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Directorate of
Intelligence

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Terrorism Review

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23 August 1990

Approved for Release
Date JUN 1999

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Terrorism Review [redacted] b3

23 August 1990

		Page
Focus	Iraq: Terrorist Options [redacted] b3	1
	Iraq's response to economic strangulation and military pressure is likely to include terrorism. Saddam Husayn can call upon [redacted] b3 [redacted] Palestinian clients, and Iraqi sympathizers worldwide to conduct terrorist operations against US interests, particularly in the Middle East and Europe. [redacted] b3	
	Highlights [redacted] b3 <i>Counterterrorist Center</i>	5
Articles	Arafat and the Palestinians: Dealing With Diversity [redacted] b3	9
	The Palestine Liberation Organization is anything but monolithic, and Chairman Yasir Arafat must contend with powerful influences outside his control. Seeking to recover from the failure of his diplomatic initiatives, he is giving ground to those pressing a more militant line. Outside the PLO, radical Palestinian groups are forcing the pace. [redacted] b3	
	The ETA War: Dirtier and Dirtier [redacted] b3	11
	[redacted] b1, b3	

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23 August 1990

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b1, b3



13

b3

Chronology of Terrorism—1990

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Terrorism Review [Redacted] b3

23 August 1990

Focus

Iraq: Terrorist Options [Redacted] b3

Iraq's response to economic strangulation and military pressure by the West and moderate Arab states is likely to include terrorism, and Baghdad's wide range of resources give it a formidable capability. Saddam Husayn is likely to call upon [Redacted] b3, b1
[Redacted] Palestinian clients, and Iraqi sympathizers worldwide to conduct terrorist operations. US targets in the Middle East and Europe would be most vulnerable to Iraqi-sponsored attacks. [Redacted] b3

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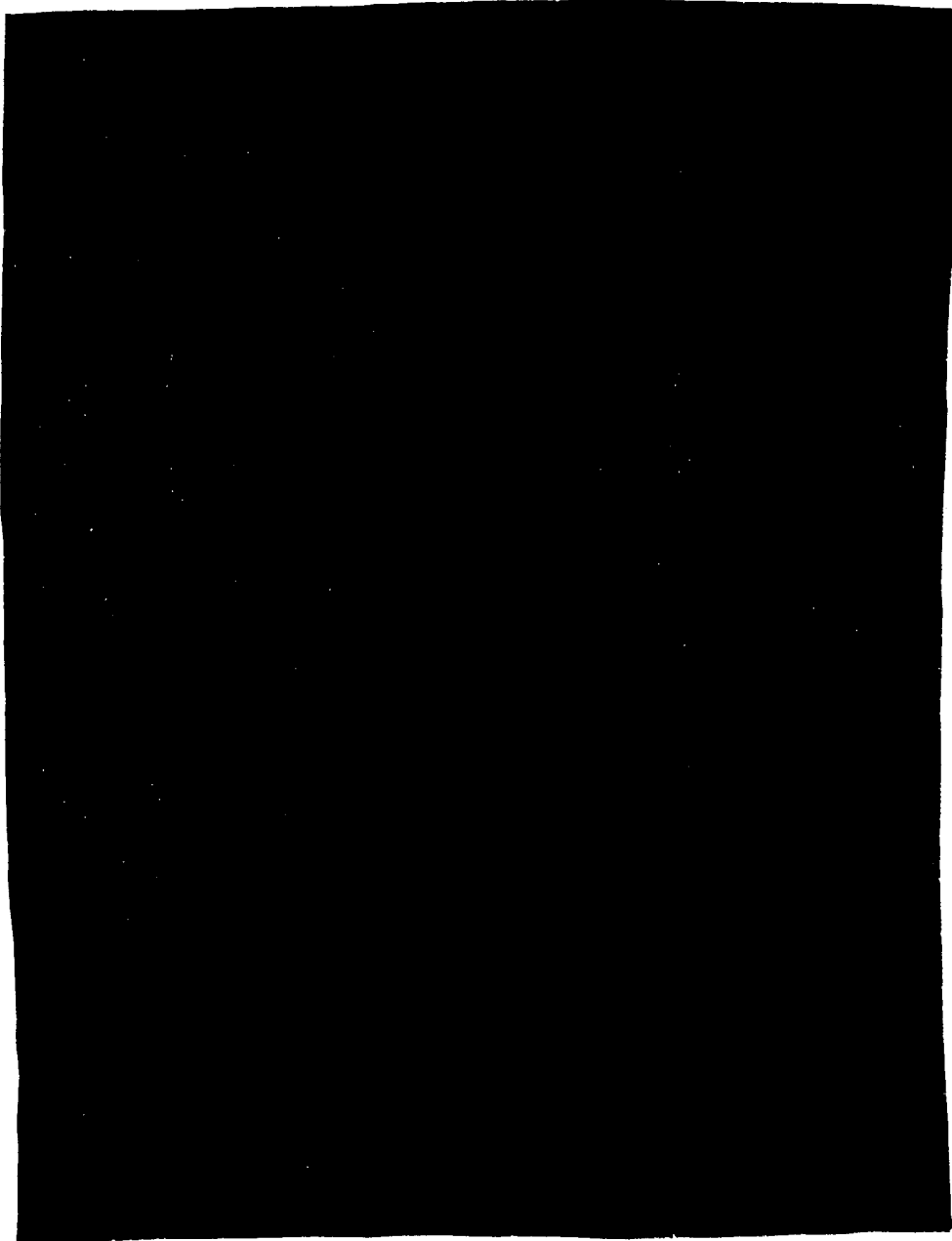
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Spontaneous Violence

Even if Saddam does not give explicit orders to his terrorist clients, [redacted] violence against US interests by Iraqi sympathizers worldwide. Saddam's fiery speeches calling on Arab and Muslim masses to rise up against US "imperialism" may provoke spontaneous acts of violence against US facilities and personnel, particularly in the Middle East where Saddam enjoys strong popular support among the Arab poor.

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Highlights

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Significant Developments

Europe

Iran-France

Mitterrand Pardons Lebanese Terrorist

The pardon of Lebanese terrorist Anis Naqqash by French President Francois Mitterrand on 27 July was probably part of a deal between France, Iran, and Hizballah that resulted in the release of nine French hostages between 1986 and 1988. At the time of his release, Naqqash had served the minimum 10 years required for a presidential pardon. Naqqash was sentenced to life in prison in 1982 for his role in an assassination attempt on former Iranian Prime Minister Shapur Bakhtiar. Although the attempt failed, a French policeman and a passerby were killed in the attack; three other individuals were wounded. Mitterrand also pardoned four of Naqqash's accomplices who were serving lengthy prison sentences. All five terrorists were expelled upon their release from prison and returned to Iran. According to press reports, Iran paid \$750,000 in compensation to the victims of Naqqash's abortive attack. 63

Mitterrand's decision to pardon Naqqash removes a major point of contention between France and Iran; press reports on possible deals to secure his release first appeared in 1985. The move follows a year of steady improvement in Franco-Iranian relations. Several French companies have received contracts for reconstruction projects in Iran, and Paris probably calculates business opportunities will continue to expand. 63

Italy-Greece

Red Brigades Member Rearrested in Athens

Fugitive Red Brigades member Maurizio Folini, wanted in Italy on various terrorism charges since 1981, was rearrested in Greece on 2 August as part of Athens' tough new international counterterrorism policy.

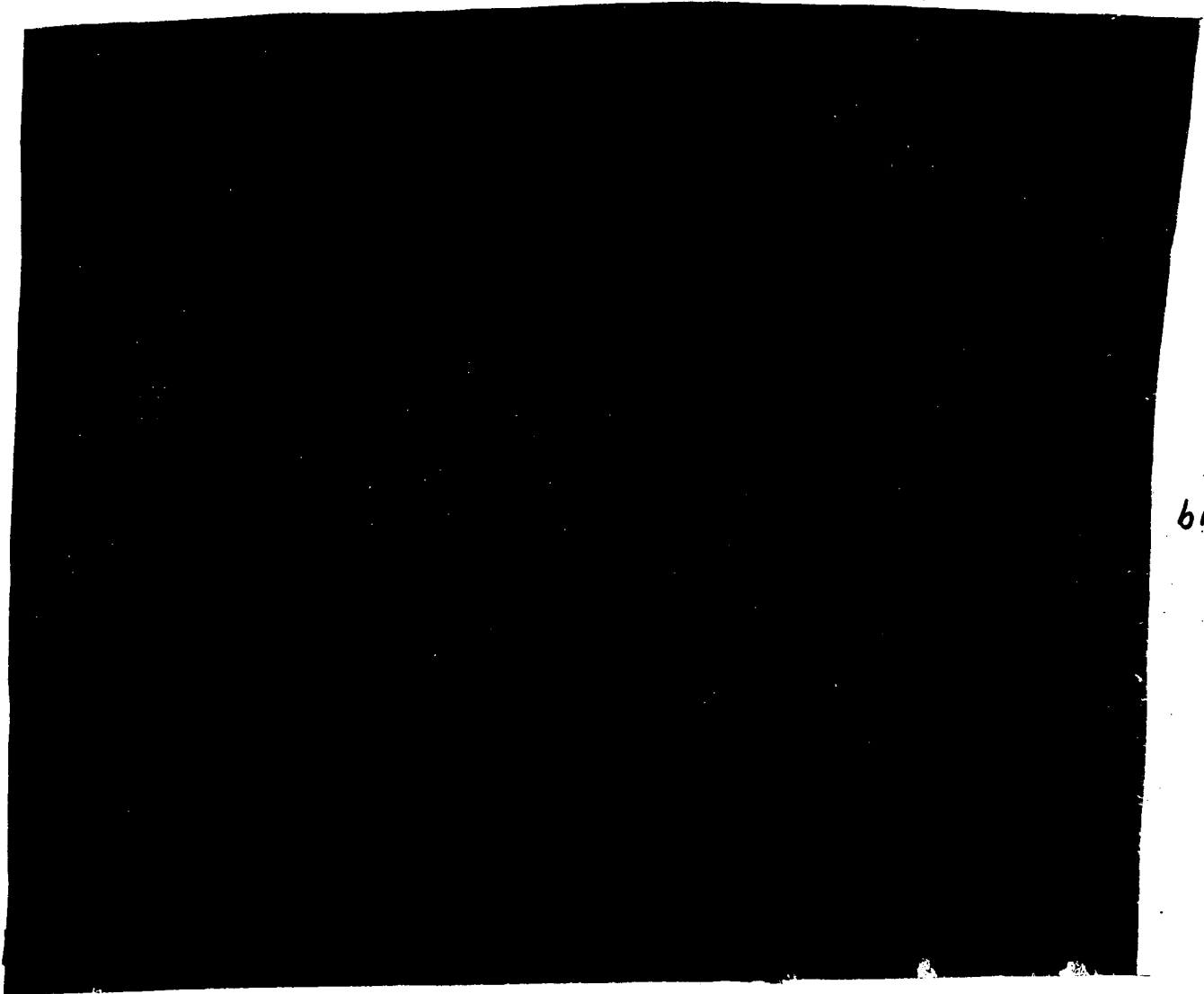
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Latin America

El Salvador

A New Round of FMLN Terrorism

A recent campaign of violence by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) against military personnel and their families—featuring torture and assassinations—is probably an effort to provoke a military crackdown that would

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tarnish San Salvador's domestic and international image. The FMLN has been adept at using propaganda to swing public opinion against the armed forces and the Cristiani government, which it hopes would lead to a cutoff in all US aid. Moreover, the FMLN leadership probably believes that its demonstrated ability to hit government targets increases its bargaining strength in the current peace talks. While atrocities by government forces—for example, the murder of the six Jesuit priests and two others on 16 November 1989—are widely picked up and used by the media, [redacted] the government has been lax in documenting and publicizing FMLN violence such as this recent terrorist campaign. [redacted]

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East Asia

Philippines

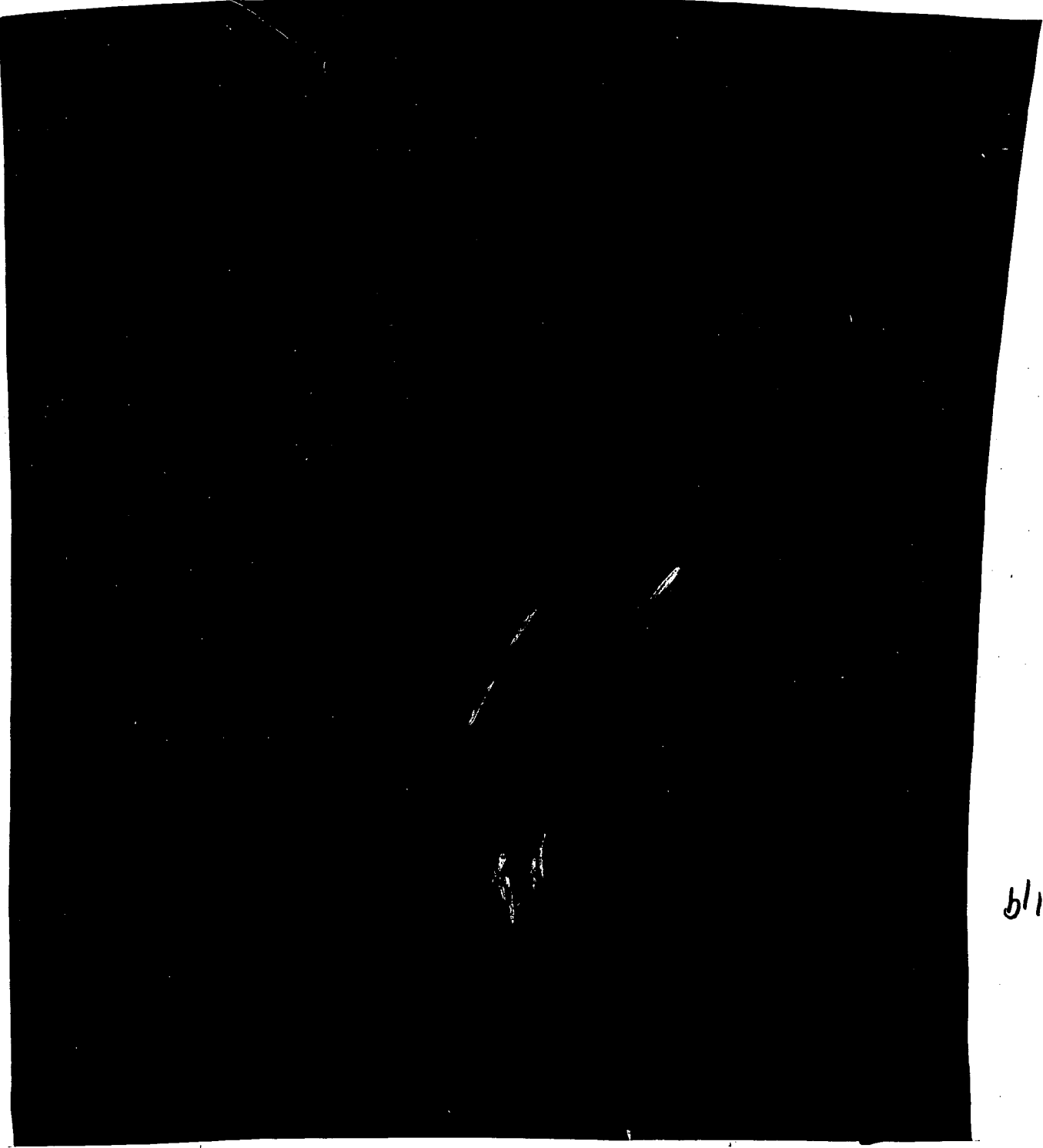
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**Arafat and the Palestinians:
Dealing With Diversity** [redacted] 63

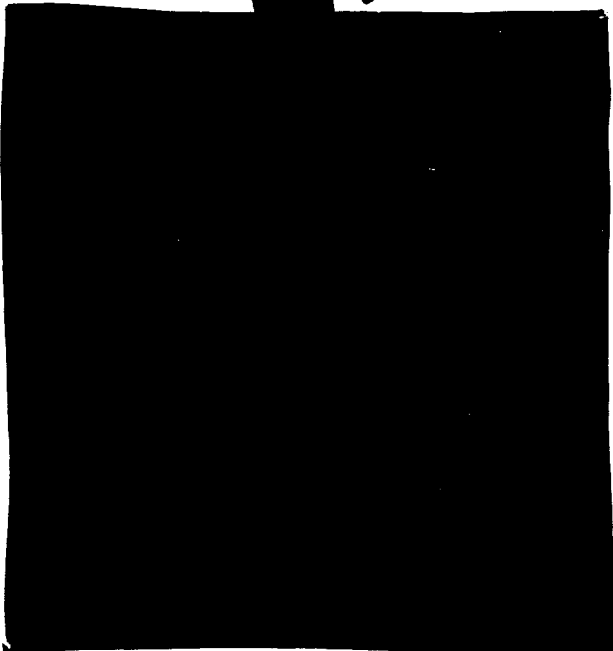
Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Chairman Yasir Arafat, casting about for ways to recover from the failed diplomatic course he has been following since late 1988, knows he must contend with powerful influences in the Palestinian community over which he has little or no control. In the past, he has survived such crises with a blend of guile and compromise. This time his approach appears to include giving some ground to those inside the PLO who are pressing a more militant line. [redacted] 63.

The PLO is anything but monolithic. It is an umbrella organization comprised of several groups with diverse ideologies that have as their common goal the achievement of a Palestinian state. Its policy is set by a parliament-in-exile, the Palestine National Council (PNC), which is made up of representatives from the PLO constituent groups, as well as independents who do not belong to PLO member groups. Outside the PLO structure are several Palestinian dissident groups that effectively withdrew from the PLO in 1984, when they boycotted the 17th meeting of the PNC in Amman to express their opposition to Arafat's leadership and the PLO's increasingly moderate direction. The dissidents openly disputed Arafat's nonterrorism pledge of December 1988; other radicals who remained in the PLO only reluctantly went along with it. [redacted] 63

We foresee the PLO drawn into a cycle of controlled but gradually escalating violence. Recent events—the suspension of the US-PLO dialogue, the formation of a hardline Israeli Government, and the immigration of Soviet Jews to Israel—have strengthened the hand of hardline PLO opponents of Arafat's moderate policies. Prominent among these hardliners is George Habash, whose Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) is second to Arafat's Fatah in size and has consistently advocated a more militant strategy against Israel. While Arafat will try to keep his diplomatic options open, he almost certainly will bow to demands for increased operations against military targets inside Israel and the occupied territories in

order to maintain political influence in the PLO. Given differing perceptions among the groups as to what constitutes a military target, however, Israeli settlers and other civilians are also likely targets for hardline groups within the PLO as well as dissident Palestinian groups. [redacted] 63

Major terrorist operations by radicals in the PLO are a strong possibility, given Arafat's inability to control such PLO groups as Abu Abbas's Palestine Liberation Front. Widespread outrage over the killing of eight Palestinians by an Israeli gunman in late May almost certainly contributed to strong support within the rank and file of the PLO for Abu Abbas's abortive seaborne assault against Israel on 30 May. Even if Arafat personally disapproved of the operation, he almost certainly felt the political costs of condemning Abbas were too high. [redacted] 63

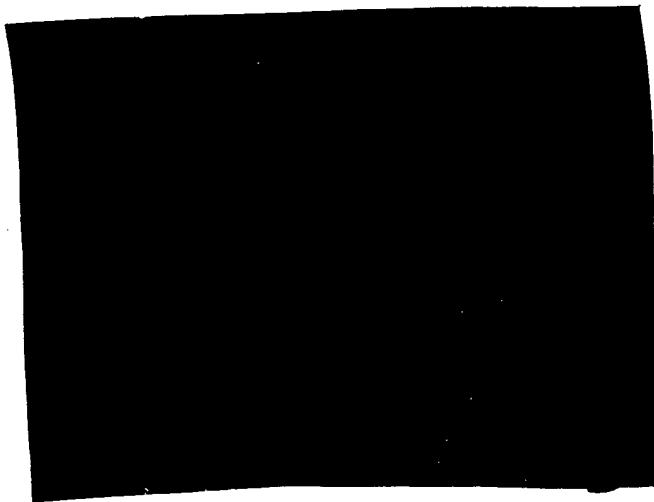


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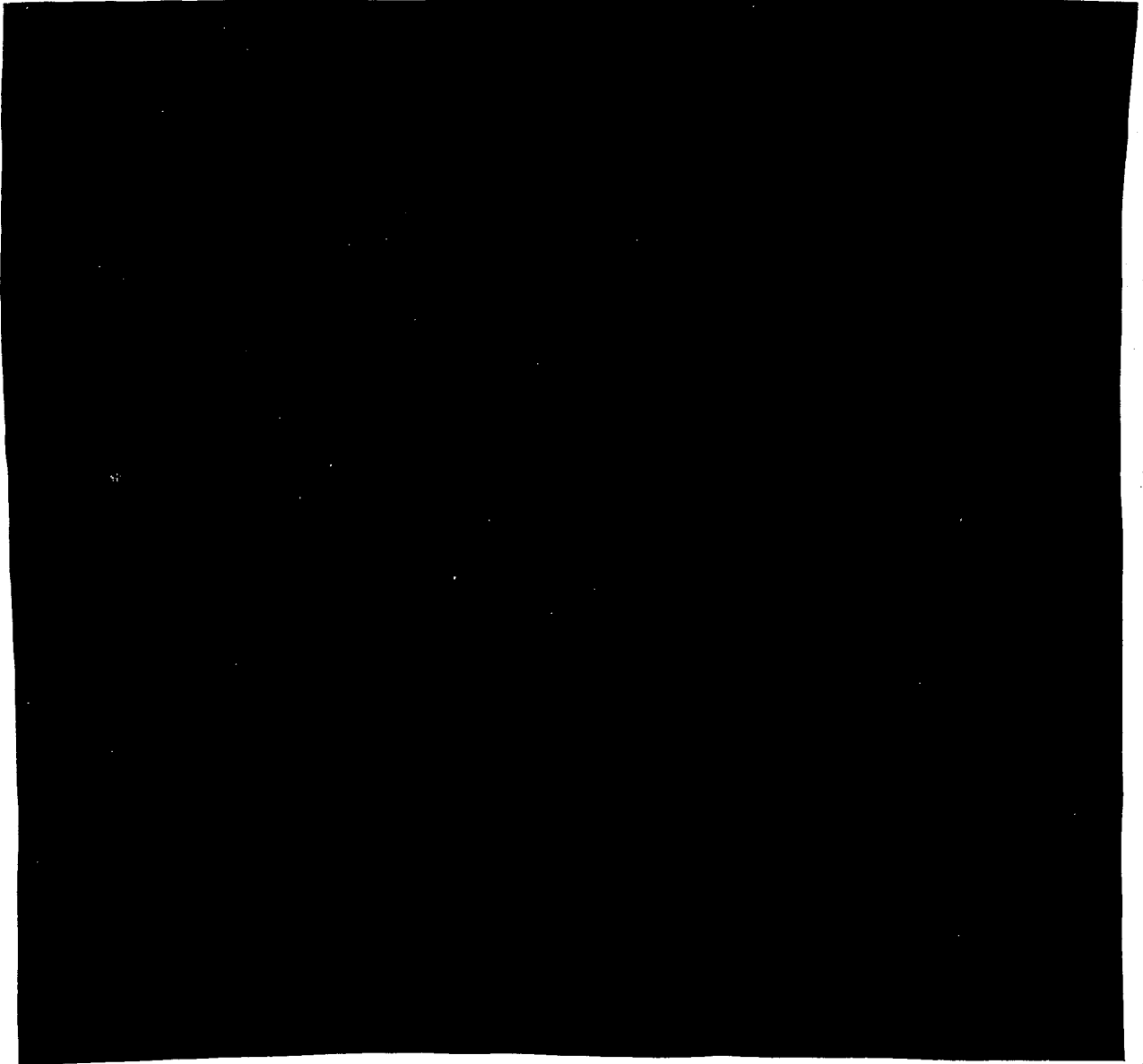
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The ETA War: Dirtier
and Dirtier [redacted] 63



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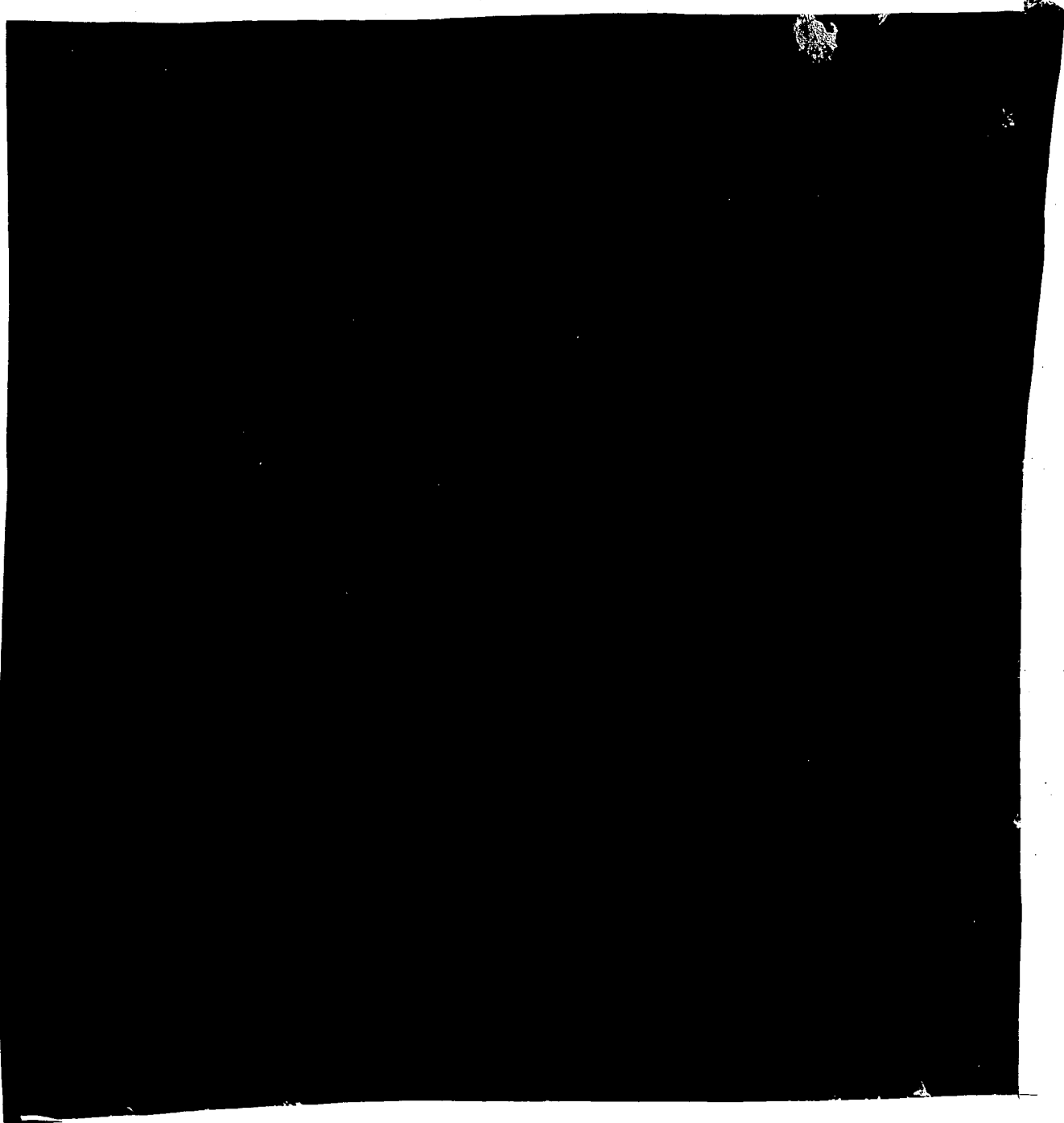


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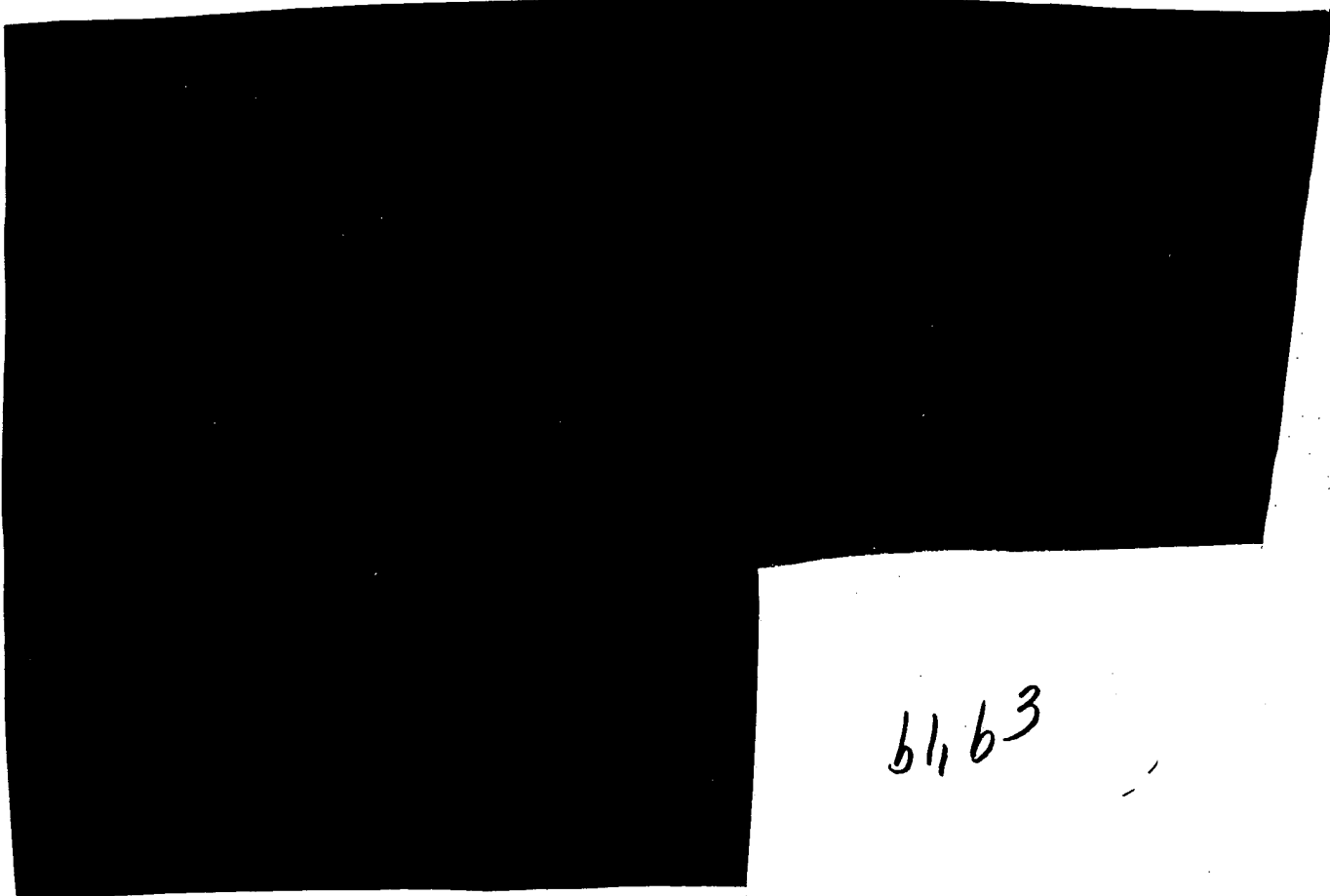
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Below are described selected noteworthy foreign and international events involving terrorists or the use of terrorist tactics. These events have occurred or come to light since our last issue. In some cases, the perpetrators and their motivations may not be known. Events and developments that have already been described elsewhere in this publication are not included. b3

Western Europe

27 July

Turkey: Four gunmen kill Turkish National Police officer in his Istanbul home. The Dev Sol group claimed responsibility. b3

Spain: Bomb explodes at Peugeot automobile dealership in Irun. The Basque Fatherland and Liberty claimed responsibility. b3

1 August

Greece: Bomb explodes inside Greek Social Security Building in Athens suburb of Patission. Revolutionary Way, a previously unknown group, claimed responsibility. b3

6 August

United Kingdom: Bomb fails to explode after falling from an American citizen's car as she leaves her North London home—the former residence of an ex-Cabinet Secretary. Provisional Irish Republican Army is suspected. b3

Middle East

2 August

Lebanon: Car bomb explodes near a building owned by the Amal militia, killing eight and wounding 45. b3

3 August

Lebanon: 'Abd al-Fattah Ghazal, a member of the Abu Nidal organization (ANO), is assassinated in 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp. The ANO accused Mossad of carrying out the assassination. b3

9 August

10 August

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Latin America

28 July *Peru: Suspected Tupac Amaru Revolutionary terrorists attack communications station of Lima International Airport, destroying the air beacon and damaging the communications switchboard.* [redacted] b3

29 July *El Salvador: Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front terrorists carry out 23 separate bombings against the electric grid, causing severe power outages.* [redacted] b3

10 August *Chile: Twelve Lautaro Rebel and Popular Revolutionary Forces terrorists attack a Carabinero bus in the La Florida section of Santiago, killing two and injuring six.* [redacted] b3

South/East Asia

23 July *Bangladesh: Explosion near crowded rickshaw stand in Rangamati injures 12 persons, destroys five rickshaws, and damages three shops.* [redacted] b1, b3

30 July *Sri Lanka: Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam guerrillas abduct and kill 14 Moslems suspected of government collaboration in Ampara District.* [redacted] b3

6 August *Philippines: New People's Army "sparrow" unit assassinates police general and his driver at an intersection in Davao City, Mindinao.* [redacted] b3

Africa

22 July *South Africa: Bomb containing about five kilograms of explosives destroys National Party office in Bloemfontein. There was no claim of responsibility.* [redacted] b3

5 August *Namibia: [redacted] grenades destroy the offices of the daily [redacted] newspaper, The Namibian, in Windhoek. There was no claim of responsibility.* [redacted] b3

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