



Directorate of
Intelligence

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Terrorism Review ~~_____~~ b (3)

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22 October 1987

Approved for Release
Date JUN 1999

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Terrorism Review [REDACTED] b (3)

22 October 1987

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This review is published biweekly by the Directorate of Intelligence. Other elements of the CIA as well as other agencies of the US Intelligence Community are encouraged to submit articles for publication. Comments and queries are welcome and may be directed to the Executive Editor [REDACTED]

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Terrorism Review b (3)

22 October 1987

Focus

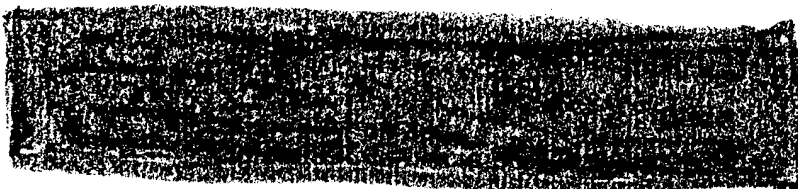
Prospects for Hizballah Terrorism in Africa b (3)

The hijacking on 24 July of an Air Afrique flight originating in Zaïre demonstrates Hizballah's ability to operate from Africa and highlights the possibility that this Lebanese group will stage similar attacks in the future. West and Central Africa—with their large Lebanese populations, relatively lax security, and abundant Western targets—provide an attractive environment for Hizballah operatives seeking new locales for attacks against the West. b (3)

The Air Afrique Hijacking

A hijacker, armed with a pistol and with explosives wrapped around his waist, seized Air Afrique Flight 56—bound from Brazzaville to Paris via Bangui, Rome, and Milan—after the plane left Rome. He diverted it to Geneva and demanded that it be refueled to travel to Beirut. While the plane was on the ground, the hijacker, later identified as Hussein Muhammad Hariri, a Lebanese Shia Muslim, shot and killed a French passenger. Hariri reportedly demanded the release of Arab prisoners in Israel and southern Lebanon as well as freedom for Hizballah members Muhammad and Abbas Hammadi, awaiting trial on terrorist charges in West Germany. Swiss authorities arrested Hariri after crewmembers overpowered him. b (3)

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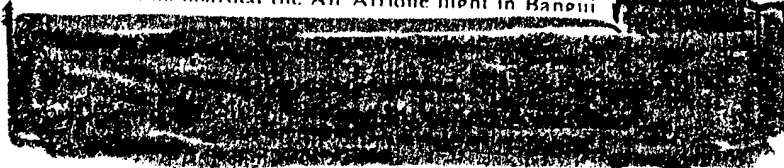


The Air Afrique hijacking may have resulted from the diplomatic impasse between Iran and France since June 1987. Paris blockaded the Embassy to prevent the escape of an Iranian Embassy employee whom it claims was involved in terrorist attacks in France that were aided by Hizballah members. Hizballah's desire to take revenge on France—which has a number of pro-Iranian terrorists under arrest—helps to explain why Hariri singled out French passengers first. b (3)

Support in Africa

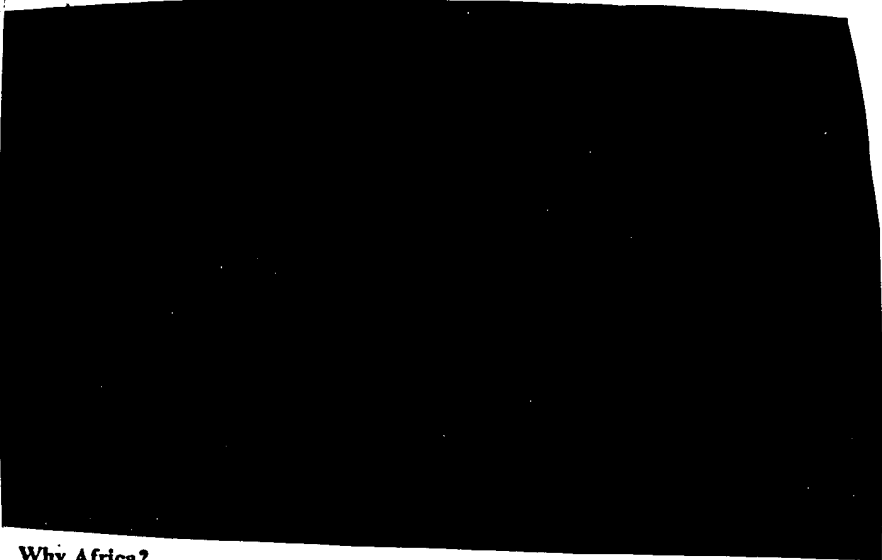
Hariri almost certainly received some support in the Central African Republic (CAR) before he boarded the Air Afrique flight in Bangui.

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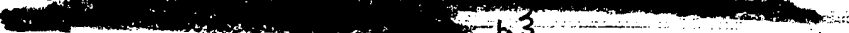
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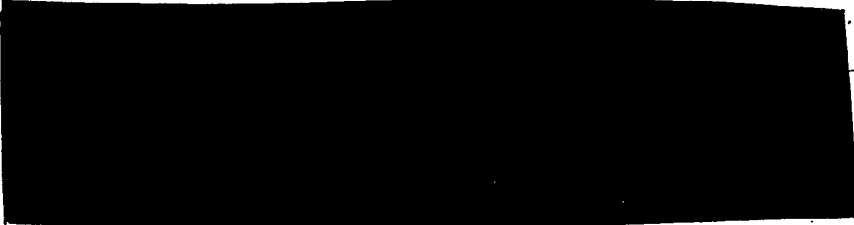
Why Africa?

The Air Afrique hijacking dovetails with information that suggests Hizballah has increased planning for operations outside the Middle East. Western targets have grown relatively scarce in Lebanon in recent years, and those that do remain are better protected from terrorist attack. Increased security in West Beirut since the deployment of Syrian troops in February has further hindered Hizballah terrorist activity in the city. Earlier this year Hizballah terrorists, apparently preparing the logistic grounds for future terrorist attacks, were captured in West Germany and Italy.



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Africa provides an attractive operating environment for Lebanese terrorists for other reasons. Large Lebanese populations in West African countries—where in several cases Hizballah already has a political presence—could provide a pool for terrorist recruits and enable traveling Lebanese terrorists to blend in with their surroundings. Western personnel and facilities, private and diplomatic, are numerous.

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Outlook

We believe that Hizballah will turn increasingly to Africa as a site for terrorist operations, as it finds Western targets scarcer in Lebanon and as European security measures restrict access to targets in Western Europe. Hizballah already has political supporters in place in several West African countries, some of whom presumably could recruit terrorist operatives from local Lebanese communities. Local Hizballah supporters—or, as in Hariri's case, relatives of Hizballah members—could provide logistic support to operatives sent from Lebanon for specific operations. b (3)

Members of the West African Lebanese community may also provide some restraint on Hizballah attempts to expand activities. The vast majority of Lebanese in West Africa—many of whom are prosperous members of the business community—reportedly would oppose terrorist activity by their countrymen out of fear that local governments would respond with a crackdown against the entire Lebanese community. b (3)

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Highlights ~~██████████~~ b (3)

Significant Developments

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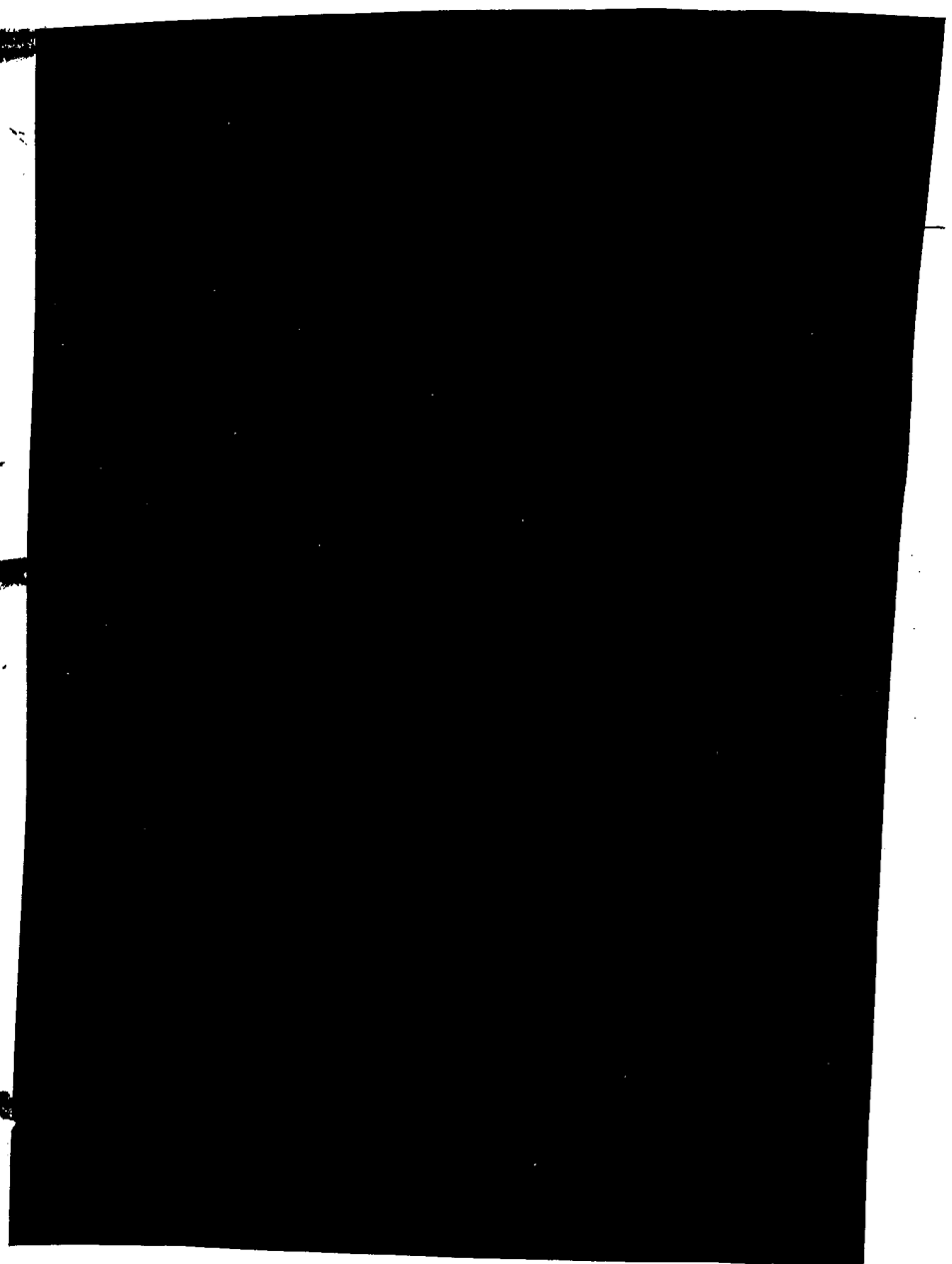
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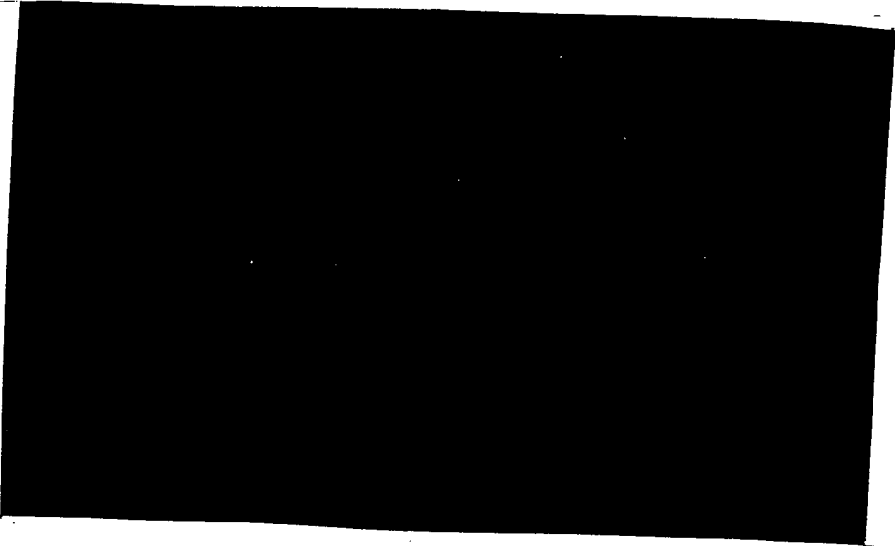


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Ireland

Restrictions on Libyans Lifted

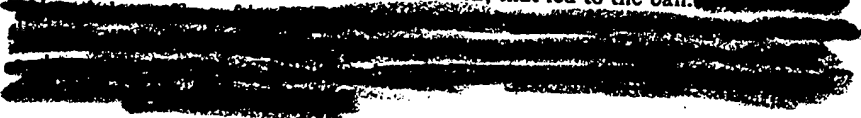
ment will allow Libyans to enter the country for training, but background checks will still be carried out before visas are issued. the govern-
dropped recently because Libyan leader Qadhafi has not publicly supported the Irish Republican Army's activities—indicating it was such statements in 1985, rather than Libyan-sponsored terrorist attacks, that led to the ban.

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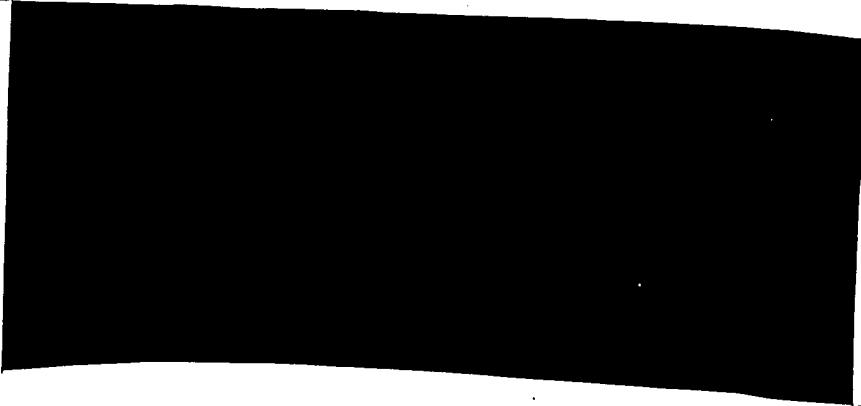
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Northern Ireland



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Spain

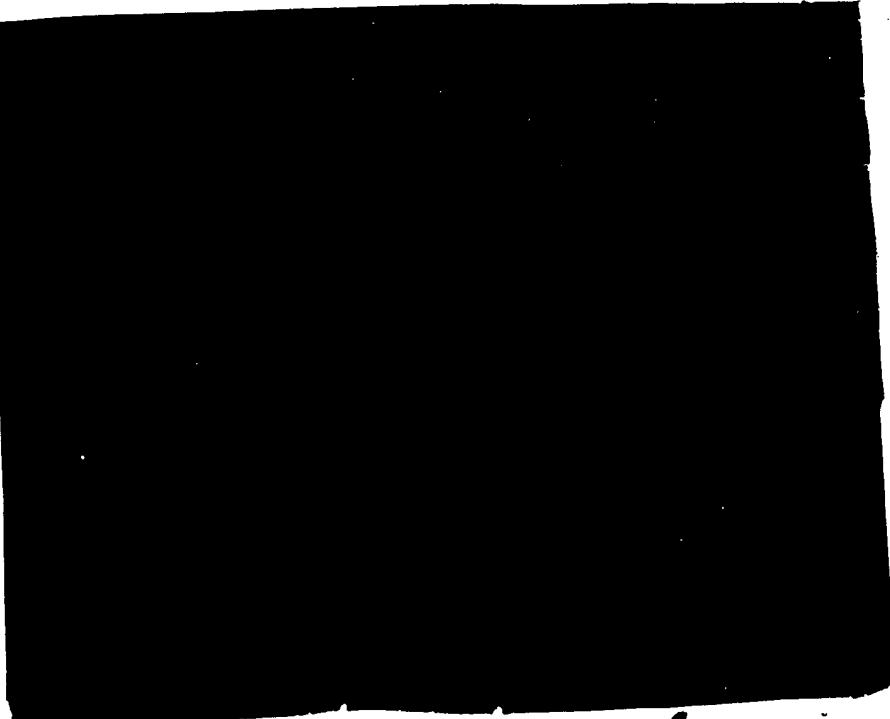
US Consulate in Barcelona Bombed

Two Catalan separatist groups claimed credit for a bomb explosion at the US Consulate in Barcelona on 14 October. No US citizens were injured, but eight Spanish nationals—including two Spanish employees of the Consulate—received minor injuries. Although windows and doors were blown out, there was no major structural damage to the building. The homemade five-kilogram bomb was packed in a plastic shopping bag and placed beneath the freight elevators. b (3)

Two groups—Terra Lliure (TL) and the Catalan Red Liberation Army (CRLA)—have claimed credit for the attack, although another TL caller later denied it carried out the attack. Radical Catalonians founded TL in 1978 and until recently staged only symbolic bombings usually preceded by a warning phone call. The CRLA claimed credit for two attacks earlier this year, including one that seriously damaged a Hewlett-Packard office in Barcelona on 16 June. The group also may have been responsible for an explosion on 13 May at a building that housed a General Electric office. Police have not ruled out the possibility that Middle Eastern terrorists may have been responsible, and some observers suspect the Basque Fatherland and Liberty group. b (3)

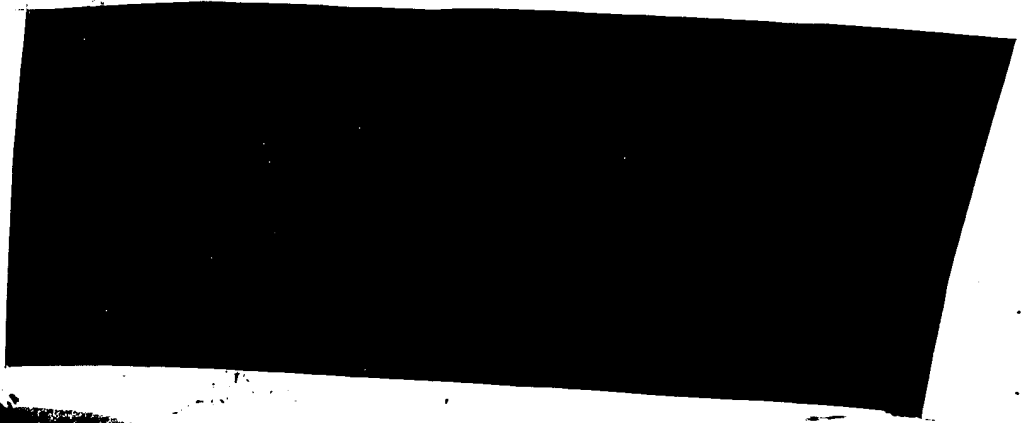
We judge that the most likely perpetrator is the CRLA, which is probably an offshoot of TL. CRLA may be targeting US interests because of a Marxist anti-American political orientation, but [redacted] b3
Catalonian separatists have staged nearly 10 attacks this year, some in opposition to the Olympic games scheduled to be held in Barcelona in 1992. b (3)

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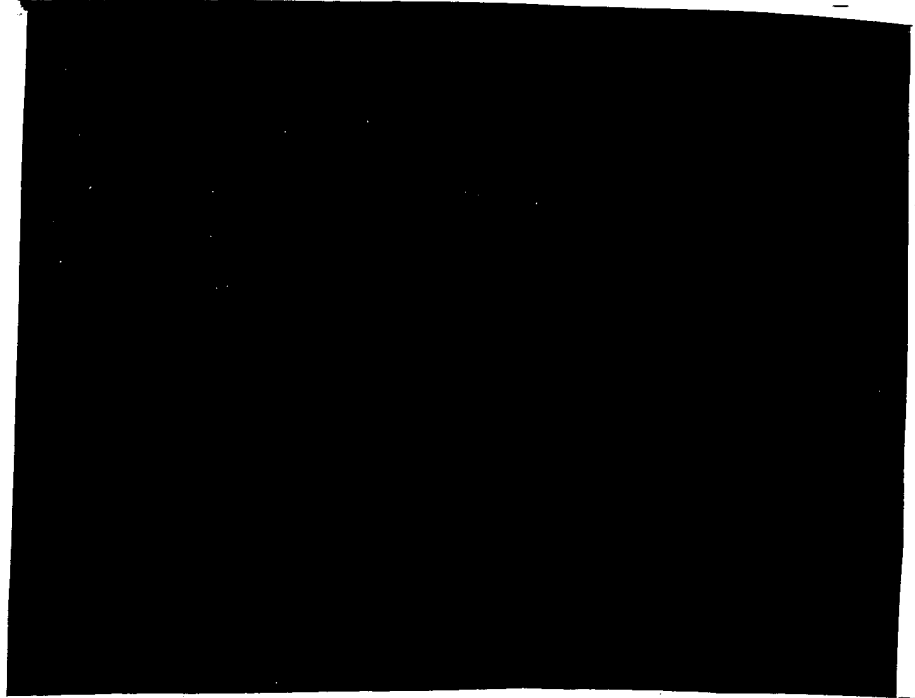


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Latin America

Ecuador

Alfaro Vive Leader Captured

On 19 September counterterrorist forces in Quito captured Alfaro Vive Carajo! (AVC) leader Saulo Cuesta Vinuesa. In addition to being AVC's chief, Cuesta also was active in the paramilitary America Battalion led by the 19th of April Movement (M-19). He fought with the America Battalion earlier this year against Colombian Army troops on the Ecuadorian border. The battle left a number of

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Colombian military personnel dead. Cuesta (other aliases included Saulo, Victor, Ivan, and Oscar) assumed leadership of the AVC after the death of Arturo Jarrin in November 1986.

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The AVC has been weakened by the continuing success of Ecuador's antiterrorist forces. Most of the group's leadership is now dead, in prison, or out of the country.

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Peru

Attempted Hijacking Foiled

Authorities at the Jorge Chavez International Airport in Lima announced on 1 October that they had foiled an attempted hijacking of a Soviet Aeroflot airliner.

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[REDACTED] the hijacker was probably acting alone and is not a member of one of the terrorist groups active in Peru. Nevertheless, the attack—following bombings in 1986 against a store in Callo serving Soviet commercial seamen and the Soviet Embassy in Lima—could increase Moscow's sensitivity to Western concerns about international terrorism. The Soviets have increased security for Aeroflot and have asked for additional assistance from airport police in other regions, suggesting Moscow perceives a rising threat to its interests worldwide.

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South/East Asia

Sri Lanka

Tamil Guerrillas Conduct Terrorist Attacks

On the night of 6-7 October, Tamil separatist guerrillas killed approximately 150 persons in a wave of attacks against Sinhalese civilians in Sri Lanka's easternmost province. Members of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), the most radical of the separatist groups, conducted the attacks after 13 members apparently committed suicide on 4 October while in police custody. The following were among the worst attacks:

- Gunmen killed 38 men, women, and children in the Sinhalese village of Punnacholai.
- Armed men went from house to house looking for Sinhalese in the town of Batticaloa and killed another 17 persons.
- Another armed band killed 25 Sinhalese villagers from Sagarapura and blocked nearby roads to prevent security forces from interfering.
- Guerrillas stopped a train from Batticaloa and hacked to death 40 Sinhalese passengers.

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Other deaths included isolated shootings of policemen, murders of businessmen, and a landmine explosion that killed six Indian soldiers. This was the largest one-day Tamil bloodbath recorded on the island since LTTE gunmen machinegunned

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more than 150 persons in an attack on the Buddhist shrine at Anuradhapura in May 1985. Indian peacekeeping troops enforcing a power-sharing accord signed in July 1987 have been unable to stop small-scale terrorist incidents and are not likely to deter large-scale attacks such as these. [REDACTED]

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Africa

South Africa

Police Arrest ANC Guerrilla Team

The arrests in early October of 11 persons who commanded the local guerrilla campaign of the African National Congress (ANC) has dealt a setback to the ANC in western Cape Province. [REDACTED] Those arrested allegedly were involved in about 15 attacks in the area since mid-1986. Police also seized several large weapon caches, including some hidden in a white residential area near Cape Town. The incident provides further evidence that some ANC guerrillas—aided by white sympathizers who generally enjoy greater freedom of movement than blacks and attract less security attention in downtown areas—are living in and operating out of the townships. This is in contrast to the more familiar ANC pattern in which guerrillas infiltrate South Africa, attack a specific target, and then leave the country quickly. The roundup probably will result in at least a temporary slowdown in ANC attacks in the Cape Town area, as the group tries to rebuild an underground military capability. [REDACTED]

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Iran: The Uses of Terror **b (3)**

Iranian leaders view terrorism as an important instrument of foreign policy that they use both to advance national goals and to export the regime's Islamic revolutionary ideals. They use it selectively and skillfully in coordination with conventional diplomacy and military tactics. We believe that most Iranian leaders agree that terrorism is an acceptable policy option, although they may differ on the appropriateness of a particular act of terrorism. **b (3)**

Iran has assets virtually worldwide that could be used to support or conduct an operation. We believe that US-affiliated institutions in Europe and the Middle East are potential targets for a terrorist attack.



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Iran's primary targets have been the moderate Arab regimes, the West, and Iranian dissidents. Tehran has used terrorism to try to intimidate Persian Gulf rulers into ending their aid to Baghdad, to drive US and French influence from the Middle East, and to eliminate opponents of the regime. Since the Khomeini regime took power in 1979, it has:

- Held US diplomats hostage in Iran for more than a year.
- Sponsored terrorist attacks against US and French interests in Lebanon and Kuwait.
- Smuggled explosives into Saudi Arabia and conducted terrorist operations against Kuwaiti targets.
- Supported and sometimes directed terrorist operations by Hizballah, a thriving Shia fundamentalist movement in Lebanon.
- Exploited its considerable influence over Hizballah hostageholders in Lebanon to extort significant political, financial, and military concessions from the hostages' governments. **b (3)**

Working Against the Gulf States

Iran has tried to export its revolution and to establish like-minded clerical governments in the Arab states of the Persian Gulf since the revolution in 1979.



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We believe that recent US military activity in the Persian Gulf—including the reflagging of Kuwaiti oil tankers, the seizure of an Iranian ship laying mines in the Gulf, and the attack on an Iranian oil platform used to support Iranian military operations—will keep the United States as a primary terrorist target for Iran and its surrogates. Tehran also alleges US involvement in the killings in July 1987 of Iranian pilgrims during the annual Hajj in Saudi Arabia.

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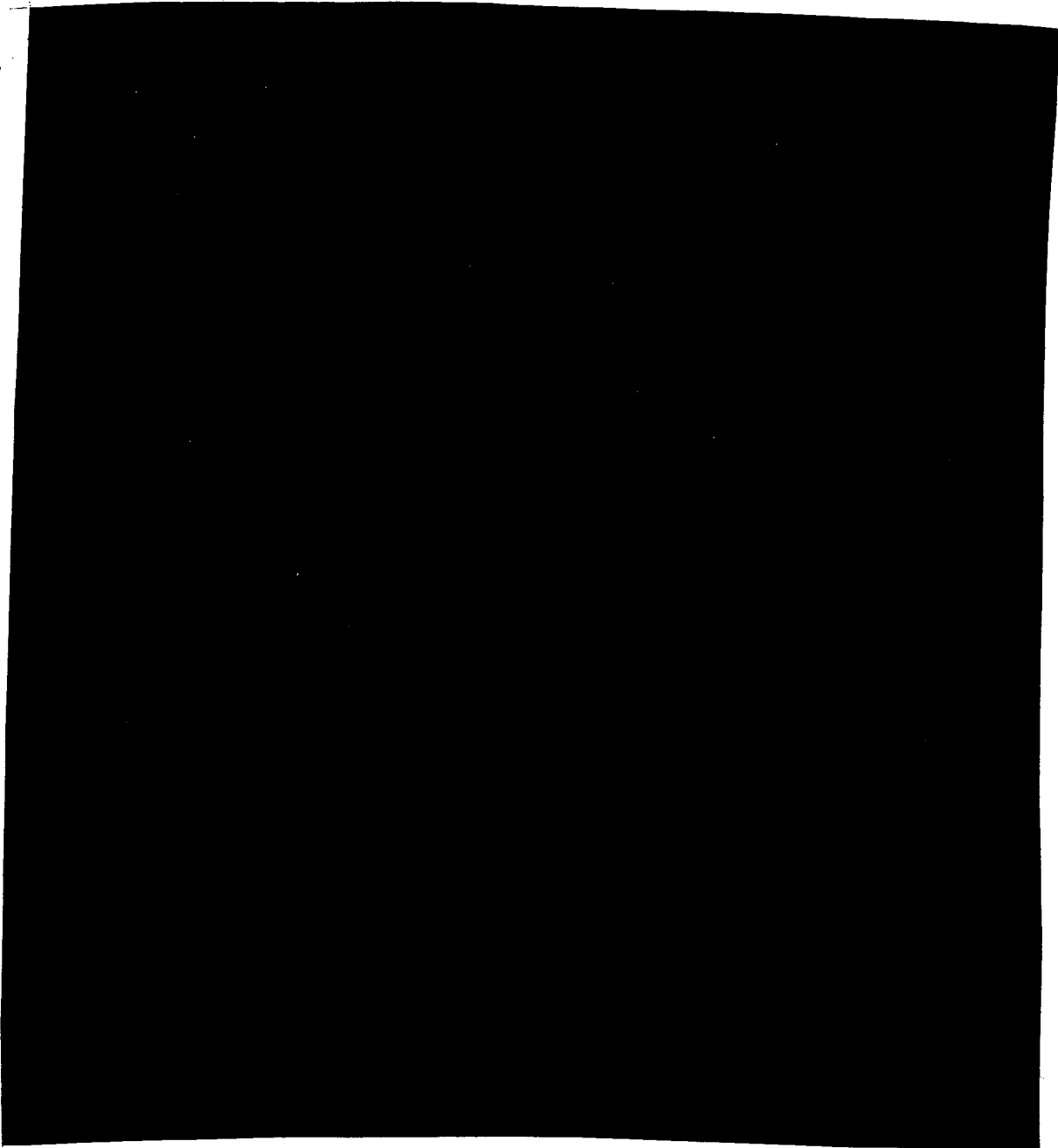


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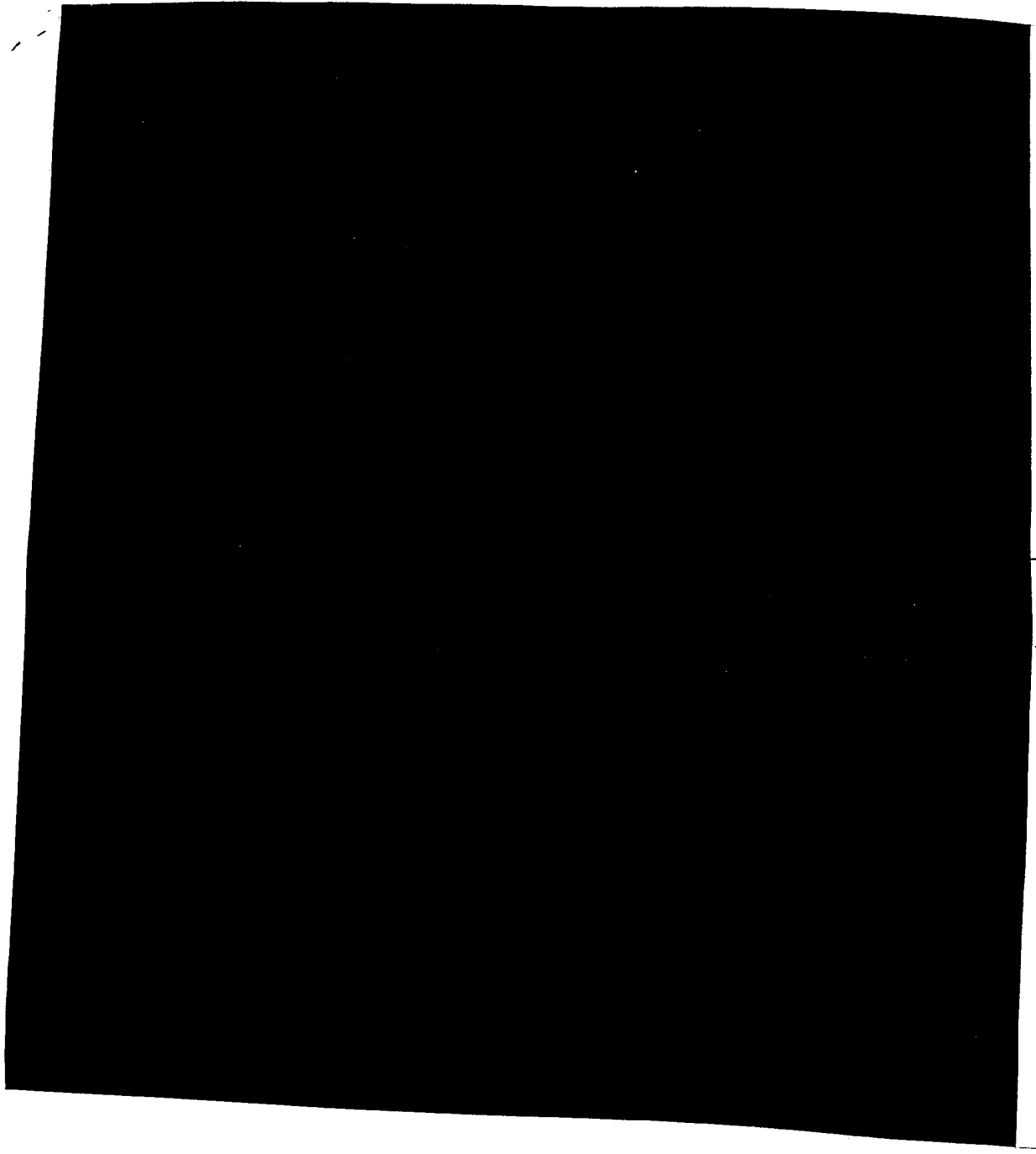


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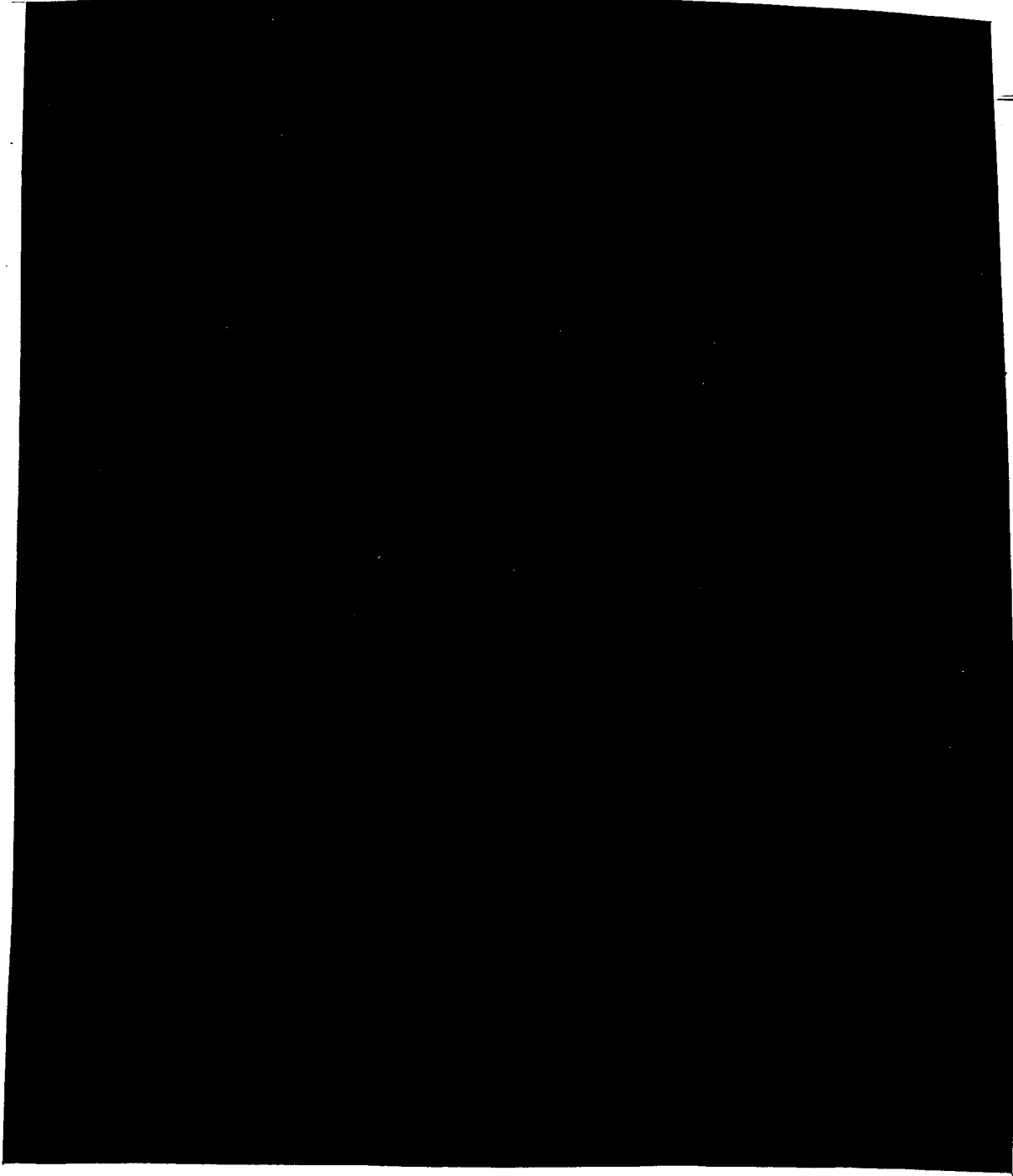
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In Search of America

Tehran almost certainly views sabotage and terrorism as an important option in its confrontation with the United States in the Persian Gulf. Iranian leaders and media frequently draw parallels between events in Lebanon in 1983 and 1984—the bombings of the US Embassy and the Marine Barracks—and current developments in the Persian Gulf. In the Iranian view, Tehran and its Shia allies forced the withdrawal of US military forces from Lebanon, dealing the United States a humiliating defeat and refuting the idea that Washington could use its military forces to influence political developments in the Middle East. Many Iranian leaders use this precedent as proof that terrorism can break US resolve. Compared with overt military attacks, terrorism and sabotage also offer a degree of plausible deniability and present the United States with a less clear-cut justification for retaliation.

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Outlook

Lebanon and the Persian Gulf remain the most likely areas for a terrorist attack against US interests, but Iran has assets and potential allies in Europe and the United States that could be used in a terrorist operation:

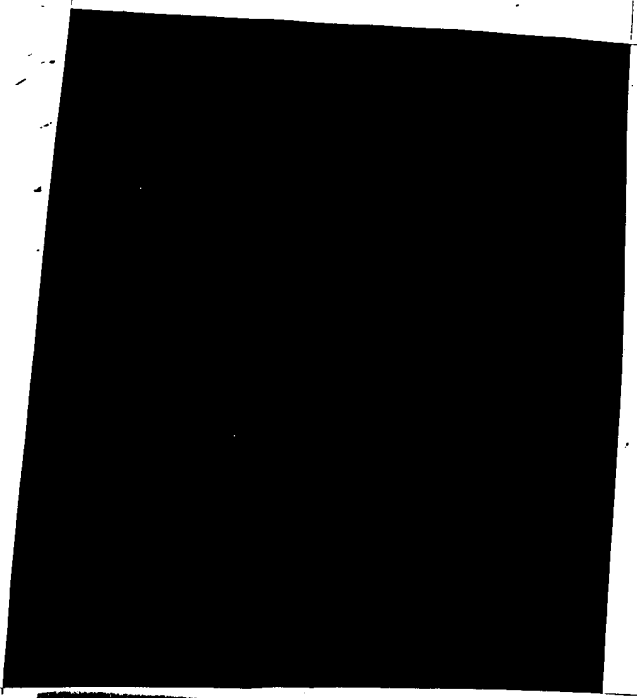
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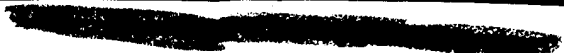
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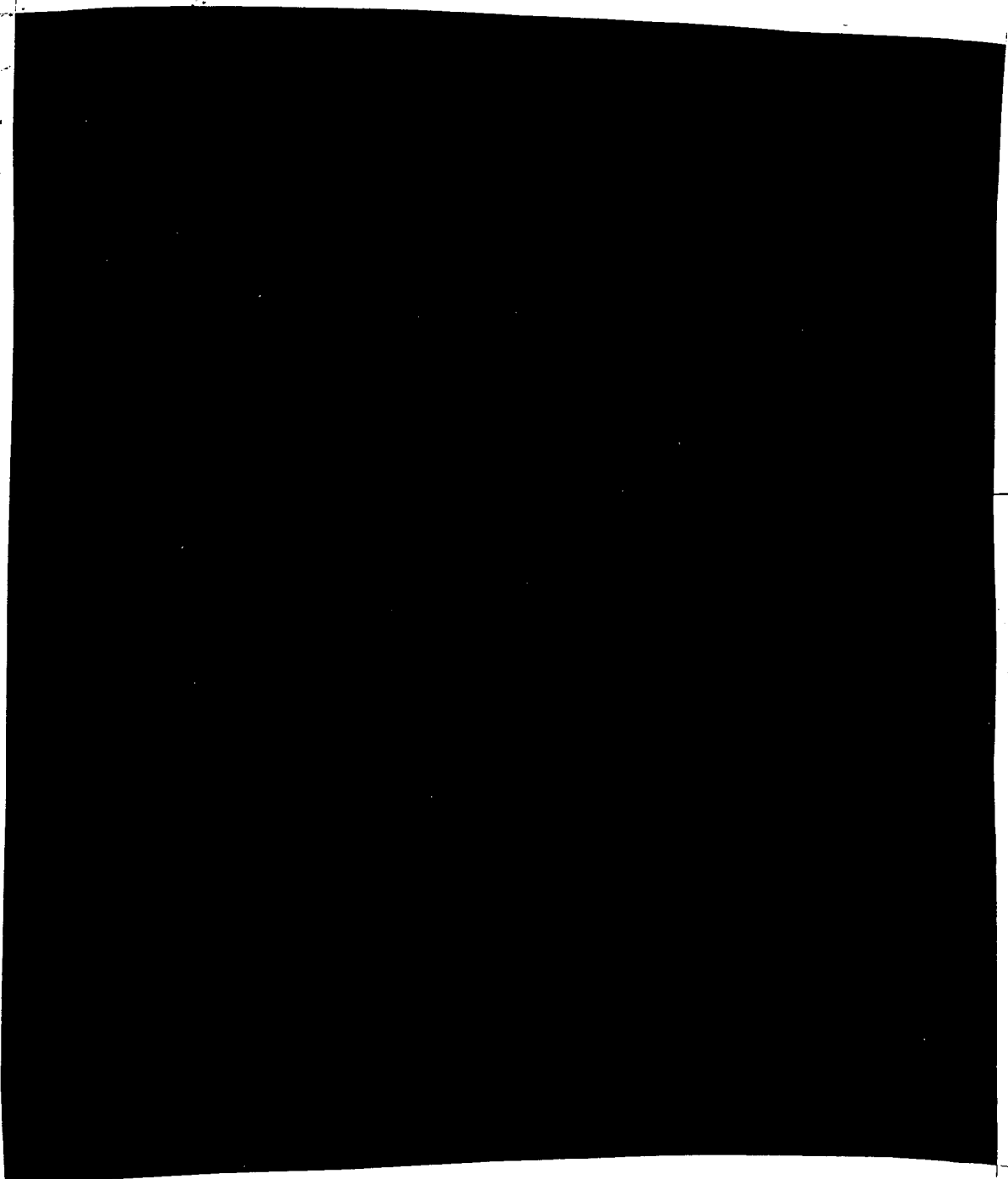
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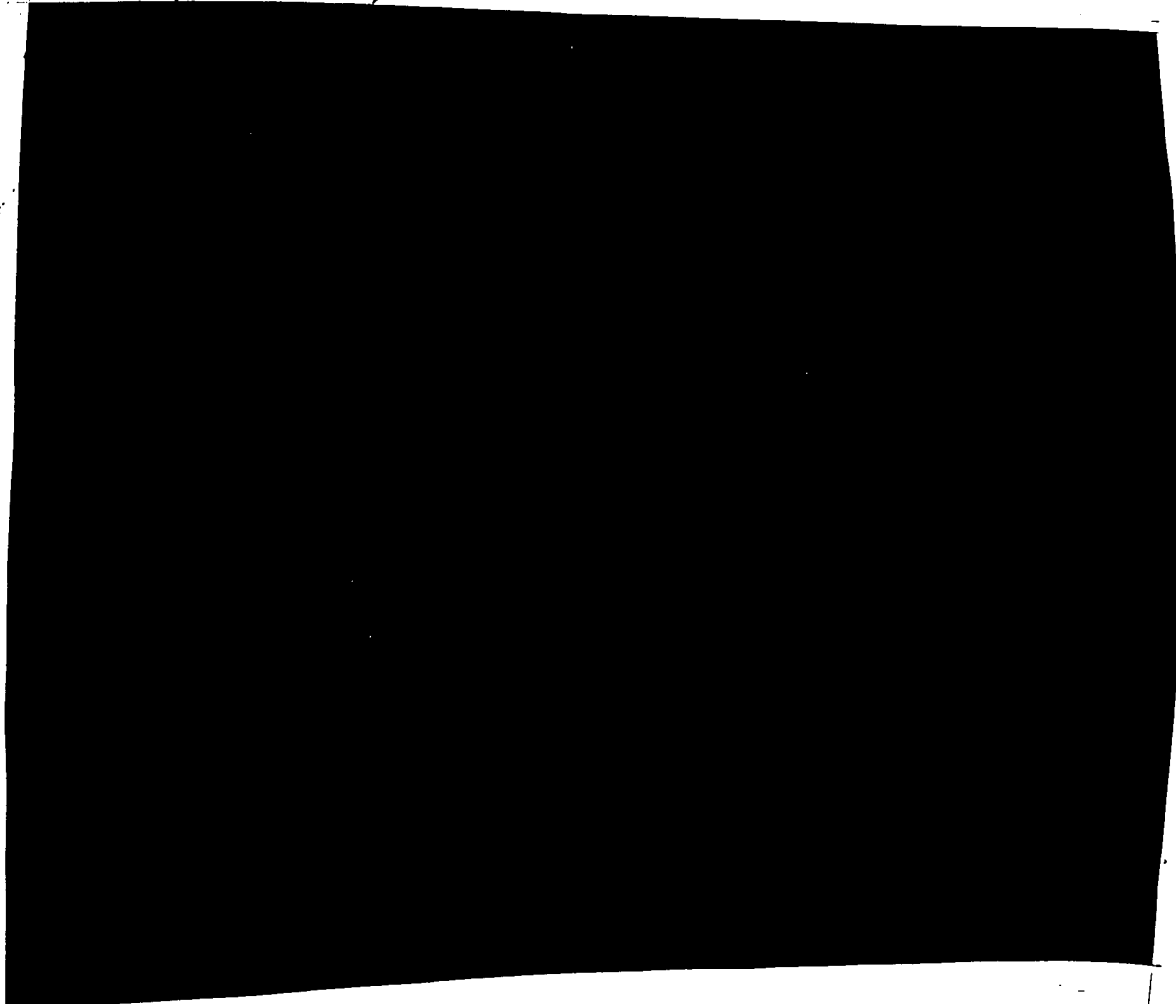
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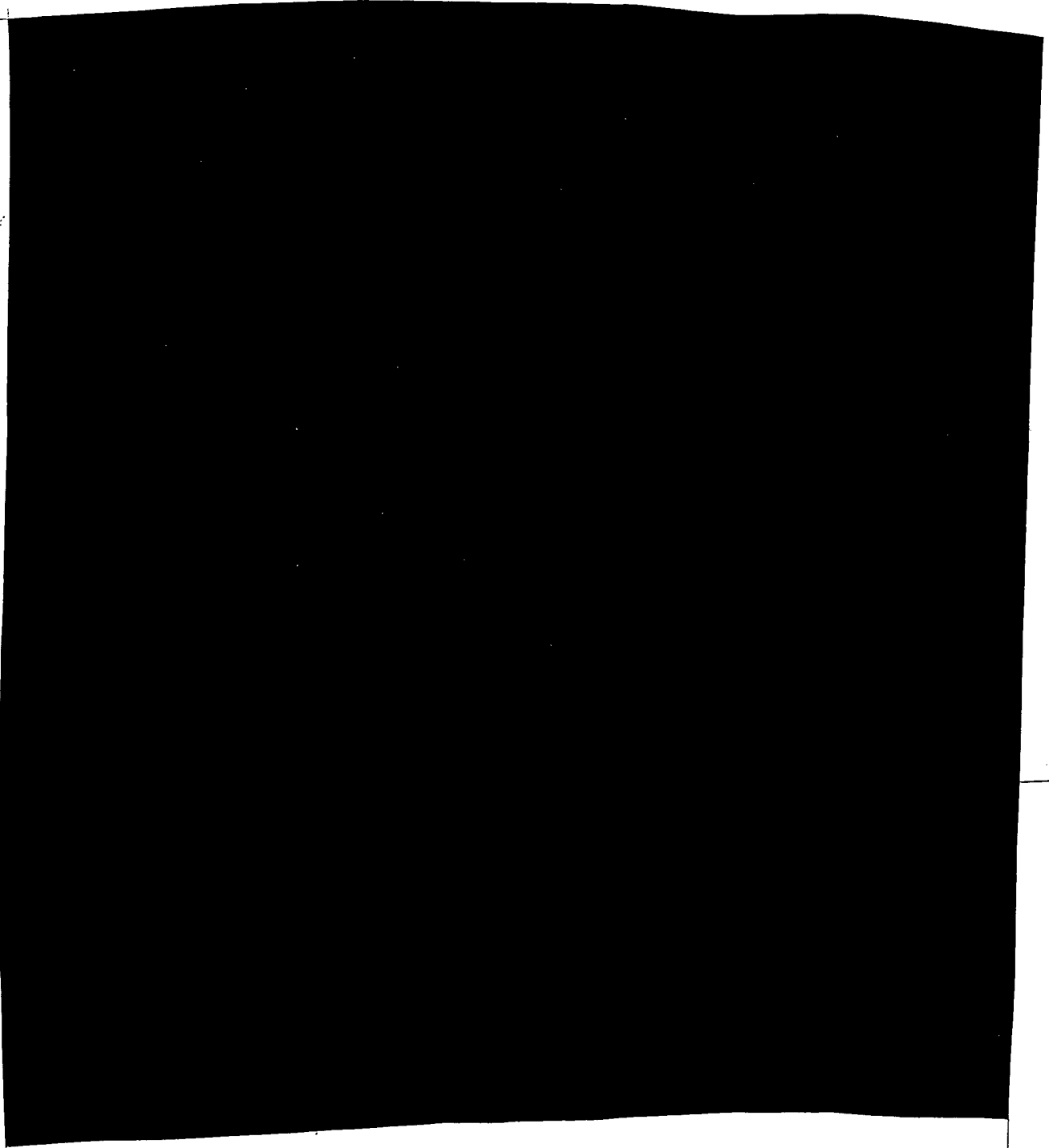
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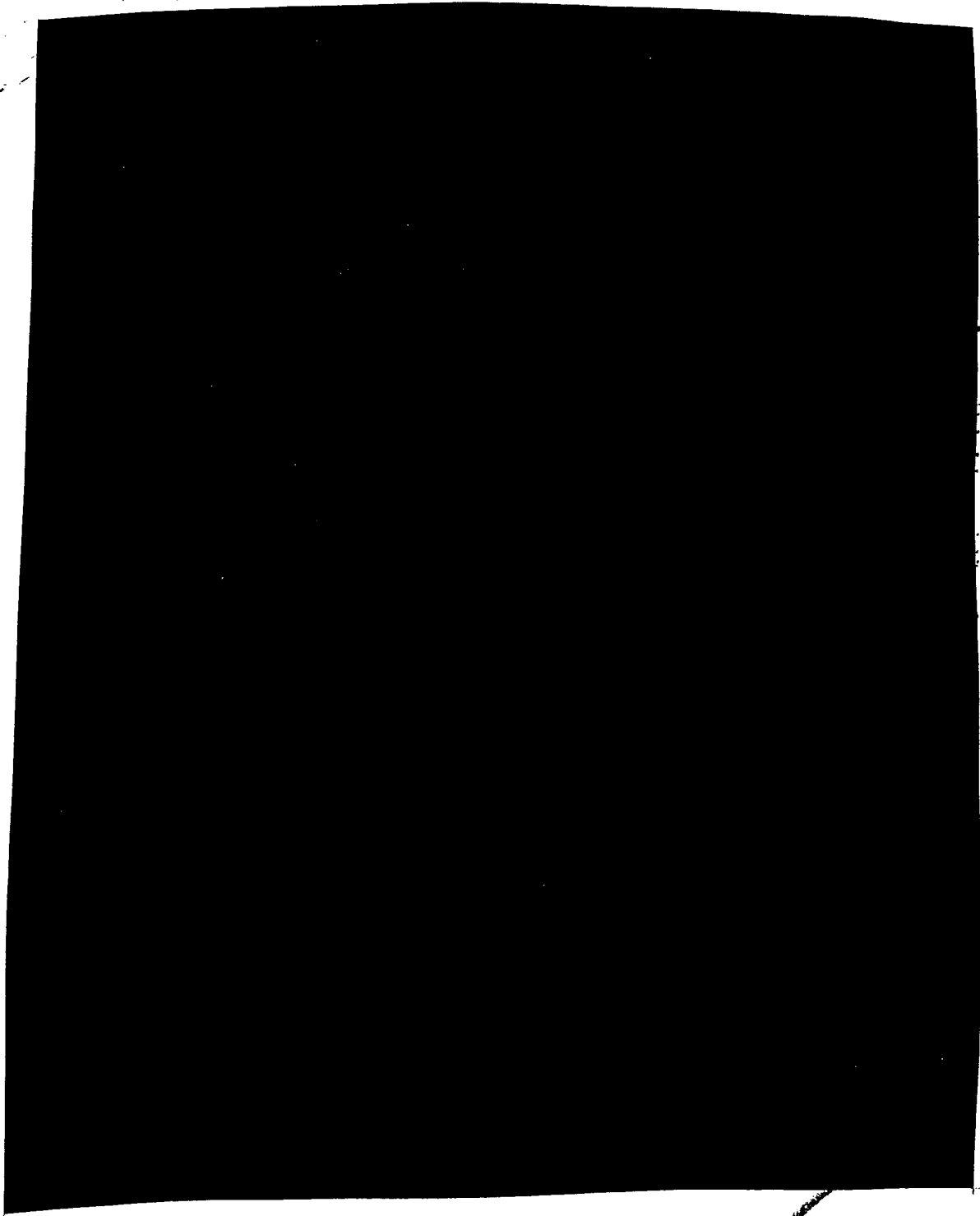
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The Terrorism Diary for December **b (3)**

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

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- 1 December 1640* Portugal. Independence Day.
- 1 December 1918* Iceland. Independence Day.
- 1 December 1918* Yugoslavia. First independent state constituted.
- 1 December 1940* Thailand. Founding of Communist Party.
- 1 December 1958* Central African Republic. National Day (proclamation of republic).
- 2 December 1971* United Arab Emirates. Abu Dhabi National Day (federation of independent emirates took effect).
- 2 December 1975* Laos. National Day (proclamation of republic).
- 2 December 1980* El Salvador. Murder of four American nuns by government troops.
- 2 December 1985* Philippines. Military officers acquitted in Aquino trial.
- 3 December 1934* Peru. Birthday of Sendero Luminoso leader Abimail Guzman.
- 3 December 1985* Peru. Sendero Luminoso marks Ginzman's birthday with 20-30 coordinated bombings in Lima.
- 4 December 1892* Spain. Generalissimo Francisco Franco's birthday.
- 5 December 1982* Spain. Death of First of October Antifascist Resistance Group (GRAPO) leader Martin Luna.
- 6 December 1917* Finland. National Day (commemorates independence from Russia).
- 7 December 1920* Burma. Student uprising against British rule.
- 7 December 1960* Ivory Coast. Independence Day.
- 8 December 1974* Greece. Declaration of parliamentary republic.
- 8 December 1982* Suriname. Execution of 15 opposition leaders.

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9 December 1961 *Tanzania.* Independence Day.

9 December 1962 *Tanzania.* Republic Day.

10 December 1956 *Angola.* Founding of Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA).

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

11 December 1958 *Burkina.* Republic Day.

12 December 1963 *Kenya.* Independence Day.

12 December 1964 *Kenya.* Republic Day.

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

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

13 December 1974 *Malta.* Republic Day.

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

15 December *Jewish world.* Chanukah (Festival of Lights) begins.

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

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

16 December 1971 *Bahrain.* Independence Day.

Bangladesh. Victory Day (de facto independence).

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

17 December 1907 *Bhutan.* National Day.

18 December 1958 *Niger.* Republic Day.

21 December 1923 *Nepal.* Independence Day.

21 December 1948 *Ireland.* Proclamation of republic.

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

23 December *Jewish world.* Chanukah (Festival of Lights) ends.

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- 23 December 1956** *Egypt.* Victory Day (withdrawal of foreign forces from Port Said and Suez).
- 23 December 1985** *Peru.* Sendero Luminoso celebrates Mao Zedong's 26 December birthday with 51 bombings, including a Coca-Cola warehouse.
- 24 December 1951** *Libya.* Independence Day.
- 25 December** *Christian world.* Christmas.
- 25 December 1876** *Pakistan.* Birthday of Jinnah, called the Quaid-i-Azam, the founder of Pakistan.
- 25 December 1979** *Afghanistan.* Beginning of occupation of Soviet troops.
- 26 December 1893** *China.* Mao Zedong's birthday.
- 26 December 1968** *Philippines.* Communist Party of the Philippines founded by Jose Maria Sison on Mao's birthday.
- 27 December 1949** *Indonesia.* Transfer of sovereignty from Netherlands.
- 27 December 1985** *Italy, Austria.* Abu Nidal terrorists carry out simultaneous machinegun and grenade attacks against El Al passenger areas at Rome and Vienna airports.
- 28 December** *Latin America.* Equivalent of US April Fools' Day—traditionally many hoaxes and bomb threats.
- 28 December 1945** *Nepal.* National Day (king's birthday).
- 30 December 1896** *Philippines.* Execution of national hero Jose Rizal.
- 31 December 1964** *Afghanistan.* People's Democratic Party founded.
- 31 December 1968** *Philippines.* Founding of Communist Party/Marxist-Leninist.

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Chronology of Terrorism—1987 b (3)

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. b (3)

8 August

Italy: Bomb explodes under car in the Alto Adige region in tourist town of Sarentino, causing no injuries but destroying the car. b (3)

11 August

Italy: Police retrieve and defuse a bomb planted at a hotel in a tourist town near Merano. A person claiming to be a member of the Heimat Bund, a Tyrolian separatist group, had telephoned a warning. b (3)

12 August

Greece: Athens court of appeals grant Italy's request for the extradition of Red Brigades suspect Maurizio Folini. He was arrested on 21 June, and 12 arrest warrants are pending against him. b (3)

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23 August

Italy: Incendiary device in Rome destroys car belonging to an official of the industrial conglomerate Confindustria. No group has claimed responsibility. b (3)

24 August

Turkey: Separatist terrorists raid Toptepe village of Siirt and kidnap four villagers. The Kurdish Workers' Party (PKK) is active in the region. b (3)

27 August

Italy: Bomb explodes at police barracks in Tesimo. There were no reported injuries, and no group has claimed responsibility. b (3)

30 August

Peru: Sendero Luminoso sets fire to residence and car of the Bishop of Huancavelica, causing extensive damage but no injuries. b (3)

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1 September

Lebanon: Roadside bomb injures Israeli Defense Force (IDF) soldier in security strip. The incident took place near Bint Jubayl. b (3)

[REDACTED]

Turkey: Terrorists, probably members of the PKK, attack a village in Derik, district of Mardin, killing two persons. b (3)

2 September

West Bank: Molotov cocktail is thrown at military vehicle in Nablus. The firebomb ignited on the road, causing no damage or casualties. b (3)

3 September

Turkey: Landmine planted by PKK explodes near Syrian border, killing eight persons. b (3)

4 September

West Bank: Molotov cocktail is thrown at an Israeli military vehicle in Ramallah. No damage or injuries were reported. b (3)

Kuwait: Kuwait University fire possibly set by arsonists. Authorities are investigating the possibility of Iranian-inspired sabotage. b (3)

5 September

Chile: Attacks with handgrenades and automatic weapons against four police stations in Santiago cause some damage but no injuries. The Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR) has claimed responsibility for the attacks. b (3)

Corsica: Bomb explosion destroys restaurant in Corsica. The Corsican separatist group The National Front for the Liberation of Corsica (FLNC) has claimed responsibility for the incident. b (3)

Lebanon: Security zone fires Katyusha rocket at northern Israel. No casualties were reported. b (3)

West Bank: Small bomb explodes in garbage can near Old Jerusalem's Jaffa Gate. No injuries or damages occurred. b (3)

West Bank: Molotov cocktail is thrown at an Israeli vehicle near Ofra in the Ramallah District. No casualties or damages were reported. b (3)

West Bank: Military governor's office in Tulkarm is target of two molotov cocktails. No injuries or damages were reported. b (3)

West Bank: Molotov cocktail is thrown at the Askar Refugee Camp police station near Nablus. No injuries or damages were reported. b (3)

West Bank: Unidentified persons burn a guard booth at the new Israeli settlement of Avnei Hefetz, east of Tulkarm. The guard was stoned and forced to flee. b (3)

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7 September

Chile: Terrorists carry out synchronized attacks against three police stations and a patrol car five minutes after a blackout darkened six districts of Santiago. No one was hurt and no group claimed responsibility for the attacks. b (3)

Iraq: Gunfire disrupts Iraqi Government ceremony near Baghdad, resulting in 16 dead and 50 wounded. Tehran radio claims the incident was perpetrated by an Iranian-supported resistance group. Foreign diplomats attending the ceremony escaped injury. b (3)

8 September

France: Bomb causes minor damage to Saudi-European Bank in Paris. Authorities suspect pro-Iranian groups because of Iranian threats against Saudi Arabia after Iranian pilgrims died at Mecca during the Hajj in July 1987. b (3)

9 September

Peru: Sendero Luminoso bombs three high-tension cables, leaving Ayacucho and Huanta without electricity for four days. The blackout disrupted industrial activity in both cities. b (3)

West Bank: Molotov cocktail is thrown at an Israeli bus stop in Jenin. No injuries or damages were reported. b (3)

10 September

France: Powerful bomb damages offices of Kuwaiti-French Bank in Paris. The bombing may be related to the Saudi bank bombing on 8 September. b (3)

Israel: Handgrenade is thrown at military governor's office in Ramallah, West Bank. No damages or injuries were reported. b (3)

[REDACTED] b (1) b (3)

Peru: Unknown assailants kill one civil guard and wound another during a shootout that followed bombing of the municipal transport office in Lima. On the same day simultaneous bombings at a bank and three poultry stores in Lima caused extensive damages. No one has claimed responsibility for these attacks. b (3)

West Bank: Stones are thrown at Israeli vehicles in Jerusalem and near the Deheisheh Refugee Camp, close to Bethlehem. No injuries were reported. b (3)

11 September

Chile: Bomb kills two policemen in Santiago. The bomb exploded near the victims' police van. No one claimed responsibility for the attack. b (3)

Peru: Police deactivate incendiary device placed in front of South Korean Embassy in Santa Catalina. The bomb was similar to those used in attacks by the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA). b (3)

Secret

12 September

West Bank: Molotov cocktail is thrown at a border police patrol in Nablus. There were no casualties. b (3)

Gaza Strip: Bomb is thrown at a car in Gaza, damaging the windshield. No injuries were reported. b (3)

14 September

Peru: Bomb explodes at offices of Citibank in Lima, causing considerable damage but no injuries. A joint MRTA-Movement of the Revolutionary Left inscription was written on the wall of the bank. b (3)

15 September

Madagascar: Two unidentified men stab prominent opposition member of Supreme Revolutionary Council. The victim, a doctor, was in his hospital office in Antananarivo, when assailants posing as patients attacked him with knives. There has been no claim of responsibility. b (3)

Pakistan: Bomb is thrown at home of pro-Khomeini Shia leader. There were no injuries. b (3)

16 September

Israel: Bomb explodes between liquid gas cylinders in At Yam, a suburb of Tel Aviv. No damages or injuries were reported. b (3)

17 September

Colombia: 19th of April Movement (M-19) terrorists seize Bogota newspaper office to publish proposed "National Pact for Peace." No damage or injuries were reported. b (3)

France: France deports a Basque exile to Spain under the bilateral antiterrorist agreement. b (3)

[REDACTED]

b (1) b (3)

19 September

Peru: Suspected Sendero Luminoso terrorists set fire to the offices of two different rural development organizations in Lima, causing damage to office contents. An employee of the USAID-funded project was wounded when he objected to the takeover of the office. b (3)

Spain: Bombs explode in Santander at the headquarters of Spanish railways and at a naval club, causing severe damage to both buildings but no injuries. Two days later, the Basque Fatherland and Liberty group (ETA) claimed responsibility for the attacks in a communique to the local press. b (3)

Secret

West Bank: Device explodes at a bus station in Neve Ya'acov in northern Jerusalem, causing minor damage. A second device was discovered nearby. b (3)

West Bank: Molotov cocktail is thrown at an Israeli bus in Qalqilya. No injuries were reported. b (3)

20 September

Gaza Strip: Homemade bomb is thrown at an Army outpost in central Gaza. No damage or injury resulted. b (3)

Iran: Bomb explodes in Bakhtaran, injuring two persons. Two other bombs were discovered and defused. The Iranian news agency blamed Iraqi agents for the bombing. b (3)

Namibia: Bomb blast destroys a Catholic church but causes no casualties. A timing mechanism normally used by South-West Africa Peoples' Organization (SWAPO) members was found at the scene of the explosion. The following day, security forces followed a set of tracks leading from the church and found and defused a landmine, believed to have been planted as a delaying tactic by SWAPO terrorists. b (3)

West Bank: Handgrenade is thrown at IDF patrol near Ramallah. There were no casualties or damages. b (3)

21 September

Colombia: Bomb demolishes publishing house in northern Bogota. No group claimed responsibility for the attack. b (3)

Iran: Tehran reports that antigovernment Mujahedin e-Khalq members arrested at the Iran-Iraq border. The group was carrying 550 pounds of explosives to use in attacks inside Iran. b (3)

Switzerland: Fugitive financier Licio Gelli surrenders to Swiss authorities. Gelli was wanted in connection with the Bologna railway station bombing that killed 85 persons in 1980. He also played a role in Italy's biggest private bank failure. b (3)

22 September

[REDACTED] b (1) b (3)

Italy: Police arrest three Italian nationals in connection with the assassination attempt January in 1987 on the Colombian ambassador to Hungary. Police believe the assassination attempt was drug related. b (3)

~~Secret~~

23 September

b (1) b (3)

[REDACTED]

El Salvador: Bomb explodes in Zona Rosa section of San Salvador, causing damage but no injuries. The device was placed one block from the US Ambassador's residence. b (3)

Peru: Suspected MRTA terrorists kidnap Lima businessman in front of his home. It is believed that the MRTA is demanding a sizeable ransom for his release. b (3)

Zimbabwe: White farmer shot to death by gunman at Nyamandhlovu in Matabeland. The victim was attacked on his farm while inspecting cattle with a group of neighbors. After the shooting, the gunman ordered the neighbors to gather firewood to cremate the victim but fled after an exchange of gunfire. b (3)

24 September

Colombia: Bomb explodes inside bus in Bogota, killing one person and seriously wounding 10 others. No group has claimed responsibility for the attack. b (3)

Israel: IDF reservist is stabbed to death by a Palestinian while hitchhiking at Megiddo junction. A suspect was arrested and produced the murder weapon. Fatah leaflets were found at the scene of the crime. b (3)

Lebanon: Bomb explodes at Syrian Social Nationalist Party headquarters in Shtawrah, causing six casualties including two Syrians. No group has claimed responsibility. b (3)

West Bank: Extremist Israeli settlers attack and injure two Palestinian teachers from Hebron Polytechnic School. The victims' car was slightly damaged. b (3)

26 September

France: A member of the Italian leftist terrorist group, Prima Linea, is arrested in southeastern France. Raffaella Esposito was wanted on nine international arrest warrants. b (3)

Iran: Bomb explodes on Tehran street, causing minor damage but no casualties. Iranian authorities blamed "agents of international arrogance," a term often applied to Iranian dissidents. b (3)

b (1) b (3)

[REDACTED]

Spain: An explosive device destroys the car of a policeman in the Basque town of Basauri. No one was injured in the attack. The Basque group ETA was probably responsible. b (3)

Spain: An explosive device planted on the side of a policeman's car in Bilbao detonates, seriously injuring the policeman and wounding his wife. He was leaving home when the blast occurred. b (3)

~~Secret~~

27 September

Spain: Car bomb explodes in San Sebastian as police van drives past. A policeman in the van was killed and three others were injured, including two tourists. The boobytrapped car was parked next to the city's biggest hotel, and the explosion also damaged nearby cars and shattered windows in adjacent buildings.

b (3)

28 September

South Africa: Bronwyn McBride, sister of convicted African National Congress bomber Robert McBride, is arrested in Pretoria. Her detention followed the arrest on 18 September of alleged terrorist Gordon Webster and two "collaborators," after they entered the country illegally from Botswana. A number of weapons also were seized.

b (3)

West Bank: Jewish taxi driver is stabbed and seriously wounded by two Arabs in southern Jerusalem. Motive of the attack is under police investigation.

(3)

29 September

West Bank: Security forces arrest three youths for planting a car bomb attack on the Jerusalem central bus station. The bombing was [redacted] to be an initiation test for admission to Fatah.

b (3)

b3

West Bank: Molotov cocktail is thrown at an Israeli vehicle traveling from Nablus to Tulkarm. No injuries or damages were reported.

b (3)

Israel: Bomb, concealed in a paper bag, is discovered on a seafront promenade in Tel Aviv.

b (3)

30 September

Spain: Two homemade bombs explode near the Ministry of Justice in Madrid, causing no injuries or property damage. Rightwing extremists protesting the trial of ETA members are believed responsible.

b (3)

1 October

b (1) b (3)

Israel: Explosive device is discovered near a bus stop in Ashkelon.

2 October

United Kingdom: Two Iranian dissidents, father and son, are shot and killed in their London apartment. The victims, active monarchists, were planning demonstrations to mark the late Shah's birthday. They had [redacted] been threatened by Khomeini representatives.

b (3)

b3