existence in late August in letters to Paris newspapers, denouncing the government as too soft on Middle Eastern-sponsored terrorism and citing examples from supposedly confidential government information. There is currently no indication that the FLF intends to attack physically Middle Eastern suspects in France. [redacted]

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France**Resurgence of Rightwing Terrorism?**

Recent incidents in southern France indicate a possible increase in rightwing extremist activity, centering around the anti-immigrant group “SOS France.” A cycle of violence involving the group has included the following events:

- On 18 August four members of the group were killed when the vehicle they occupied exploded in Toulon. They were probably preparing to bomb an immigrant in the Maghrebi neighborhood. Claude Noblia and Yvon Richard, the group’s president and vice president, respectively, were identified among the dead.
- On 24 August Toulon police seized 5 kilograms of explosives, several handgrenades and a clock (possibly a timing mechanism) in a house that had been rented by Richard.
- On 29 August a close friend of Noblia was killed by two masked gunmen outside his home in Sanary, near Toulon. The acquaintance had attended the funeral of the four members the day before.

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This was an unusual flurry of activity during the normally quiet month of August. The violence did not continue during September, however. Further attacks on Middle Eastern immigrants by rightists may be forthcoming after new leaders emerge in SOS France. [redacted]

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Spain**Murder of ETA Returnee May Have Backfired**

The Military Wing of the Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA-M) may have alienated much of the Basque population by its recent murder of a former ETA leader pardoned under the terms of the Spanish Government's social reinsertion program. The program pardons guerrillas who have not committed violent crimes and who pledge to give up armed struggle. On 10 September an ETA-M gunman shot to death Maria Dolores Gonzales Catarain in broad daylight at a village festival in Ordizia near San Sebastian. Catarain, who had been living in exile and who had been separated from ETA for almost a year, was the highest ranking ETA member to take part in the pardon program. [redacted]

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The Basque community, including members of ETA, has expressed outrage at the incident through editorials to the press, strikes, and petitions. Some ETA members, including many who have been pardoned, have issued a communique requesting help from the parliament, political parties, and the Basque government in stemming ETA's current violence. The killing of Catarain appears to have struck a chord among disparate parts of Basque society outraged by ETA's violence. ETA's attacks have become increasingly more lethal and indiscriminate, possibly because it has been hurt by the social reinsertion program, defections, and French cooperation with Spanish authorities in returning ETA members to Spain. [redacted]

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Spain**Basques Protest Barcelona's Candidacy for 1992 Olympics**

The Basque terrorist group Fatherland and Liberty carried out a car-bomb attack on a civil guard patrol on 13 September, injuring three paramilitary civil guards and a passerby. The alleged reason for the attack was the group's continued opposition to "oppressive forces of occupation wherever they may be." It is more likely, however, that Barcelona was the site of the blast because it was seeking to become the site for the 1992 Olympics. Attacks such as this, however, will raise questions about Madrid's ability to provide security for the event and if these attacks are particularly severe, they could affect security for the games. [redacted]

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Portugal**Bombings in Algarve May Have ETA Link**

Three bombs exploded in the Algarve District early on the morning of 1 September, causing no injuries. [redacted] the bombs resemble those used earlier by the Popular Forces of 25 April (FP-25), were made of plastic "gelomonite" and detonated by battery and watch timing devices. The untamped bombs reportedly were identical to a series of devices that exploded on 14 July in various parts of Portugal. Two persons died in one of those explosions, probably while assembling the device. [redacted]

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Two groups have claimed responsibility for the latest bombings: the "Armed Commandos of Liberation," a hitherto unknown organization, and the Armed Revolutionary Organization (ORA) that had also claimed credit for the 14 July attack. ORA is thought to be a splinter group of the FP-25. The bombings have drawn attention to an anonymous letter of 23 August to the Portuguese news agency warning of a well organized and equipped joint terrorist offensive by FP-25 and the Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA) group against political and economic targets during the September tourist season. Although ETA probably was not involved in the attacks or in the manufacture of the devices, its complicity has not been ruled out. The Basque group reportedly has used similar explosive devices in the past. [redacted]

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Italy/Greece

Agreement To Cooperate Against Terrorism

Rome and Athens on 22 September signed a security cooperation agreement to combat terrorism, drug trafficking, and organized crime. The agreement, which calls for biannual meetings between experts to exchange information, resembles accords Italy has reached with Tunisia, Israel, Morocco, and the United States but does not cover specific operational areas. The accord reportedly is intended to deal primarily with terrorism, and only secondarily with drug trafficking and organized crime. Bilateral cooperative efforts probably will focus on Middle Eastern terrorism. [redacted]

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Morocco

Four Terrorists Seized With Sophisticated Explosives

Moroccan authorities in late August reportedly arrested a four-person terrorist squad consisting of two Tunisians and two Palestinians. The Tunisians carried explosives disguised as pottery objects. The four planned to conduct attacks in Morocco, especially against Moroccan Jews, probably to protest the meeting in July between King Hassan and Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres. The terrorists claimed to be loyal to Fatah Central Security member Abdullah Abd al-Hamid Labib (Colonel Hawari), whereas Moroccan authorities suspect that on the basis of the operational methods and the explosive devices in the terrorists' possession, they probably are members of Abu Ibrahim's 15 May Organization. We believe, however, that the 15 May Organization may no longer be operating as a unit and that former members probably are selling their services to individuals or groups. [redacted]

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Lebanon

French Diplomat Killed in Beirut

On 18 September French military attache Christian Gouttierre was shot while entering the French Embassy in Beirut. The assailants had apparently conducted extensive surveillance of Gouttierre's movements and Embassy security precautions. [redacted]

[redacted] Colonel Gouttierre is the first French diplomat killed in Lebanon since the French Embassy was moved to East Beirut in July 1984. [redacted]

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His assassination has been claimed by both the previously unknown Front for Justice and Revenge and the Revolutionary Brigades. The attack also could be the work of Shia militia who are opposed to the French presence in Lebanon and who may be holding seven French hostages. The killing may have been inspired by attacks on French forces of the UN Interim Force in Southern Lebanon and the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction bombings in Paris. [redacted]

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Lebanon**Israelis Thwart Attempted PLF Attack**

An Israeli patrol vessel opened fire on a commando squad that was sailing in an inflatable dinghy off the southern coast of Lebanon on 10 September. The commando squad, said to belong to the Palestine Liberation Front (PLF) reportedly planned to launch an attack against the Israeli town of Nahariyah. Israeli gunfire wounded at least one of the possibly four commandos and forced the squad ashore near Tyre. Amal Shiite militia reportedly arrested the commandos after they landed and the PLF has asked Amal for their immediate release. [redacted]

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Iran**Bombings Mar Religious Holiday**

On 16 August a car bomb exploded near a Muslim shrine in the holy city of Qom, killing 13 and wounding more than 100. The shrine was crowded with Muslims celebrating the feast of Id al-Adha. Three days later, a car bomb exploded in a central square in Tehran, killing 20 people and wounding scores of others. [redacted]

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There have been seven explosions against civilian targets in Iran this year. Iranian authorities continue to blame attacks on US agents, Iraq, and the antigovernment dissident group Mujahedin i-Khalq. The Mujahedin i-Khalq denied responsibility for the Tehran attack, but on 20 August, a previously unknown group calling itself "SYS" claimed responsibility for both bombings. The caller said the group was a "nationalist organization that aims to make Iran as uncomfortable as possible for the regime of Ayatollah Khomeini." [redacted]

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French Caribbean**UPLG Targeting Air France?**

The separatist group Union for the Liberation of Guadeloupe (UPLG) reportedly is attempting to place a bomb aboard an Air France jet to Paris from Guadeloupe. On 20 July the plotters managed to get a bomb to the airport, but heavy security there reportedly thwarted their effort to put it on an aircraft. UPLG apparently plans to make further attempts. The plot is said to be partly in response to pressure from financial-backer Libya, which reportedly wants some action in return for its money, although no direct Libyan role is evident. [redacted]

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Such an attack would be an escalation for this group. Although the UPLG has bombed French targets for years, it has usually sought to avoid causing injuries and some UPLG militants are said to feel that such a bombing could do more harm than good to the group's cause. [redacted]

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Secret**Chile****FPMR Arms Caches Discovered**

Chilean authorities discovered three arms caches between 7 and 14 August, located in the same general area along the northern coast. The arms belonged to the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR), a terrorist group affiliated with the Communist Party of Chile, and consisted of a variety of weapons, including more than 1,000 Vietnam-vintage M-16s, about 400 Soviet-made rockets, and tens of thousands of rounds of ammunition. The third cache reportedly was hidden in a mine shaft that also housed guerrilla training classrooms and a target range. [redacted]

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The seizure of the weapons represents a major tactical loss for the FPMR. We believe that, despite the loss, the group has sufficient arms stored elsewhere with which to continue its armed campaign. In our view, the Communist Party's ability to persuade the moderate opposition to increase armed opposition to the Pinochet regime has been greatly reduced. [redacted]

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Colombia**Possible Guerrilla Attacks Against US Embassy**

US Embassy personnel in Colombia have tightened security in anticipation of possible guerrilla attacks. The weekly Communist Party newspaper has hinted that the US Government may have been involved in the recent murders of several legislators affiliated with the insurgent Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC). The killings probably were the work of a rival guerrilla group attempting to provoke the FARC into renouncing its cease-fire with the government or, [redacted] a rightwing paramilitary organization dissatisfied with the government's counterinsurgency policy. [redacted]

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25X1**Pakistan****Iraqi Consul Killed in Karachi**

Iraqi Vice Consul Nathal Abdul Salam Abd al-Latif was killed on 14 September when a bomb exploded in his car as he drove to work. An unidentified passerby was seriously wounded by flying splinters from the explosion. On the basis of limited observations of the damaged sedan, it is probable that a small antipersonnel device like a handgrenade exploded inside the vehicle. An Iraqi dissident group, Al-Rafidain Iraqi Islami, located in Beirut, claimed responsibility. The Iraqis, however, have blamed Iran for the attack. Four months ago a bomb was placed under the car of another Iraqi consular official in Karachi but the device fell off and exploded harmlessly. [redacted]

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Japan**Radicals Continue Campaign Against Railway System**

Leftist extremists launched attacks against rail union officials in August and severed communications cables along six Japan National Railway lines in September. The radical group Chukaku-ha (Nucleus Faction), which conducted the attacks, reportedly plans further attacks in coming months. The August attack killed one person and wounded nine—the first time in recent years the group has injured private citizens. Service was disrupted to more than 1 million commuters in the Tokyo area on 24 September, when communications cables of six railway lines were severed. [redacted]

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Secret**South Korea****Airport Bombing on Eve of Asian Games**

On 14 September a bomb exploded in a trash can near a crowded main-arrival terminal at Kimpo Airport, killing five persons and injuring 29. All the dead were South Koreans. According to press reports, an anonymous caller told police that radical South Korean students were responsible for the incident. Seoul has claimed the explosion was a North Korean-engineered attempt to disrupt the Asian Games, and South Korean investigators have indicated there are similarities between this attack and the 1983 Rangoon bombing that killed 17 members of a visiting South Korean delegation. South Korean investigators, however, have been unable to provide any real evidence that North Korea was behind the Kimpo bombing. The device is believed to have been composed of either TNT or a plastic explosive and was detonated with an electrical timer. The attack may have been the work of South Korean radicals (perhaps students), but their previous bombings have relied on homemade explosives and incendiaries. [REDACTED]

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25X1**Philippines****MILF Attack on the Catholic Church Kills 11**

On 7 September a breakaway faction of the Moro National Liberation Front known as the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) hurled a fragmentation grenade into a Catholic Church packed with worshipers in southern Lanao del Norte Province. Military officials reported that at least 11 persons were killed and more than 100 injured. The attack was followed by a 10-minute firefight between government forces and rebels outside the church in which two of the attackers reportedly were killed while three others escaped. This attack was particularly blatant in regard to the number of civilian casualties in an area where most attacks are conducted against security forces and government officials. [REDACTED]

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Technical Trends**Explosives****New Baggage Search Procedures for Explosives**

The Federal Aviation Administration has issued guidelines for more detailed searches of suspect luggage by airport personnel because of the increased use of suitcase bombs against aircraft and the more sophisticated concealment techniques that have emerged in the last year:

- Items that do not normally contain metal should be checked with a hand wand and any anomalies detected should be followed up with X-rays.
- Metallic items (especially calculators, shavers, computers, cameras, radios) must be X-rayed to identify the components.
- All battery-operated items (including those above) must be X-rayed from two different axes to locate any unusual wiring or components. Batteries must be removed from the items and placed in luggage carried in the plane's hold.
- Suspect baggage itself must be X-rayed while empty and hand-searched for modifications, to include the lining, nonstandard hardware, unusual weight, or unusual thickness in the baggage's sides or bottom.

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The attention given to electronic items reflects both the potential for terrorist use of timing or power supply equipment in these devices and concern that the most detectable portion of a sophisticated bomb remains its detonating mechanism.

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Syrian Support for International Terrorism: 1983-86 []

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Since 1983 Syria increasingly has used surrogate terrorist groups to advance its objectives while hiding its hand in terrorism—these groups have since carried out more than 85 attacks against US, Jordanian, Palestinian, and Israeli targets. Damascus provides these groups with safehaven, weapons, and bases, and terrorist training facilities in Syria and in Syrian-occupied Lebanese territory.

Moreover, two incidents earlier this year—the attempted bombing of an El Al jet in London last April and the bombing of the German-Arab Friendship Union in West Berlin the previous month—revealed direct operational support by Syrian personnel. []

The Smoking Gun: London and West Berlin

The El Al and German-Arab Friendship Union incidents provided the most conclusive evidence of direct Syrian involvement in terrorism since the early 1970s:

- Nizar Hindawi, a freelance terrorist living in London, claims he went to Damascus and contacted Syrian officials in late 1985 to seek funding for a new terrorist group in Western Europe.
- Hindawi then proposed to his brother Ahmed Hasi in West Berlin that Hasi bomb the German-Arab Friendship Union because it had withdrawn its support for radical Palestinian terrorist groups. Hasi claims he picked up the bomb at the Syrian Embassy in East Berlin, and that a Syrian explosives expert from Damascus fixed the device after it twice failed to explode. Hasi's accomplice also independently identified Syrian intelligence as the source of the bomb.
- Hindawi claims that he received instructions last February in Damascus from Syrian Air Force intelligence deputy, Haitham Said, for the bombing of the El Al jet. Hindawi told interrogators that Said provided him with an official Syrian passport,

\$12,000 in cash, and instructions on how to use the bomb. On 5 April he returned to London and picked up the bomb, which had been flown in from Syria. The Syrian Embassy in London then provided him with safehaven for 24 hours after El Al security officials discovered the device in his girlfriend's luggage.

- British investigators confirmed that Hindawi made a dry run from Damascus to London in the company of two Syrians last February and that several Embassy employees were involved in the plot. Italian officials interrogated a third Hindawi brother and were able to confirm Nizar's ties to Syrian intelligence.

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- The El Al bomb was technically similar to the "voting day" timer bombs used several times last year by Syrian-supported groups in Jordan. A similar bomb also was discovered in the luggage of an individual arriving at Frankfurt International Airport from Damascus in February 1985.

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Palestinian Surrogates

Syria probably directed its own personnel to remain in the shadows following the failed operation in London. We see no evidence, however, that Damascus has curtailed its support—including weapons, documents, training, and safehaven—to various radical Palestinian groups, whose terrorist activities continue unabated. []

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Syria has provided the Abu Nidal group with important logistic support since the group moved its base from Iraq to Syria in late 1983, allowing it to maintain offices in Damascus and training camps in the Bekaa Valley, and providing travel documents, including diplomatic passports. The move to Syria coincided with an increase in dramatic terrorist

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attacks by Abu Nidal—the group carried out 14 attacks in 1984 and 23 last year, including 16 in Western Europe. Syrian support gives Damascus considerable influence over the group’s operations—probably including choice of some targets:

- [redacted] in the Rome airport massacre last December, members of the four-man team trained in Syrian-occupied territory in Lebanon; they then traveled with Syrian military personnel to Damascus, where they remained for four days while final preparations were made for the attack. Once the team was in place in Rome, one member reportedly placed several telephone calls to a contact in Damascus.
- [redacted] points to Abu Nidal as responsible for the hijacking of Pan Am Flight 73 in Karachi. The hijackers claim to be members of the group and to have been trained in the Bekaa Valley. One allegedly confessed that the group originally departed from Damascus. Technical evidence shows that “suicide belts” worn by the hijackers had the same packaging, detonator-booster assembly, and type of explosive as the bomb discovered by El Al security officials in London. Syria may have provided Abu Nidal with the devices without requiring the group to explain when or how it planned to use them.
- Abu Nidal reportedly was also responsible for the Istanbul synagogue massacre that resulted in 24 deaths only one day after the Karachi attack. The terrorists wore “suicide belts” similar to the ones worn by the Karachi hijackers. [redacted]

In addition to its primary surrogate, Abu Nidal, Syria provides varying amounts of support to other anti-Arafat radical Palestinian groups—including the Abu Musa Group, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC). The degree of Syrian influence varies from almost total control to much more tenuous links:

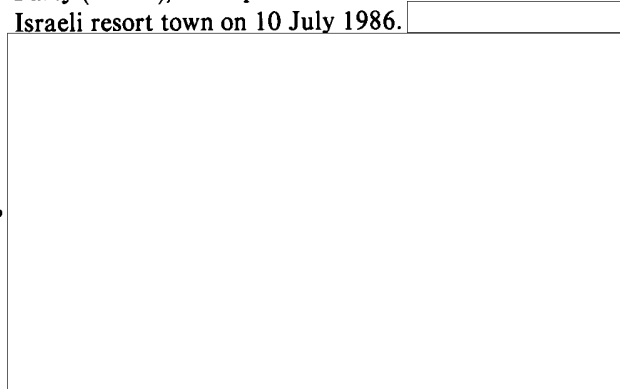
- Nasser Hasan al-Ali, the suspect in the attempt to bomb an El Al jet in Madrid on 26 June 1986, claims to be a member of the Abu Musa group. If

Abu Musa was responsible, it is almost certain that the group would have informed Damascus. Abu Musa has been dependent on Syria since its revolt against Arafat in 1983 and is now almost completely controlled by Damascus. Al-Ali was carrying an authentic Syrian passport with a false identity at the time of his arrest.

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- Two other groups supported by Syria, George Habbash’s PFLP and the Syrian Social Nationalist Party (SSNP), attempted a commando attack on an Israeli resort town on 10 July 1986. [redacted]

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The Syrian Terrorist Safehaven

In addition to the radical Palestinian groups, a variety of other terrorist groups receive safehaven and terrorist training in Syria and the Syrian-occupied Bekaa Valley: the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction (LARF), the Iranian Revolutionary Guards, the SSNP, the Japanese Red Army, the Kurdish Labor Party, Saiqa, and the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA). These groups are in contact with radical Palestinian terrorist groups and Syrian officials. [redacted]

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Syria also provides safehaven to a number of international terrorists:

- Frederic Oriach, the radical pro-Palestinian French extremist, reportedly also traveled to Damascus in August to meet with PFLP officials. Oriach was released from a French prison in April.
- Carlos and his principal lieutenants maintain residences and an office in Damascus. Carlos

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reportedly heads a group known as the "International Revolutionary Organization," which to date has not claimed any attacks.

- Ali Isawi (also known as Abu Hakim) is one of Carlos's closest Palestinian associates. He normally travels with Carlos when the latter leaves Syria.
- Magdalena Kopp and Bruno Breguet were arrested in Paris in February 1982 and held on charges of transporting arms and explosives. Both admitted to being members of the Arab Revolutionary Arm—a Carlos organization—and Carlos reportedly threatened the French with political assassinations if they were not released. [redacted]

[redacted]

- Hagop Hagopian, head of the ASALA, resides in Syria and maintains close relations with PFLP leader George Habbash. The two groups have had operational ties since April 1982.
- Salim Isawi, a former member of the 15 May Organization, reportedly now resides in Damascus.
- May Mansur, the suspect in the bombing of TWA Flight 840 last April, has close ties to the Syrian-backed SSNP, although she claims to have conducted the operation for the Palestinians.
- Salim Abu Salim, head of the PFLP-SC, and his wife, Zuhyla Sayih, who is involved in planning group operations, reportedly reside in Damascus. [redacted]

Anti-US Attacks Since 1983

Syrian-supported groups have attacked US facilities in the Middle East 11 times since 1983, and attacks by Abu Nidal operatives in the Middle East and Western Europe have killed or wounded over 100 US citizens. In the Middle East, we believe Syria has been involved in planning attacks against US targets

in Jordan, and possibly Lebanon, during the past three years:

- In Jordan last year, the Syrian-controlled Jordanian Peoples Revolutionary Party attempted two anti-US attacks: bombs were defused at a USAID employee's home and at the American Center for Oriental Studies. [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

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France: A Victim of Syrian Support for Terrorism?

[redacted] Syria had a role in the recent series of devastating attacks carried out by LARF in France, as well as in attacks against French personnel in Lebanon. [redacted]

[redacted]

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Syrian Support Infrastructure

[Redacted]

Assad relies on a selected group of trusted lieutenants to implement policy—often bypassing institutional lines of authority—and Syrian involvement in terrorism reflects his personalistic style of rule. We cannot be certain about the level of detail Assad asks from his subordinates about specific operations, and security officials operating under general policy guidelines may occasionally overstep their authority:

- Military Intelligence Chief Ali Duba reportedly is in charge of dispatching Palestinian terrorist squads to Arab and West European countries.
- Air Force Intelligence Chief Muhammad al-Khuli has long been identified with Syrian support for terrorist groups, including Abu Nidal.
- Al-Khuli's deputy, Haitham Said, is believed to be the principal Syrian link to Abu Nidal. Said, of course, was also involved in the London El Al plot.

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

Outlook

In the aftermath of the much-publicized Hindawi trial in London, Syria probably will continue to avoid using its personnel in terrorist operations. We have seen no evidence, however, that Damascus has placed restrictions on its surrogate groups.

[Redacted]

[Redacted] Damascus is likely to move more cautiously in the coming months, but will not abandon use of the terrorist weapon to advance its foreign policy objectives.

[Redacted]

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Colombia's ELN: A Growing Insurgent Threat [redacted]

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The National Liberation Army (ELN), one of the four principal guerrilla groups in Colombia, may become a greater threat to domestic order because of its increased growth and activity. [redacted]

The group is divided into eight regional and five urban fronts, with four zones of operation in Bogota. The ELN operates in the central mountain range of Colombia and is especially active in the northeastern oil-producing Arauca Intendancy and the Norte de Santander Department. Ransoms gained in exchange for kidnaped oil company officials and money obtained from robbery and extortion operations in these areas have reportedly greatly increased the financial reserves of the ELN, enabled the group to improve its military capabilities, and helped to consolidate its influence in the Arauca region. [redacted]

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In line with the general escalation of the insurgent movement in Colombia, the influence and the threat posed by the ELN has grown dramatically in the last two years. The group has increased its membership and expanded its activities nationwide, especially in the oil-rich Arauca Intendancy, where ELN guerrillas reportedly control a large part of the countryside and attack at will international oil firms operating in the region. The ELN increasingly has turned to terrorism and sabotage in its struggle. [redacted]

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Foreign Support

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Background and Organization

A pro-Cuban Marxist-Leninist organization, the ELN is the oldest of the major insurgent groups. Less well known than the M-19 or the formidable Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) organizations, the ELN is a hardline guerrilla group that is known for its clandestine nature and its uncompromising policies. The ELN is the only major insurgent group that refused to participate in peace talks begun by then President Betancur in 1982. It makes extensive use of antigovernment propaganda and has attempted to prevent popular participation in elections, often by force. [redacted]

Most of the weapons that the ELN uses appear to be of older vintage and are not sophisticated. Many of the ELN's arms have probably been captured from security service arsenals while others are purchased from the gray arms market. The group reportedly may still receive some weapons from Cuba, however. ELN members in Cordoba may be responsible for supervising the smuggling of arms for the group through a shipyard in Cartagena, which is often used by Cuban and Nicaraguan vessels. [redacted]

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The ELN is a member, along with the M-19 and the People's Liberation Army, of the National Guerrilla Coordinating Board (CNG), which plans and coordinates joint guerrilla operations against the government. Although it has previously criticized these groups, as well as FARC, for participating in the government-sponsored peace negotiations, the ELN has cooperated with the member groups in joint operations. The M-19 appeared to be the linchpin of the CNG, but [redacted] the ELN may be assuming the mantle as the leading guerrilla group in the CNG. [redacted]

Changing Tactics

Although the ELN has maintained its rural fronts since its inception, recently the group has become noteworthy for its use of urban terrorist tactics. On 3 September 1985, elements of the group, possibly in conjunction with the M-19, staged a series of coordinated attacks against US businesses throughout Colombia. [redacted]

[redacted] In May of this year, the ELN staged low-level attacks at several US-related educational facilities in Bogota. Since that time, however, attacks by the group suggest a probable escalation of economic sabotage against foreign firms and other "imperialist influences." [redacted]

[redacted] the ELN has also kidnaped executives and technicians of companies involved in oil exploration and the construction of pipelines in the Arauca region of northeastern Colombia. Using funds obtained from the ransoms for these employees, the ELN has consolidated its forces in the Arauca area. The ELN has also adopted the tactic of direct strikes against the economic infrastructure. On 14 July, ELN guerrillas bombed two sections of the Occidental-Shell-Ecopetrol oil pipeline near the Venezuelan border. The pipeline normally carries about 150,000 barrels of crude oil per day. The bombing forced the temporary suspension of production. On 22 July elements of the group attacked another section of the pipeline. An ELN spokesman said that the attack was part of a series of actions "that will destroy the pipeline so as to prevent the multinationals from

taking away the oil." Between March and April of this year, the ELN destroyed three helicopters belonging to oil firms and robbed several oil company trucks, taking about \$80,000. [redacted]

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On 7 June the Venezuelan Ministry of Defense announced an attack against a Venezuelan border outpost southwest of Caracas. Various press reports indicate that the group responsible consisted of ELN members acting on behalf of the CNG. On the following day, 25 to 30 ELN guerrillas attacked another Venezuelan post in an attempt to acquire arms. In addition to obtaining weapons, the border attacks by the ELN probably were intended to gain support from Colombian and Venezuelan peasants in the border area. [redacted]

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Outlook

The ELN views the presence in Colombia of foreign, especially US, firms as harmful and has sought to stymie foreign investment in Colombia through attacks on these companies. Thus far police and military forces in the region have been unable to prevent ELN sabotage and terrorist activities. With the financial windfall from its kidnaping and extortion operations, the ELN is now able to upgrade its military capabilities and improve its previously neglected propaganda operations. The expanded military strength and increased local support that will probably result from these improved capabilities will, in our view, make ELN activities, both in Arauca and throughout the country, even more difficult for the Colombian Government to counter. Its improved capabilities, combined with the recent growth in its membership, indicate that the ELN will probably become a greater threat to domestic order and may well undermine government attempts to attract new foreign investment. [redacted]

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India: Sikh Extremists on the Defensive [redacted]

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Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's response to the Sikh militants has shifted from a hands-off to a get-tough strategy. New Delhi drove Sikh extremists out of the Golden Temple in Amritsar with its April 1986 raid and continues counterterrorist operations in Punjab to weaken the underground movement. Since the June 1984 Army assault on the temple that killed Sant Jarnail Bhindranwale, the charismatic Sikh militant leader, the extremists have tried with little success to overcome the personal rivalries among their leaders, differences over tactics, and conflicting priorities that have characterized the movement.

congregation, and began dismantling the "impure" repairs to the temple made by Army personnel following the assault in June 1984. [redacted]

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The militants, however, still pose a significant terrorist threat. Deprived of the high-visibility haven offered by the Golden Temple in the past, they resorted to their most spectacular terrorist attacks. Sikh militants assassinated Prime Minister Indira Gandhi following their 1984 ouster from the temple. They also placed transistor radio bombs in crowded urban locations to attract public attention to their separatist cause and to weaken the legitimacy of Sikh moderates and the authorities in New Delhi. Following their forced exit from the temple in early 1986, the extremists staged a machinegun attack in a crowded market in May and a bus hijacking in July that ended with the roadside murders of all of its Hindu passengers. [redacted]

With the Golden Temple once again their base of operations, all three factions tried to strengthen their political influence among the Sikh populace. The militants held press briefings and used loudspeakers to publicize their political message. The AISSF leadership regularly accused Barnala and other moderate Sikhs of selling out Sikh interests to Hindu sympathizers in New Delhi. The AISSF and the Damdami Taksal also organized voluntary labor to tear down and reconstruct the inner sanctum of the temple. They excluded Hindus, who traditionally participated in such voluntary labor projects. The UAD organized a march and demonstration that forced the adjournment of the state assembly. [redacted]

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The arrest of Mokam Singh, leader of the Damdami Taksal, in March precipitated intense jockeying for dominance of the militant movement, [redacted] that destroyed the fragile alliance among the radical factions. While conservative cleric Baba Thakar Singh took over nominal leadership of the Taksal, the AISSF and the UAD competed for Mokam Singh's followers. A month later the AISSF split into contending factions headed by Kahlon and Manjit Singh. The squabbling probably contributed to a temporary lull in violence in Punjab in late March. [redacted]

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Militant Tactics and Targets

Sikh militants during 1986 targeted Sikh moderates, Hindus, and, more recently, security forces. In January the All India Sikh Student Foundation (AISSF) and Damdami Taksal followers successfully challenged the Sikh religious moderates. Leaders of both groups put aside their differences long enough to seize control of the Golden Temple from the Sikh clerical hierarchy nominally aligned with Punjab Chief Minister Barnala and the moderate United Akali Dal (UAD) party. The militants claimed the titles and authority held by the moderate Sikh temple management committee, called a meeting of the Sikh

In a dramatic move to assert their leadership and topple the moderate Sikh state government, five AISSF leaders—including Kahlon—declared independence for Khalistan from the temple precincts in late April. The move backfired, however, when New Delhi orchestrated a sweep of the Golden Temple by security forces. The five militant leaders escaped, but security forces detained at least 300 militants, according to press accounts. Barnala's

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Sikh Militant Factions

Sikh militants are divided into three major factions: the religious fundamentalists (Damdami Taksal), the "student" activists (All India Sikh Student Federation-AISSF), and a catchall splinter group (United Akali Dal). Some members of the Damdami Taksal and AISSF probably make up the small cells that carry out terrorist operations. [redacted]

1986, pushed the Khalistan declaration of independence in April that prompted New Delhi and the moderate Sikh government in Punjab to order another security sweep of the temple, and supported a five-member Panthic Committee (Committee of the Faith) to lend religious legitimacy to the Khalistan declaration. [redacted]

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Damdami Taksal. Sikh militant fundamentalists have taken the name for their group from a centuries-old Sikh religious seminary, the Damdami Taksal, which Bhindranwale attended. Members are outspoken in their belief that Sikhism must be protected against absorption by Hinduism and cleansed of secular influences represented by New Delhi. Mohkam Singh controlled the Taksal until his arrest in March 1986. An older, more conservative cleric, Baba Thakar Singh, has since taken over and is attempting to mediate between the student hardliners and the fundamentalists. [redacted]

Manjit Singh formed a separate AISSF faction in mid-April 1986, accusing Kahlon of usurping his authority. The two AISSF factions spent much of the time they held the Golden Temple bickering with each other, according to Indian press accounts. Manjit Singh created his own religious legitimizing group, the Panthic Presidium, to counter the authority claimed by Kahlon's committee and the moderate Sikh temple management committee. [redacted]

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UAD. Led by Baba Joginder Singh, octogenarian father of Bhindranwale this catchall faction prefers nonviolent demonstrations to advance Sikh militant grievances against New Delhi and moderate Sikhs. The UAD led an unsuccessful boycott of state and national elections in September 1985. Despite the UAD's lack of success, Joginder Singh has support from some militant followers loyal to his son and from rural Sikhs who never were comfortable with either the "student" extremists or the educated Sikh moderates who occupy government jobs in the state and national capitals. [redacted]

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AISSF. Police arrested the leader of the powerful AISSF, Harinder Singh Kahlon, in July 1986. Kahlon had turned the AISSF into the most active extremist group in Punjab since Bhindranwale's death. The AISSF espouses violence to undermine the authority of the central and state governments that oppose the establishment of a separate Sikh state named Khalistan. Kahlon helped lead the militant takeover of the Golden Temple in January

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decision to take credit for the security operation at the temple weakened his political strength in Punjab. Some Akali Dal members in the state assembly withdrew their support for Barnala, but with Congress party support Barnala retains control of the state government. [redacted]

killed—have touched off Hindu departures from Punjab and raised communal tensions across the country. Following the bus hijacking, Hindu-Sikh clashes broke out in New Delhi. In contrast to the violence after Indira Gandhi's assassination that cost over 2,000 Sikh lives, the recent clashes resulted in only four deaths, as curfews and Army and security force patrols were ordered in at the first sign of trouble. Sikh militants have also continued their attacks on Hindu chauvinist and Communist politicians who protested Sikh violence and have clashed more frequently with Punjab police and Border Security Force personnel conducting counterterrorist operations. [redacted]

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Since the militants lost their platform in the temple and were forced underground, they have resorted to terrorist attacks to press their cause. Two incidents in which Sikh extremists murdered Hindus—an attack in a crowded market in Amritsar in which 11 people died and a bus hijacking in which 14 passengers were

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New Delhi Uses Sikh Moderates as Fig Leaf

New Delhi essentially watched events from the sidelines following Gandhi's signing of the Punjab Accords and state elections in 1985, perhaps hoping the newly elected Sikh moderates would isolate and weaken the militants on their own. [redacted]

The militants' retaking of the Golden Temple and New Delhi's failure to arrange the transfer of Chandigarh—the capital territory shared between Punjab and the mostly Hindu neighboring state of Haryana—in late January 1986 marked the end of Gandhi's hands-off policy. New Delhi probably calculated that it could no longer stand by while Barnala lost the struggle with the extremists. To avoid becoming the direct target of the Sikh militants, however, Gandhi orchestrated New Delhi's response to the militants through the security and political apparatus of the state government in Punjab. [redacted]

On the security front, New Delhi has worked through state officials:

- Barnala named Julius Rebeiro chief of the beleaguered and corrupt Punjab police force. Rebeiro has integrated state police and security forces controlled by New Delhi for some counterterrorist operations.
- According to Indian press accounts, Rebeiro's operations have eliminated 10 of 38 top-ranking Sikh terrorists and captured more than 100 extremists, including 12 "hardcore" members.
- New Delhi publicly put its resources at the disposal of Barnala's state government.
- Barnala ordered the paramilitary incursion into the Golden Temple in April this year.
- Barnala has called on New Delhi to tighten security along the Indian-Pakistani border to prevent alleged smuggling and cross-border movement by Sikh militants. [redacted]

On the political side, Gandhi has taken some steps to counter the appeal of the Sikh extremists:

- He ordered his bureaucrats to settle promptly all outstanding compensation claims from Sikh victims of the riots after his mother's assassination.

- He convened the dormant National Integration Council in New Delhi that issued public statements in support of the Barnala government.
- He named a Sikh, Buta Singh, to head the Home Ministry and added a second Sikh to his Cabinet as Agriculture Minister. [redacted]

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Sikh Militant Prospects

Sikh militants are once again operating underground without established leadership—the leaders of the Damdami Taksal and the AISSF have both been arrested. We expect the competition to take over these organizations to be intense. The Indian press speculates that Akali Dal dissidents may attempt to forge a coalition with their contacts in the Taksal and AISSF. Another press report suggests that Kahlon, the jailed AISSF leader, may soon be moved from Punjab to a jail closer to New Delhi to facilitate discussions between the militants and the central government. [redacted]

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Sikh extremists will necessarily attempt to provoke Hindus and New Delhi into retaliatory acts that offend the sensibilities of estranged Sikhs in India. It is this cycle of retaliation that offers the most promise for rallying Sikh support for the extremists and for creating through migration a de facto Sikh state in Punjab. The militants probably can expect to receive additional support toward these ends from Sikhs outside India. [redacted]

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New Delhi probably can further weaken the Sikh extremist movement by continuing counterterrorist operations:

- The central government's chances of continued success depend heavily on Police Chief Rebeiro's ability to strengthen and integrate state and on local police to improve intelligence collection, speed of response, and morale. The Indian press reports that Rebeiro will have a difficult time restoring public confidence in the Punjab police—a force the press claims is riddled with militant Sikh sympathizers.
- Rebeiro has cautioned that additional training, weapons, and confidence-building measures will be necessary to change the police and paramilitary forces into an effective counterterrorist force—a process he says could take years.

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- We believe Rebeiro faces a high risk of assassination that probably would unravel the gains in the morale and effectiveness of security forces.
- New Delhi, in coming weeks, is likely to establish a 5-kilometer-wide strip along the Indian-Pakistani border through Punjab to curtail alleged infiltration of Pakistani-trained Sikhs and arms from Pakistan. Army troops, rather than paramilitary forces under Rebeiro's command, probably would be responsible for security in key districts.

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New Delhi cannot expect, however, to eliminate Sikh militancy until it addresses longstanding Sikh grievances:

- Gandhi's moves this spring and summer to enlist national political support for the moderate Sikh Barnala government in Punjab suggest he still hopes to enact commission recommendations on territorial transfers and water sharing between Punjab and neighboring Haryana.
- New Delhi probably will continue to prop up a Sikh government in Punjab at least through 1986—calculating that a buffer is needed to prevent recurrence of the direct confrontations between the militants and the central government that tend to win the extremists' popular support in Punjab.
- Gandhi has said publicly he is willing to talk with any Sikh group that renounces violence and Khalistan—opening the door for discussions with a host of dissident religious and political factions. In our view, Gandhi's flexibility is designed to appeal to Sikh moderates and to guard against Sikh militant efforts to discredit Barnala by equating him with New Delhi.

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An Overview of International Terrorism, January-June 1986

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International terrorist attacks are on the rise, and the United States continues to be a favorite target. During the first six months of 1986, nearly 450 international terrorist incidents occurred worldwide—a 25-percent increase over the comparable period last year.¹ Of these, some 125 attacks—or one-fourth of the total—were directed against US interests:

- As in recent years, international terrorism continues to be a problem of the Middle East. More than half of all international terrorist incidents recorded for the first six months of 1986 occurred in the Middle East.
- About 20 percent of the international terrorist attacks for the six-month period occurred in Western Europe, down slightly from the 1985 total. Despite some government counterterrorist successes, indigenous terrorist organizations—among them West Germany's Red Army Faction (RAF) and France's Action Directe (AD)—continued to stage attacks. In early July the RAF claimed responsibility for the assassination of Siemens executive Karl-Heinz Beckurts near his home in a Munich suburb. That same month, AD carried out four attacks against French interests, including an attack against a police headquarters that left one dead and some 20 persons injured.
- During the six-month period, Latin America accounted for 15 percent of international terrorism, although international terrorism continues to be a small subset of all political violence in the region. Peru, Chile, and Colombia were the venue for most such terrorism.
- In the first six months of 1986, there were about as many international terrorist incidents in Asia as there were for all of 1985. Among the more significant events were the series of homemade rockets fired at the State Guest House in Tokyo by

the leftist Japanese group Chukaku-ha (Nucleus Faction), as heads of government were arriving for the Economic Summit in early May. Although the rockets missed their target, and caused only minimal damage, the incident caused great embarrassment to the Nakasone government.

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In the first half of 1986, Libya, Syria, and Iran continued to be active in supporting terrorism. Tripoli and Damascus were involved in dramatic incidents that were departures from their previous patterns of terrorist-related activity. Libya sponsored attacks in April against US diplomatic personnel in Khartoum, Sudan, and Sanaa, Yemen Arab Republic; and Syria almost certainly was behind the attempted bombing of an El Al jetliner in London in mid-April. Iran, following a period of inactivity on the terrorist front, is suspected of involvement in a series of bombing attacks against Kuwaiti oil facilities on 17 June.

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The United States was a frequent target of international terrorism in the first half of the year. In the first six months of 1986, 10 Americans died at the hands of international terrorists, and some 80 were wounded:

- Forty percent of all international terrorist attacks against US persons and property for the half year occurred in Latin America, particularly in Peru, Chile, and Colombia. In Peru, the Maoist insurgent movement Sendero Luminoso increasingly has attacked urban targets, and the United States has borne the brunt of much of its activity directed against foreigners. Chile and Colombia, as in 1985, have continued to be principal venues for anti-US terrorism. Twice as many anti-US incidents occurred in Latin America during the month of April as occurred in any other region in any other month during the period.

¹ The 1986 figures are based on preliminary data.

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• Leftist groups in West Germany accounted for some 10 incidents—or one-fourth—of all anti-US violence in Western Europe for the first half of 1986. Most of these were low-level attacks directed against military installations.

trend in terrorist attacks against more vulnerable, less protected targets as security increases around diplomatic and military installations. The number of attacks against business interests worldwide exceeded the combined total of attacks against diplomatic and military targets for the period. [redacted]

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• Some 15 international terrorist incidents were directed against US interests in the Middle East during the first half of 1986. This level is roughly the same as the total number of anti-US incidents in the region for all of 1985. So far this year, most of the anti-US violence has occurred in Lebanon.

Bombings remained the favored type of attack, used in nearly 60 percent of all incidents for the period. Counted among these were some 14 vehicle bombings, employed most frequently in the Middle East. [redacted]

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[redacted]

[redacted]

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The highest level of international terrorist activity in the first half of 1986—well over 100 incidents—took place in April. Some of these attacks probably were a response to US naval operations in the Gulf of Sidra in late March and subsequent airstrikes on Tripoli and Benghazi in mid-April. Past experience demonstrates that a dramatic upsurge in international terrorist incidents usually occurs in the immediate aftermath of significant political or military events. In the wake of the Israeli incursion into Lebanon in June 1982, for example, a rash of international terrorist incidents occurred worldwide, with many claimants linking their actions to solidarity with the Arab victims. [redacted]

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Terrorist operations continue to become more indiscriminate in nature, reflecting apparent disregard for the fate of bystanders and others not specifically targeted. In the early-April bombing of the La Belle discotheque in West Berlin, for example, two people died, and more than 200 persons of various nationalities were wounded (another died from his injuries two months later). The total number of casualties for the first half of 1986—more than 1,250—increased by nearly 30 percent for the comparable period in 1985. The number of fatalities dropped substantially—by more than one-third—while the number of persons wounded increased by well over 100 percent. Forty-five percent of all casualties in 1986 occurred during April. [redacted]

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During the first half of 1986, more than one-fifth of all international terrorist incidents were conducted against business targets. This reflects the growing

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Chronology of Significant Terrorist Incidents, January-July 1986

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- 31 January** Lebanon: In West Beirut five gunmen kidnaped the second secretary at the South Korean Embassy. His current status is unknown. The Organization of the Oppressed and two previously unknown groups—the “Fighting Revolutionary Cells,” which provided a photograph of the diplomat, and the “Green Brigades,” which demanded ransom—claimed responsibility.
- 5 February** France: In Paris a bomb exploded in a large shopping complex, injuring at least 26 persons, including one American. The Committee for Solidarity with Arab and Near Eastern Political Prisoners, a covername used by the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction, claimed responsibility.
- 10 February** Italy: In Florence terrorists assassinated the former mayor of Florence, Lando Conti. The Red Brigades claimed responsibility.
- 21 February** Italy: In Rome members of the Union of Communist Combatants shot and wounded residential economics adviser Antonio da Empoli. Da Empoli’s bodyguard killed one of the four terrorists, and the Italian police reportedly arrested two others. The Union of Communist Combatants may be associated with the Red Brigades.
- 2 March** West Bank: The pro-Jordanian mayor of Nablus was assassinated outside City Hall by an unidentified gunman.
- 7 March** West Bank: In Jerusalem an American tourist was shot by unidentified assailants. The man, probably mistaken for an Israeli, was slightly wounded. The anti-Arafat Palestinian group Abu Musa was most likely responsible.
- 8 March** Lebanon: In West Beirut four members of a French television crew were kidnaped, possibly by a faction of Hizballah. Two of the captives were released on 20 June.
- 19 March** Egypt: In Cairo the wife of an Israeli Embassy employee was killed and three other Israelis were wounded when terrorists ambushed their car while they were leaving the Cairo Trade Fair. The attack was claimed by a group calling itself Egypt’s Revolution.
- 25 March** Japan: In Tokyo three homemade incendiary rockets were fired into the grounds of the US Embassy, and two rockets were fired into the grounds of the Imperial Palace. None of the rockets did any damage or caused any casualties, although one rocket landed on the roof of the Embassy. The radical leftist Battle Flag Faction claimed responsibility. Other leftist groups conducted homemade rocket attacks in the following weeks in efforts to derail the Economic Summit.

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- 27 March** Bolivia: In La Paz a previously unknown group calling itself "Los Commandos del Pueblo" claimed responsibility for a dynamite explosion at the US Embassy. The incident caused minor damage and no casualties. 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.
- 29 March** Lebanon: In West Beirut two British citizens were kidnaped. Their bodies, along with that of American hostage Peter Kilburn, were discovered on 17 April. The note accompanying the bodies said they had been executed in retaliation for the US raid on Libya. Kilburn was kidnaped in West Beirut in November 1984.
- 29 March** West Germany: In West Berlin the German-Arab Friendship Union was bombed. Three Palestinians were implicated in the attack.
- 2 April** Greece: A bomb exploded aboard TWA Flight 840 as it approached Athens, killing four Americans and injuring nine other persons. Although it was damaged severely, the plane was able to make an emergency landing in Athens. A previously unknown group, the "Arab Revolutionary Cells," claimed responsibility for the incident in a communique issued from Beirut. The major suspect in the case remains a Lebanese woman with ties to the Syrian-backed Syrian Social Nationalist Party.
- 5 April** West Germany: A bomb explosion inside a popular West Berlin nightclub, the La Belle discotheque, killed two persons—including one US serviceman—and injured more than 200, including 60 Americans. Another US soldier died two months later. A Palestinian was arrested in connection with the bombing. Libya is believed to have sponsored the attack.
- 8 April** Thailand: A bomb exploded at Bangkok's Erawan Hotel, killing one person and wounding two others. US Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger was scheduled to attend a dinner there later that evening. No group claimed responsibility.
- 15 April** Sudan: Unidentified assailants shot and seriously wounded a US Embassy employee in Khartoum. Black September claimed responsibility. Libya is believed to have sponsored the attack.
- 17 April** United Kingdom: London police arrested an Irish woman at Heathrow Airport as she attempted to board an El Al flight with a suitcase bomb. Her Palestinian boyfriend, who planted the explosives, was arrested two days later. In his confession, he stated that Syrian officials were extensively involved in assisting him.
- 18 April** Greece: In Athens gunmen killed Dimitros Angelopoulos, director of Greece's largest iron and steel works, as he walked to work. The Greek terrorist group Revolutionary Organization 17 November claimed responsibility.

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- 18 April** Turkey: Turkish authorities thwarted a plot by Libyans to stage a grenade attack against the US Officers' Club in Ankara. According to the Turkish indictment of five Libyans implicated in the attempt, about 100 persons were attending a wedding party at the time the attack was scheduled to occur.
- 23 April** Lebanon: The Revolutionary Organization of Socialist Muslims—a covername used by Abu Nidal—claimed that it had executed British UN employee Alec Collett, who was abducted in Khaldah in March 1985. In a communique, the group asserted that it had murdered Collett in retaliation for British support of the US raid on Libya.
- 25 April** Yemen Arab Republic: In Sanaa an unidentified assailant shot and wounded a US Embassy communications officer near his residence. Libya is believed to have sponsored the attack.
- 3 May** Sri Lanka: Tamil separatists bombed an Air Lanka passenger jet preparing to take off from Colombo for the Maldives. The blast blew the tail off the jet and killed 16 people.
- 4 May** Japan: In Tokyo the leftist radical group Chukaku-ha (Nucleus Faction) fired five homemade rockets at the State Guest House, where heads of government were arriving for the Economic Summit. The rockets, which missed their target, caused no injuries and only minimal damage.
- 14 May** Indonesia: In Jakarta two mortar projectiles were fired at the US and Japanese Embassies, but both failed to explode. An hour later, a car bomb exploded in the parking lot of an office building housing the Canadian Embassy and destroyed at least six cars. The previously unknown "Anti-Imperialist International Brigade" claimed responsibility for the attacks, stating that they were conducted in retaliation for the antiterrorism declarations of the Tokyo Economic Summit earlier that month. Jakarta police found the fingerprints of a member of the Japanese Red Army at one of the launchsites.
- 17 June** Kuwait: A bomb exploded at an oil well near Kuwait City, and two blasts occurred at manifolds near Kuwait's oil tank farms, causing considerable damage. Iran is believed to have sponsored the attack.
- 25 June** Peru: A bomb exploded aboard a tourist train that travels from Cuzco to Machu Picchu, killing eight persons, including one American, and wounding 36 others, including eight Americans. An American teenager died of her injuries several days later.
- 26 June** Spain: A suitcase bomb exploded at the El Al counter at Madrid airport during an inspection. Thirteen persons were injured, three seriously. The arrested terrorist said he was a member of Abu Musa, an anti-Arafat Palestinian group.



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France: LARF Lashes Out [redacted]

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The Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction (LARF) reemerged in September from six months of self-imposed restraint by attacking French targets in a new wave of bombings designed to force the French Government to release LARF's imprisoned leader, George Abdallah. But the plan seems to have backfired. In August most observers believed Prime Minister Chirac would release Abdallah this fall. The bombings, however, caused a hardening in French public opinion against terrorists. The French Government decided not to release Abdallah but to try him in February 1987. Paris probably contacted other LARF members, through intermediaries, in order to end the violence. [redacted]

• On 8 September the post office in the Paris City Hall (the building housing an office of Prime Minister Chirac, who is also Mayor of Paris) was bombed. One woman was killed and at least 18 other persons were injured.

• On 12 September a bomb went off near a department store cafeteria in the La Defense shopping complex, wounding 42 persons.

• On 14 September a waiter discovered a bomb in the crowded Pub Renault on the Champs Elysees. It exploded as he and two policemen were carrying it to a parking garage, killing one of the policemen and wounding the waiter and the second policeman. The second policeman later died of his wounds.

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• On 15 September Paris Police Prefecture Headquarters on the Ile de la Cite was bombed; one person was killed and 51 others were injured.

• On 17 September two men in a car deposited a bomb on the sidewalk in front of the Tati clothing store on the Rue de Rennes in the Montparnasse area, killing five persons and wounding as many as 60 others. [redacted]

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Although the group is quiet now, it probably retains some capability to resume bombings in France. LARF could begin attacks on US interests out of frustration at the US role in keeping Abdallah in jail. The group has also threatened to carry out attacks in Italy, which holds two other LARF members, but it lacks the capability to pressure both Paris and Rome at the same time; it is most likely to shift its focus to Italian targets if Abdallah is freed. [redacted]

LARF's Latest Attacks

In an attempt to press Chirac into releasing Abdallah, LARF members set off a series of bombs in Paris in September reminiscent of the cluster of attacks carried out during the period December 1985-March 1986. They were conducted against "soft" targets, designed to cause large numbers of civilian casualties and to exert maximum pressure on French authorities:

• On 4 September a bomb partially detonated aboard a subway train at the Gare de Lyon. There were no casualties, but the bomb could have caused as many as 200 deaths had it exploded as planned.

The Committee for Solidarity With Arab and Middle Eastern Political Prisoners (CSPPA)—a LARF covername—claimed responsibility for all these bombings and renewed its demand for the freeing of Abdallah and two other terrorists. [redacted]

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[redacted]

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The Winter Campaign

LARF is believed to have been responsible for a series of bombings in the winter of 1985:

- *On 7 December bombs exploded in the Galeries Lafayette and Printemps department stores on Boulevard Haussmann, injuring 35 persons.*
 - *On 3 February a bomb exploded in the Hotel Claridge shopping arcade on the Champs Elysees, injuring eight persons. On the same day, a bomb was found on the Eiffel Tower and defused.*
 - *On 4 February the Gibert-Jeune bookstore on Boulevard Saint Michel was bombed, wounding four persons.*
 - *On 5 February the FNAC sports shop in the Forum des Halles was the target of a bombing; nine persons were injured.*
 - *On 17 March a bomb went off aboard the high speed train from Paris to Lyon, injuring 10 persons.*
 - *On 20 March the first deaths occurred when a bomb exploded in the Point Chaud shopping arcade on the Champs Elysees, leaving two dead and 28 wounded. On the same day another bomb was found and defused aboard a subway train at the Chatelet station. This bomb and the Eiffel Tower bomb were similar in construction to the 4 September Gare de Lyon device. [redacted]*
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France Strikes Back

No bombings have occurred since 17 September. French police have intensified their counterterrorist efforts since then, but we doubt they have damaged LARF's capabilities to operate. Rather, publicity about LARF members has probably caused them to flee or go underground. Paris issued arrest warrants and posters on 15 September for two Abdallah brothers, Robert and Maurice, for the pub bombing the day before, but the two held a public news conference on 16 September in northern Lebanon. After the Tati bombing, the police put out similar

warrants and posters for Emil Abdallah and Salim al-Khuri on the basis of eyewitness accounts that the former delivered the bomb and the latter drove the car. Emil also appeared in northern Lebanon the next day. When the police issued warrants and photos for nine LARF suspects, seven of them surfaced in Lebanon to declare their innocence. French police believe Abdallah clan members actually conducted the attacks, then fled to Lebanon, and they have produced airline schedules and eyewitnesses to support this contention. [redacted]

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On 14 September, in the wake of the first three bombings in Paris, Prime Minister Chirac announced broad new measures to fight the current terrorist bombing campaign:

- Visas will henceforth be required for all visitors to France, except citizens of the European Community and Switzerland.
- Army troops will assist police and customs officials in border control.
- The government will strengthen cooperation with foreign governments in order to fight terrorism.
- French police and security services will improve cooperation among themselves and strengthen security in public places.
- The government will take steps to control the movement of known terrorists and immediately expel anyone suspected of assisting "extremists." [redacted]

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Thus far, the government is sticking to its tougher visa policy in the face of international objections, increased security measures in Paris are plainly visible, and 12 Lebanese suspects (two with ties to George Abdallah) have already been expelled. [redacted]

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French police found two explosives caches in September, and this may have contributed to the lull in bomb attacks. On 17 September authorities announced the uncovering of a 40-kilogram cache of explosives of Swedish origin—grenades, detonators, and detonator wire. The explosives belonged to the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) and were discovered following information obtained from one of 12 Lebanese arrested early in the investigation. All 12 were deported, although no

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connection to the bombings could be proved. We believe the bombers may have had PFLP help, but it is not clear whether their explosives came from this lot. On 20 September the police were led to another cache 145 kilometers east of Paris by an Iranian who was later arrested along with three other Iranians. This cache contained 15 kilograms of explosives, 200 meters of fuse wire, and a firearm, but again no connection to the bombing campaign could be demonstrated. [redacted]

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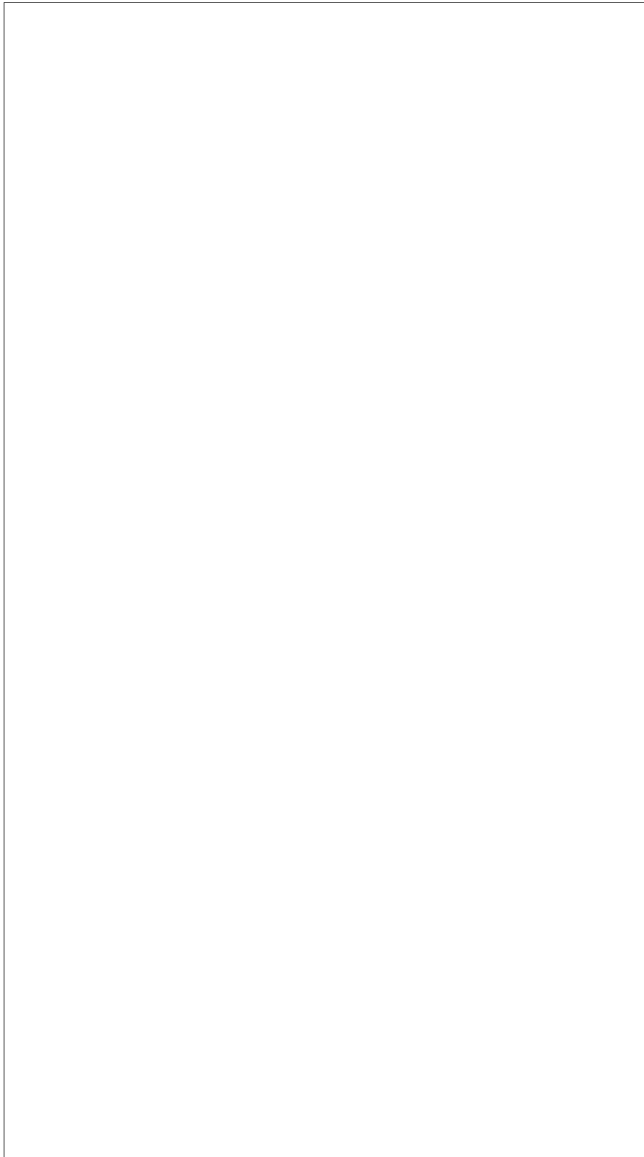
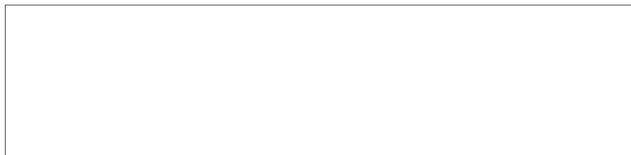
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Paris: Public Outcry, Private Deal

After the March 1986 bombings, French officials reportedly arranged a truce with LARF pending Abdallah's release, expected to occur in August. In July, however, Abdallah was convicted of weapons offenses in Lyon and sentenced to four years in prison. Under French law he could have been freed after serving half of his sentence (including pretrial confinement)—that is, in late October 1986 (not counting time off for good behavior). LARF apparently became impatient with the pace of French justice, which had been slowed somewhat by US Government pressure not to release Abdallah. Probably in hopes of prodding the government, LARF revived the CSPPA for a new round of bombing attacks. [redacted]

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Until the September wave of bombings, it still appeared that Abdallah probably would be released in late October, after serving half of his four-year sentence. Most observers expected a judicial decision not to prosecute him in connection with the 1982 murders of US and Israeli diplomats. Increasing public pressure not to give in to terrorists, especially after the outrage over the Tati bombing on 17 September, made this an untenable option. On 26 September, after two weeks of tough antiterrorist talk by Prime Minister Chirac and other officials, the Minister of Justice publicly stated that Abdallah would be tried for complicity in those murders, probably by February. A preliminary hearing is expected in November. [redacted]



Attacks in Lebanon

In August and September, four members of the French peacekeeping forces in southern Lebanon were killed—by bomb, machinegun fire, and attacks by militia forces, primarily the pro-Iranian Hizballah—and 20 others were wounded. In addition, at least two French citizens were apparently kidnaped in Beirut (one subsequently escaped). On 18 September alone, the day after the single worst bombing in Paris, two

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members of the French contingent of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon were killed, and a French military attache was assassinated as he arrived at the Embassy. Coming on the heels of the bombings in Paris, it is possible that some of the anti-French violence in Beirut had been inspired by the campaign in France. There is no evidence, however, of any connection between the attacks in Paris and Lebanon.

[redacted]

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LARF's Next Moves

LARF could renew its bombing campaign if Abdallah is not released after a trial, now scheduled for February 1987. LARF may once again conduct selective assassinations, but probably recognizes that such attacks represent higher risks than bombings. As long as the group wishes to achieve maximum publicity and exert maximum pressure on the French Government, indiscriminate bombings are likely to remain the weapon of choice.

[redacted]

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Implications

Italy could be the next victim of a resurgent LARF. It has two leading members of the group serving long jail sentences. The CSPPA has already threatened to conduct attacks in Rome like those in Paris if these two—Josephine Abdu and Abdallah al-Mansuri—are not released. We could expect a shift in focus to Rome once George Abdallah is released. We have no evidence that LARF has sufficient resources to mount a sustained campaign in Italy in the near future, but it might attack Italian interests in the Middle East.

[redacted]

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Before the 1984 arrest of Abdallah in France and the 1984 and 1985 arrests of Abdu and Al-Mansuri in Italy, LARF represented the most lethal threat to US officials in Western Europe—killing or wounding five in France and Italy in little more than two years. LARF, through the CSPPA, has publicly condemned the US pressure on France in the Abdallah case and threatened to bring its bombing campaign to the United States. We judge that LARF does not have the needed infrastructure to undertake such operations in the United States, but the group could resume attacking American officials or begin attacking places where Americans congregate, in Europe or the Middle East.

[redacted]

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[redacted]

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The Terrorism Diary for December

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

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- 1 December 1640** *Portugal.* Independence Day.
- 1 December 1918** *Iceland.* Independence Day.
- 1 December 1918** *Yugoslavia.* First independent state constituted.
- 1 December 1940** *Thailand.* Founding of Communist Party.
- 1 December 1958** *Central African Republic.* National Day (proclamation of republic).
- 2 December 1971** *United Arab Emirates.* Abu Dhabi National Day (federation of independent emirates took effect).
- 2 December 1975** *Laos.* National Day (proclamation of republic).
- 2 December 1980** *El Salvador.* Murder of four American nuns by government troops.
- 2 December 1985** *Philippines.* Military officers acquitted in Aquino trial.
- 3 December 1934** *Peru.* Birthday of Sendero Luminoso leader Abimail Guzman.
- 4 December 1892** *Spain.* Generalissimo Francisco Franco's birthday.
- 5 December 1982** *Spain.* Death of GRAPO leader Martin Luna.
- 6 December 1917** *Finland.* National Day (commemorates independence from Russia).
- 7 December 1920** *Burma.* Student uprising against British rule.
- 7 December 1960** *Ivory Coast.* Independence Day.
- 8 December 1974** *Greece.* Declaration of parliamentary republic.
- 8 December 1982** *Suriname.* Execution of 15 opposition leaders.
- 9 December 1961** *Tanzania.* Independence Day.
- 9 December 1962** *Tanzania.* Republic Day.
- 10 December 1956** *Angola.* Founding of Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA).

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10 December 1966 *Middle East.* Founding of Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP).

11 December 1958 *Burkina.* Republic Day.

12 December 1963 *Kenya.* Independence Day.

12 December 1964 *Kenya.* Republic Day.

12 December 1979 *Europe.* NATO decision to modernize nuclear forces by installing Pershing II and ground-launched cruise missiles.

12 December 1983 *Kuwait.* Bombing of US Embassy and other facilities by members of Iraqi Dawa Party.

13 December 1974 *Malta.* Republic Day.

14 December 1983 *Chile.* Founding of Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR).

16 December 1961 *Bahrain.* Accession of Shaykh Isa bin Salman Al Kalifah.

16 December 1961 *South Africa.* Founding of military arm of African National Congress (ANC), Umkonto we Sizwe.

16 December 1971 *Bahrain.* Independence Day.

16 December 1971 *Bangladesh.* Victory Day (de facto independence).

16 December 1972 *Bangladesh.* Republican constitution becomes effective.

17 December 1907 *Bhutan.* National Day.

18 December 1958 *Niger.* Republic Day.

21 December 1923 *Nepal.* Independence Day.

21 December 1948 *Ireland.* Proclamation of republic.

21 December 1967 *Palestinians.* Founding of Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

23 December 1956 *Egypt.* Victory Day (withdrawal of foreign forces from Port Said and Suez).

24 December 1951 *Libya.* Independence Day.

25 December *Christian world.* Christmas.

25 December 1876 *Pakistan.* Quaid-i-Azam's birthday.

25 December 1979 *Afghanistan.* Beginning of occupation of Soviet troops.

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- 26 December 1893** **China.** Mao Zedong's birthday.
- 26 December 1968** **Philippines.** Communist Party of the Philippines founded by Jose Maria Sison on Mao's birthday.
- 27 December** **Jewish world.** Chanukah (Festival of Lights) begins (ends on 3 January).
- 27 December 1949** **Indonesia.** Transfer of sovereignty from the Netherlands.
- 28 December** **Latin America.** Equivalent of US April Fools' Day—traditionally sees many hoaxes and bomb threats.
- 28 December 1945** **Nepal.** National Day (the king's birthday).
- 30 December 1896** **Philippines.** Execution of national hero Jose Rizal.
- 31 December 1964** **Afghanistan.** People's Democratic Party founded.
- 31 December 1968** **Philippines.** Founding of Communist Party/Marxist-Leninist.



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Chronology of Terrorism—1986

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

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22 April

Italy: Red Brigades member flees house arrest in Frascati. Giovanni Alimonti had been accused of membership in an armed group and was released to probationary custody in February.

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17 June

France: Lyon court charges woman claiming to be "victim" of Action Directe with receiving stolen items. Pascale Turin admitted using her apartment as a safehouse for Action Directe members.

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19 June

Netherlands: Amsterdam police defuse two bombs found near train station. One bomb had been placed at a restaurant and the other at a local department store. Although an anonymous phone call tipped off police to the bombs, no one has claimed responsibility.

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Spain: Police arrest three alleged members of Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA) after failed grenade attack along Bilbao waterfront. A fourth suspect escaped, but the arrests led police to an ETA weapons cache. The detainees are thought to be members of the ETA's "legal" Commando Orbaiceta.

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West Germany: Firebomb attack on US Air Force vehicle in West Berlin causes minor damage. Police found the slogans "Support the hunger strike of the CCC prisoners" and "Fight against NATO" painted on a nearby wall. No group has claimed responsibility, but the attack may have been conducted in support of leaders of the Belgian Communist Combatant Cells, who were on a hunger strike in jail at the time.

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21 June

Spain: Bomb explodes at military housing project in Madrid on eve of elections; second device defused by police. There were no injuries. No group claimed responsibility, but police suspect the Basque group Fatherland and Liberty.

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West Germany: Unknown assailants throw two Molotov cocktails at Yugoslav Consulate General in Stuttgart, causing minor damage but no injuries. Police suspect Croatian extremists.

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Austria: Vienna police abort attempted rocket attack on Iraqi Embassy. Two US-made 3.5-inch bazooka rockets were disarmed 35 minutes before they were set to launch by timer. No one has claimed responsibility, but police suspect Iranian-backed terrorists.

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- 23 June** **United Kingdom: London court sentences member of Provisional Irish Republican Army to eight life prison terms.** Patrick Magee had been found guilty in the bombing of the Grand Hotel in Brighton in the October 1984 attempt to kill Prime Minister Thatcher and members of her Cabinet. 25X1
- West Germany: Hamburg police find fake bomb across street from US Consulate.** No one claimed responsibility. 25X1
- 23 June** **Greece: Arson attack on ruling Socialist Party offices in Athens causes extensive damage.** The organization Anarchist Action claimed responsibility for the attack. 25X1
- 24 June** **Spain: Nearly 100 jailed members of Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA) stage hunger strike at prison near Ciudad Real.** They were protesting poor living conditions in Spanish jails after imprisoned ETA member Joseba Asensio died on 10 June of tuberculosis. 25X1
- Italy: Agreement signed in Rome with United States to expand cooperation in combating international terrorism.** The agreement extended a 1984 accord on collaboration against drug trafficking and organized crime to include terrorism. 25X1
- 26 June** **Netherlands: Police defuse bomb outside European Community information office in The Hague.** Pamphlets left at the scene claimed responsibility on behalf of the Red Revolutionary Front. 25X1
- 27 June** **Spain: Bomb explodes at office of US 3M Co. in Bilbao, injuring a policeman.** The Basque group Iraultza claimed responsibility for the attack, claiming it was to protest US aid to the Nicaraguan Contras. 25X1
- Spain: Bomb explodes at Portugalete construction site, seriously injuring crane operator.** The Basque group Iraultza claimed responsibility, saying the attack was to protest construction of a waste treatment plant. 25X1
- 28 June** **Spain: Bomb explodes in trash container on Bilbao street, injuring four policemen and a passer-by.** The device evidently was detonated by remote control as two police cars drove by. The separatist group Basque Fatherland and Liberty claimed responsibility. 25X1
- Spain: Bombing of Civil Guard convoy on Zarauz highway kills one policeman, wounds six others.** The Basque group Fatherland and Liberty claimed responsibility. 25X1

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- Spain: Civil Guards in San Sebastian arrest policeman suspected of belonging to Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA).** Two other persons were arrested for participating in ETA intelligence operations. The arrests led to the discovery of a safehouse containing weapons and explosives. [] 25X1
- 29 June** **West Germany: Police discover 40 kilograms of explosives near nuclear power station in Grundemmingen.** A previously unknown group, the "Edelweiss Pirates," left letters at the scene demanding the immediate closure of the facility. [] 25X1
- 30 June** **Italy: Rome court sentences Palestinian youth to 14 years in prison for 1985 bombing of British Airways office.** One person was killed and 13 others were injured in that attack, which was claimed in the name of the Revolutionary Order of Socialist Muslims, a covername for the Abu Nidal Group. [] 25X1
- July** **Cyprus: "Large quantity" of explosives discovered during search of Irish ship docked in Limassol.** The explosives were found in three commercial containers on the ship. Police arrested the three crewmembers, all British nationals, then released two of them; the ship's captain was detained for three days. [] 25X1
- 1 July** **Northern Ireland: Part-time member of Ulster Defense Regiment killed in car bomb blast in Ballynahinch.** The Provisional Irish Republican Army claimed responsibility. [] 25X1
- 6 July** **West Germany: Christian Democratic Union chapter office in Wilhelmshaven damaged in arson attack.** "Militant Anarchist Action", a previously unknown group, claimed responsibility. [] 25X1
- 9 July** **Italy: Rome court suspends expulsion orders for five Libyan citizens.** The orders were issued in connection with the Italian Government's decision to curb the number of Libyan nationals in the country. [] 25X1
- 17 July** **Italy: Rome police arrest lawyer suspected of providing arms to jailed terrorists to aid in their escape.** He also is charged with having provided Red Brigades members with a topical substance that causes skin irritation so that they could postpone their appearances at hearings. [] 25X1
- Italy: Three Armed Revolutionary Nuclei members given life sentences.** They were convicted for several murders committed in Rome between 1978 and 1980. [] 25X1
- 2 August** **Namibia: Bomb explodes at Walvis Bay meat market, causing five deaths and 19 injuries.** The South West Africa People's Organization is suspected. [] 25X1

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- South Africa: Limpet mine in trash can outside Muizenberg post office damages postal facility and nearby shops and flats.** Although no one claimed responsibility, the government suspects the African National Congress. [] 25X1
- 4 August** **West Germany: Rote Zora claims responsibility for arson attack on the Institute for Human Genetics in Muenster.** The incendiary device caused minor damage to two rooms. The group is part of the Revolutionary Cells and chooses targets according to feminist issues. [] 25X1
- 5 August** **France: Photographer arrested in Paris investigation of Action Directe (AD) leaders.** The suspect's name was found in an address book belonging to AD leader Andre Olivier, who had been arrested in Lyon last March. The photographer is the eighth person to have been arrested in the Olivier case. [] 25X1
- Philippines: Bomb explodes outside home of mayor of Escalante.** No one has claimed responsibility, and there were no casualties. [] 25X1
- 6 August** **Spain: Guards defuse firebomb at residence of Bank of America official in Madrid.** The incident followed an anonymous phone call threatening Americans. Authorities suspect the extremist Basque group Iraultza. [] 25X1
- South Africa: Two gasoline bombs destroy bus in Cape Town.** The attackers ordered passengers off the bus so that there were no injuries. There has been no claim of responsibility. [] 25X1
- Afghanistan-Pakistan: Bomb explodes inside passenger train traveling from Chaman Hozuri to Quetta.** Three persons were killed and two others were injured. [] 25X1
- Sri Lanka: Unidentified attackers throw grenade at house of leftist political party leader.** The grenade failed to explode. [] 25X1
- Sri Lanka: Powerful explosion at Mud Cove jetty damages cars and boats in east coast port of Trincomalee.** No casualties were reported. [] 25X1
- 10 August** **West Germany: Bomb destroys US serviceman's car parked in public lot in Hanau.** No group claimed responsibility. [] 25X1
- 11 August** **West Germany: Three bombs damage communications tower and transformer shed at Federal Border Police facility near Bonn.** A claim letter received later indicated that illegal militants of the Red Army Faction carried out the attack in the name of the "Fighting Unit Crespo Cepa Gallende." [] 25X1

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- Italy: Former Libyan diplomat released from jail while awaiting trial.** He was arrested in April for plotting to kill the US Ambassador to Italy in 1985. 25X1
- 12 August**
- West Germany: Christian Democratic Union office in Wilhemshaven target of second arson attack.** Militant Anarchist Action, a group that took credit for a similar attack on 6 July, claimed responsibility for this incident. There were no casualties. 25X1
- Namibia: Handgrenade explodes in Magistrate's Court Building at Tsumeb, critically injuring one man.** No group has claimed responsibility. 25X1
- 13 August**
- West Germany: Bomb causes minor damage to electronics manufacturing firm in Wuppertal.** The Westinghouse subsidiary was involved in SDI research and the West German nuclear power industry. Supporters of the Red Army Faction claimed responsibility. 25X1
- 14 August**
- West Germany: Unidentified persons throw Molotov cocktail at car belonging to US serviceman in Wesel-Buederich.** No group claimed responsibility. 25X1
- Spain: Car bomb explodes near cafe in Basque city of Bilbao, injuring two policemen and a passer-by.** No group claimed responsibility, but authorities suspect the military faction of the terrorist group Basque Fatherland and Liberty. 25X1
- Cyprus: Lebanese man arrested in Larnaca for possession of suitcase filled with grenades and a pistol.** The suspect said he was only a courier for an Arab in Cyprus and did not know who the weapons were for. 25X1
- 15 August**
- Northern Ireland: Thirty-year-old Catholic man shot to death in his home in Belfast.** The Provisional Irish Republican Army claimed credit for the murder, charging the victim was a police informer. 25X1
- West Germany: Turkish Kurd confesses to targeting Turkish consul in Hamburg.** Police caught the man as he was about to remove explosives from a train station locker. He admitted to planning a bomb attack at the official's home. 25X1
- 16 August**
- Spain: French car burned in San Sebastian.** No group claimed responsibility, but Spanish police believe the Basque Fatherland and Liberty group was responsible. 25X1
- Corsica: Three bombs damage bank, local notary's residence and car, but cause no injuries.** There was no claim, but police suspect the National Front for the Liberation of Corsica. 25X1

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18 August

West Germany: Firebombs destroy two large construction vehicles in Wuppertal.

An unsigned claim letter found at the site indicated members of the Red Army Faction periphery carried out the attack. The vehicles were being used in a road-building project linking a West German Army facility with a nearby highway.

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Spain: Showroom of French firm Peugeot Talbot firebombed in Navarre. There were no casualties. Police suspect the Basque group Fatherland and Liberty.

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Spain: Basque group Fatherland and Liberty (ETA) kills army colonel in Villareal. His death brought the fatalities from ETA attacks to 32 this year.

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Spain: French car firebombed in San Sebastian. There were no injuries. Police suspect the Basque group Fatherland and Liberty.

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Spain: Arson attack against Catalan separatists results in forest fire. A vigilante group called "Catalan Militia" claimed responsibility for setting a forest fire near a Catalan shrine as a protest to the terrorist actions of the separatist group Terra Lliure (Free Land).

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Sao Tome: Alleged leader of Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA) separatist organization deported to Sao Tome from Ecuador. Alfonso Echegaray had spent a year in exile following the French crackdown on ETA members living in France.

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19 August

United Kingdom: Bomb explodes in London shop killing one person and injuring 12. The shop specialized in anti-Khomeini videotapes and literature, and Iranian dissidents often met there. Police have no suspects in the incident.

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Ecuador: Alfaro Vive, Carajo! terrorists rescue imprisoned members from hospital. The band killed three policemen in the process.

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Philippines: Unidentified gunman kills Marcos loyalist leader near Hilton Hotel in Manila. No one has claimed responsibility.

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20 August

Philippines: Nine armed men kill mayor of Dinalupihan, Bataan, in his car.

Police suspect members of the New People's Army.

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21 August

Netherlands: Bombs damage two buildings in Amsterdam in protest against city's bid to host 1992 Olympics. A previously unknown group calling itself "Revolutionary Cells Commando Within the Blue" claimed responsibility.

25X1

22 August

Belgium: Bomb causes extensive damage to offices of socialist trade union federation in Antwerp, but no injuries. There have been no claims for the attack.

25X1

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- Italy: Antiterrorism squad arrests former Philippine Ambassador to Vatican after finding arms in his home in Rome.** Five other Filipinos also were arrested. [] 25X1
- 25 August**
- Spain: Paramilitary Civil Guard in Bilbao finds bomb under his car.** The Basque separatist group Fatherland and Liberty is believed responsible. [] 25X1
- Turkey: Dev Sol (Revolutionary Left) firebomb attack against district office of ruling party in Istanbul results in extensive damage.** Seven militants wrote slogans on the walls protesting government military operations in southeastern Turkey and Iraq. Three high-ranking Dev Sol members were arrested for cooperating with the attackers. [] 25X1
- 26 August**
- Netherlands: Authorities deport Japanese citizen Yu Kikumura to Japan.** He was released by a Haarlem court on a technical plea of improper arrest. He had been arrested at Amsterdam airport last May for carrying hidden explosives in his luggage. [] 25X1
- Spain: Civil Guard convoy bombed near Basque town of Ikaztegieta.** There were no injuries, but all three vehicles were reportedly damaged. The Basque Fatherland and Liberty group claimed responsibility. [] 25X1
- Peru: Bomb attack against Bolivian Embassy in Lima causes no injuries, little damage.** The People's Revolutionary Command claimed responsibility for the bombing, which was carried out to protest Bolivia's decision to allow US troops to conduct counternarcotics operations on Bolivian territory. [] 25X1
- Afghanistan: Suitcase bomb explodes at Jalalabad airport, killing 16 persons.** Authorities believe the device was planted by Afghan Mujahedin. [] 25X1
- 27 August**
- France: Suspected Spanish Basque militant arrested in Bayonne expelled.** The separatist allegedly is a member of the Anticapitalist Autonomous Commandos. [] 25X1
- Spain: Basque Fatherland and Liberty bombs bridge in Basque town of Guipuzcoa.** A Civil Guard jeep was damaged and both its occupants were injured, one seriously. [] 25X1
- 28 August**
- Portugal: Car bomb injures army captain in Lisbon suburb.** No group claimed responsibility, but a note to an international news agency praised both the Portuguese Popular Forces of 25 April and the Spanish Basque group Fatherland and Liberty. [] 25X1
- 29 August**
- Portugal: Police arrest three suspected members of Antiterrorist Liberation Group in Lisbon.** The group has reportedly killed at least 12 members and sympathizers of the Basque Fatherland and Liberty living in exile in France. [] 25X1

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- Corsica: Bombs explode at bank and store in Ajaccio cafe in Sartene.** Police defused two other devices. No group claimed responsibility, but the National Front for the Liberation of Corsica is suspected. [] 25X1
- 30 August**
- Spain: Basque Fatherland and Liberty terrorists firebomb French-registered vehicle in Bilbao.** As in similar attacks, there were no casualties. [] 25X1
- Peru: Dynamite charge explodes in a store in Callao, wounding six Soviet sailors.** The store was frequented by Soviet personnel. Sendero Luminoso, which has previously attacked Soviet facilities, probably is responsible. [] 25X1
- 31 August**
- West Germany: Revolutionary Cells claim responsibility for bombing Federal Administrative Office building in Cologne.** The group indicated it was attempting to disrupt West German documentation of Third World immigrants entering the country. [] 25X1
- Spain: Members of Basque terrorist group Fatherland and Liberty (ETA) burn three French-registered vehicles in San Sebastian.** The attack followed the burning of two vehicles belonging to ETA sympathizers in nearby Renteria the night before. [] 25X1
- 1 September**
- Turkey: Gunmen disguised as police kill alleged police informant in Bingol Province.** Local press reports claimed the four attackers, who escaped, belonged to the Kurdish Worker's Party. [] 25X1
- 2 September**
- France: Police arrest suspected leader of Italian leftwing terrorist group Prima Linea in Basque town of Hendaye.** Giovanni Stefan was sentenced in absentia in 1983 to life imprisonment for involvement in a 1976 murder in Milan. The Italian Justice Ministry has begun extradition proceedings. [] 25X1
- 3 September**
- Ireland: Irish Army demolition personnel defuse six mortar projectiles hidden in van near border with Northern Ireland.** Irish authorities believe the mortars were to be used against Ulster security forces. [] 25X1
- Spain: Bomb explodes outside Hispano Americano Bank in Barcelona, causing serious damage.** Terra Lliure (Free Land), a Catalonian separatist group, claimed responsibility. There were no injuries. [] 25X1
- Colombia: Three bombs explode at Mormon Church in Valledupar, causing extensive damage but no casualties.** After the first bomb exploded, police allowed two more bombs to explode because they had no training or equipment for adequate disposal. No group has claimed responsibility. [] 25X1

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- 4 September** *Spain: Spanish bomb squad experts set off bomb in state employment office in Bilbao.* The explosion damaged the building and several nearby cars. [] 25X1
- 5 September** *Belgium: Suspected member of Revolutionary Front for Proletarian Action released from prison.* Chantal Paternostre was freed for lack of new evidence against her. She had been arrested on 15 August 1985. [] 25X1
- France: Lyon police arrest two women for 1981 armed robberies by Affiche Rouge, splinter group of Action Directe.* Evidence for the arrests was culled from documents found at an Action Directe hideout in March 1986. [] 25X1
- West Germany: Arson attack against Bavarian state office of socialist party in Munich causes little damage and no injuries.* There was no claim for the attack. [] 25X1
- 7 September** *Netherlands: Bomb explodes at firm involved in construction at Woensdrecht airbase scheduled to house NATO cruise missiles, causing extensive damage but no injuries.* A previously unknown group, the "Tupac Amaru Commando of the Revolutionary Cells," claimed responsibility for the attack. The Peruvian leftist group Tupac Amaru is not thought to have any connection to the attack. [] 25X1
- 8 September** *Sweden: Bomb destroys the Stockholm office of African National Congress.* No claim of responsibility has been received. [] 25X1
- West Germany: Bomb causes major damage to Cologne headquarters of Federal Office for Protection of Constitution.* A caller to a local newspaper took credit for the attack in the name of the Revolutionary Cells. A newspaper, however, received a letter signed by the "Fighting Unit Christos Tsoutsouvis" that suggests that illegal militants of the Red Army Faction carried out the bombing. [] 25X1
- Sri Lanka: Unknown assailants boobytrap three homes, causing minor property damage but no casualties.* No group has claimed responsibility. [] 25X1
- 9 September** *Spain: Madrid police detain three Basque separatists.* They were accused of trying to kill two Civil Guards. [] 25X1
- Italy: Rome police defuse bomb found outside building housing leading Libyan company and families.* There has been no claim of responsibility for the incident. [] 25X1
- 10 September** *Canary Islands: Spanish merchant ship machinegunned off Western Saharan coast near Cabo Corveiro, killing one seaman.* Maritime officials suspect that the Polisario guerrilla movement is responsible for the attack. Polisario has conducted a half dozen such attacks since 1984. [] 25X1

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- 11 September** **United Kingdom: Provisional Irish Revolutionary Army attacks Londonderry police headquarters.** There were no injuries and the building sustained only superficial damage. [] 25X1
- France: Suspected member of Anticapitalist Autonomous Commandos expelled in government campaign to cooperate with Spain in fighting terrorism.** The Spanish Basque militant was handed over to police at the Hendaye border post. [] 25X1
- Spain: Young man killed in Aranjuez when bomb explodes in his hands.** There has been no claim of responsibility and there was no obvious target nearby. [] 25X1
- 12 September** **Corsica: Bomb attacks against travel agency, bank, and car in Bonifacio cause damage but no injuries.** Two alleged members of the National Front for the Liberation of Corsica were arrested for the attacks. [] 25X1
- 13 September** **Peru: Chauffeur at Presidential Palace murdered in Lima.** The victim, who was also an off-duty police officer, was dragged from his car by suspected members of Sendero Luminoso. [] 25X1
- 14 September** **Northern Ireland: Provisional Irish Republican Army kills leader of Protestant Ulster Volunteer Force in Belfast.** The Provisional IRA claimed it carried out the attack in reprisal for the victim's involvement in a wave of killings of Catholics. [] 25X1
- Sri Lanka: Tamil guerrillas attack state-owned sugar mill in Trincomalee, killing one employee.** [] 25X1
- 15 September** **Luxembourg: Explosion destroys residence in Luxembourg City, killing a male occupant.** The cause of the explosion is not known. It has not yet been determined whether he was connected to several nonfatal bombings in Luxembourg last winter. [] 25X1
- West Germany: Bomb damages the Munich offices of Panavia, company involved in production of NATO fighter aircraft.** No group has taken credit, but the relation of the target to NATO suggests that supporters of the Red Army Faction probably were responsible. [] 25X1
- Argentina: Four skeletons found jutting out of mud on bottom of lake in Buenos Aires believed to be victims of "dirty war" of late 1970s.** The discovery is said to confirm earlier reports that the Army used the lake to dump bodies of murdered leftist suspects. The lake is near La Perla, one of Argentina's most notorious detention centers, where torture reportedly was routine and at least 1,000 persons died from 1976 to 1983. [] 25X1

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- Pakistan: Time bomb devices planted by unknown assailants destroy three United Nations' ambulances in Alizai.** No one has claimed responsibility. 25X1
- 15-16 September** **Netherlands: Firebombs slightly damage four government buildings in Amsterdam; police defuse highly sophisticated bomb outside Royal Palace.** A previously unknown group, the "Down With Lubbers" commando, claimed responsibility for the arson attacks, in protest of the national budget. There was no claim for the second incident. 25X1
- 16 September** **India: Two assailants shoot and kill Hindu militant leader in his shop at Phillaur Town.** Although authorities suspect Sikh terrorists, no arrests have been made. 25X1
- Sri Lanka: Grenade blast at headquarters compound of Ceylon Workers Congress injures three persons in Colombo.** This incident is similar to a grenade attack on union headquarters three months ago. No one has claimed responsibility. 25X1
- Bangladesh: Homemade bombs explode at clandestine manufacturing plant in Khaka, killing two persons and injuring at least seven others.** Police arrested 12 other persons. 25X1
- 17 September** **Greece: Three gunmen driving stolen taxi spray two Athens police stations with bullets, but cause no injuries.** The men reportedly told the taxi driver they belonged to the 17 November terrorist organization before tying him up and stealing his taxi. There has been no claim for the attacks, however, and they do not resemble 17 November's usual operations. 25X1
- India: Four unidentified assailants kill prominent minority leader at his home in Assam.** Authorities suspect the United Liberation Front of Assam is responsible. 25X1
- 18 September** **West Germany: Bomb explodes at research institute in Tuebingen; police defuse second bomb.** The explosion caused about \$50,000 in damages but no injuries. There was no claim for the attack, but Red Army Faction illegal militants probably are responsible. 25X1
- Peru: Police surprise two terrorists assembling a bomb at the Palace of Justice in Lima.** The suspected Sendero Luminoso members fled, leaving behind three sticks of dynamite in a restroom of the building. 25X1
- Peru: Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement attacks Chilean Embassy and its chancery in Lima, causing only slight damage and no casualties.** The terrorists threw two sticks of dynamite and engaged in a brief shootout with police before fleeing in a vehicle. The day marked the anniversary of Chilean independence. 25X1

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- 20 September** **Italy: Two alleged Red Brigades members given life sentences for 1981 murder of informer's brother.** Thirteen others were sentenced to terms ranging from 26 years to a 17-month suspended sentence, and nine more were cleared of charges. [] 25X1
- 23 September** **Italy: Two convicted Red Brigades members escape from hospital in Novara.** Both were transferred from a nearby prison after becoming weak from a hunger strike. They escaped by sawing through the bars of skylights in their rooms. [] 25X1
- 24 September** **France: Franco-American founder of security firm shot dead in Paris.** No one has claimed responsibility. [] 25X1
- 25 September** **West Germany: Registries of foreigners are targets of bombings in Hamm and Hagen.** The explosions caused considerable damage but no injuries. The Revolutionary Cells claimed responsibility for the two attacks. [] 25X1
- Spain: Police in Guernica detonate car bomb containing 36 kilos of explosives and shrapnel.** Authorities suspect the Basque separatist group Fatherland and Liberty was responsible for the bomb. [] 25X1
- Italy: Court acquits Lebanese of stealing passports later used by Achille Lauro hijackers.** However, the court sentenced him to four months in jail for using a passport that belonged to another Lebanese man. [] 25X1
- 29 September** **Belgium: Bomb explodes at Brussels Masonic Lodge headquarters, injuring nearby resident.** No group has claimed responsibility. [] 25X1

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