



Directorate of
Intelligence

~~Secret~~
~~FOR NOFORN USE~~



Terrorism Review

10 February 1986

~~Secret~~

~~10 February 1986~~

Copy 417

27

Terrorism Review

10 February 1986

1	Focus: The Arrests in Belgium—Filling in the Terrorism Puzzle
5	Highlights
11	Italian Rightwing Terrorism
15	Terrorism Comes to Luxembourg
19	Namibia: SWAPO in Disarray
21	The Terrorism Diary for March
25	Chronology of Terrorism—1985 and 1986

This review is published every other week 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

~~Secret~~
~~NO FORN DISSEM~~

Terrorism Review

10 February 1986

Focus

The Arrests in Belgium—Filling in the Terrorism Puzzle (C NF)

Belgian police arrested four key members of the Communist Combatant Cells (CCC) terrorist group on 16 December 1985. Since then they have achieved several major breakthroughs in their investigations of indigenous terrorism, including the arrest of an important additional suspect and the discovery of three safehouses containing explosives, weapons, and documents. These developments allow us to answer questions about the CCC and give us some insight into another group, the Revolutionary Front for Proletarian Action (FRAP).

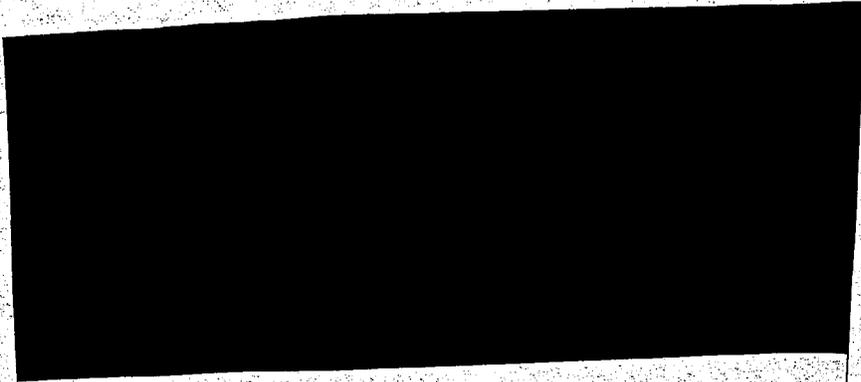
The term "Euroterrorism" refers to a short-lived campaign of terrorism that showed some signs of cooperation between the CCC, the RAF, and the French Action Directe. (U)

~~Secret~~
~~NO FORN DISSEM~~
10 February 1986

Pages: 2-5

Exemptions: (b)(1) (b)(2)

~~Secret~~



Belgium

Arab Arms Cache Discovered

On 30 December, [redacted] arrested four individuals, including two Arabs, in connection with an arms and explosives cache discovered in a video store in Hasselt. [redacted]

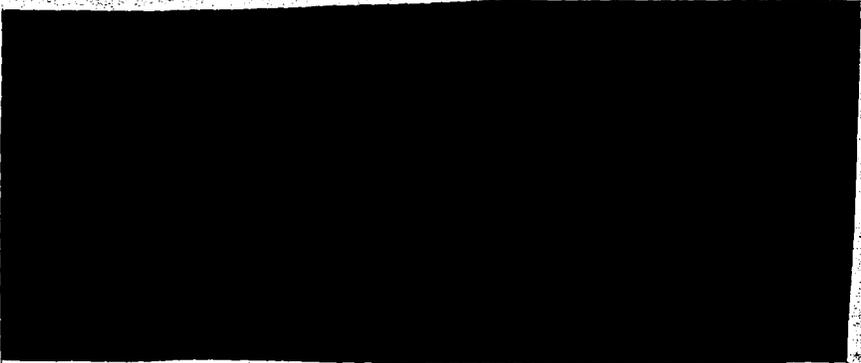
[redacted] The video store owner, who met the Arabs at Brussels' Zaventem Airport, had previously been arrested for illegal arms possession and in 1983 had been convicted for trafficking in Middle Eastern hashish. [redacted]

Although the arrested Arabs have not been linked to any terrorist organization, the video store may have served as a safehouse for Fatah Force 17. [redacted] confirmed that the individual who supplied the weapons to the safehouse in Brussels had been [redacted] a PLO officer and Force 17 member. [redacted] reports that those arrested were planning an attack against the Brussels airport. [redacted]



~~Secret~~

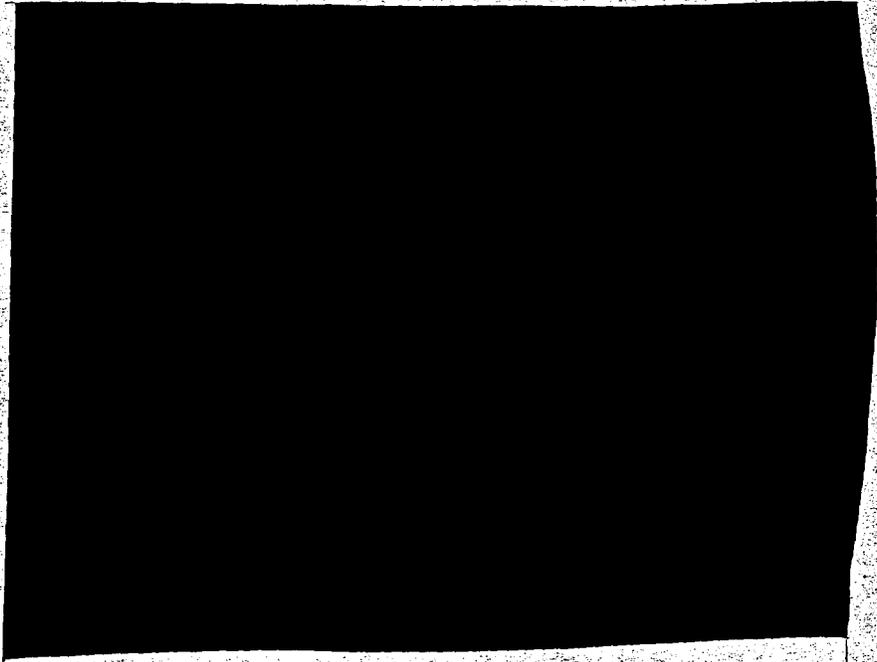
~~Secret~~



Lebanon

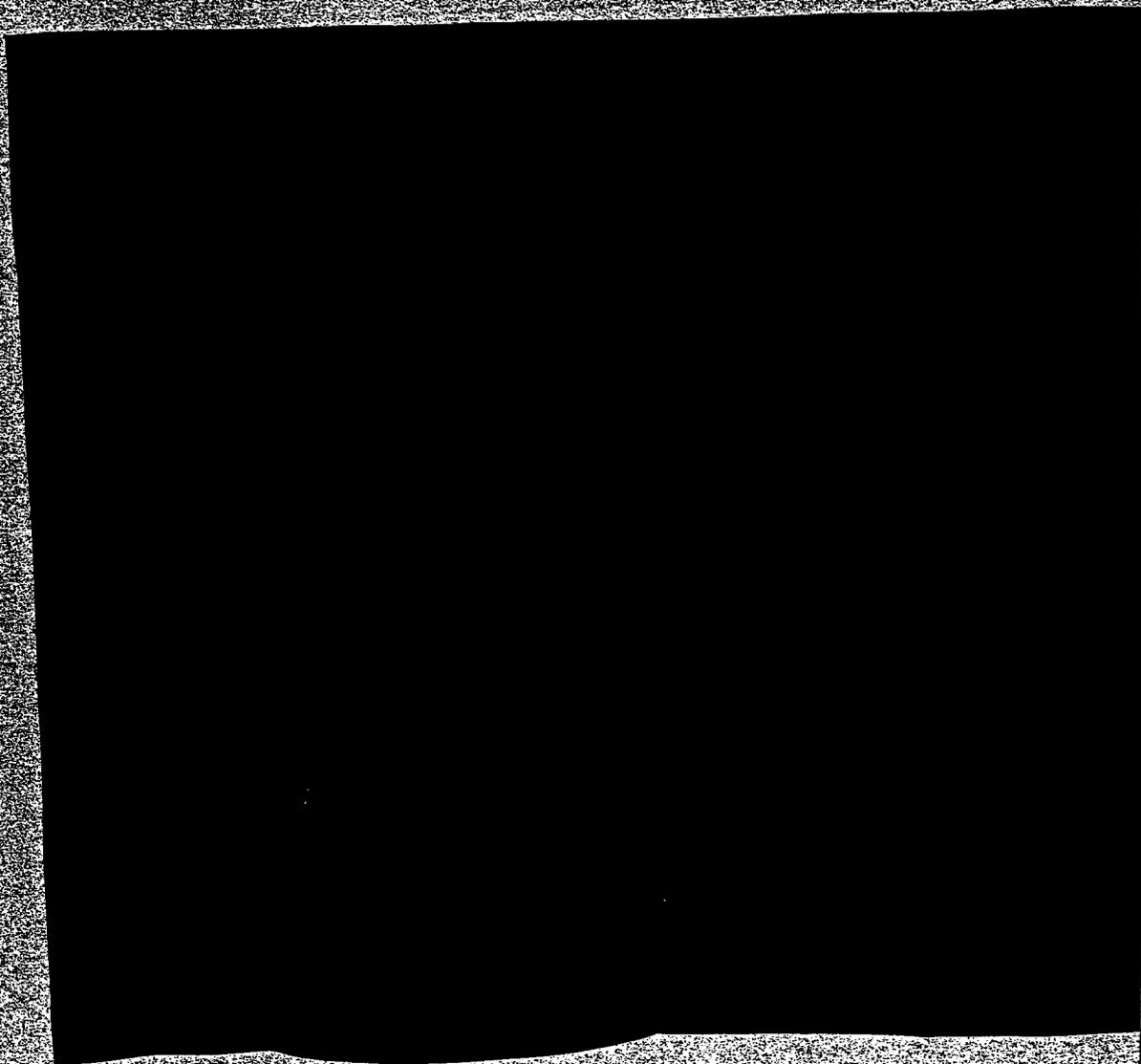
Three Spanish Embassy Officials Kidnaped

The three men were seized in West Beirut on 17 January. Two hostages are Lebanese citizens; the third, a Spanish citizen, is a member of Spain's Special Operations Group sent to Beirut to protect the Embassy. The kidnapers are demanding the release of relatives, two Shia Muslims imprisoned for a 1983 assassination attempt on a Libyan diplomat in Madrid. ~~██████████~~



~~Secret~~

50



Peru

Terrorist Bombing Campaign

The Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) and Sendero Luminoso (SL) terrorist groups apparently were responsible for a round of bombings that began 20 January and lasted several days. According to press reports, the MRTA carried out at least eight dynamite attacks against businesses catering to the wealthy in two exclusive districts in Lima. The MRTA also claimed responsibility for other attacks—including explosions at a Sears store and a movie theater in Lima—

50

~~Secret~~

[REDACTED]

In Cerro de Pasco, presumed SL terrorists set off approximately 10 bombs against a mining center, a political party office, a police station, and several other public buildings. The bombing spree caused extensive property damage and numerous injuries but no deaths.

[REDACTED]

(REVERSE BLANK)

~~Secret~~

~~Secret~~

Italian Rightwing Terrorism [REDACTED]

Though often overshadowed by violence from the left, rightist terrorism remains a problem for Italian authorities. Since the train bombing in December 1984 that killed 15 passengers and wounded more than 100, most activity by rightwing groups has consisted of low-level armed and incendiary attacks against domestic targets. We expect this trend to continue throughout 1986 unless a number of exiled rightist terrorists return to Italy—and we have no indication that they will. In the past we have detected no particular pattern to periodic upsurges in Italian rightwing terrorism, although in some cases these appear to have been in response to intensified leftist activity. [REDACTED]

Background

Rightist violence in Italy has a long history dating back to the 19th century and exemplified by the activities of Mussolini's Black Shirts in the early 1920s. The most recent resurgence began in the late 1960s as a response to a leftward national political drift and escalated to the point that rightwing violence was responsible for the majority of deaths and injuries attributed to terrorism in Italy during the 1970s. Although rightwing terrorism is not as active today as it was in the last decade, it remains a serious threat to Italian society. Italian officials recently listed 68 rightist terrorists still at large. [REDACTED]

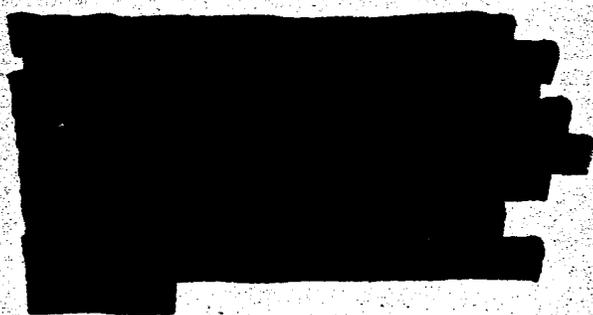
Since rightwing terrorism reemerged in the late 1960s, six groups apparently have been responsible for most of the violence: the New Order, the National Vanguard, the Black Order, the Third Position, the Armed Revolutionary Nuclei (NAR), and the Popular Revolutionary Movement.¹ Most of these rightwing groups borrow their symbols from Roman and Fascist mythology and history and claim to represent

¹ Many of the same individuals revolve through various neofascist groups, most of which tend to discard old names for new ones or operate simultaneously under several names. For example, the New Order apparently created the National Vanguard before becoming the Black Order, which in turn gave life to the Armed Revolutionary Nuclei. The latter group has also conducted terrorist attacks under the name of the Popular Revolutionary Movement. [REDACTED]

The Aftermath of Rightwing Terrorism

The unsolved 1980 Bologna railway station massacre that killed 85 people is still a sensitive topic in Italian politics five years after the event. In August 1985, thousands of people attended an annual demonstration in Bologna to protest the unsuccessful police investigation. Although there is no solid evidence in recent years linking Italian security services to rightwing terrorists, two former military intelligence servicemen are now under indictment for obstructing the judicial investigation into the bombing. Similar accusations by politicians and newspapers have fueled the Italian people's frustrations. [REDACTED]

nationalism, anticommunism, anticapitalism, and rigid order. Just as Italian Fascists did in the past, these new groups seek to create an atmosphere of tension in order to make the government appear impotent and thus provoke popular demands for the restoration of law and order. [REDACTED]



Until recently, the targeting and tactics of rightist terrorists have been neither as selective nor as sophisticated as those of their leftist counterparts. The

Italian Rightwing Terrorist Organizations

Armed Revolutionary Nuclei (Nuclei Armati Rivoluzionari)

Third Position (Terza Posizione)

Popular Revolutionary Movement (Movimento Popolare Rivoluzionario)

Black Order (Ordine Nero)

New Order (Ordine Nuovo)

National Vanguard (Avanguardia Nazionale)

Armed Revolutionary Movement (Movimento Armato Rivoluzionario)

Compass Card (Rosa dei Venti)

National Front (Fronte Nazionale)

Mussolini Action Squads (Squadre d'Azione Mussolini)

The Phoenix (La Fenice)

Tolfa Brigands (Briganti della Tolfa)

Italians' Protection Association (Associazione Protezione Italiani)

Aryan Brotherhood (Fratellanza Ariana)

Executioners of Italy (Giustizieri d'Italia)

Fascist Revolutionary Nuclei (Nuclei Fascisti Rivoluzionari)

Popular Revolutionary Opposition (Opposizione Popolare Rivoluzionario)

South Tyrolean Homeland League (Suedtiroler Heimatbund)

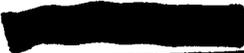
most spectacular rightist terrorist operations during the previous two decades involved the indiscriminate use of explosive devices in public places and on public conveyances. Five high-casualty bombings—train stations in Milan in 1969, Brescia in 1974, and Bologna in 1980; and express trains in 1974 and December 1984—were attributed to the right, although neither police investigations nor judicial procedures have succeeded in positively identifying or punishing the perpetrators. Rightist groups in Italy have not been known to target US persons or interests.



Dangerous Prospects

In large measure, the new wave of Italian rightwing terrorists consists mainly of youths who are fascinated with the doctrine and trappings of the Fascist movement and are responding to the perceived cultural and political challenge posed by their more radicalized—and publicized—leftist peers. This younger generation, however, suffered a severe blow in May when 53 rightists—mostly in their early twenties—received sentences of 18 months to 23 years in prison.

More serious is the potential threat that could come from "old guard" rightists—those active in the late 1960s and 1970s—many of whom are now living abroad as fugitives. Members of this older generation have recently been reported in France, Ecuador, and Paraguay. If the old guard were to return to action and assume leadership of the new recruits, the tempo



~~Secret~~

West German Rightwing Extremists

Unlike the situation in Italy, violence by rightwing extremist groups in West Germany has been almost nonexistent in recent months—no more than some vandalism and threats against foreign guest workers—and is unlikely to pose even an indirect threat to the West German Government or US interests in 1986. Indeed, most of the groups appear to be concerned that an outbreak of rightwing terrorism could create an anti-Nazi backlash. The last rightwing attacks involving US facilities and personnel in West Germany occurred in 1982 against the privately owned vehicles of US servicemen.

Kexel-Hepp. The best known practitioner of rightwing terrorism, the "Kexel-Hepp Group," was put out of business in mid-1985. That group had been founded in June 1982 by two West German rightwing activists, Walther Kexel and Odfried Hepp. They had been members of separate neo-Nazi groups, Kexel in the People's Socialist Movement/Workers' Party and Hepp with the Military Sports Group Hoffmann. The new group first committed robberies in November 1982 and then bombed US military targets in December, severely injuring two US soldiers.

(REVERSE BLANK)

~~Secret~~

Terrorism Comes to Luxembourg

Luxembourg is the most recent European victim of terrorism. Since April 1985, unknown persons have carried out 14 bombings against domestic targets. The attacks have caused only minor injuries and no fatalities, but in several cases substantial property damage resulted. So far, US or NATO interests have not been targeted, but future attacks cannot be ruled out. Government officials are increasingly under pressure to put a stop to the bombings.

Terrorism Emerges

The first indication of nascent terrorism in Luxembourg was a series of thefts of explosives from quarries that took place in early February 1985. In several separate incidents, thieves stole almost 400 kilograms of explosives, detonators, detonator cord, and related material.

The string of bombings began two months after the thefts (see accompanying chronology). The stolen explosives apparently were not used in the initial attacks, but they have turned up in the most recent bombings.

The first two bombings were against pylons supporting powerlines and were thought to be part of an extortion campaign directed against the state-owned electric company. An unknown group—the "Fighting Ecological Movement"—claimed responsibility for the attacks, but [redacted] not consider the claims to be legitimate.

Since this modest beginning, however, the bombers have struck a variety of targets, including the telephone network, a newspaper, a gas generating

Chronology of Bombings in Luxembourg, 1985

Date	Target
27 April	Electrical pylons
7 May	Electrical pylons
27 May	Gendarmerie building
28 May	Electrical pylons
23 June	Natural gas line
5 July	Telephone cables
27 July	Newspaper office
28 August	Police post
28 August	Department of Bridges and Highways garage
30 September	Swimming pool complex
19 October	Palace of Justice
9 November	Ground control approach equipment, Findel airport
30 November	High-voltage powerline
2 December	Roadway near EEC Building

plant, gendarmerie and police posts, a swimming pool complex, and the airport. Whereas the initial attacks generally were carried out during nights with full moons and against unprotected targets, the most recent bombings have been against occupied targets during daylight hours. The attack on 2 December near the European Common Market building—while a meeting of European chiefs of state was in progress—suggests that the bombers are growing bolder and are capable of striking even in the face of maximum security measures.

Who Are These Guys?

Luxembourg officials believe the perpetrators are indigenous terrorists, with no links to international movements or other European terrorist groups, but they are by no means certain that all the bombings were conducted by the same persons. One view is that the bombers are disgruntled civil servants who hold deep-seated grudges against the government. Some have speculated that the culprits are rightists, whose purpose is to harass and embarrass the government. This view is based on the lack of claims in these bombings, coupled with a theory that leftists typically issue political statements or communiqués attempting to justify their use of violence, while rightists tend to remain silent. Also brought forward as circumstantial evidence for the rightists' case is the choice of targets: it is argued that, if the terrorists were leftists, they would have attacked NATO targets or established contact with their ideological counterparts in Belgium, France, or West Germany.

The terrorists—whatever they are or whatever political persuasion they represent—probably have extensive training in explosives gained from either service in the military or the police forces, because their devices have been constructed in a professional manner and most of them have gone off as planned. Moreover, the bombers show a high degree of sophistication in placing the devices in the precise positions where the maximum damage could be caused or the blast effects controlled. In the attack on the swimming pool, for example, the bomb could have collapsed the entire prestressed roof had it not been purposely lowered by cable to reduce the blast effect. In placing this bomb, the perpetrator also demonstrated athletic skills and climbing ability. At the same time, the terrorists

[REDACTED]

appear to have been consciously attempting to avoid serious injury to the public.

Counterterrorist Response

The government's previous complacent approach to terrorism has given way to serious efforts to improve its counterterrorist capabilities.

[REDACTED] recent steps include regrouping the Gendarmerie and the police under a new unified command, recruiting additional personnel, beefing up controls at the airport and access roads, and offering substantial monetary rewards for information.

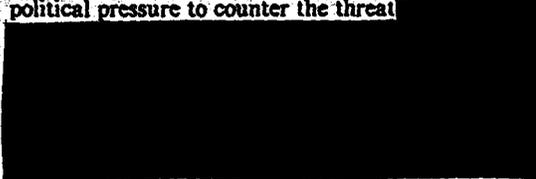
[REDACTED]

~~Secret~~



Outlook

Luxembourg—until recently one of Europe's most tranquil states—is now coming to grips with a persistent domestic terrorism. With little training or experience to start with, its security services have been unable to cope with the bombing epidemic. Unless the counterterrorist forces achieve some success in their efforts, we would expect the bombings to continue. So far there are no indications that the terrorists are interested in attacking US or NATO interests, although there are many US businesses in the country and the upcoming Reforger military exercises could provide them with attractive targets. The government is coming under increasing internal political pressure to counter the threat



(REVERSE BLANK)

~~Secret~~

Pages: 19 + 20

Exemptions: (b)(1) (b)(2)

The Terrorism Diary for March

Below is a compendium of March 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.

- 1 March 1878* *Bulgaria.* Independence Day.
- 2 March 1956* *Morocco.* Independence Day (termination of Treaty of Fez).
- 2 March 1972* *El Salvador.* Founding of People's Revolutionary Army (ERP).
- 2 March 1977* *Libya.* Establishment of People's Congresses.
- 3 March 1961* *Morocco.* Accession of King Hassan to throne.
- 4 March 1982* *Colombia, United States.* Effective date of extradition treaty aimed at narcotics traffickers.
- 6 March 1957* *Ghana.* Independence Day.
- 6 March 1975* *Kurdish regions.* Algerian Accord between Iran and Iraq abandoning support to the Kurds.
- 10 March 1979* *Kurdish regions.* Death of Kurdish leader Mulla Mustafa Barzani.
- 11 March 1966* *Indonesia.* President Sukarno turns over power to Soeharto.
- 12 March 1880* *Turkey.* Birthday of Ataturk.
- 12 March* *Gabon.* National Day.
- 12 March 1968* *Mauritius.* Independence Day.
- 13 March 1979* *Grenada.* Coup d'etat by Maurice Bishop (national day).
- 14 March 1975* *Japan.* Chukaku-ha (Nucleus Faction) Secretary General Honda assassinated by rival radical groups.
- 15 March 1962* *Angola.* Founding of National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA).
- 16 March 1921* *Armenians.* Signing of Soviet-Turkish border treaty that ended Armenian hopes of establishing a separate independent state.
- 17 March* *Ireland.* St. Patrick's Day (national day).

~~Secret~~

20 March 1956 *Tunisia.* Independence Day.

20 March 1981 *Colombia.* Death of M-19 terrorist Carmenza Londono ("La Chiqui").

21 March *Kurdish regions.* Kurdish New Year.

21 March *Palestinians.* "International Day of Solidarity With the Struggle of the Arab People of Palestine Against Israeli Aggressors."

21 March 1960 *South Africa.* "Sharpeville Massacre" of black demonstrators by security forces.

22 March 1945 *Arab League.* Founding of Arab League (original members: Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Saudi Arabia, and Syria).

23 March 1956 *Pakistan.* Pakistan Day (founding of Islamic republic).

24 March 1976 *Argentina.* President Isabel Peron ousted by Gen. Jorge Rafael Videla.

24 March 1980 *El Salvador.* Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero assassinated by rightists.

24 March 1972 *Northern Ireland.* Beginning of direct rule by the British Government.

25 March 1980 *El Salvador.* US Embassy attacked by Popular Liberation Forces (FPL) in response to assassination of Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero the previous day. Since then, FPL attacks have been relatively more frequent between 25 March and 6 April than during rest of year.

25 March 1821 *Greece.* Greek Revolution Memorial Day (commemorating independence from Turkey).

25 March 1932 *Iraq.* Independence Day.

25 March 1975 *Saudi Arabia.* Assassination of King Faisal and accession of King Khalid.

26 March 1971 *Bangladesh.* Independence Day.

26 March 1978 *Egypt, Israel.* Peace agreement ratified.

28 March 1980 *El Salvador.* Government expropriates plantations; Salvation Movement of 28 March (MS-28) takes its name from this event.

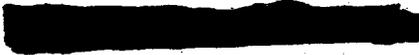
28 March 1980 *Italy.* Four members of Red Brigades die in shootout with Carabinieri in Genoa.

28 March *Palestinians.* National Day.

29 March 1969 *Philippines.* Founding of New People's Army, military arm of Communist Party of the Philippines.

~~Secret~~

- 30 March* *Christian world. Easter Sunday.*
- 30 March 1974* *Turkey. Death of terrorist Mahir Cayan, member of Turkish People's Liberation Party.*
- 30 March 1976* *Palestinians. Day of the Homeland.*
- 31 March 1964* *Brazil. President Goulart ousted by military coup.*
- 31 March* *Malta. National Day.*



(REVERSE BLANK)

~~Secret~~



Chronology of Terrorism—1985 and 1986

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.

19 December

[REDACTED]

20 December

Philippines: Armed assailants kill minister and lay worker near Cagayan del Oro. The victim, pastor of a United Church of Christ church, had received death threats. No one has claimed credit for the murder, but [REDACTED] believe the attackers—who numbered about 15—were members of the New People's Army.

23 December

Japan: Police arrest Chukaku-ha member, two other men in arson attempt. The three had placed a timed incendiary device under a construction company vehicle in Tokyo and were arrested for violating an explosive devices control law and obstructing police officers. The construction company is working on the Narita Irrigation System of the New Tokyo International Airport.

23-29 December

[REDACTED]

26 December

Cyprus: Attempted assassination of PLO representative in Nicosia foiled. A PLO security officer fired on three unidentified men attempting to plant a bomb under a vehicle belonging to the PLO representative. An anonymous caller later claimed the "Eagles of the Revolution" had condemned the representative to death.

2 January

India: Five suspected Sikh extremists kill one constable, wound another aboard Punjab bus. The assailants escaped after robbing the passengers and taking the victims' weapons.

Burma: Karen separatists kill 46 persons, injure 136 others in ferryboat attack. The Inland Waterways Transport Corporation ferry was hit by rebel fire while on a regular run from Moulmein to Kya-in Seikkyi. The Karen ethnic minority has been fighting for an independent state since Burma gained independence from Britain in 1948.

~~Secret~~

3 January

Pakistan: Bomb blast in market kills four men in Khyber Puss tribal area. The bombing came after Pakistani troops launched a crackdown in the region against dissident tribesmen who were receiving arms from the Afghan Government. Although no one has claimed credit for the bombing, local authorities suspect that an agent of Khad, the Afghan security service, was responsible.

Pakistan: Time bomb found in Aina Cinema in Peshawar. The device was set to detonate shortly after intermission, when the theater would be filled with moviegoers. An Afghan suspect has been arrested in the case.

Philippines: Body of kidnaped Australian businessman found near village of Tignapoloan. He had been abducted on 20 December, probably by members of the New People's Army (NPA), near the city of Cagayan del Oro. Australian aid workers were withdrawn from Samar Island last year after they received a lengthy "lecture" by armed members of the NPA.

[REDACTED]

4 January

[REDACTED]

India: Police chief, two other persons killed in Punjab attack. Extremists fighting for a separate Sikh state in Punjab are suspected.

5 January

West Germany: Three armed men hold up two border patrol members in Luebeck. The assailants took two submachineguns, two pistols, and a police radio. Police have conflicting evidence as to responsibility.

[REDACTED]

Early to mid-January

Pakistan: Authorities conduct brief campaign to X-ray all diplomatic pouches. The government, reacting to a report that the terrorist group Al-Zulfikar planned to smuggle weapons into the country in a diplomatic pouch, carried out the procedure for about two weeks. The practice spurred sharp protests from foreign embassies, but the government said it felt the blanket treatment was more defensible than attempting to target only those pouches belonging to Libya or the Palestine Liberation Organization... the most likely suspects.

6 January

India: Suspected Sikh extremist gunmen wound three persons near bus stop in Sangrur District. No one has claimed responsibility for the attack.

~~Secret~~

~~Secret~~

7 January **South Africa: Police kill suspected African National Congress member near East London.** According to press accounts, a large but unspecified quantity of Soviet or Bloc weapons were seized.

8 January **South Africa: Police kill member of African National Congress in abortive grenade attack in Soweto.** They reportedly found a variety of weapons in the dead man's possession.

9 January **West Bank: Ramallah Military Court sentences Palestinian terrorist to nine-year prison term for incendiary attacks.** The terrorist, a member of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, had attacked, among other targets, a tourist bus and an army reservist.

Pakistan: Landmine kills 15, injures 10 Afghan refugees in North-West Frontier Province. The mine exploded under their vehicle as they were returning to camp from Satta. No one has claimed responsibility.

Pakistan: Bomb explodes near movie theater, injuring four persons in Peshawar. Police reportedly suspect agents of Khad, the Afghan security service.

10 January **Colombia: Three cattle ranchers killed in Huila and Santander Departments.** The first victim was killed when he resisted guerrillas of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia who were attempting to kidnap him. The two other ranchers were reportedly killed for refusing to pay 1 million pesos in kidnap protection money.

India: Four suspected Sikh militants kill opponent in Kapurthala District. At the time of the attack, the victim had been speaking against a campaign by the radical All-India Sikh Students Federation. Police chased the attackers and killed one.

11 January **Spain: Terra Lliure claims responsibility for bomb attacks in Barcelona and Mataro.** The blasts caused considerable damage, but no injuries.

14 January **Spain: Bombing of French Peugeot auto showroom in San Sebastian causes damage but no injuries.** The Basque terrorist group Fatherland and Liberty (ETA), which has attacked other French business concerns, is suspected.

Spain: Bomb destroys French truck in Irun. Police removed and detonated a second bomb found under another truck. Police suspect the Basque terrorist group ETA.

West Bank: Police dismantle small explosive device in northern Jerusalem warehouse complex. No group has claimed responsibility.

15 January

Spain: Three suspected members of ETA-Military Wing killed near San Sebastian. A civil guard patrol observed two men and a woman machine-gunning a French-registered truck. When the attackers resisted arrest, the patrol returned fire and killed all three.

16 January

United Kingdom: Unidentified gunman wounds prominent member of Britain's Sikh community outside his west London home. The victim was shot in the right eye and ear.

Netherlands: Amsterdam police seize large arms cache and arrest three men linked to Provisional Irish Republican Army. One of the men, Brendan McFarlane, reportedly was behind the IRA's Maze Prison escape in 1983.

United Arab Emirates: Small explosion damages Abu Dhabi building housing airline offices of Pan Am, Syrian, and South Yemeni airlines. No injuries were reported and no group claimed responsibility.

19 January

Chile: US-Chilean Cultural Institute, train station, and bus terminal in Vina del Mar damaged by explosions. No organization claimed responsibility for these dynamite attacks, but in December the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front claimed responsibility for three similar attacks, one of which caused the death of a guard.

21 January

Northern Ireland: Mortar attack on headquarters of Ulster Defense Regiment in Dungannon injures two members. The Provisional IRA claimed responsibility.

Northern Ireland: Provisional Irish Republican Army attacks British Army border patrol near Crossmaglen in south Armagh. The Army denied the Provisional IRA's claim that several soldiers were wounded in the attack.

Spain: Grenade attack on civil guard convoy near San Sebastian seriously injures two guardsmen. The attack took place on the same highway where three suspected members of the Basque terrorist group Fatherland and Liberty-Military Wing were killed on 15 January.

Lebanon: Car bomb explodes near Phalange Party office in East Beirut, killing 22 and wounding more than 100. The unclaimed bombing may be the work of either Lebanese forces loyal to Elie Hobeika, who supported the Syrian-sponsored Lebanese peace agreement, or [redacted] the Syrian Social Nationalist Party.

~~Secret~~

23 January

[REDACTED]

Greece: Letter bomb explodes at Athens Public Power Company in Athens; another defused at the Federation of Greek Industries. The terrorist group Revolutionary People's Struggle claimed responsibility. [REDACTED]

25 January

Northern Ireland: Bomb explodes as police investigate activated burglar alarm at service station in Omagh. Five police officers were treated for shock. No group claimed responsibility. [REDACTED]

26 January

Ireland: Police seize large quantity of arms in three raids in Sligo and Roscommon Counties. According to press reports, police believe the guns and ammunition belong to the Provisional Irish Republican Army. [REDACTED]

Israel: Bomb explodes near outdoor market in Haifa frequented by Arab day laborers. The blast caused no casualties and no group claimed responsibility. [REDACTED]

27 January

Chile: Vina del Mar resort town hit by more bomb attacks. Two downtown movie theaters were damaged, but there were no casualties. Several dynamite and incendiary bomb attacks had destroyed three buses within the previous three days in Valparaiso and Vina del Mar. No group has claimed responsibility for these attacks. [REDACTED]

28 January

West Bank: Father and daughter shot outside their home near Hebron by unknown attackers. A Jerusalem radiobroadcast said the victims, presumably Arabs, may have been targeted because they were suspected of cooperating with Israeli authorities. [REDACTED]

~~Secret~~