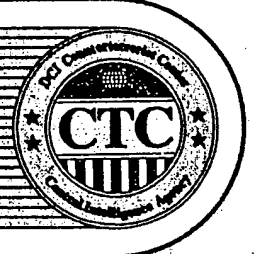


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Director of Central Intelligence



Terrorism Review [redacted] b3

8 August 1991

Counterterrorist Center



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Terrorism Review b3

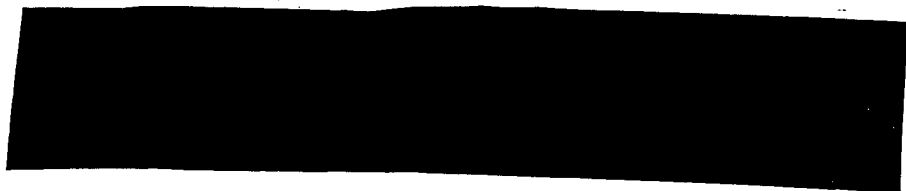
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Focus	
Iran-Lebanon: The UN-Brokered Hostage Releases b3	1
Tehran and Hizballah have used UN channels for the first time in orchestrating the release of two Western hostages. In doing so, they hope to advance their own political objectives and to put heavier pressure on Israel and the West to respond positively to Iranian demands. b3	b3

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Western Hostages and Their Captors in Lebanon

Imad Mughniyah
Leader of Islamic Jihad Organization.
Released UK citizen John McCarthy on 8 August 1991.
Still holds:

<i>US Hostages</i>	<i>Date of Abduction</i>
<i>Terry Anderson</i>	<i>16 March 1985</i>
<i>Thomas Sutherland</i>	<i>9 June 1985</i>

<i>UK Hostages</i>	<i>Date of Abduction</i>
<i>Terry Waite</i>	<i>20 January 1987</i>

Sayyed Ahmad Musawi
Leader of Revolutionary Justice Organization and Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine.
Released US citizen Edward Tracy on 11 August 1991.
Still holds:

<i>US Hostages</i>	<i>Date of Abduction</i>
<i>Joseph Ciccipio</i>	<i>12 September 1985</i>
<i>Alann Steen</i>	<i>24 January 1987</i>
<i>Jonathan Turner</i>	<i>24 January 1987</i>

<i>UK Hostages</i>	<i>Date of Abduction</i>
<i>Jack Mann</i>	<i>12 May 1989</i>

<i>German Hostages</i>	<i>Date of Abduction</i>
<i>Thomas Kemptner</i>	<i>16 May 1989</i>
<i>Heinrich Streubig</i>	<i>16 May 1989</i>

McCarthy and Tracy Say Others Are Well
John McCarthy's public announcement that he saw US hostages Terry Anderson and Thomas Sutherland and British hostage Terry Waite is the first reliable indication we have received that Waite is alive and that the others are in satisfactory health. Edward Tracy reported that he was held with US hostage Joseph Ciccipio over the past five years and that Ciccipio was in good condition,

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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Terrorism Review

Focus

Iran-Lebanon: The UN-Brokered Hostage Releases

Tehran orchestrated the release of two Western hostages in Lebanon this month, despite an attempt by a dissident Hizballah faction to derail the plans by abducting and threatening to kill a French relief worker. In our judgment, Tehran will try to manipulate the role of the United Nations in the release of UK citizen John McCarthy and US citizen Edward Tracy to advance Iran's own political agenda and to increase public pressure on Israel and the West to respond positively to its demands.

Exploiting the UN Role

This was the first time Tehran and Hizballah used UN channels to orchestrate a hostage release. The Islamic Jihad Organization released McCarthy as its "envoy" to UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar, and the Revolutionary Justice Organization—headed by an Iranian—publicly claimed that the UN role had "opened up an important field for negotiation." Giandomenico Picco—Principal Officer in the Executive Office of the UN Secretary General—was in Damascus for both releases, according to the press.

Iran's emphasis on a highly publicized UN role is designed to maximize the political benefit to Iran and to blunt opposition to hostage releases. A UN-brokered hostage deal probably draws less opposition from Iranian and Lebanese hardliners who oppose bilateral deals with Washington and Tel Aviv.

Tehran also probably hopes to use increased political capital with the Secretary General to facilitate favorable UN action on regional issues, such as Palestinian rights.

Tehran and Hizballah probably view the UN as a vehicle for putting more pressure on the Israelis and the West to release Shia and Palestinian prisoners held in Israel, south Lebanon, and Western Europe. Islamic Jihad's message to Perez de Cuellar called for UN involvement to secure the release of these prisoners in exchange for the release of the remaining Western hostages.

Hizballah Rogue Operation Delays Second Release

The abduction of the French relief worker shortly after McCarthy's release was probably a rogue operation that was not approved by the Iranian Government or Hizballah's Leadership Council. A previously unknown group—the Operation for the Defense of the Prisoners' Rights—claimed responsibility for the kidnapping and threatened to kill the Frenchman if another hostage were released.

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[REDACTED] Hammadi has close ties to Hizballah hostage holder Imad Mughniyah, who may have endorsed the operation to protest McCarthy's release.

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The Frenchman's release shortly before Tracy was freed probably was a result of Syrian, Lebanese, and probably Iranian pressure. Embarrassed by the abduction, Lebanese security forces and Syrian troops searched Hizballah strongholds in Beirut, conducted interrogations, and set up roadblocks in an attempt to locate the Frenchman. Tehran almost certainly also complained about the delay in the second release caused by the kidnapping and urged Hizballah to turn over the Frenchman. [REDACTED]

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Outlook: Increasing Pressure on Tel Aviv

Tehran and Hizballah almost certainly will attempt to place the burden for further hostage releases on Tel Aviv. Hizballah officials have offered to free two Israeli POWs in exchange for Lebanese and Palestinian prisoners. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] Tel Aviv has said it would free detainees if missing Israeli military personnel—including navigator Ron Arad, captured in Lebanon in 1986—were part of the deal. [REDACTED]

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Some Hizballah leaders probably will threaten terrorist reprisals if members imprisoned in Europe are not also included in hostage deals. Hizballah factions such as those led by Hammadi have demonstrated that they are willing and able to make good on such threats, even at the risk of Syrian and Iranian backlash. In addition to Hammadi's brothers convicted in Germany for the kidnapping of German hostages in Lebanon and the murder of a US Navy diver during the hijacking of TWA Flight 847, Hizballah members are imprisoned in Spain, France, Italy, Switzerland, Jordan, and the Ivory Coast. [REDACTED]

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Highlights ●

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Significant Developments

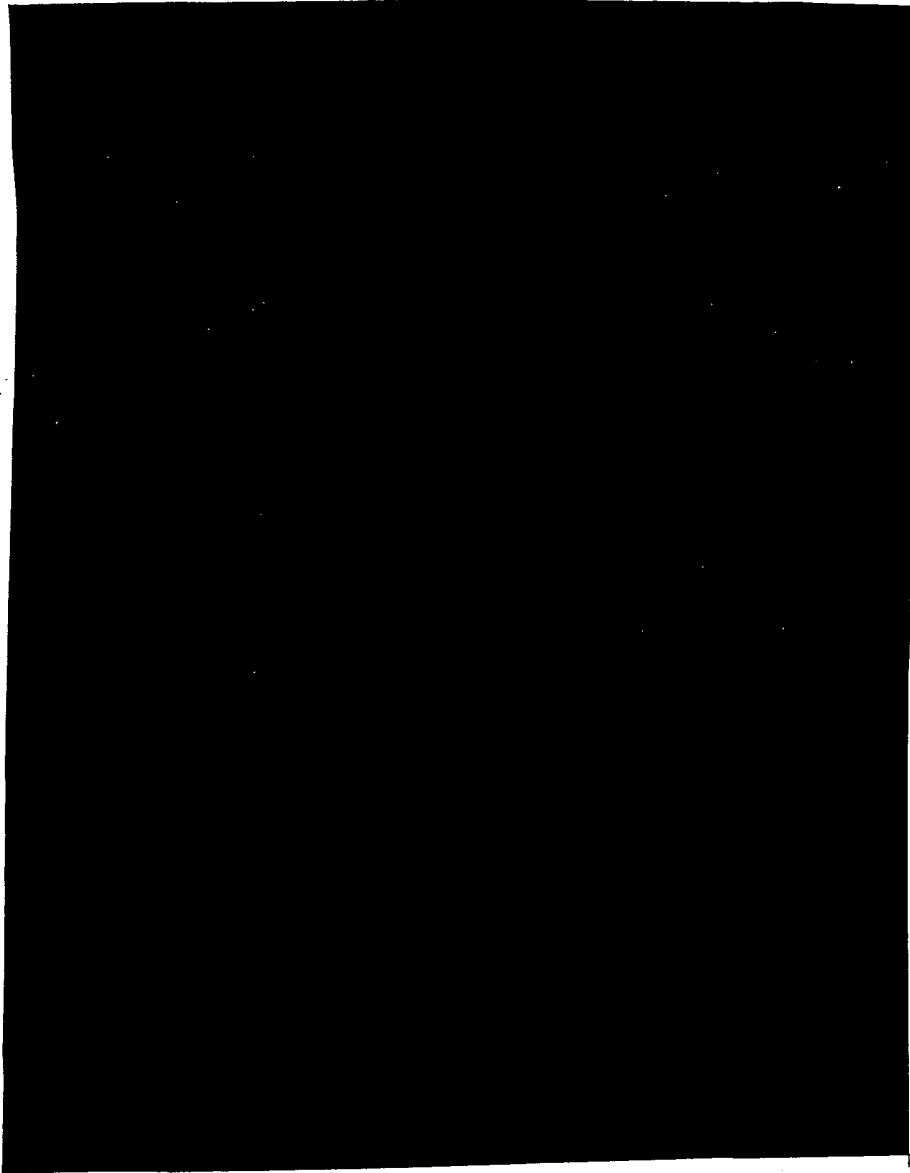
Middle East

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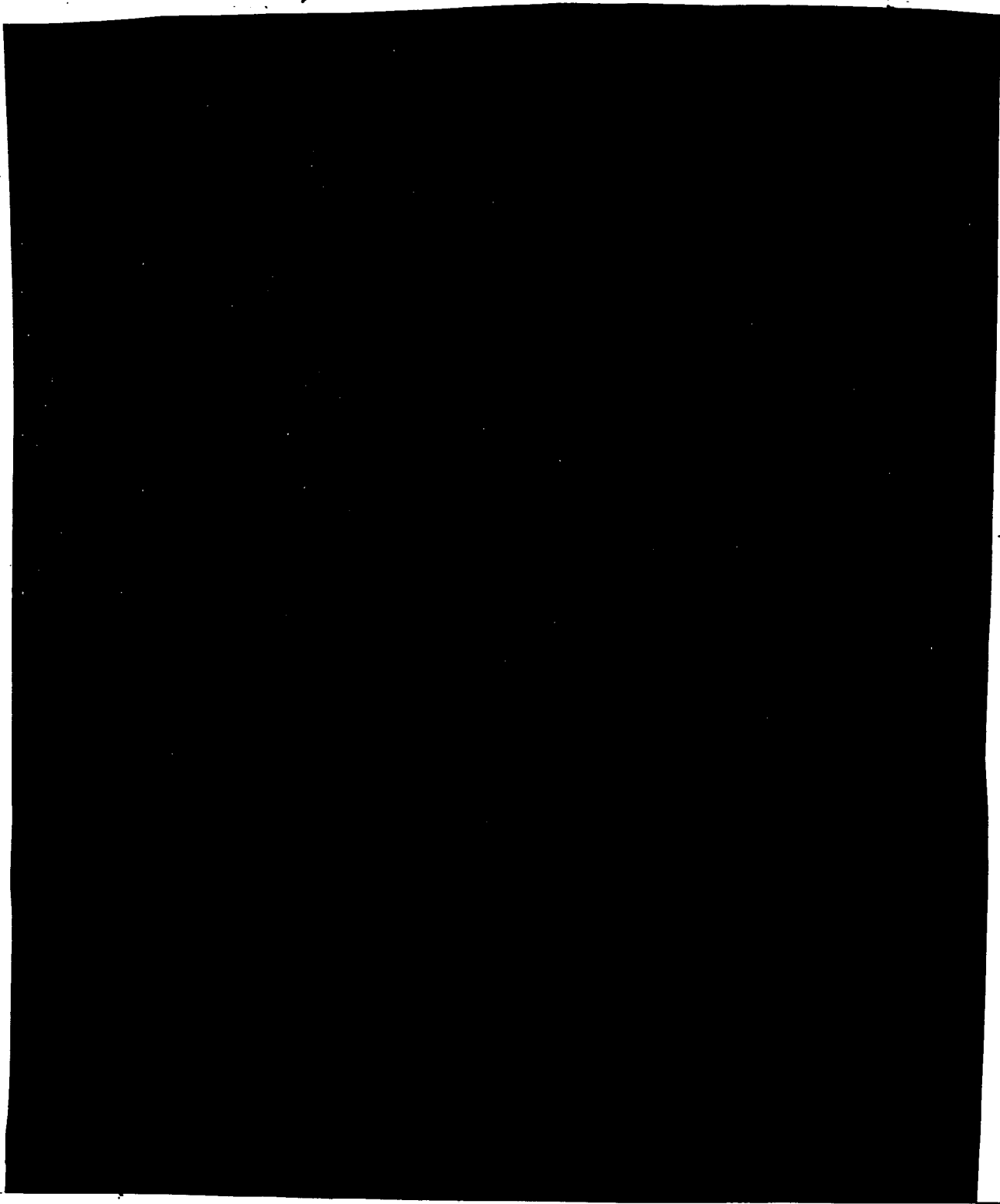


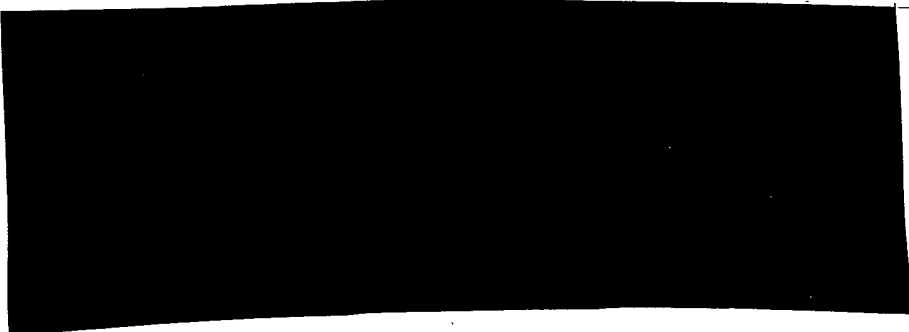
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Latin America

Honduras

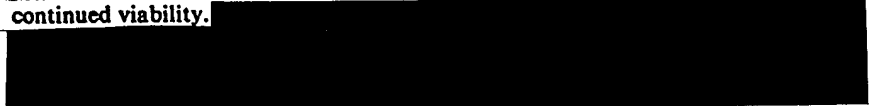
Terrorist Groups Active Again

Honduras's active leftist terrorist groups, the Morazanista Patriotic Front (FPM) and the Cinchoneros, have stepped up terrorist actions in recent months. The FPM has claimed responsibility for killing a Honduran official believed to have engaged in death squad activity during the early 1980s and for the grenade attack on 23 June on the UN peacekeeping mission (ONUCA) building in Tegucigalpa. The Cinchoneros, meanwhile, have taken credit for bombing the ruling National Party's headquarters in San Pedro Sula and for the attempted assassination of a former Cinchonero leader who returned to Honduras under President Callejas's reparation program.



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both groups have increased terrorist activity to demonstrate their continued viability.



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Although neither group has recently taken direct action against US targets, their latest attacks show a marked increase in terrorist capabilities that could portend a more serious long-term threat to US interests in Honduras.



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Peru

Terrorist Attacks Prompt Japanese To Withdraw Aidworkers

Throughout July terrorists targeted Japanese interests in Peru in order to embarrass President Fujimori and discourage foreign investment and aid. On 12 July, Sendero Luminoso (SL) assassinated three Japanese agronomists working at a research center in Huaral that is funded by the Japan International Cooperation Agency. SL later killed a Peruvian-Japanese businessman in Lima and shot his wife. Early in July, the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) conducted a series of low-level bombings against Japanese car showrooms in Lima.

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The attacks against Japanese aidworkers continue the pattern of increased attacks against foreign aidworkers that began in May. SL has also assassinated a Canadian aidworker and an Australian nun. The terrorists have achieved some gains with their attacks against foreigners. Japan has responded by temporarily withdrawing most aidworkers from Peru, although Tokyo has affirmed that it will not cut off financial assistance. [REDACTED] President Fujimori has advised foreigners residing in rural Peru to evacuate areas of guerrilla activities and move to urban centers such as Lima. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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Philippines

NPA Leader Arrested by Manila Police

The arrests of New People's Army (NPA) General Command leader Romulo Kintanar and more than nine other [REDACTED] NPA leaders have dealt a major blow to the group's urban Manila operations. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

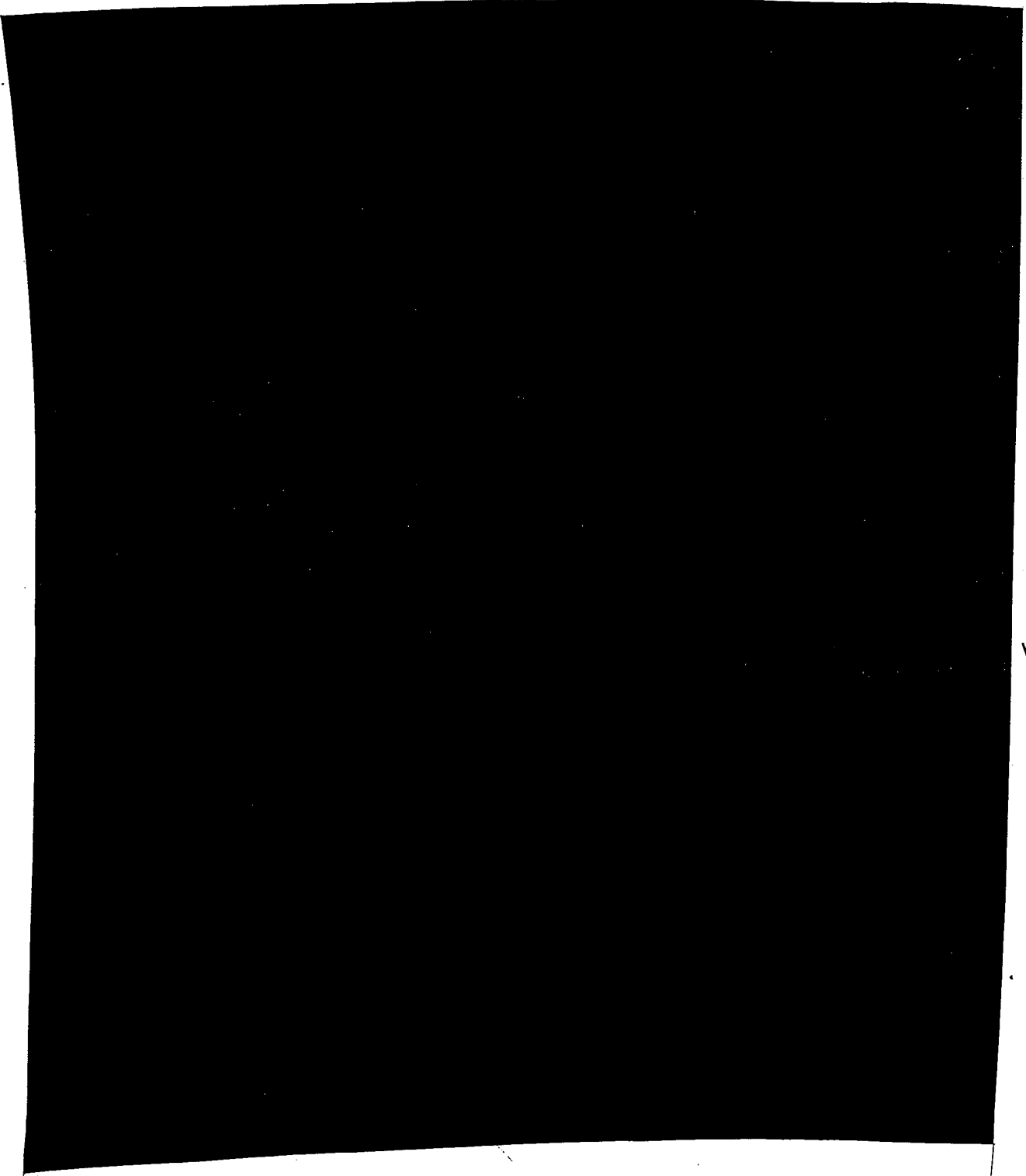
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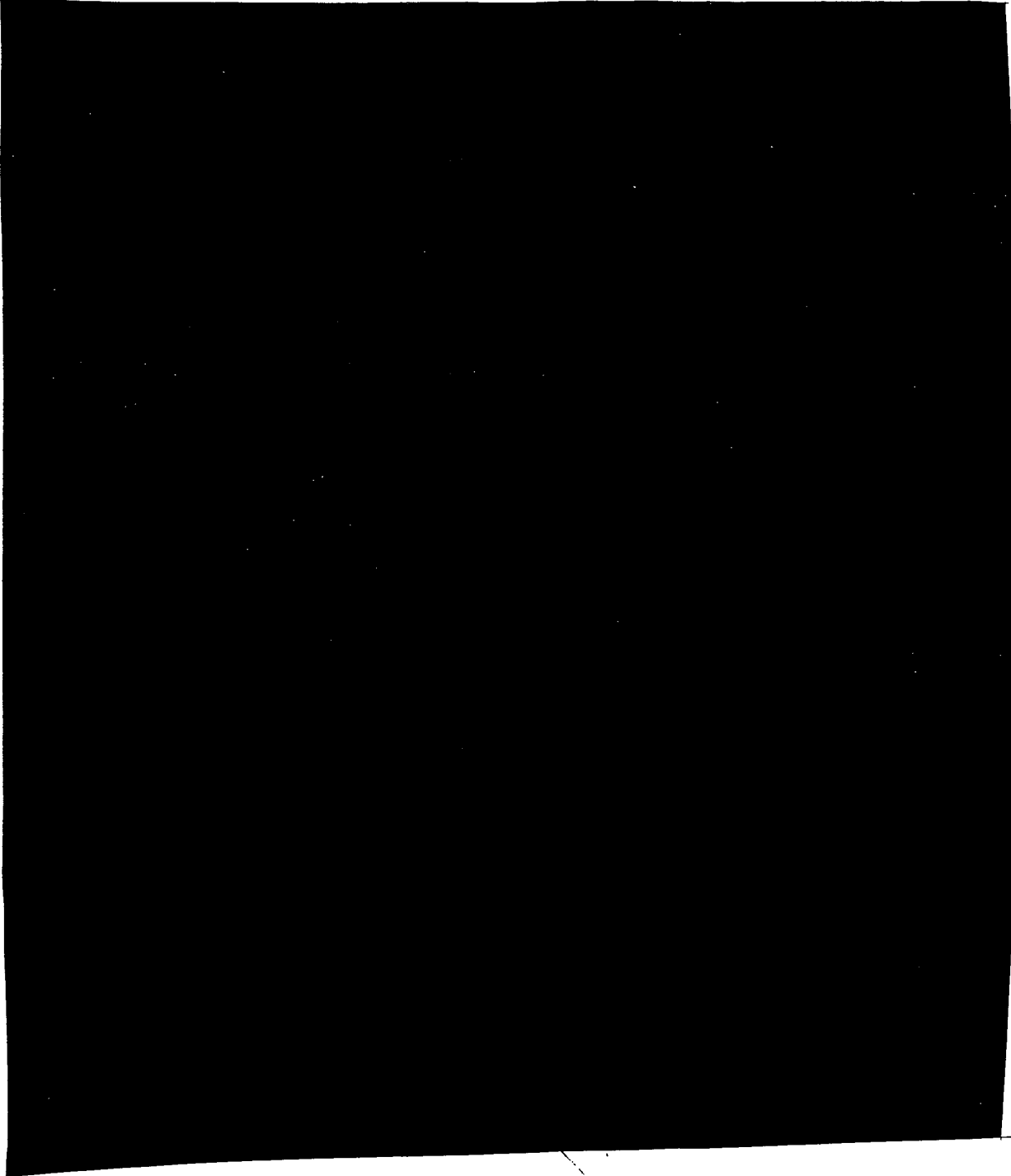
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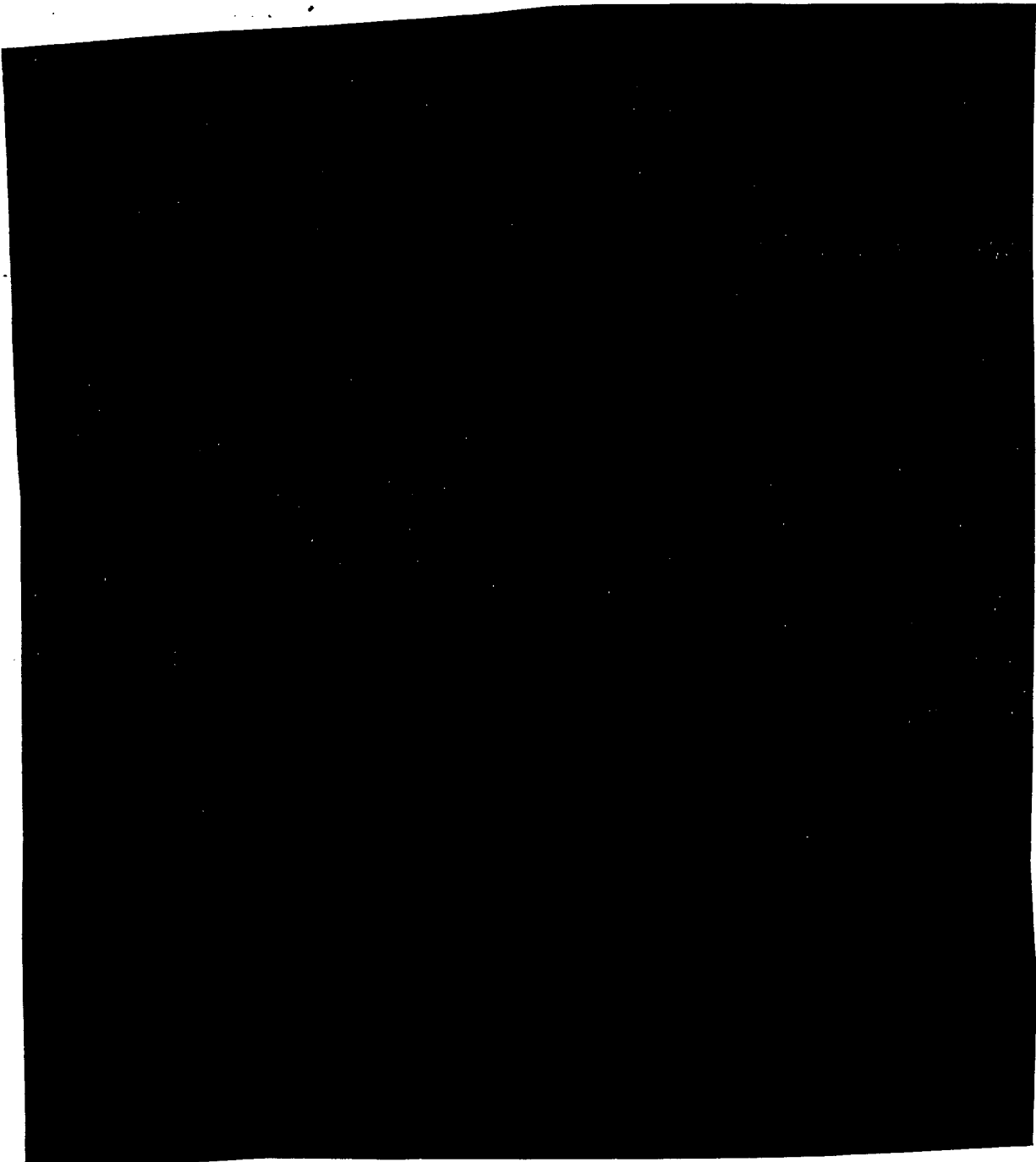
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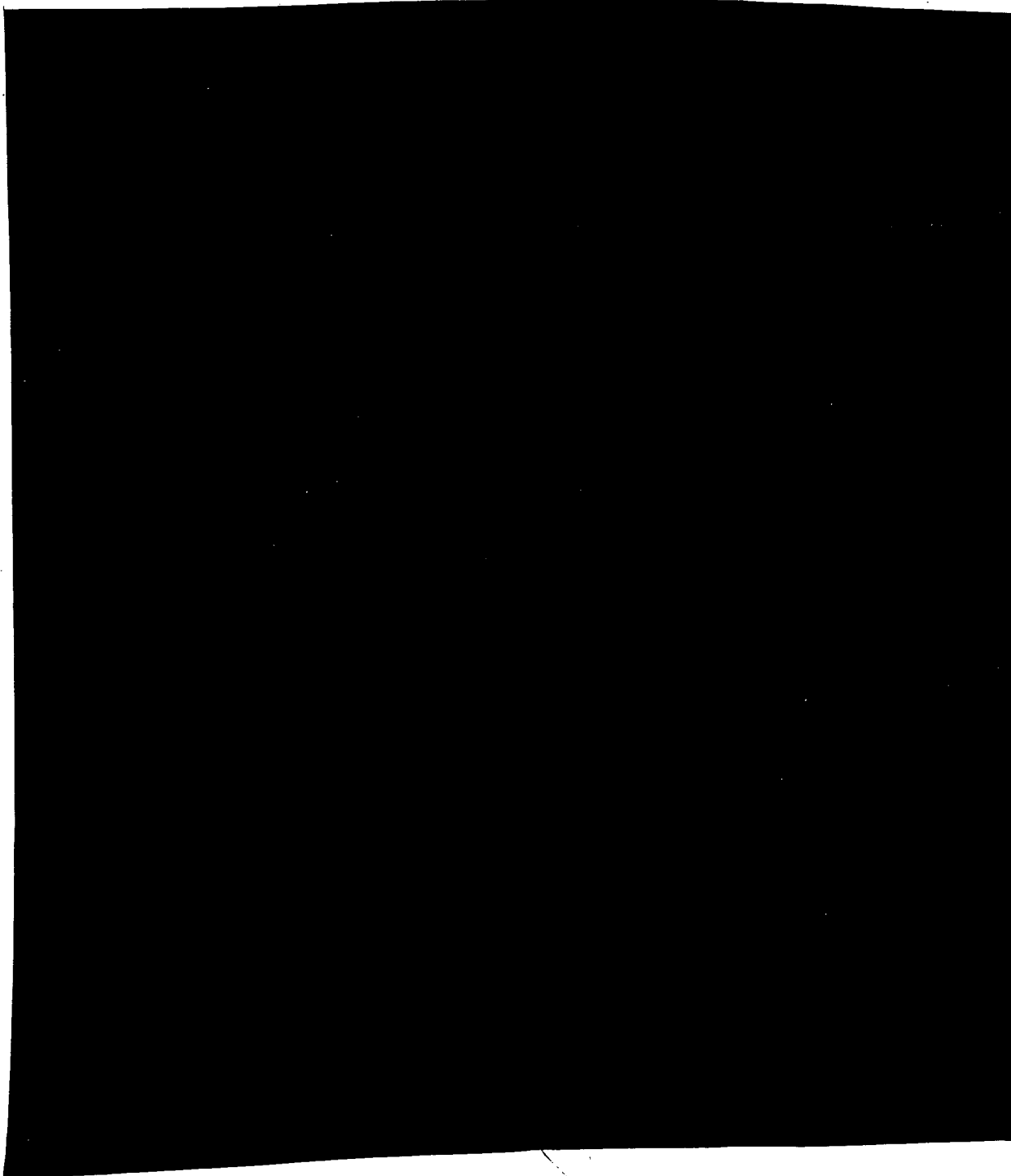
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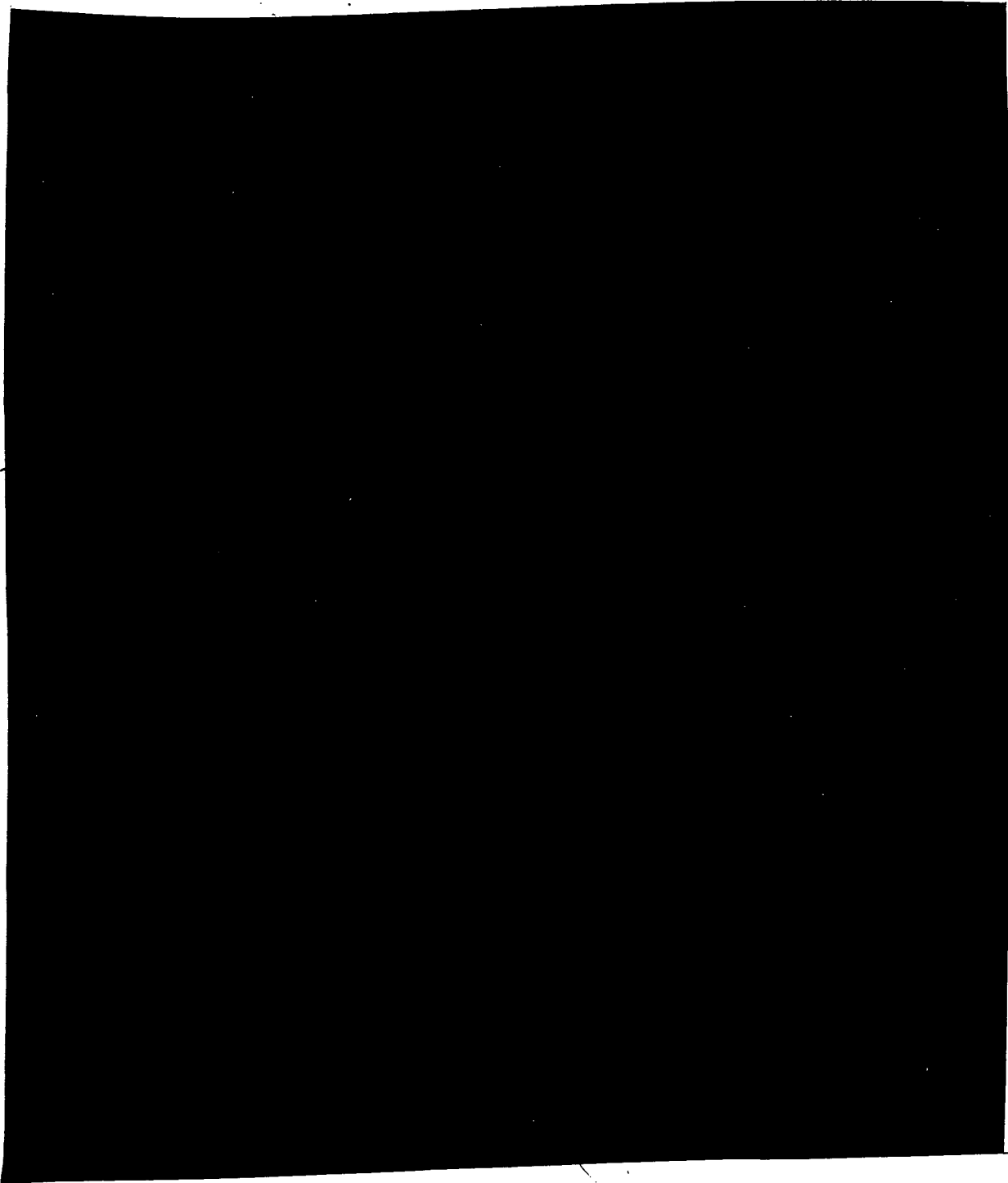
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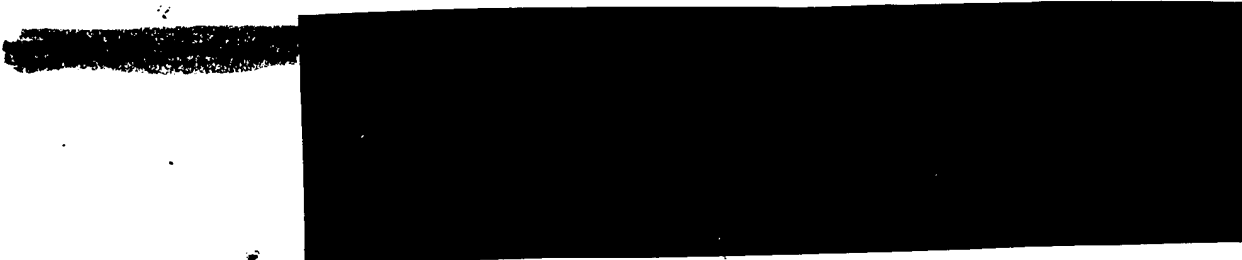
Chronology of Terrorism—1991 ● b3

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

Europe

3 July

Germany: Former Red Army Faction (RAF) terrorist Henning Beer is given a six-and-a-half-year sentence by the Koblenz Higher Regional Court. He was found guilty of 30 counts of attempted murder, participating in bomb attacks, and robbery. ● b3



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7 July

France: Corsican National Liberation Front (FLNC) claims responsibility for the bombing at a French Teachers Administration building in Paris. Two people were slightly injured. ● b3



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7-8 July

Ireland: The Provisional Irish Republican Army (PIRA) carries out several attacks that cause light damage. ● b3

10 July

Spain: Bombs explode at four locations in the Pontevedra Galicia area, knocking down three electrical high-tension towers. The Guerrilla Army of the Free Galician People claimed responsibility. ● b3

Germany: An [redacted] explosive device, placed in front of a Spanish bank in Munich, is discovered [redacted] and defused by authorities. The Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA) claimed responsibility [redacted] ● b3

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11 July

Germany: An explosive device detonates at the Spanish Consulate General in Munich, slightly injuring two policemen, and another extensively damages the Spanish Consulate in Duesseldorf. ETA claimed credit. [REDACTED] b3

France: Turkish Dev Sol founder and former general director Pasa Guven is assassinated in Paris. [REDACTED] b1, b3

13 July

Belgium: Dev Sol claims responsibility for a molotov cocktail attack against a Turkish airline in Brussels. [REDACTED] b1 b3

Greece: A homemade bomb explodes at the Thessaloniki branch office of Lufthansa Airlines, slightly injuring one person. [REDACTED] b3

14 July

Belgium: Dev Sol throws molotov cocktails at the Turkish bank, Halk Banksi. [REDACTED] b3

Latin America

10 July

El Salvador: A powerful bomb kills one person and seriously injures two others at the Public Security Academy in San Salvador. The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) claimed responsibility. [REDACTED] b3

13 July

Peru: Unidentified terrorists shoot and kill a former SL journalist as he leaves his home in Ayacucho. [REDACTED] b3

17 July

Peru: A Japanese businessman is kidnapped by the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) in Hural. [REDACTED] b3

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18 July

El Salvador: Unknown assailants kidnap a dual US-Salvadoran citizen who is a high-ranking leader of ARENA (Nationalist Republican Alliance) outside his office in San Salvador.

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22 July

Chile: Assailants threw two homemade explosive devices at the La Victoria Station of the Carabineros (National Uniformed Police) in the San Miguel District of Santiago. The Lautaro Faction of the United Popular Action Movement (MAPU/L) claimed responsibility.

b3

23 July

SL detonates two explosive charges in the Palace of Justice in Lima, causing minor damage.

b3

26 July

El Salvador: Unidentified assailants shoot at a US Embassy Security patrol vehicle in San Salvador, causing no injuries.

b3

27 July

Dominican Republic: Unknown individuals bomb a Mormon Church in San Cristobal. Damage was minor.

b3

29 July

Chile: A small incendiary device explodes on the second floor of a Kentucky Fried Chicken restaurant in the Providencia section of Santiago, causing minor damage. The Lautaro Youth Movement (MJL) claimed responsibility.

b3

South/East Asia

16 July

Philippines: Bombs explode at two banks in Metropolitan Manila. The Reform Army Movement (RAM) is believed responsible.

b3

19 July

Philippines: A bomb explodes at a bottling plant in Rizal Province, near Manila, demolishing a nearby jeep.

b3

Philippines: Authorities arrest a high-ranking military rebel suspected of heading a terrorist bomb squad in Metropolitan Manila.

b3

21 July

Japan: Extremists fire three homemade rockets into the Japanese Defense Agency compound in central Tokyo. Chukaku-ha claimed responsibility for the attack in protest against the dispatch of Japanese minesweepers to the Persian Gulf.

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24 July

Philippines: Authorities in Manila arrest RAM Executive Secretary Ariel Querubin, believed to head a terrorist bombing unit in Metropolitan Manila.

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India: Unidentified gunmen attack a passenger bus in Punjab, killing five passengers and injuring five others.

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27 July

Philippines: Three masked gunmen shoot at a group of union members—one of them president of an anti-Communist labor union alliance—heading to work in Davao City. One person was killed and three seriously injured. The New People's Army is believed responsible.

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28-31 July

Philippines: Police capture seven ranking members of the NPA General Command in separate operations in Metropolitan Manila. Three of the NPA members were allegedly involved in the 1986 kidnapping of a Japanese businessman and the 1989 ambush slaying of US Army Col. James Rowe.

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31 July

Philippines: A handgrenade detonates in a public market in Mindanao, injuring 18 people.

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Africa

4 July

South Africa: Unidentified gunmen attack the home of an African National Congress (ANC) official in Boipatong, killing a woman and her two children and injuring three other children.

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South Africa: Suspected ANC members kill a civic leader and another man on their way home from the Wynberg magistrate's court.

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14 July

South Africa: Alleged members of the White Wolves bomb an abandoned school in Pretoria to protest plans to return 700 ANC student exiles from Tanzania. The White Liberation Army claimed responsibility for the bombing.

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