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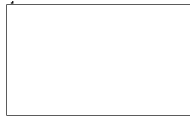
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Terrorism Review



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7 May 1987

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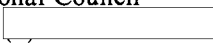









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Terrorism Review 

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7 May 1987

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

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[Redacted]

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Terrorism Review [Redacted]

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7 May 1987

Focus

**The 18th Palestine National Council:
Will Unity Lead to Terrorism?** [Redacted]

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The Palestine National Council (PNC), which adjourned 26 April, achieved a fragile reunification of the Palestinian movement. There are signs that, in the aftermath of the PNC, the reunified PLO may accelerate the armed struggle against Israel and that Palestinian terrorism may increase. The radical factions undoubtedly will call for PLO actions that demonstrate "progress" in attaining nationalist goals, emphasizing terrorist operations and guerrilla warfare. Arafat's increased diplomatic isolation from key moderate Arab state supporters suggests he may not be able to withstand their demands. Moreover, Palestinian leaders Abu Abbas and Colonel Hawari—whose groups have committed anti-Western terrorist attacks—were fully reinstated in the leadership of the Palestinian movement during the Algiers sessions, according to the press [Redacted]

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If the reconciliation among the factions holds, the Palestinian movement probably will continue to pursue political alternatives but will simultaneously increase the use of terrorism and guerrilla warfare. A raid by a three-man Fatah squad into Israel on the eve of the PNC—two Israeli soldiers were killed during the clash—almost certainly was intended by Arafat to demonstrate Fatah's capabilities and willingness to pursue forcefully the armed struggle. The raid appears to have effectively squelched criticism of Fatah's moderation by the radical Palestinian factions attending the PNC and may have committed Arafat to reemphasizing armed attacks against Israel. The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) reportedly had demanded that Arafat agree to step up such operations.

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Abu Nidal and the PNC

[Redacted] the PNC indicated the Abu Nidal group had pledged to refrain from terrorist acts outside Israel and the occupied territories if the PLO allowed the group to participate. Arafat [Redacted] remained hesitant, probably because of Abu Nidal's image as the most violent Palestinian terrorist group. [Redacted]

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[Redacted] The Abu Nidal group's deepening relationship with Libya and its continuing disputes with Syria probably encouraged Abu Nidal representatives to travel to Algiers; Qadhafi had played a key role in organizing the preliminary reconciliation talks in Tripoli [Redacted]

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Abu Nidal's alleged pledge to desist from terrorism obviously was canceled when the group walked out of the PNC. In any case, we believe Abu Nidal probably never intended to abandon its violent attacks and will continue to focus its terrorism

beyond the Middle East. The group's participation in the discussions may have been motivated in part by its military successes in Lebanon, giving Abu Nidal the opportunity to capitalize on its newfound political position. [redacted]

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A Resurgence of Terrorism?

[redacted] a deterioration in relations between the PLO and moderate Arab states—particularly Jordan, Egypt, and Morocco—further promoting a climate in which Palestinian radicalism could flourish. Abrogation of the Amman Accords of February 1985 and reaffirmation of the Palestine National Council resolution passed in 1983, which isolates Egypt as long as it adheres to the Camp David accords, signaled Arafat's willingness to compromise and risk straining relations with Jordan and Egypt in order to achieve Palestinian unity. [redacted] PLO relations with a number of the more radical Arab regimes, particularly Libya, had been improving. Pressure from Qadhafi reportedly was instrumental in bringing the Palestinian factions together in Algiers. [redacted]

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If the factions remain united, the PLO probably will pursue more vigorously the armed struggle, which consists of guerrilla attacks inside Israel and the occupied territories. A reunified PLO may be better able to exploit frustration among the Palestinian residents of the West Bank and Gaza over the Israeli occupation. An upsurge in terrorist attacks against Israeli and Jewish targets elsewhere also is possible. We do not rule out a return to terrorist operations beyond the boundaries of the Middle East, such as those conducted by operatives working for the Hawari organization and Fatah Force 17 in the last two years. Arafat might privately sanction terrorist attacks—utilizing operatives from factions other than Fatah to minimize his accountability—although we believe he would continue to publicly denounce international terrorism. [redacted]

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[redacted]

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Highlights

Alert Items

Spain

ETA Bombing Campaign Against Resorts

On the basis of its past practice, we believe the Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA) terrorist group may be preparing to wage a bombing campaign against Spain's tourist industry this summer. The group has attacked resort areas in the Costa del Sol region beginning in late May and extending through the summer. In past years the attacks typically have involved small bombs that detonated on deserted beaches, mostly to gain publicity and inhibit tourism. In 1986, however, the group planted bombs in hotel rooms and then phoned in a warning. Several tourists were injured. This year, we judge that ETA's increasing disregard for inadvertent casualties may heighten the threat posed by the summer bombing campaign. ETA may target French-owned hotels and resorts in Spain frequented by French tourists, in retaliation for France's expulsions of Basque terrorists.

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Sudan

Visit of Libyan Terrorist Could Signal Future Activity

Abdullah Hijazi—a senior Libyan intelligence official responsible for planning and directing terrorist attacks—reportedly arrived in Khartoum on 5 April under an alias. Hijazi's visits have often been followed by Libyan-instigated terrorist attacks, not only in Sudan but also in Europe. Hijazi met with members of a radical faction of the Sudanese Revolutionary Committees in order to express his displeasure at their lack of recent activity.

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Significant Developments

Western Europe

Cyprus

Libyans Linked to Attack on British Nationals

Two Arabs arrested in connection with an attack on a British military vehicle in Cyprus last month appear to be Libyan-backed terrorists who may also have participated in the attack on the British airbase at Akrotiri in August 1986. On 20 April two masked men wounded a British Army warrant officer and his 15-year-old female companion as they drove from Limassol to Akrotiri. The gunmen reportedly threw a grenade and fired an automatic weapon as they chased the British landrover. The terrorists' car bore forged diplomatic license plates.

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The suspects, identified as Salim Abdallah Rashid and Salih Ali al-Hamad, were reportedly carrying fake Bahraini passports and had been placed on a "stop list" by authorities following the Akrotiri attack last year. The stop list should have prevented the two from entering Cyprus. The attack probably was related to the anniversary of the US bombing raid on Tripoli, which used US aircraft stationed in Britain.

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Greece

17 November Bombs Bus Carrying US Personnel

The Greek terrorist group 17 November claimed credit for the bombing on 24 April of a Greek military bus that injured 17 Americans, one critically. The bus was on a regularly scheduled run from a Greek military base to the US Air Force base at Hellenikon in Athens. The bomb, containing 4 to 7 kilograms of military high explosives, was placed along the side of the road and was detonated by remote control. It was designed to cause a maximum number of casualties. In its communique, 17 November claimed its action was aimed at "fighting American imperialism," described US troops in Greece as "occupation forces," and threatened more violence [redacted]

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Italy

Six Alleged Members of Red Brigades Arrested

Italian police announced on 24 April that they had arrested six members of the Red Brigades, including a US citizen, for complicity in the murder of Italian Air Force Gen. Licio Giorgieri. The arrests in Spain on 3 April of two other members led to the roundup. The six reportedly are members of the Union of Communist Combatants faction, which claimed responsibility for Giorgieri's murder on 20 March. The American, a woman, was the companion of Marco Pisano, who also was arrested. The arrests may lead to further action against the group and slow its recent upsurge in activity. [redacted]

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[redacted]

[redacted]

Spain

Red Brigades Terrorists Arrested in Barcelona

A new development in Italian terrorism surfaced when Spanish police arrested seven Red Brigades terrorists in Barcelona, all but one of whom are Italian nationals. One of the six Italians, Riccardo d'Este—reportedly a founding member of the Red Brigades—was released from an Italian prison in 1985. Another is wanted in connection with the murder in Italy on 20 March of an Italian general. The roundups occurred between 3 and 26 April. [redacted]

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[redacted]

Middle East

Israel

Anti-US Demonstrations Erupt on West Bank

On 7 April, US consular officials were forced off the campus of Bir Zayt University as student protestors disrupted a routine visit. The demonstrators surrounded the officials, jeered, chanted anti-US and pro-PLO slogans, and bombarded their vehicle with rocks—smashing the windows and slightly injuring the Chief Consul before the officials evaded the crowd. Three days later another display of anti-American sentiment erupted at the Jalazone refugee camp. In this instance, a meeting between US and camp representatives was disrupted by a small group of Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) supporters. According to the US Consul, this was the first display of hostility against Americans in a West Bank refugee camp within memory. [redacted]

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Anti-American sentiment on the West Bank has risen during a period of mounting tension in Israel and the occupied territories, fueled by a hunger strike of Arab security prisoners and the 11 April firebombing death of an Israeli near Tel Aviv. In the wake of the successful 18th Palestine National Council (PNC)—in which the major Palestinian factions were reunited under the PLO umbrella—demonstrations of Palestinian nationalism can be expected to increase, perhaps erupting into further anti-American displays in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. [redacted]

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Palestinians Stage Cross-Border Raid

On 19 April two Israeli soldiers and three Palestinian terrorists were killed in a brief firefight after Israeli troops cornered the Palestinians in an orchard 500 yards inside Israel's northern border. Israeli security forces placed a curfew on the southern Lebanese village of Meiss el-Jebel while Israeli search parties scoured the area. The foiled infiltration was the bloodiest cross-border incident in Israel since April 1980, when three civilians and five Palestinian terrorists were killed in an attack on the Israeli settlement of Misgav Am. Israeli security forces have prevented two similar attempts in the past two years. [redacted]

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The cross-border raid came on the eve of the opening of the 18th Palestine National Council (PNC) in Algiers and was probably staged by Arafat's Fatah in order to influence the assembly through a demonstration of operational prowess against Israel immediately before the PNC's opening session. Israeli military sources believe the terrorists intended to seize Israeli citizens as hostages to trade for Arab prisoners in Israel. [redacted]

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Kuwait

Tehran Behind Terrorist Bombings

Kuwaiti security officials believe that Iranian-backed terrorists were responsible for a series of bombs placed at an oil tank farm south of Kuwait City on 21 April. The apparently well-planned attacks caused only minor damage, but officials consider the breach of oil-facility security to be serious. [redacted] the targets selected, the type of explosives used, and the detonator devices were

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similar to those used in attacks on oil facilities in June 1986 and January 1987. Kuwaiti officials suspect that local company employees were involved in planning the operation and have not acknowledged the attack. [redacted]

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The bombings probably were intended to underscore Iran's recent warning to Kuwait to stop supporting Iraq and cease discriminating against the Shia community. Tehran also is demanding that Kuwait not punish the 12 Shias currently being tried for the sabotage in January. The terrorists are likely to be convicted, which probably will spur additional terrorist activity. Even so, Kuwait probably will continue to rebuff attempts by Tehran to influence Kuwaiti policy. [redacted]

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Lebanon

Double Car Bomb Explosion in East Beirut

Fourteen adults and an infant were injured on 12 April when two boobytrapped cars blew up within five minutes of each other. The cars, positioned about 14 meters apart, had been rigged with a total of more than 55 kilograms of explosives that were attached to timing devices. The blasts occurred in a densely populated area of East Beirut on the eve of the 12th anniversary of Lebanon's civil war. Hundreds of worshipers, dressed in white and holding candles and olive leaves, were returning from a Palm Sunday mass at St. Joseph Church. In addition to destroying the boobytrapped cars, the explosions also set fire to high-rise apartment buildings, badly damaged scores of shops, and burned 10 nearby cars. The Lebanese Christian media have claimed that Syria is behind the car bombings. [redacted]

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Latin America

Argentina

Alleged Rightwing Terrorist Detained

Alleged rightwing terrorist Raul Guglielminetti surrendered to Argentine authorities on 13 April and is being detained in Buenos Aires. Argentine federal judges have sought Guglielminetti on a variety of charges, including human rights violations, kidnaping, and murder during the government's so-called dirty war in the early 1980s. In December 1985, Guglielminetti was extradited from Spain to Argentina but he later was released for insufficient evidence. An Argentine Government source reported that Guglielminetti surrendered to authorities because he realized he would be unable to elude capture much longer. [redacted]

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Guglielminetti is important to both the Argentine Government and its opponents. The government believes that he is a linchpin in what it labels extremist rightwing efforts—including terrorist attacks—to destabilize democracy in Argentina. Guglielminetti belonged to the security forces under the previous military government and continued in that capacity in the early months of the current Alfonsin administration. Foes of President Alfonsin expect that an investigation into Guglielminetti's activities may prove embarrassing to the administration. [redacted]

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Rightwing Terrorist Bombings Escalate

Terrorist incidents in Argentina have escalated since the beginning of the year, with at least 15 bombings since February. The generally low-level bombings have occurred throughout the country and have been directed at important sectors of Argentine society, including the church, the judiciary, and labor organizations. Recent attacks include the bombing of a human rights group's office on 16 April and a major attack near the Presidential Palace on 11 April. [redacted]

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The bombings probably are connected to the continuing trials of military officers accused of human rights violations in the 1970s. The loosely organized terrorist squads may be composed of Argentine military officers attempting to create a climate of public unease over the prosecution of the trials. [redacted]

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Africa

South Africa

PAC Terrorism Resurfaces

On 21 April one policeman was killed and as many as 64 others were injured when a grenade was thrown onto a parade ground where police cadets were practicing drills. The military wing of the outlawed Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) claimed responsibility and threatened more violence. This attack is the first major action by the group since the 1970s. The PAC probably feels under considerable pressure to establish itself as a player in the internal South African liberation struggle and to move out from under the shadow of its better known and militarily active rival, the African National Congress (ANC) [redacted]

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Technical Trends

[redacted]

[redacted]

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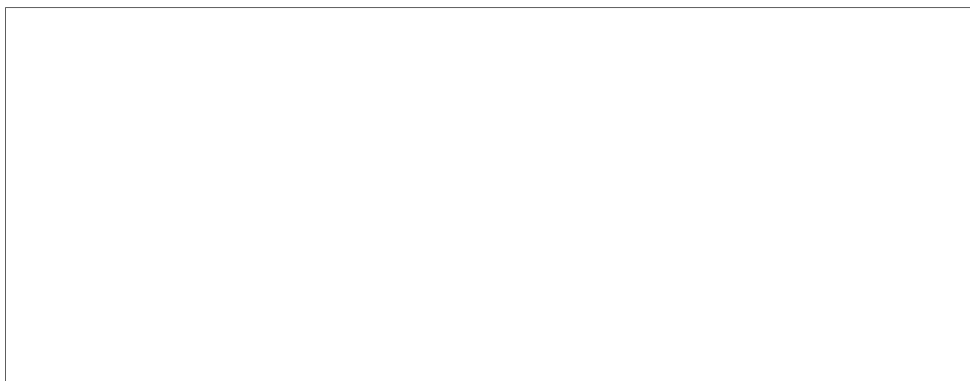
West Germany

Government Issues Computer-Readable ID Cards

On 1 April, West Germany began issuing new resident ID cards that the government hopes will be immune to forgery. The old cards—in use since 1949—could be easily forged or altered. West German terrorists, particularly the Red Army Faction (RAF), had become experts in using false documents. The new cards will allow police to monitor more closely border crossings and other facets of West German life and will aid West German police in their counterterrorist efforts. [redacted]

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**Syrian Support for
Kurdish Terrorists** [redacted]

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Syria has backed the Kurdish Workers' Party (PKK) since the early 1980s, providing the group with training, safehaven, weapons, and money. Turkey has long been aware of such support and recently protested in strong terms to Damascus after PKK elements in Syria attacked a Turkish village and killed eight persons on 7 March 1987. [redacted]

supports. [redacted]

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We expect Syria to continue supporting the group over the long term, despite these measures. [redacted]

We have no indications that Damascus has reduced its support to the PKK, but [redacted]

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[redacted] Damascus also views the PKK as a bargaining chip in bilateral relations with Turkey. If a longstanding Syrian-Turkish water dispute flares, Damascus may use the PKK to intimidate Ankara. Turkey's dam projects on the Euphrates could eventually threaten the flow of water to Syria. [redacted]

[redacted] Damascus may be trying to restrict the group's operations as part of a general drive to lower Syria's profile as a supporter of terrorism:

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- [redacted] Assad issued orders that PKK elements in Syria reduce their terrorist activities and adopt a lower profile. The orders came on 11 March, four days after PKK guerrillas attacked a Turkish village in Mardin Province on the Turkish border, killing eight civilians.

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Syrian Support to the PKK

Syria has provided the PKK with financial support, training facilities, weapons, passports, and intelligence since the group was exiled from Turkey in the early 1980s. Moreover, PKK headquarters are in Damascus. [redacted]

[redacted]

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- [redacted] in April that PKK training camps in northeastern Syria had been closed or abandoned because of the Turkish threat to retaliate for the PKK raid on 7 March, and that PKK members were instead being sent to the Bekaa Valley in Lebanon. [redacted] the Syrians were telling the Kurds not to use Syrian territory as a base for any further attacks against Turkey. [redacted]

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The official point of contact for PKK elements in Syria is Syrian Military Intelligence, which is responsible for ties to most of the terrorist groups that Syria

The Kurdish population in the border area of north-eastern Syria remains strongly partisan, and there is an active fundraising campaign reportedly underway to purchase arms for the PKK. Political support from groups such as the Kurds is also important for the governing Alawite minority to offset the majority Sunni population, providing further reason for Damascus to continue support for the PKK. [redacted]

Outlook

We believe Damascus will be more discreet in its support to the PKK and other terrorist groups as Assad tries to repair relations with the West. The Syrians have recently pressured other groups, including the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction (LARF) and the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation (ASALA) of Armenia, to postpone terrorist operations. Syria also wants to avoid tensions along the Turkish border, particularly now that Syrian troops are engaged in Lebanon. [redacted]

Relations with the PKK entail some risks for the Syrians. Assad must permit Syrian-based elements of the PKK to operate, or he will lose leverage over the group as well as diminish its effectiveness as a bargaining chip in dealings with Turkey. If the cross-border operations get out of hand, however, Syria believes the Turkish military would retaliate inside Syrian territory. Over the next six months, Damascus probably will continue its current policy of covertly backing the PKK, permitting occasional operations as long as they take place over the Iraqi border. As the Ataturk Dam nears completion, however, this could change. If Syria perceived that Turkey planned to reduce the water flow into Syria, Assad could in turn encourage PKK attacks. [redacted]

The Turkish Government for its part evidently believes that "quiet diplomacy" is the best approach. Ankara seems satisfied that Assad has moved PKK members into Lebanon. We consider it highly unlikely that Turkey would send troops over the Syrian border, although it might threaten to reduce the flow of water into Syria if it felt Damascus is not doing enough to curb the PKK. [redacted]

[redacted]

History of the PKK

The Kurdish People's Party (PKK), a Marxist-Leninist organization, was founded in the late 1960s with the goal of establishing an independent Kurdish state in the southeastern provinces of Turkey. PKK leaders believe that independence is possible only through violence—including terrorism—directed as much against perceived Kurdish collaborators within the Turkish state as against Turkey itself. [redacted]

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Before 1980 the PKK was active throughout Turkey, particularly in ethnic Kurdish neighborhoods of major western Turkish cities and in the predominantly Kurdish provinces of southeastern Turkey. After the military takeover of the Turkish Government in September 1980, many PKK members were captured, while others fled abroad. PKK members now are located in Syria and in the Kurdish-controlled region of Iraq, as well as in several West European countries. [redacted]

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The Turkish Government claims that by 1982 exiled PKK members in Syria and Iraq had begun to develop an insurgent base in southeastern Turkey, and were using "armed propaganda" in the region. The PKK's latest insurgent campaign began in August 1984 with attacks on Turkish security forces in Turkey's southeastern provinces. Ankara replied with increases in security forces and with limited airstrikes against suspected PKK camps in Iraq after particularly lethal PKK attacks allegedly launched from Iraq in August 1986 and March 1987. Despite these measures, PKK violence in Turkey appears to be on the rise, at least in part because of Syrian support to the group. [redacted]

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Tamil Terrorism On the Rise in Sri Lanka

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Attacks by Tamil terrorists in Sri Lanka in late April have ended efforts to revive stalled peace talks. Prompt response by the government, in imposing a strict curfew and tightening security in Colombo, have so far averted widespread agitation. Government military operations in the north and east in retaliation for the bombings will probably result in heavy Tamil civilian casualties, further alienating the Tamil minority.

Three bloody attacks by Tamil guerrillas during April—two in eastern Sri Lanka and one in Colombo—killed almost 280 persons, including more than 50 soldiers. The violence came despite hints from New Delhi that it could deliver military groups to the negotiating table and ended weeks of speculation that the most powerful insurgent group—the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)—was ready to talk with Colombo.

LTTE fighters adopted a “fight-or-die” attitude early this year after the government-imposed fuel blockade was followed by a series of limited government military successes.

Series of Vicious Attacks

On 17 April gunmen, believed to be Tamil militants, forced a car and three buses off the road into the jungle in Kituluttuwa, eastern Sri Lanka. The gunmen instructed the passengers to get off the buses and then shot them. At least 122 persons died and another 44 were wounded. Three days later, guerrillas attacked a Sinhalese farming village near the site of the bus massacre, killing 16 men, women, and children, while other residents of the village slept. The killings were the worst massacres by Tamil guerrillas since May 1985.

On 21 April a bomb exploded near a bus station in downtown Colombo, killing 119 persons and injuring some 200 others. The bomb is believed to have been placed in a bag on the ground between two buses or left in a taxi parked nearby. Numerous buildings,

Sri Lanka: Major Incidents Since 10 April

11-12 April *Militants direct mortar fire on Jaffna fort and attack Army patrol in Kurumbasetti.*

12 April *Militants kill 12 to 14 civilians in various incidents in eastern Sri Lanka.*

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14 April *Army camp near Kandy is raided, and several automatic weapons are stolen—Sinhalese extremist group, JVP, is suspected.*

16 April *Landmine in Mannar kills four soldiers.*

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17 April *“Good Friday Massacre”—122 persons are killed, including many off-duty military personnel.*

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20 April *Suspected Tamil militants murder 16 Sinhalese villagers near site of Friday massacre.*

21 April *Car bomb at Colombo bus terminal kills 119 persons; Tamil militants bomb train in northwestern city of Mannar, no casualties.*

22-25 April *Seventeen soldiers are killed as militants attack northern camp; 15 soldiers are killed in landmine explosion. Government launches retaliatory air raids on northern insurgent strongholds; at least 50 persons are killed.*

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including the Bank of Ceylon, were damaged. Several cars and buses parked in the area were completely destroyed. A second bomb reportedly was discovered nearby and defused. Police suspect the Eelam Revolutionary Organization of Students (EROS), which is allied with the LTTE, planted both bombs. The EROS has a number of specialists in explosives and could have rigged the car for remote-controlled detonation. The explosives used and the packaging of the bombs were similar to the materials used in several bomb attacks carried out by the group in the spring of 1986 [redacted]

Colombo and New Delhi Respond

Colombo will launch a major ground offensive against insurgent forces on the Jaffna Peninsula soon, according to the US Embassy. The Air Force has already bombed Tamil areas in the north, in retaliation for the massacres, and troops are being moved to the area. The National Security Minister has publicly pledged to destroy all LTTE bases on the peninsula. Government officials have urged civilians to leave Jaffna and have warned that the possibility of many civilian casualties would not prevent security forces from moving in. [redacted]

The government has increased security patrolling in Colombo and instituted a curfew in an effort to prevent anti-Tamil rioting. The police have put down

several isolated incidents, but we believe they would be unable to control the situation if mob violence or demonstrations break out in the capital. Sinhalese opposition groups are trying to exploit the situation by criticizing the government's lack of preparedness and by fanning Sinhalese nationalism, [redacted]

India, which strongly condemned the Tamil attacks, probably hopes that government offensives will be enough to press the Tamils into negotiations. [redacted]

[redacted] the LTTE received a boatload of arms across the Palk Strait recently, but it is unclear whether the shipment came from its stockpiles in southern India or whether it was officially sanctioned by New Delhi. [redacted]

Outlook

The chances for peace negotiations resuming soon are slim. The government's military operations are clearly retaliatory, and fighting in the north probably will continue. The anticipated high rate of casualties among Tamil civilians will further embitter the Tamils, and insurgent attacks—including more in Sinhalese areas—are likely to continue once the government's operations conclude. [redacted]

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**Latin American Terrorism
in 1986** [redacted]

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Terrorism and insurgent violence continued unabated throughout 1986. There were 157 international terrorist incidents in Latin America, a 75-percent increase over the previous year—the highest total for the region since the beginning of the 1980s. Latin America—and specifically Peru, Colombia, and Chile—replaced Western Europe as the second-most-active arena for international terrorist attacks. Only in the Middle East did more such attacks occur. Nearly half of all terrorist incidents worldwide that involved US citizens or property occurred in Latin America. US interests were particularly hard hit in Colombia, Peru, and Chile, where American banks and US-affiliated petroleum companies were singled out. [redacted]

Despite the increase, international terrorism still represents only a small percentage of the politically motivated violence in Latin America. Much of the terrorism is domestic, an outgrowth of local insurgencies. In Peru and Colombia, leftwing rural-based insurgencies used terrorist tactics, as did several leftwing urban groups both in those countries and in Chile. [redacted]

Peru

International terrorism increased from 16 incidents in 1985 to last year's record high of about 60 incidents. Many of these incidents—mostly low-level bombings that caused little damage—were directed against US financial institutions, which symbolize imperialism to the two main subversive groups, the Sendero Luminoso (SL) and the Revolutionary Movement Tupac Amaru (MRTA). The expansion of SL activity into Lima in 1986 further stretched the capabilities of Peruvian security services and the Garcia government has admitted that it cannot provide additional security to foreign missions in Lima. We believe these urban attacks are part of a broader strategy to attract more attention to SL's overall subversive campaign. [redacted]

The Peruvian security forces' brutal suppression of SL-inspired prison riots in Lima last June—during which more than 200 SL prisoners were killed—had

no demonstrable effect on its capabilities. SL increased operations against soft economic and foreign targets. We believe economic sabotage costs the country millions of dollars annually by disrupting transport, frightening away tourists, discouraging investment—both foreign and domestic—and draining the government budget with counterinsurgency costs. SL leaders have just begun to appreciate the publicity value of such attacks, and we believe that the group will substantially increase these operations. [redacted]

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The SL consolidated its highly compartmented terrorist apparatus in Lima last year and actually carried out more attacks in the city than in any single department of Peru. In the last two years, about 300 confirmed terrorist incidents—virtually all SL—have occurred in the Lima metropolitan area, one of the highest rates of terrorism in the world. Such attacks divert government security efforts from the SL heartland in Ayacucho Province in southern Peru, and fuel a popular sense of instability and insecurity. The group also gains publicity from these highly visible acts of violence and sabotage, especially those directed at foreigners. [redacted]

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Part of the steady rise of violence in Lima is also attributable to cyclical activity by the MRTA. In contrast to the SL, the MRTA is almost exclusively urban based and generally has targeted property rather than people. The MRTA directs its terrorist operations against foreign, especially US, targets. For the most part, its attacks involve throwing bombs at night from car windows at US diplomatic, commercial, and cultural facilities in Lima. In late 1986 the group carried out a spate of seven such attacks within a three-day span. MRTA's increasing activity raises the possibility of incidental casualties. [redacted]

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Colombia

International terrorist incidents in Colombia increased from 30 to about 50 with many attacks directed against US business interests. Rebel leaders throughout 1986 emphasized legal political activity as well as the penetration of organized labor and other interest groups. Despite this political maneuvering, the US Embassy reports that more guerrillas are active and the level of political violence is higher than at any time since the civil war of the 1950s. The new Colombian President inherited a tenuous truce with the rebels, but three of the four major guerrilla groups—all of which have terrorist fronts—have already rejected it. [redacted]

The National Liberation Army (ELN), the 19th of April Movement (M-19), and the People's Liberation Army (EPL)—which together contain an estimated 2,500 armed combatants—are members of a loose alliance known as the National Guerrilla Coordinator (CNG). The CNG was formed in 1985 by the M-19 organization but has grown in strength and come into its own since mid-1986 under ELN leadership. The various CNG leaders still squabble over ideology and tactics, but we believe the coalition led to better coordination of attacks and improved propaganda efforts last year. ELN has become increasingly active, abandoning its former isolation in order to take a leadership role in the alliance. ELN appears to have forced the M-19—seriously weakened following government strikes and the losses of key leaders—out of its original role as head of the guerrilla alliance. [redacted]

Under the rubric of the CNG, ELN guerrillas concentrated most of their attacks against the economic infrastructure. They have attacked the nation's major oil pipeline repeatedly since its completion in March 1986, progressing from minor damage to more sophisticated destruction, inflicting damages estimated at more than \$50 million in 1986. Many of these attacks were directed at US-affiliated petroleum companies, temporarily disrupting their operations in northeastern Colombia. [redacted]

Colombian terrorists became more selective in their targeting in 1986 and less interested in publicity-seeking, high-profile attacks. Attacks on electrical

pylons and transmission substations became frequent. The terrorists inflicted substantial damage on commercial activity by employing robbery, kidnaping, and extortion against both foreign and domestic businesses. [redacted]

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Chile

Terrorist groups have exploited the continuing high level of opposition to the Pinochet regime. Last year terrorist incidents declined overall, but the bombing of the US Ambassador's residence in April, the discovery of arms caches—probably supplied by Cuba—in August, and the attempted assassination of Pinochet in September demonstrated that the terrorists are committed to the violent destabilization of the country. [redacted]

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Of the two main terrorist groups—the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR) and the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR)—the FPMR was by far the more active. Most of this latter group's operations consisted of relatively minor bombings of Chilean Government facilities. Elements of the FPMR, however, attempted to assassinate Chilean President Augusto Pinochet last September. The attempt against Pinochet's motorcade failed but demonstrated the group's sophistication and willingness to strike at difficult, but spectacular, targets. [redacted]

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A new development last year was the threat to US citizens from extreme rightwing groups such as the September 11 Command and the National Combat Force. Little is known about these groups, but we believe the Chilean security services facilitate their operations. The US Embassy believes that the threat from these groups is equal to that posed by the extreme left. [redacted]

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Ecuador

No international terrorist incidents were recorded in Ecuador last year. The fortunes of the country's only terrorist group, Alfaro Vive, Carajo! (AVC), declined substantially after Ecuador's security service penetrated the group and subsequently arrested and killed

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key leaders. The AVC now is in a state of disarray from which it may not recover. Most of the leadership is in prison or dead. In our view, although some active cells are still capable of staging limited operations, the AVC now consists largely of isolated units working independently and haphazardly [redacted]

El Salvador

El Salvador showed a decline in international terrorist activity last year. We believe the reasons for the decline were the insurgents' reluctance to stage high-risk urban terrorist operations and the steadily improving capabilities of the Salvadoran security services. [redacted]

Despite some minor terrorist attacks in San Salvador, the counterterrorist record of the security services in 1986 has been generally good. Moreover, the expected campaign of sustained urban violence by mainline guerrilla organizations failed to get off the ground in 1986. Last year, the security forces raided numerous safehouses, arrested over 50 urban guerrillas, and [redacted] Salvadoran security has arrested most of the urban terrorist component of the Clara Elizabeth Ramirez Front, which was responsible for several assassinations in 1984 and 1985. [redacted]

Dissension may have prompted the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) and its political front group, the Democratic Revolutionary Front (FDR), to reconsider terrorism as a tactic. [redacted]

[redacted] Nevertheless, the FMLN continued to use mines and conducted economic sabotage and kidnappings—which have hurt civilians—throughout 1986. [redacted]

Foreign Support

The Cubans, Nicaraguans, and Libyans have all contributed some support in recent years to radical leftists in the region. Such aid ranges from propaganda support for virtually all groups to the provision by Cuba of guidance, training, arms, and some funding. In our judgment, foreign support generally has not

been decisive to guerrilla and terrorist successes. In Peru and Colombia, for example, the most capable groups do not need external support in their operations. [redacted]

The Castro regime maintains a large and complex apparatus for subversion that has substantially assisted guerrilla movements and terrorists in Latin America. Castro has given logistic assistance and financial support to thousands of regional subversives—mostly from Central America—and has provided them with military training. Cuba's influence is of significance only in Chile and Colombia where Havana has close and longstanding relationships with several groups. [redacted]

Cuban President Fidel Castro is particularly close to the Colombian guerrilla groups, especially the ELN—which he helped found in 1963—and M-19. The Cuban leader probably helped forge the CNG in the period 1985-86. [redacted]

Cuba's special interest in Chile began in the Allende years and has persisted during the Pinochet era. Cuba has provided training and logistic assistance, as well as some financial support, to two active terrorist movements—the Communist Party-affiliated FPMR and the MIR. [redacted]

Cuba has no known ties to Peru's SL. Havana did provide training in the 1960s and 1970s to Peruvian radicals who later formed the Lima-based MRTA. If Cuba's ties MRTA still exist, they probably consist of occasional contacts rather than continuing material aid or active collaboration. [redacted]

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Managua has continued to provide training and support to Latin American guerrilla groups. Nicaragua—which symbolizes a successful Marxist revolution to many Latin American guerrilla groups—has provided assistance to terrorist groups in Colombia and Ecuador and has facilitated contacts among Latin American leftists, including meetings between Central and South American subversives.

[Redacted]

[Redacted] Nicaragua has been the principal source of support for the beleaguered America Battalion, a coalition of Colombian insurgents and some Ecuadoreans fighting in southwestern Colombia. The America Battalion communication center, manned by M-19 technicians, contained computer

and encryption equipment used to coordinate fighting by several Colombian insurgent groups as well as facilitate communication with Havana and Managua,

[Redacted]

Prospects for the United States

We expect the upward trend of international terrorist attacks in Latin America to continue and that US official and business installations will remain favorite targets. Most attacks thus far have been directed against property rather than people, but we judge that significant risks exist for US citizens in several Latin American countries, particularly Peru, Colombia, Chile, and El Salvador. US personnel associated with training and liaison efforts may be specifically targeted.

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

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Responsibility for the Bombing in Djibouti [redacted]

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The bombing on 18 March at a restaurant in Djibouti frequented by French nationals, particularly military personnel, has yielded no firm evidence as to the perpetrators. The possible involvement of South Yemeni officials further clouds an assessment of responsibility. We judge that the most likely culprit is a Palestinian group—probably the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine—Special Command (PFLP-SC) or the Popular Struggle Front (PSF)—possibly with the backing of a state sponsor:

- The confessed terrorist under arrest, Hassan Adouani, is a Tunisian national who claims to have been trained in terrorist techniques in Lebanon or Damascus. Although he claims “Abu Muhammad” recruited him—the alias for PFLP-SC chief Salim Abu Salim—he has said he is a member of the previously unknown Revolutionary Resistance Troops. He arrived in Djibouti from Damascus on 8 March.
- French and Djiboutian authorities have pointed to either the PFLP-SC or the PSF as the likely perpetrator. [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted] The PFLP-SC is headquartered in Aden, and the PSF main office is in the Yarmuk refugee camp in Damascus, but they may have a small presence in Aden as well.
- Adouani apparently volunteered the information that he had been involved in the bombing of Bobby’s Bar in Athens on 3 February 1985, an attack targeted at American servicemen. The bar was a gathering place for US personnel from the nearby airbase. [redacted]
[redacted] the PSF was responsible for that bombing. [redacted]

Motivations

We have virtually ruled out an internal Djiboutian group as the perpetrator, since the targets were clearly French military personnel. Libya, Iran, and

the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction (LARF) have been the main sponsors of attacks against France in recent years, but we have received no evidence pointing to Iranian involvement. Libya and LARF have the strongest motivations to target France at this time:

- Libya has suffered devastating reverses in Chad and previously attempted terrorism in Africa against French interests. Qadhafi stepped up anti-French terrorist activities twice before when his fortunes in Chad declined.
- Libya has been a key financial backer of the PSF, but the group mostly conducts rocket and paramilitary attacks against Israeli targets in southern Lebanon. A report from 1985 asserted that Libya cut funding of the PSF because the group refused to carry out terrorist attacks at Qadhafi’s behest. The PSF relies heavily on Syrian logistic support and safehaven, although Libya still retains influence with the PSF and other radical Palestinian groups.
- LARF threatened immediate retaliation against French interests after the conviction in late February 1987 of Georges Abdallah. LARF’s bombing campaigns in 1986 were directed at the heart of Paris, however, and the choice of a remote French overseas territory for a LARF-inspired bombing seems puzzling.
- French officials believe the PFLP-SC aided LARF’s bombing campaign in Paris last year because of ties stemming from Abdallah’s former membership in the PFLP before it splintered into factions. The PFLP-SC is headquartered in Aden but has been considered inactive in recent years. [redacted]

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The New State Sponsor: PDRY?

[redacted] he had at least two accomplices, both of whom traveled on South Yemeni diplomatic

passports. The passports have been confirmed as authentic PDRY passports, and we know that South Yemen has issued diplomatic passports to other terrorists. [redacted] their identities has been conflicting: one of these individuals has been called a PFLP member, but [redacted] labeled both men senior members of the South Yemeni security service. [redacted]

We do not have enough information at this time to judge whether the two are Palestinian terrorists traveling with PDRY diplomatic passports, or if they are actually PDRY Government officials. One of the men left Djibouti three days before the bombing, while the other was hidden in the PDRY's Embassy in Djibouti for two weeks after suspicion fell on him. It is possible that yet another South Yemeni, who may have been involved in the bombing, is still in hiding there. We have been unable, however, to find a motivation for PDRY involvement in an attack against France.

[redacted]

Adouani may have had other accomplices, although we cannot confirm this. A Kuwaiti businessman who was seen with Adouani at the restaurant before the

bombing returned to Kuwait before he could be questioned. [redacted]

No Bottom Line Yet

[redacted]

several unanswered questions remain. If Adouani was indeed recruited by Salim Abu Salim as Abu Muhammad, why hasn't Adouani claimed membership in the PFLP-SC? It is possible that the terrorist is not aware of his ultimate sponsor. Adouani may not be a member of any particular group but rather a "freelancer" chosen for the operation because of his explosives expertise. Adouani received technical and weapons training in the Tunisian military but also worked as an electrician in Iraq. The terrorist also claimed he was instructed in bomb making in Lebanon but later said this had been in Damascus. Adouani was able to quickly assemble in front of Djiboutian police a bomb from the same components as those found in the restaurant. [redacted]

[redacted]

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The Terrorism Diary for June

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

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

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5 June 1965 **Honduras.** Constitutional republic reestablished.

5 June 1967 **Middle East.** Beginning of Six-Day War.

5 June 1975 **Egypt.** Reopening of Suez Canal.

5 June 1977 **Seychelles.** Liberation Day (overthrow of President Mancham by Albert Rene).

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

6 June 1984 **India.** Army storms Sikh Golden Temple in Amritsar.

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

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

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

8 June 1967 **Palestinians.** Founding of Palestinian terrorist group Saiqa (Thunderbolt).

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

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

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

10 June **Portugal.** Portugal Day.

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

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

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- 12 June 1898.** *Philippines.* Independence Day (proclamation of republic).
- 12 June 1948** *Hungary.* Founding of Socialist Workers' Party.
- 13 June 1974** *North Yemen.* Coup by Col. Ibrahim al-Hamidi (accession of Second Corrective Movement).
- 14 June 1975** *El Salvador.* Founding of Armed Forces of National Resistance (FARN).
- 14 June 1982** *Argentina, United Kingdom.* Argentine surrender ends Falklands conflict.
- 14 June 1985** *United States, Greece, Lebanon.* TWA jet hijacked from Athens. After several trips between Beirut and Algiers, it remained in Beirut after 16 June. One American serviceman killed; all other passengers and crew eventually freed unharmed.
- 15 June 1960** *Japan, United States.* Signing of Japan–United States Security Treaty. Violent protests by leftist opponents of the treaty were common on this date through the 1960s.
- 15 June 1979** *El Salvador.* Communist Party, under Soviet and Cuban pressure, adopts policy of armed struggle; its fighting elements are called Armed Forces of Liberation (FAL).
- 16 June 1976** *South Africa.* Riots in Soweto.
- 17 June 1944** *Iceland.* Independence Day (anniversary of establishment of republic).
- 17 June 1953** *East and West Germany.* Berlin uprising.
- 17 June 1983** *France.* Mysterious disappearance of Corsican separatist leader Guy Orsoni.
- 18 June 1953** *Egypt.* Evacuation Day (anniversary of proclamation of republic).
- 19 June 1961** *Kuwait.* Independence Day.

19 June 1965 **Algeria.** Revolutionary Recovery Day (overthrow of President Ben Bella).

19 June 1985 **El Salvador.** Killing of six US citizens in Zona Rosa Section of San Salvador by urban commandos of the Central American Workers' Revolutionary Party (PRTC).

22 June 1969 **South Yemen.** Coup by National Liberation Front.

23 June **Luxembourg.** National Day.

23 June 1985 **India, Canada.** Air India 747 downed by probable bomb over North Atlantic, killing 329 persons. Sikh extremists based in Canada most likely perpetrators.

23 June 1985 **Japan.** Bomb explodes in baggage-handling area at Narita Airport, killing two employees; believed connected to bombing of Indian airliner over North Atlantic on same night.

24 June **Spain.** King's Day.

25 June 1950 **North and South Korea.** North Korea invades South Korea, beginning Korean war.

25 June 1964 **Mozambique.** Founding of the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (FRELIMO).

25 June 1975 **Mozambique.** Independence Day.

26 June 1955 **South Africa.** African National Congress (ANC) adopts political manifesto.

26 June 1960 **Madagascar.** Independence Day.

26 June 1960 **Somalia.** Independence Day (northern region).

26 June 1985 **South Africa.** ANC blows up gasoline depot, power station, and water pipeline.

- 27 June 1975** **France.** International terrorist "Carlos" (Ilyich Ramirez Sanchez, a Venezuelan) surfaces by killing two policemen in Paris.
- 27 June 1977** **Djibouti.** Independence Day.
- 27 June 1981** **Iran.** Bombing of legislature kills Prime Minister Beheshti and 70 others.
- 29 June 1976** **Seychelles.** Independence Day.
- 30 June 1960** **Zaire.** Independence Day.



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Chronology of Terrorism—1987 [redacted]

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

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[redacted]

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25 March

Sweden: Car bomb explodes outside Stockholm synagogue, causing damage but no injuries. No one claimed responsibility. [redacted]

25X1

West Germany: Unidentified individuals throw two firebombs at British helicopter on transporter at Hamburg docks. One bomb failed to ignite and the other was extinguished by workers in the area. No one claimed responsibility. [redacted]

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31 March

West Germany: Convicted Red Army Faction (RAF) sympathizer begins hunger strike at Hamburg prison. Elisabeth Meerman, currently serving an 18-month sentence, is demanding that captive terrorists be located together. [redacted]

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Peru: Nine ruling American Revolutionary Alliance Party offices in metropolitan Lima are bombed by presumed members of the Tupac Amaru (MRTA). [redacted]

25X1

Peru: One US-affiliated bank and three Peruvian banks are bombed by unknown perpetrators. Neither the Sendero Luminoso (SL) nor the Tupac Amaru (MRTA) has claimed responsibility for the attacks. [redacted]

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[redacted]

25X6

Peru: Government security forces capture 10 members of two terrorist cells operating in the eastern zone. The first cell belonged to the Youth Movement of Sendero Luminoso (SL), and the other belonged to the SL's Armed Press and Propaganda Apparatus. [redacted]

25X1

2 April

Egypt: Sunni extremist throws molotov cocktail at campus residence of the president of the American University of Cairo. There were no injuries, and damage was limited. Police arrested a suspect who claimed to be a member of Hizballah, although the organization reportedly does not exist in Egypt. [redacted]

25X1

[redacted]

25X6

4 April

Lebanon: Bomb explodes behind public security headquarters in East Beirut, injuring a passing soldier and causing material damage. The device, containing one-half kilogram of TNT, had been placed under a white Mercedes owned by a Finance Ministry employee. [redacted]

25X1

5 April

Peru: Terrorists bomb a racetrack in suburban Lima, killing two horses. No group has claimed responsibility, but Sendero Luminoso (SL) probably is responsible. [redacted]

25X1

6 April

Peru: Terrorists dynamite a National Railway Enterprise (ENAFER) train between San Bartolome and Chosica, causing \$280,000 in damage. Sendero Luminoso (SL) probably is responsible. [redacted]

25X1

West Bank: Israeli soldiers attack Arab houses in Halhoul. The action apparently was in retaliation for the stoning of an Israeli bus carrying settlers to work in Jerusalem. [redacted]

25X1

8 April

Lebanon: Bomb, planted in pit, explodes behind bookshop, injuring one person and damaging eight cars in the Hursh Thabit area of East Beirut. No group has claimed responsibility. [redacted]

25X1

West Bank: Molotov cocktail thrown from UN school in Tulkarem refugee camp. Soldiers fired in the air and used tear gas to disperse the crowd that gathered after the firebomb was thrown. [redacted]

25X1

10 April

Honduras: Bomb explodes in front of department store in Tegucigalpa. The local Lebanese Consulate is located on the top floor of the four-story building. No one claimed responsibility for the attack, which injured one person. [redacted]

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[redacted]

25X6

West Bank: Molotov cocktail attack on Israeli vehicle results in curfew in Halhoul. There were no injuries. [redacted]

25X1

West Bank: Firebombs and stones thrown at police station in Tubas. A 15-year-old Arab youth was shot in the leg as a policeman tried to ward off the attack [redacted]

25X1

West Bank: Gasoline bombs thrown at Israeli construction equipment in settlement near Bethlehem. The unrest is said to be in support of hunger-striking security prisoners. [redacted]

25X1

12 April

25X6

Lebanon: Bomb near British Consulate in West Beirut fails to explode. The device—consisting of 25 kilograms of TNT connected to a timer, three detonators, and six batteries—did not detonate, because of a technical malfunction. There has been no claim of responsibility. [redacted]

25X1

Lebanon: Car bomb explodes near Mar Yusuf Hospital in East Beirut, causing injuries to more than 10 persons and setting fire to cars and nearby buildings. No group has claimed responsibility for the incident. [redacted]

25X1

Sri Lanka: Suspect Tamil militants execute four Tamil civilians in eastern Ampara and Batticaloa Districts. The practice, known as “lamppost executions,” involves hanging the individual from a lamppost [redacted]

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13 April

West Germany: Arson attack on computer company in Tutzing causes \$2.8 million in damages. No one was injured. Police arrested three individuals who are believed to be members of a regional autonomous militant group. [redacted]

25X1

West Germany: Explosive device attached to a US Army trailer is discovered at Mainz Army depot. The device, which was set to detonate if the trailer were moved, would have destroyed the vehicle and probably killed or injured anyone in the area. There has been no claim. [redacted]

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14 April

West Germany: Three molotov cocktails thrown at Swabian regional government building in Augsburg cause minimal damage and no injuries. The “Fighting Cells of the Revolutionary Cells,” probably an autonomous militant group, claimed responsibility. [redacted]

25X1

Bolivia: Small bomb explodes outside US Consulate during anti-Bolivian rally. The homemade device apparently was thrown at the Consulate, and then it bounced off the front gate and exploded in the crowd. Several persons were injured, including a US citizen. [redacted]

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Kuwait: US citizen receives telephone threat. The caller claimed "Al-Fata" was coming to kill him. [redacted]

25X1

Lebanon: Bomb explodes in front of Al-Rafidayn Bank in West Beirut, causing material damage but no injuries. No one has claimed responsibility. [redacted]

25X1

Lebanon: Christian hairdresser killed by a gunman as he closes his salon for the day. The killing occurred in the Verdun district of West Beirut. No group has claimed responsibility. [redacted]

25X1

Lebanon: Syrian Social Nationalist Party (SSNP) official escapes assassination attempt in the Bekaa Valley, but two of his bodyguards are injured. The official's car was set ablaze by the gunmen in the surprise attack. No group has claimed responsibility. [redacted]

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Pakistan: Trial of Pan Am hijackers may be delayed further. The delay reportedly is to allow for interviews with the Pan Am crew in New York and to decide on the location for the trial. The trial may be held in the Rawalpindi jail instead of in an open courtroom.

15 April

Lebanon: Lebanese soldier is blown to pieces when bomb detonates in his Mercedes. The blast from the device, which had been planted under the driver's seat of the car, triggered several fires in the Jal al-Deeb district of East Beirut. No group has claimed responsibility. [redacted]

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India: A plot by suspected Sikh militants to blow up New Delhi's main railway station is foiled, with only minutes to spare, when police discover a drum of liquid explosive wired to a timing device. The drum was discovered by a police patrol near a waiting area for second-class passengers. [redacted]

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16 April

Lebanon: Bomb explodes near the Maryland Cafe in the Al-Rawshah district of West Beirut, causing damage but no injuries. No one has claimed responsibility. [redacted]

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West Bank: Molotov cocktail thrown at office of Jordanian Parliament Deputy for Bethlehem District. It caused property damage but no casualties. [redacted]

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South Africa: Blast injures two white schoolchildren and destroys a minibus at a supermarket parking lot in northern Natal Province. No group has claimed responsibility for the explosion, but the government has blamed similar explosions on the African National Congress (ANC). [redacted]

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- 17 April** **Lebanon: Explosive charge planted beneath car goes off behind building housing office of Pro-Syrian Ba'ath Party.** Syrian military officers reportedly lived in the 12-story building. The explosion shattered shop windows and damaged several other vehicles in the area, but no casualties were reported. This was one of 60 random blasts that have hit West Beirut since 22 February, when 7,000 Syrian troops were deployed there to quell fighting between Shiite Moslems and leftists. [redacted] 25X1
- India: A group of terrorists, who are probably Sikhs, fire indiscriminately and kill at least five persons in a remote village in Amritsar district.** [redacted] 25X1
- India: Two brothers are seriously injured by four Sikh terrorists in the village of Pakhokhe in Amritsar.** [redacted] 25X1
- 19 April** **Spain: Police discover a 40-pound bomb filled with shrapnel at a football stadium in a suburb of Pamplona.** The Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA) organization claimed it planted the bomb in the police parking area but did not detonate it because the parking area changed. [redacted] 25X1
- 20 April** **Lebanon: Katyusha rockets, fired from outside the Israeli security zone, land in Galilee.** No injuries or damages were reported. [redacted] 25X1
- 21 April** **Peru: Terrorists bomb businesses in Lima.** Among the facilities attacked were 10 Peruvian Bank offices and the Coca-Cola company's distribution center. No injuries were reported and no group has claimed responsibility. [redacted] 25X1
- 22 April** **Gaza Strip: Molotov cocktail causes light damage.** The firebomb was thrown at the post office in downtown Gaza. [redacted] 25X1
- 23 April** **Peru: Sendero Luminoso (SL) executes two government officials in rural provinces.** Both officials were members of the ruling party. No group has claimed responsibility but SL has targeted the Garcia government in the past. [redacted] 25X1
- 25 April** **France: Two suspected Basque separatists expelled to Spain.** These arrests bring the total number of expulsions to 57 since July 1986. [redacted] 25X1
- Spain: Bomb explodes outside state employment office in Barcelona, causing minor damage but no injuries.** No one claimed responsibility. [redacted] 25X1
- 26 April** **Spain: Arson attack against the Socialist Party headquarters in Bilbao leaves eight persons injured.** No group claimed responsibility. [redacted] 25X1

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Spain: Bomb explodes at state-owned television mobile unit in Valencia causing minor damage but no injuries. A second bomb was defused. The Catalan separatist organization Terra Lliure (Free Land) claimed responsibility [redacted]

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27 April

Philippines: Unidentified Filipinos attack the Joint US Military Assistance Group compound in Manila with grenades and small-arms fire, causing only minor damage and no casualties. [redacted]

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30 April

Peru: Bomb explodes in North Korean Trade Mission. The attackers threw the bomb, which was contained in a black briefcase, through the door of the mission. Three persons, including the mission chief, were slightly injured. Sendero Luminoso (SL), which has attacked Chinese and Soviet installations in the past, probably is responsible. [redacted]

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