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## CIA doubles its 'terrorism' estimate

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The CIA released its annual report on international terrorism June 15, but only after making some editorial revisions to please Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig.

Those changes include new ways of calculating terrorist incidents so as to double their number, lending credibility to the Reagan administration's claim that international terrorism is a growing threat. The agency now says that 5995 incidents occurred worldwide between 1968 and 1979, as opposed to 3336 it cited in a report last year covering the same period. The agency reports that 760 "terrorist" incidents took place in 1980.

Blaming Moscow for unleashing on the West an army of assassins, bombthrowers and airplane hijackers has become a key U.S. propaganda piece. Haig reportedly blocked publication of the CIA study until he was satisfied it supported administration rhetoric. The secretary's mark shows most clearly in a section, which did not appear in previous reports, accusing the Soviet Union, Cuba and Middle East countries such as Libya, South Yemen and Iran of sponsoring terrorism. The charge is supported by conveniently muddying the distinction between terrorist bands and armed liberation

movements.

"The Soviets are deeply engaged in support of revolutionary violence which is a fundamental element of Leninist ideology," the report states. "Such violence frequently entails acts of international terror."

Cuba is accused of openly advocating "armed revolution as the only means for leftist forces to gain power in Latin America," and of providing "training, arms, safe haven and advice to guerrillas," many of whom "engage in terrorist operations."

The report ignores state terror committed by pro-U.S. governments, such as assassinations on foreign soil by Chile and Israel. Right-wing terrorism generally is dismissed as domestic violence, "perpetrated anonymously by groups with few or no articulated goals."

Jay Peterzell, a researcher for the intelligence watchdog group Center for National Security Studies, points out that "Haig has taken positions because of ideology that may not be supported by fact. Consequently the terrorism report became the focus of a bureaucratic battle pitting CIA analysts—whose job requires them to make realistic and sober assessments of international events—against State Department cold war ideologues and Reagan appointees at the top of the intelligence command structure." As a result, the 1980 terrorist study reportedly was redrafted at least three times to beef up the number of terrorist incidents reported. S.Z.