



Directorate of
Intelligence

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Terrorism Review

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20 September 1984

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20 September 1984

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Date JUN 1999

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Terrorism Review b3

20 September 1984

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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 [REDACTED] b3

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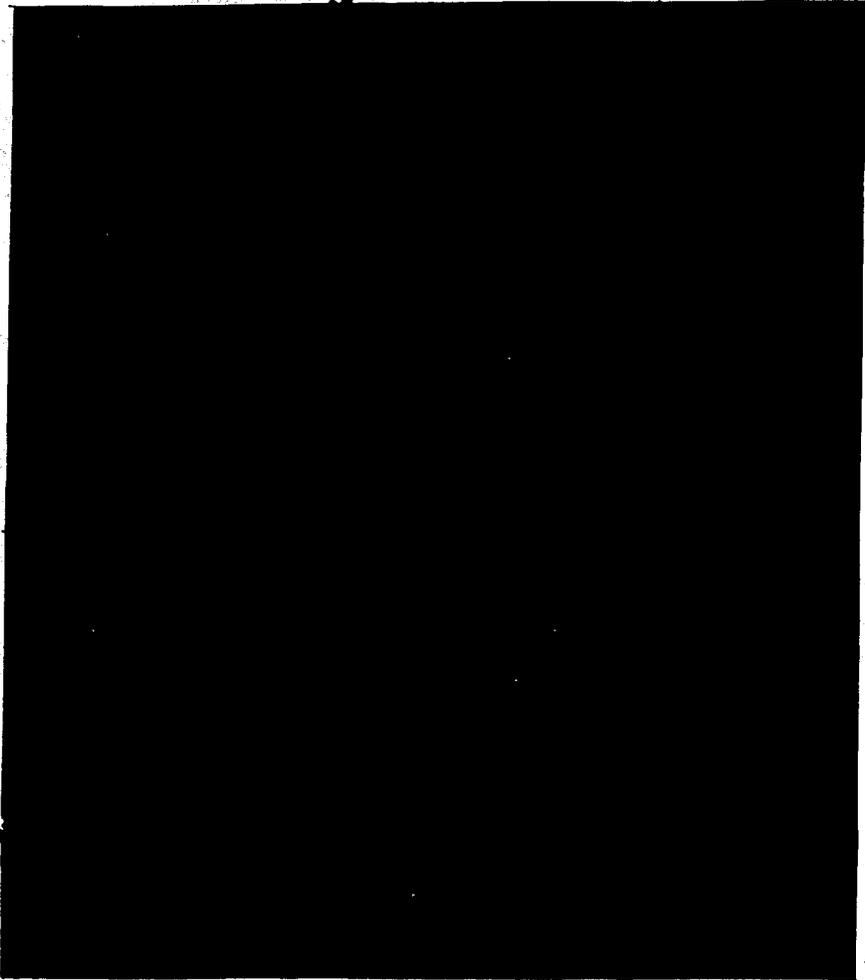
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20 September 1984



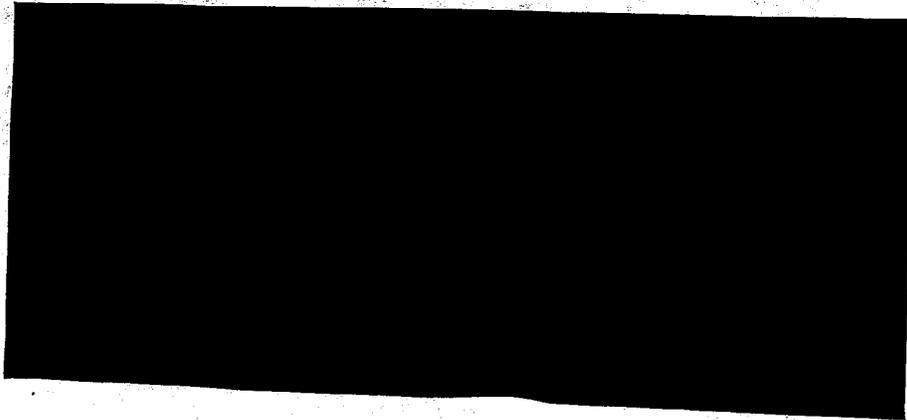
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20 September 1984

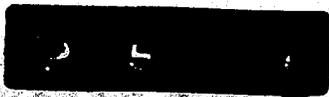
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Highlights

Alert Items

Lebanon

Islamic Jihad Threatens US Interests

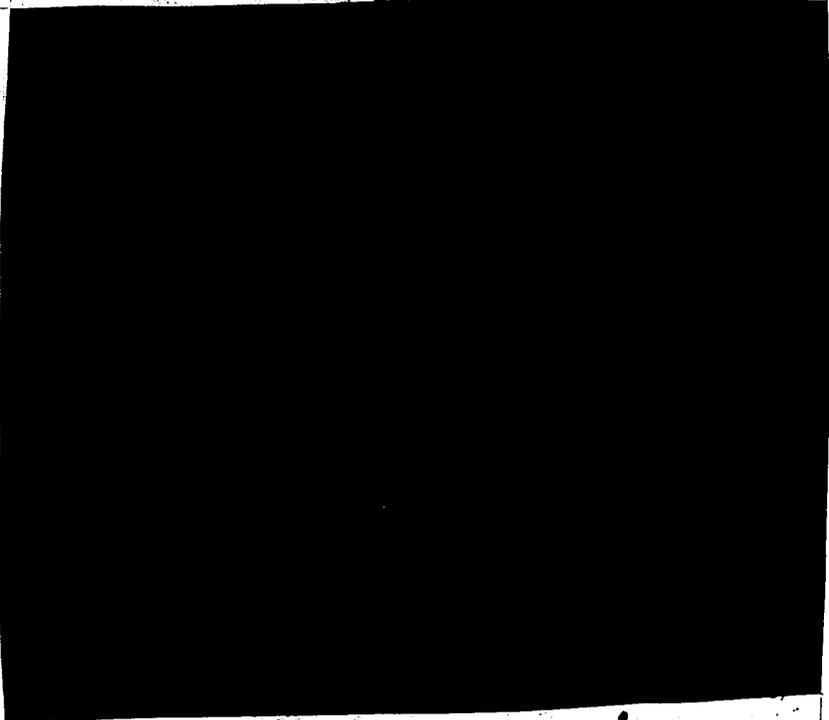
On 8 September, an anonymous caller told a Western press agency in Beirut that members of the Islamic Jihad Organization (IJO) would very soon "sacrifice their lives to destroy an American or Zionist institution, even of secondary importance . . . we now have more sophisticated methods than boobytrapped cars and lorries." The attack would be in retaliation for the US veto of a UN Security Council resolution calling on Israel to respect the rights of citizens in southern Lebanon.

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the term "Islamic Jihad" is a covername for a variety of radical pro-Iranian groups and individuals. Although the authenticity of this latest threat is difficult to assess, it is an undoubtedly accurate reflection of the sentiment generated by the US veto.

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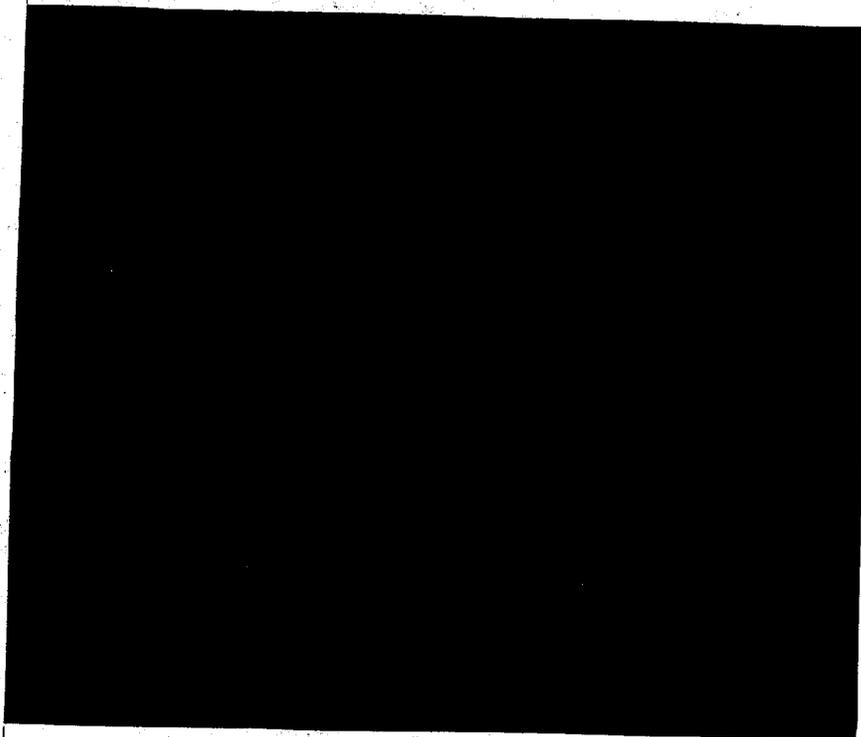


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France

Basque Hunger Strikers Weakening

On 9 August, seven ETA members imprisoned in France began a hunger strike to protest proceedings to extradite them to Spain on murder and assault charges. Beginning 24 August they refused liquids as well as food. Following a visit to the hospital, the president of a French human rights organization reported that the prisoners, although conscious, were extremely weak. The death of any of the hunger strikers would add fuel to the current terrorist campaign in Spain against French interests. ● b3

Significant Developments

Italy

Reform Law To Benefit Accused Terrorists

At the beginning of August, the Italian Parliament enacted into law legislation that could seriously undercut many of the successes of the Italian authorities in combating terrorism. Provisions of the new law—which is to take effect next February—reduce the maximum period of preventive detention to six years for persons charged with major offenses relating to terrorism or organized crime, with

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time already served to be considered cumulative. [REDACTED] b1 b3
[REDACTED] as the result of mishandling by the majority in Parliament, the law passed
in a more liberal form than was initially intended. [REDACTED] b3

Earlier this year experts estimated that the reform could result in the release on
bond of several thousand current detainees. Among an estimated 300 accused
unrepentant terrorists who will be affected are those convicted earlier this year in
two major terrorist trials—the "April 7" trial and the trial of members of the Red
Brigades Rome column—along with some Brigadistas implicated in the Aldo
Moro kidnaping. Many of these detainees would be eligible for bail almost
immediately. Legal experts disagree as to whether the law could result in an early
release for Sergey Antonov, the Bulgarian imprisoned in Rome on charges of
complicity in the attempt to kill Pope John Paul II in May 1981. [REDACTED] b3

Investigating Magistrate Ferdinando Imposimato predicted that Parliament would
act promptly to change the law. [REDACTED] b3

Bulgaria

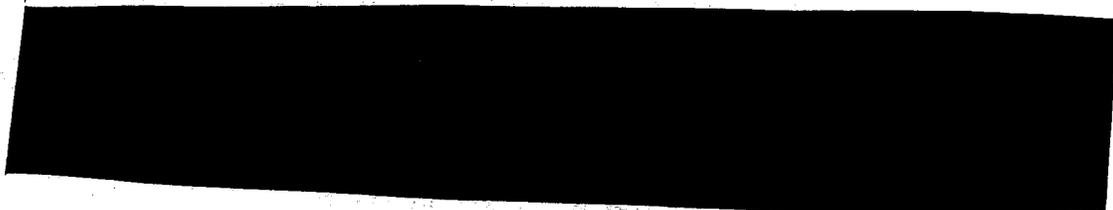
Spate of Bombings

On 30 August, a bomb exploded in the main waiting room of the Plovdiv railway
station, killing as many as 14 people and injuring 20 to 30 others. At about the
same time, other bombs exploded at the Varna airport (causing no casualties) and
in the cities of Ruse and Burgas. The Bulgarian Government acted expeditiously to
repair the damage in Plovdiv and curtailed the dissemination of information about
the bombings. Consequently, details are scarce. Some Bulgarian journalists have
speculated that disaffected Bulgarian youths were responsible, but [REDACTED] b1 b3
[REDACTED] that members of the Turkish minority were the most
likely culprits. [REDACTED] b3

Lebanon

Ambiguous Car Bombing

On 5 September, a large car bomb exploded near the home of the Sunni Mufti
Hassan Khalid in West Beirut as Education Minister and former Prime Minister
Salim al-Huss arrived for a visit. Five people (reportedly) were killed and 10
wounded, although both al-Huss and the Mufti escaped harm. It is not clear who
was responsible for this attack nor who the intended target was. Predictably,
Muslim leaders have accused Christian government officials, including President
Gemayel. A Lebanese Forces (Christian militia) spokesman denounced the attack
as a strike against security and stability in Lebanon. [REDACTED] b3



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Iran-Iraq

More Iranian Hijackings

On 9 September, five Iranians—a police lieutenant, a married couple, and their two children—diverted a domestic Iranian airline flight to Iraq. The hijackers were armed with at least one pistol. The flight engineer and as many as five passengers may have been wounded during the takeover. The plane made intervening landings in Bahrain and Cairo—where 52 passengers escaped—before arriving in Baghdad, where the remaining passengers were released. As in a similar hijacking in August, they have been the objects of an Iraqi propaganda campaign but will probably be returned to Iran eventually. b3

This was the third Iranian plane taken to Iraq in the last two weeks. Moreover, on 12 September, according to Iranian press accounts, a group of four hijackers attempted to divert yet another domestic Iranian flight to Baghdad but were arrested by armed guards on the plane. (Two of the hijackers were reportedly wounded.) Although there is no evidence that Baghdad engineered any of these events, the Iraqi Government granted asylum to all three sets of successful hijackers, called for more such defections, and vowed not to return the planes until the war with Iran is over. b7

Iraq expects Iranian reprisals, especially against the planes and offices of its own civil air carrier. Moreover, the actions of Iraq and, to a lesser extent, those of the other Persian Gulf nations that refueled the Iranian planes were in violation of provisions of international antiskjacking conventions and may require sanctions under the Bonn Declaration, which commits the Summit Seven countries to cutting off civil aviation traffic with countries guilty of such violations. b3

South Africa

Bombings Underscore Black Unrest

The African National Congress probably was responsible for six bombings of government buildings and facilities in and around Johannesburg since mid-August that have caused 15 injuries and extensive damage. Among the targets were the Supreme Court, the Department of Internal Affairs, and the police station responsible for Soweto. b3

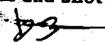
The attacks occurred as South Africa implemented a controversial new constitution that grants a limited franchise to the Colored and Indian members of the population but excludes the black majority. During the same period the country was beset by severe rioting in black townships—mainly near Johannesburg—over both political and economic grievances. The bombings almost certainly were intended to take advantage of the international spotlight on South Africa because of the constitution issue and the riots. b3

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Sri Lanka

Army Retaliates for Soldiers' Deaths

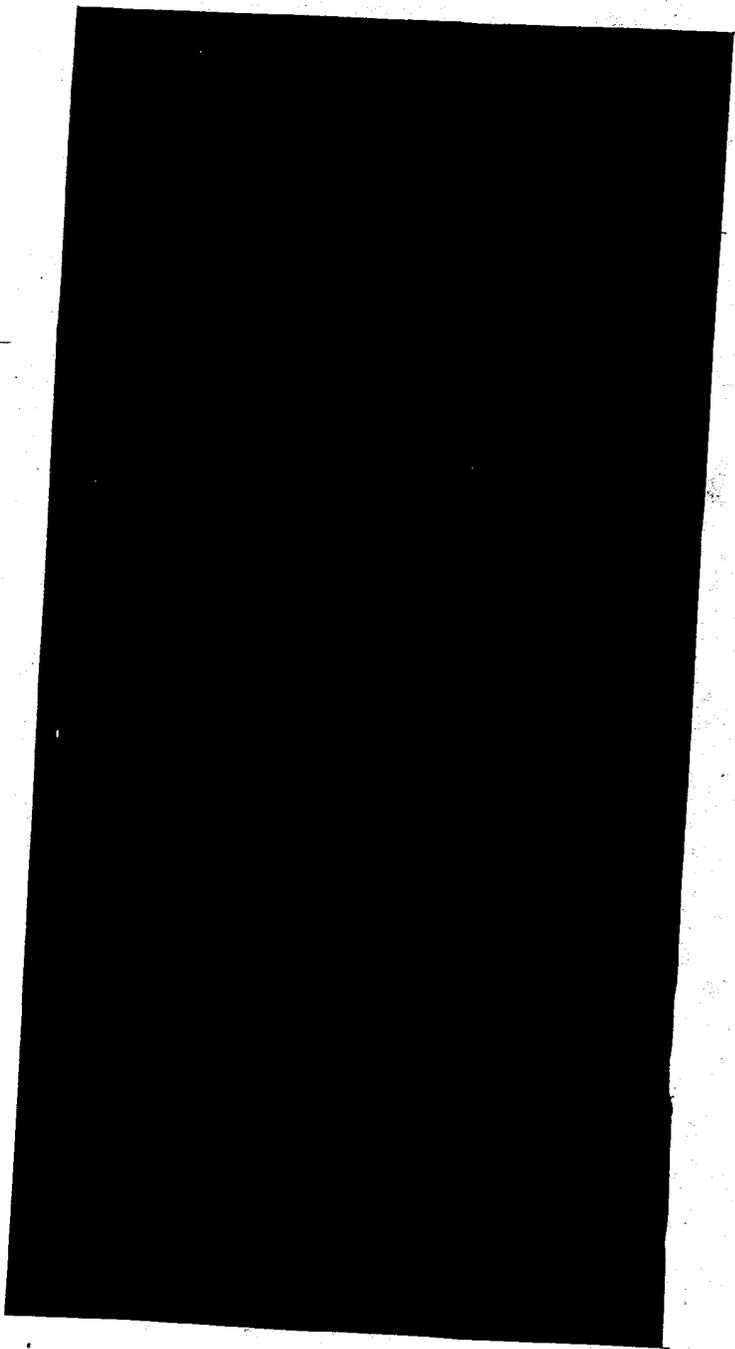
Tamil terrorists apparently have succeeded in provoking a Sri Lankan Army backlash against Tamil civilians. On 10 September an ambush of government troops resulted in the deaths of nine soldiers; the next day five Sinhalese believed to be present or former Army troops stopped and boarded a bus and shot more than 20 male Tamil passengers, killing about 15 of them.  

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20 September 1984

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Peru: Standoff With Sendero Luminoso b3

Sendero Luminoso (SL) terrorism continues to be a major problem for the Government of Peru, and the failure to deal with it effectively is causing growing concern there. Although the Peruvian armed forces have been given increased counterterrorist powers, no significant progress has been achieved except in Lima. b3

anticipate more terrorist attacks in both the emergency zone and the new front area in the coming weeks. b3

In the capital, the insurgent forces have suffered major reversals. Laura Zambrano Padilla, the political commander of the Sendero Luminoso's Lima Metropolitan Regional Committee and director of the group's local activities since 1982, was arrested in July. Arrests of other SL members have further reduced the SL strength. Despite these successes by local law enforcement units, the SL has demonstrated its resilience in Lima by recent attacks on banks and security forces. Perhaps partly for this reason, the responsibility for maintaining public order in Lima has been transferred to the military. b3

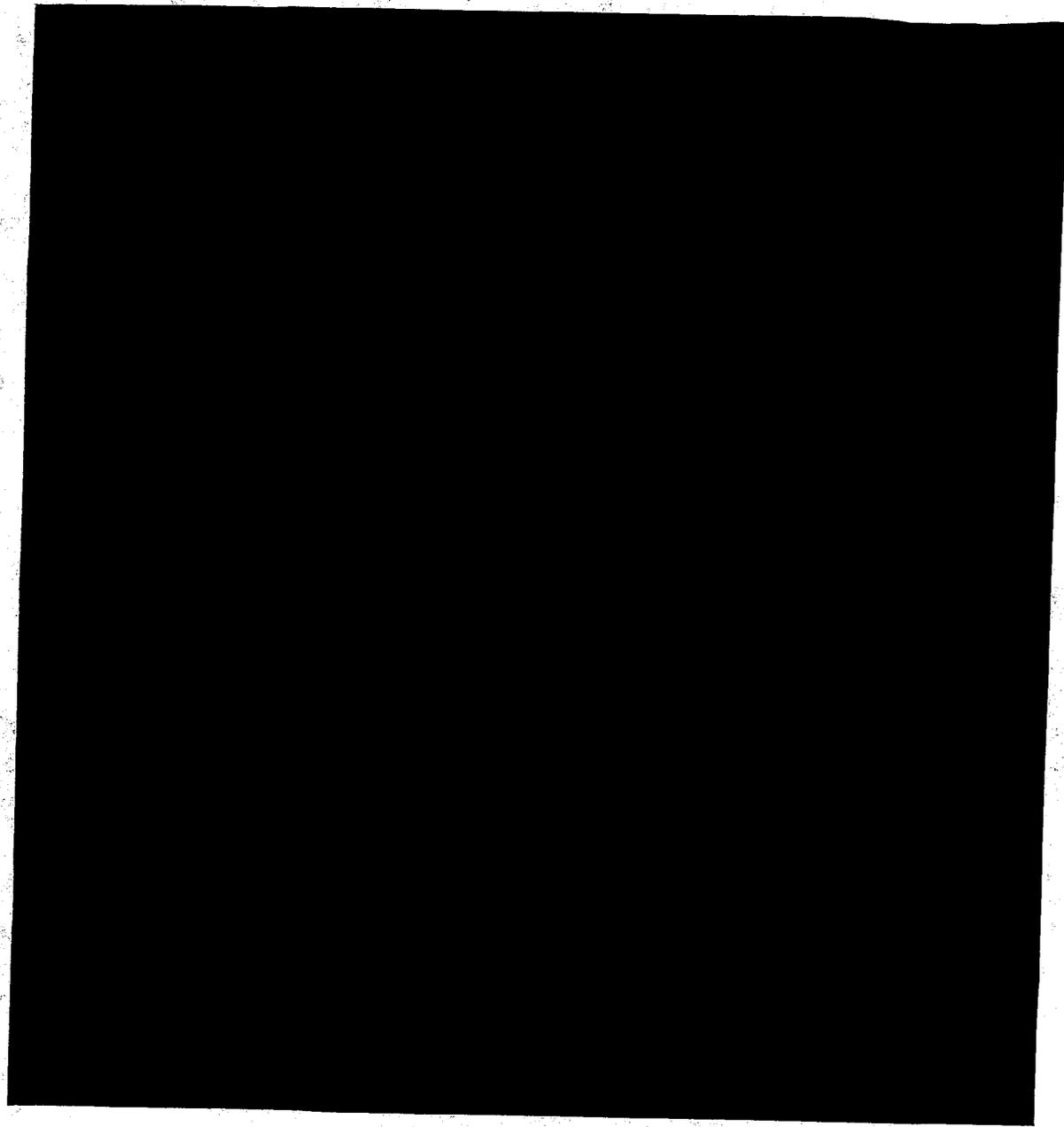
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Meanwhile, the guerrillas have opened a second front in the upper Huallaga River valley, about 450 kilometers north of the emergency zone. Several government officials in the area have reportedly been murdered and many others have resigned after receiving death threats. We doubt, however, that the Sendero Luminoso has been responsible for all of the violence and intimidation; we believe that narcotics traffickers and local coca producers, who are actively resisting the government's efforts to eradicate the region's narcotics industry, are also involved. Regardless of who has been responsible, officials

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Ostensibly, the role of the military force is to conduct counterterrorist operations, and law enforcement units will continue their antinarcotics efforts. How this division of labor will work out in practice remains to be seen. Both the armed forces and police units will have difficulty distinguishing terrorists from narcotics traffickers—especially if they are cooperating, as is persistently alleged by Peruvian officials and the media. There is no independent evidence to substantiate these charges, and the Sendero Luminoso has an announced policy of not cooperating with drug traffickers. [REDACTED] b3

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Outlook

Despite the opening of the new front, we believe the Sendero Luminoso is not nearly strong enough yet to offer serious national competition to the central government. Moreover, reports of SL atrocities have alarmed most Peruvians and vitiated the movement's efforts to gain widespread public support.

Nevertheless, we also believe that the government will have to commit far more forces to the counterinsurgency effort before it can even begin to threaten the viability of the Sendero Luminoso in either zone of operations. [REDACTED] b3

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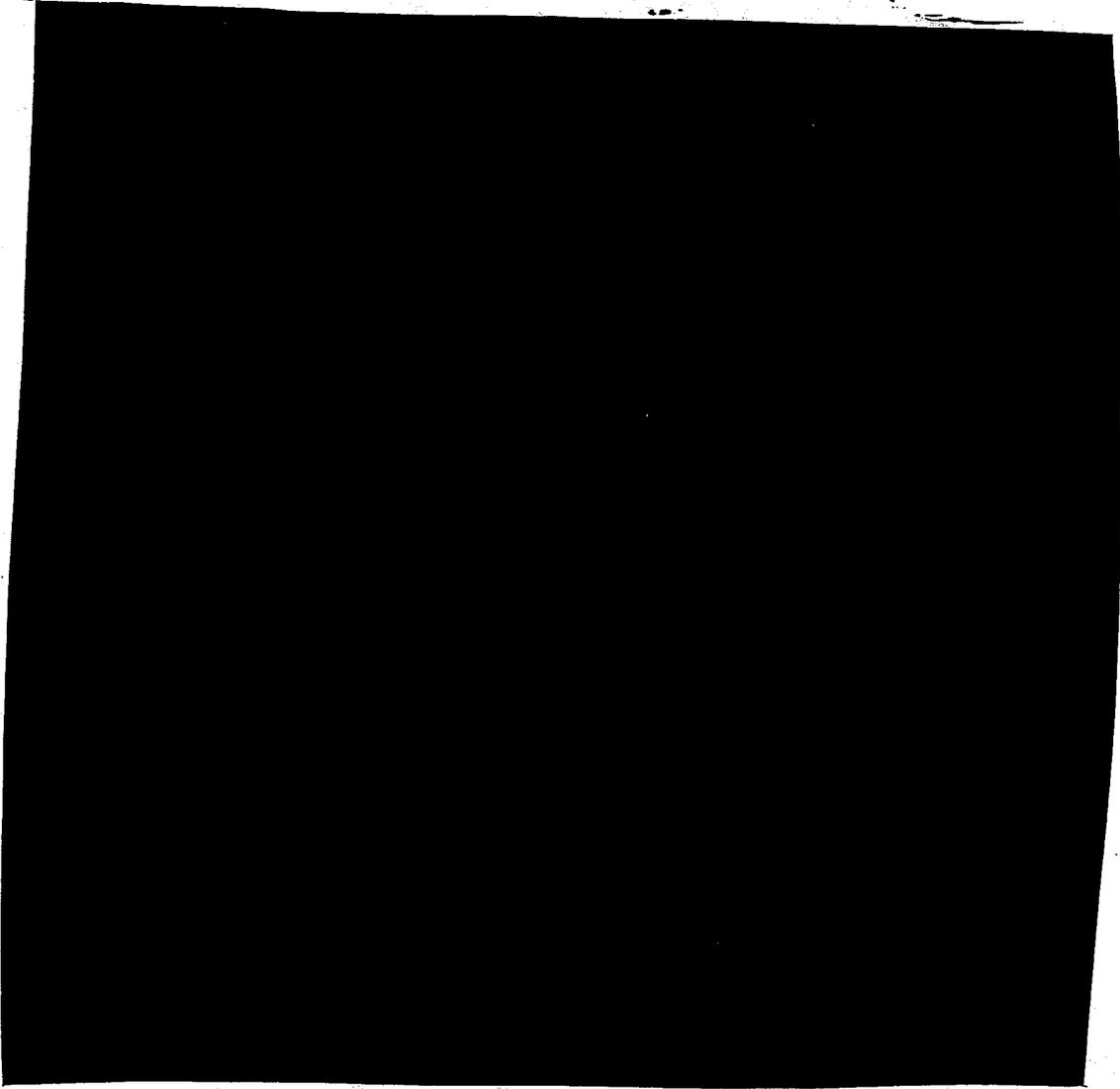
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Interview With Guenter Rohrmoser **b3**

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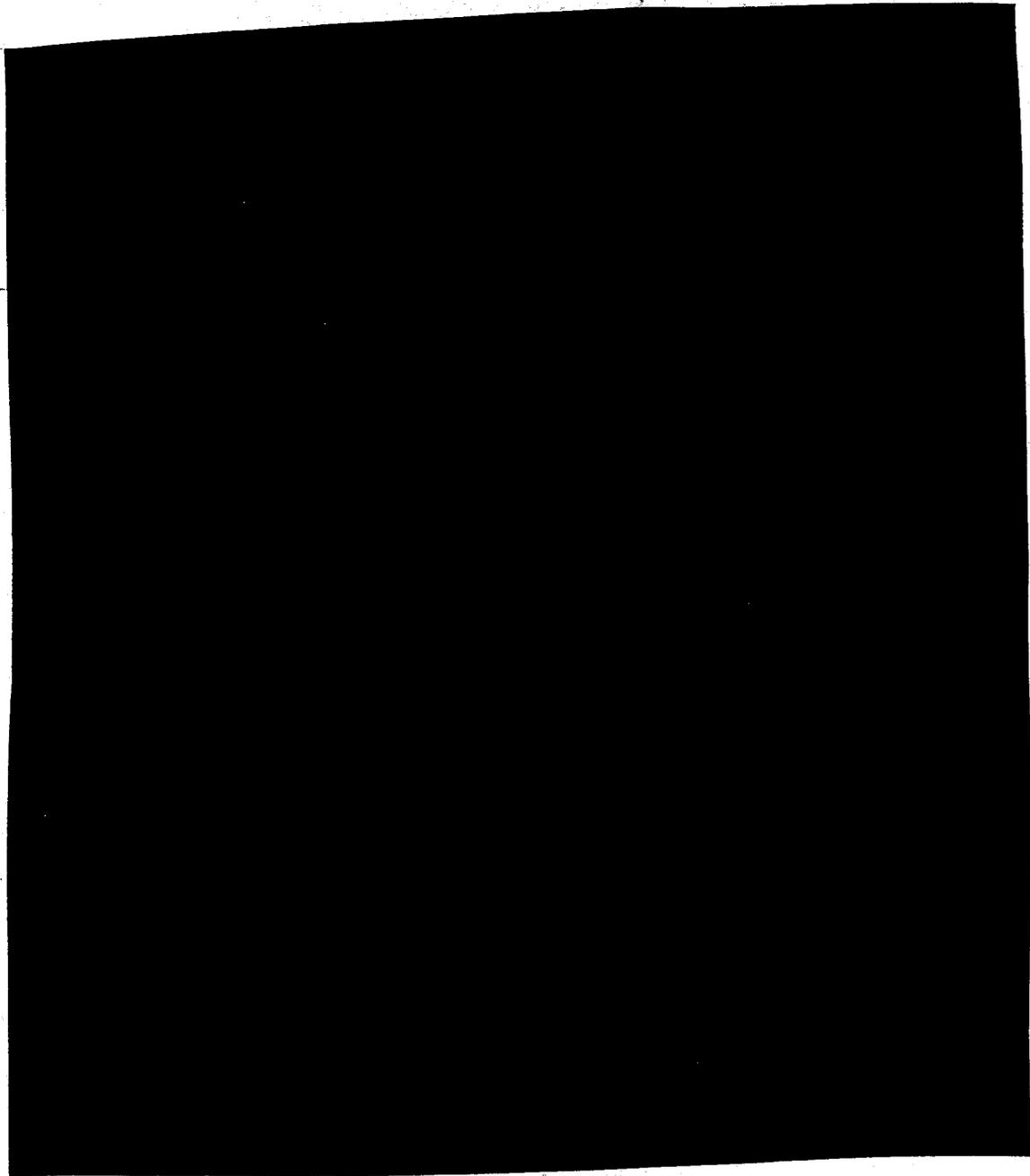
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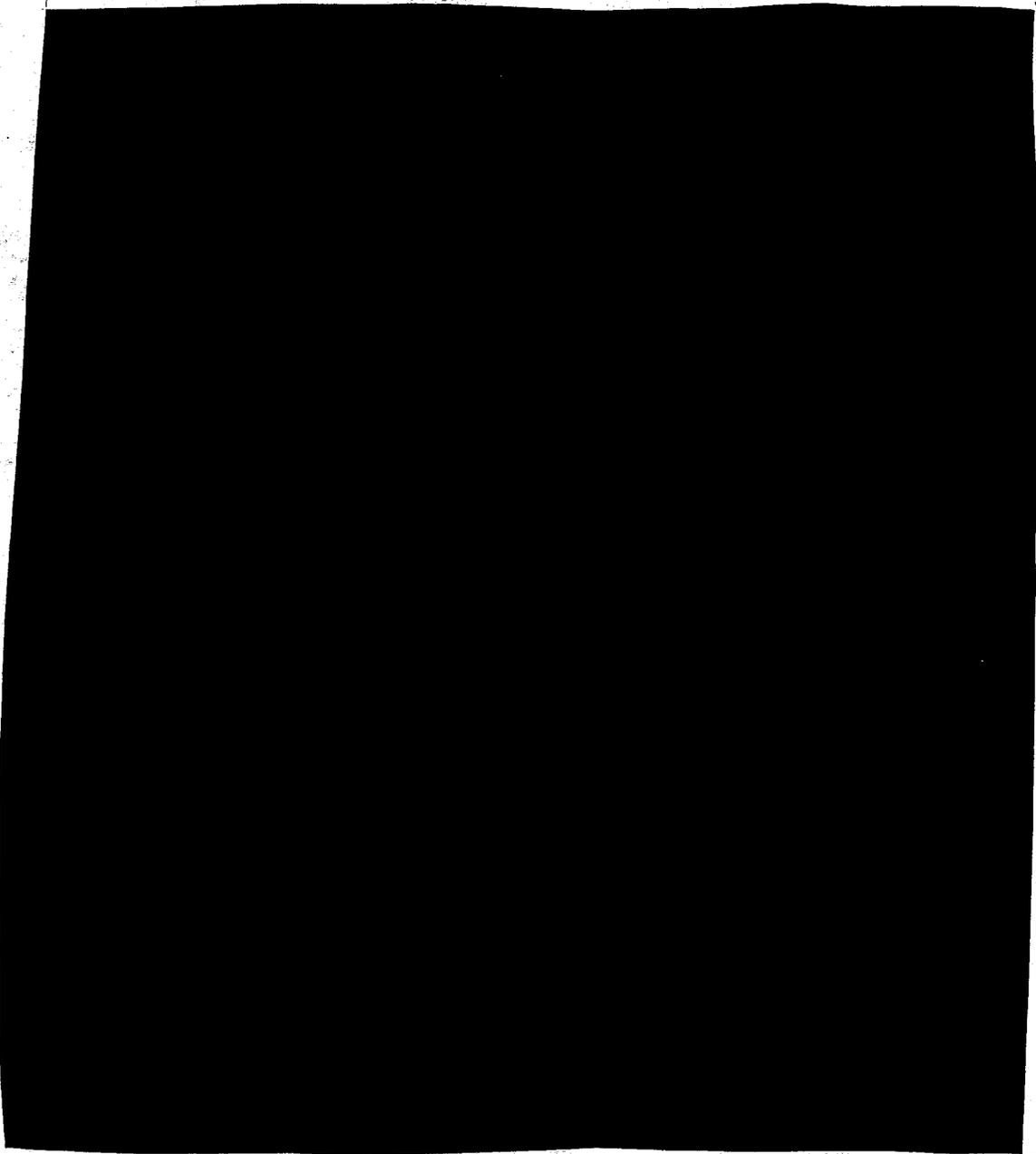
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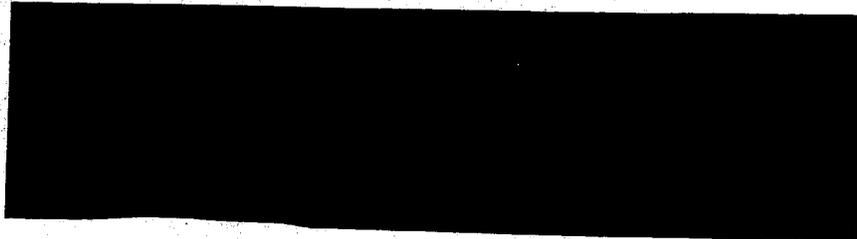
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Chronology

Below are described noteworthy foreign and international terrorist events and counterterrorism developments that have occurred or come to light since our last issue. Events and developments that have already been described elsewhere in this publication are not included.

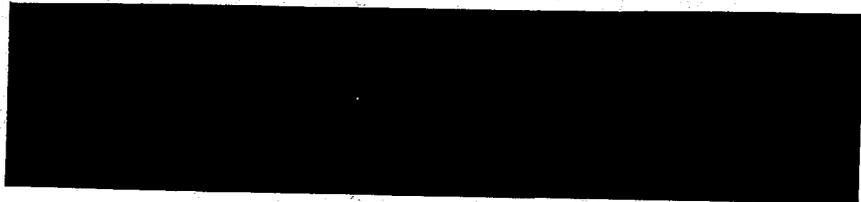
25-27 July 1984

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Early August 1984

b1 b(3)



3-9 August 1984

Angola: UNITA Takes Foreign Hostages

In Ganda, UNITA kidnaped a West German civilian after a clash with government forces. In Bela Vista, UNITA captured two Portuguese citizens during a raid. Southeast of N'Gunza, UNITA forces took one Spanish and two Portuguese citizens hostage after an engagement with government troops.

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18 August 1984

Somalia: Terrorism Campaign Continues

In Hargeisa, according to rebel claims, commandos of the Somali National Movement (SNM) attacked the homes of two government supporters with bazookas, continuing the terrorism campaign they began last June.

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23 August 1984

Namibia: Government Office Bombed

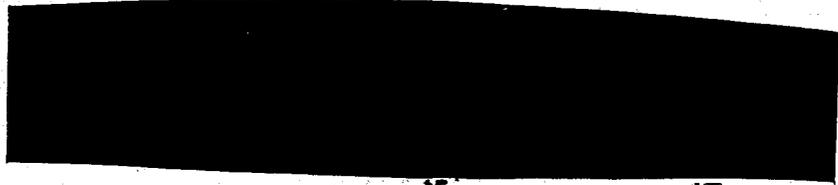
In Ondangwa, a bomb exploded in the Ovambo administration office, wounding two persons. The South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) probably was responsible.

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25 August 1984



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25-26 August 1984

Lebanon: Bombings in Armenian Quarter

In East Beirut, bombs damaged an Armenian church, an Armenian school, and three shops owned by Armenians. A telephone caller claimed that ASALA had conducted one of the attacks, but no group has yet claimed responsibility for the other attacks. The bombings appear to be part of the recent resurgence of violence between leftist and rightist Armenian factions in Lebanon. b3

30 August 1984

Dominican Republic: Vehicles Destroyed by Molotov Cocktails

In Santo Domingo, a bus and a delivery truck were destroyed by Molotov cocktails thrown by members of Popular Struggle Committees (CLPs)—neighborhood groups organized by Dominican leftists to protest the government's announcement of a petroleum product price increase. b3

Late August 1984

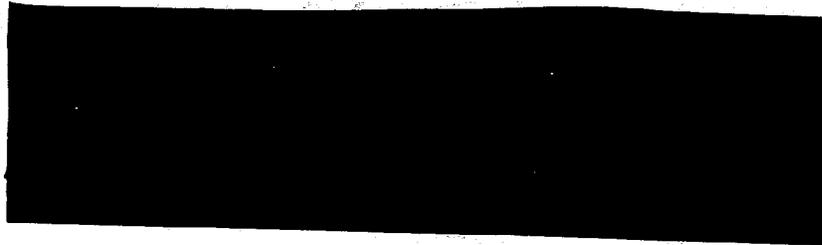
Swaziland: Refugees Flee RENAMO

In Swaziland, representatives of the United Nations High Commission on Refugees registered 400 refugees from Mozambique, mostly children and older people, who said they had fled attacks by the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (RENAMO). Some of the refugees were suffering from knife and bullet wounds. RENAMO may have attacked civilians along the Mozambique-Swaziland border, which lies only 30 miles from Maputo, to demonstrate the inability of the Mozambican regime to protect the populace. b3

Mexico: Former Terrorist Leader Arrested

In Ensenada, Hector Topete, former leader of the disbanded 23rd of September Communist League and one of Mexico's most wanted criminals, was arrested during a drug raid. At its peak in the mid-1970s, the 23rd of September League was considered Mexico's principal guerrilla group. b3

Late August-Early
September 1984



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2 September 1984

Sri Lanka: Poisoning of Water Supplies

^{b3} In Kantesanturai, eight armed youths believed to be members of a Tamil separatist group ^{b3} poisoned the water supply of a hotel and the quarters of some police officers. No casualties were reported. Other terrorists ^{b3} tried to poison the water supply of the Point Pedro police station. ^{b3}

3 September 1984

Corsica: More FLNC Bombs

In Bastia, a bomb planted by suspected members of the Corsican National Liberation Front (FLNC) exploded near the home of a policeman, injuring his wife and son. A second bomb in the same village damaged the car and home of a teacher from mainland France, but the teacher escaped unhurt. A third bomb aimed at another teacher failed to explode. ^{b3}

4 September 1984

Sri Lanka: Terrorists Execute Informers

In the village of Thunkai, suspected Tamil terrorists attacked a teashop, killing a village chief and a retired policeman, and seriously wounding at least five other persons. The victims were thought to be informers who had passed information on the terrorists to the Sri Lankan Army. ^{b3}

4-5 September 1984

Uganda: Attacks on Diplomatic Facilities

In Kampala, groups of armed men wearing military uniforms broke into the grounds of British High Commission and USAID residences. British soldiers from the guard force drove off one set of intruders—wounding at least two of them in the process. At the home of an American USAID employee, a local guard observed four uniformed men stealing the wheels and tires from the employee's car. No shots were fired. Government soldiers from a nearby barracks are suspected of having committed the robberies. ^{b3}

5 September 1984

Nicaragua: Sandinista Candidate Kidnaped

A Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) candidate, a FSLN zonal secretary, and their driver were kidnaped by anti-Sandinista Contras while campaigning in the Southern Zelaya department. ^{b3}

Spain: Commemorative Assassinations by GRAPO ^{b3}

In Madrid, members of the First of October Antifascist Resistance Group (GRAPO), shot and killed a construction company president. In Seville, other GRAPO gunmen killed the president of the merchants association, while in La Coruña a third GRAPO attack seriously wounded a government employee. The attacks occurred on the anniversary of the death of a former GRAPO leader. ●

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6 September 1984

West Bank: Bus Attacked

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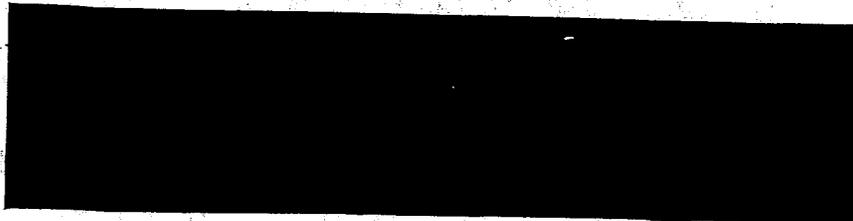
Molotov cocktails were thrown at a bus near a refugee camp outside Ramallah. There were no injuries, and no group claimed responsibility. b3.

7 September 1984

France: Corsicans Bomb Mainland Targets

In Marseilles, three bombs planted by members of the Corsican National Liberation Front (FMLN) damaged a French bank, a police station, and a courthouse. The bombings were probably a response to the arrest in Corsica on 31 August of a suspected Corsican terrorist. b3

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7-8 September 1984

Spain: ETA Attacks

On 7 September in Lasarte, a bomb planted by suspected members of the Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA) exploded at a supermarket. There was damage to the building but no injuries. On 8 September in the Spanish Basque country, a French-registered truck was shot at by three suspected members of ETA. The truck was severely damaged, but the driver escaped unharmed. b3

8 September 1984

South Africa: UNITA Frees More Foreign Hostages

In Johannesburg, the Angolan resistance group UNITA released 25 foreign hostages of Portuguese, Mexican, Spanish, and other nationalities whom it had held for six months. b3

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9 September 1984



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11 September 1984

Netherlands: Monument Bombed

In Amsterdam, a previously unheard of group took credit for the bombing of a monument dedicated to the former Dutch colonial army in Indonesia. A child playing nearby was wounded in the blast. Police defused three other bombs at the same site. A group calling itself "Koetoh Reh"—the name of an Indonesian village where the group claimed the Dutch Army had massacred 460 people in 1904—said that the attack was to protest racism in the Netherlands and Dutch ties to the current government of Indonesia. ● b3

Spain: Libyan Embassy Employee Attacked

In Madrid, two gunmen carrying Lebanese passports wounded a Libyan Embassy employee. The gunmen were arrested by Spanish police. In Beirut, an anonymous telephone caller told a foreign news agency that the Musa Sadr Brigade was responsible. The Lebanese Shia group, which holds Libya responsible for the disappearance in 1978 of its religious leader, the Imam Musa Sadr, has already attacked Libyan targets in Beirut several times this year. Another caller in London claimed the little-known Libyan exile group Alborkan (Volcano) was responsible for the attack. ● b3

12 September 1984

Argentina: Bomb Threat

In Buenos Aires, an Argentine Airlines plane scheduled to fly the foreign ministers of the Dominican Republic and Uruguay to Mar Del Plata received an anonymous bomb threat. A search of the plane failed to detect explosives. ● b3

13 September 1984

Colombia: Chilean Consulate Bombed

In Barranquilla, three unidentified terrorists passing by in a car hurled a powerful bomb at the doors of the Chilean Consulate. The explosion caused some US \$20,000 damage to the Consulate and to five nearby buildings, but no injuries. No group has claimed responsibility. ● b3

13-14 September 1984

Turkey: Dev Sol Bombings

In Istanbul, members of the resurgent terrorist group Dev Sol (Revolutionary Left) planted 10 to 20 explosive devices and distributed antigovernment propaganda leaflets throughout the city. At least four of the bombs exploded, injuring several people and damaging four district offices of Turkey's ruling Motherland Party. Several hundred people were arrested following the explosions. ● b3