



Directorate of Intelligence

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Terrorism Review



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4 October 1984

Approved for Release
Date JUN 1999

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Terrorism Review **b3**

4 October 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 _____

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Terrorism Review ● b3

4 October 1984

Focus

What Is Islamic Jihad? ● b3

The group calling itself Islamic Jihad claimed responsibility for the bombing of the US Embassy Annex in East Beirut on 20 September. The blast—which killed two Americans, wounded 20 others, and produced an as yet undetermined number of Lebanese casualties—is the latest in a number of attacks claimed using that name. On 24 September a caller purporting to represent the Islamic Jihad threatened that another US target would be attacked soon. But what is the Islamic Jihad and what do we know about it? ● b3

b3 [REDACTED] Islamic Jihad is a distinct organization with identifiable leaders. The term Islamic Jihad (Islamic Holy War) more likely is a cover name used by a number of Iranian-dominated Shia extremist groups in Lebanon, at least some of which we know by other names. The term Islamic Jihad has also been used by several Muslim extremist groups operating outside Lebanon. (S NF)

[REDACTED] We cannot discount the possibility, however, that some of these Muslim fundamentalist groups are in contact with each other. Many of them individually receive guidance and support from elements within the fundamentalist government of Iran. [REDACTED]

In Lebanon

The term Islamic Jihad has surfaced most often in Lebanon, where it has been associated with several loosely organized groups of pro-Iranian radical Shias. These extremists share the principal objectives of forcing the United States and Israel out of Lebanon and establishing a fundamentalist Islamic state there. We have identified the following groups as among those which operate under the guise of the Islamic Jihad:

- *The Hizballah*, which means Party of God, is a term often used interchangeably with Islamic Jihad. We believe Hizballah is the generic name used by Iranians and their supporters to distinguish themselves from other Shias in Lebanon.
- *Islamic Amal* is a Shia extremist group that seceded from Nabih Barri's Amal organization in the summer of 1982. It is headed by Husayn Musawi.
- *The Husayni Suicide Commandos* is a loosely organized subgroup of Islamic Amal. Its membership probably consists of extremist Shias recruited for specific terrorist missions. Abd al-Ilah Musawi, Husayn's cousin, leads the unit.

- *The Council of Lebanon* is a committee of senior Lebanese and Iranian Shias, mostly clerics, which was established in 1982 at the behest of Tehran to coordinate the religious, political, military, and terrorist activities of radical Lebanese Shia groups. It probably does not, however, fully control the activities of the groups nominally under its supervision.
- *The Hizb al-Dawa (Islamic Call Party)* of Lebanon is the Lebanese counterpart of the Iranian-sponsored Dawa parties of Iraq and various other Persian Gulf countries. It is headed by the charismatic fundamentalist Shia cleric Shaykh Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah.
- *The Muslim Students Union* is a religious and political organization associated with or subordinate to the Dawa Party. It is involved mainly in indoctrination and proselytizing and probably does not have regular fighters.
- *The Jundallah (Soldiers of God)* is believed to be the military wing of the Dawa Party. [REDACTED] b3

Relatively few individuals belong to these organizations—perhaps fewer than 1,000—but they can operate effectively because they have the sympathy of a significant segment of the Shia population. The continuing radicalization of the Shia community will facilitate the extremist groups' attempts to recruit volunteers and carry out terrorist operations. [REDACTED] b3

Iranian and Syrian Involvement With Lebanese Shias

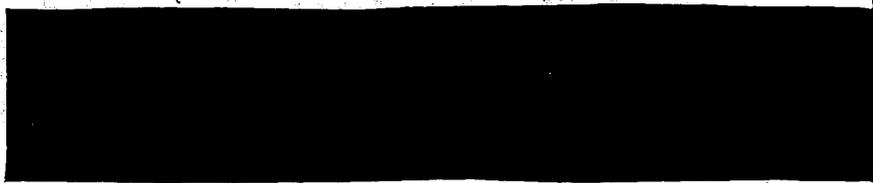
Iran began to develop close relations with Lebanese Shia groups soon after the Israeli invasion in June 1982. [REDACTED] b1, b3
 to Lebanon to provide political and religious indoctrination and military training, including instruction in terrorist tactics, to the Shias. The Revolutionary Guards, based in Balabakk, also have provided financial and material support to their Lebanese clients. [REDACTED]

In the past, Iranian assets in Lebanon operated with at least Syrian sufferance and possibly with more active cooperation at times. After achieving several objectives in Lebanon—including the withdrawal of the MNF—last spring, however, Damascus perceived that the activities of pro-Iranian groups in Lebanon threaten Syria's interests there and, consequently, Damascus began to rein in the extremist Shias. [REDACTED] b1, b3

Outside Lebanon

Individuals allegedly representing the Islamic Jihad have also claimed responsibility for several attacks outside Lebanon. Some of these attacks were actually conducted by non-Lebanese groups possibly directed by Iran. The car bombing of the US Embassy and other facilities in Kuwait in December 1983, for example, was conducted by the Iranian-controlled Dawa Party in Kuwait. Persons representing themselves as spokesmen for Islamic Jihad also claimed responsibility for the September killing of a Saudi citizen and the August wounding of a Kuwaiti businessman in Spain. We believe that Iranian-backed terrorists conducted these attacks. ~~_____~~ b3

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A group in Bangladesh that operates domestically under the name Islamic Jihad Organization and reportedly has links to Iran is not believed to be part of the Islamic Jihad that has claimed credit for attacks in Lebanon. The same officials in Tehran, however, may oversee operations in both areas. ~~_____~~ b3

Outlook

The radical Muslim factions that use Islamic Jihad as a cover are determined to eliminate the US presence in Lebanon and eventually throughout the Muslim world. They seem little deterred by the threat of death; a basic precept of their ideology is that martyrdom gains the individual entrance into paradise. ~~_____~~ b3

Attacks by extremist Shias against US interests in the Middle East—particularly Lebanon—will continue. ~~_____~~

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As was clearly demonstrated in the December 1983 attacks against US facilities in Kuwait, terrorists operating under the rubric of the Islamic Jihad can conduct spectacular attacks against US interests in places far from Lebanon. The most likely targets, based on past practices, would be US official or military facilities in the Middle East; we cannot, however, rule out the possibility of attacks on private-sector interests or attacks outside the Middle East. ~~_____~~

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Highlights

Alert Items

Lebanon

Extremist Shias May Attack Again Soon

A variety of reporting received in the wake of the 20 September bombing of the US Embassy Annex points to a continuing serious threat to US interests in Lebanon. While any dramatic incident of this sort almost always engenders an increase in threat reporting—some of which individually may lack credibility—many of these reports accurately reflect the menace to US personnel and installations posed by the extremist Shias in Lebanon, who are determined to eliminate the US presence in Lebanon:

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~~On 23 September an employee of the Iranian Embassy in Beirut parked near the US Chancery in West Beirut for about an hour taking notes, then passed by the chancery again about 25 minutes later. He may have been surveilling the chancery for potential terrorist operations.~~

[REDACTED]

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• Also on 24 September, a caller claiming to represent the Islamic Jihad threatened another attack against US interests soon.

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France

Action Directe Threatens Car Bombings

On 23 August Natalie Menigon, coleader of Action Directe (AD), the French leftist terrorist organization, told French authorities in a series of telephone calls that a car bomb was going to explode in front of the Western European Union (WEU) building in Paris. The specified vehicle was located, searched with negative results, and impounded by police. Two days later, because of continuing threats against the WEU the car was searched again, and this time 23 kilograms of TNT were found in the trunk. The TNT had not exploded because of a defective detonator. ~~the defective fuse had been installed intentionally~~ so that the bomb would serve as a warning of the seriousness of AD intentions. The explosive was found to be part of 800 kilograms of TNT stolen from a quarry in Belgium last June. ● b7

b1, b3

Action Directe has threatened to build five more similar car bombs and disperse them throughout Paris, probably for the purpose of extorting money or the release of imprisoned comrades. If such a bomb were to go off, it would be the most destructive attack ever attempted by the group. The anti-Zionist and "anti-imperialist" outlook of Action Directe means that US personnel and interests cannot be ruled out as targets. ● b7

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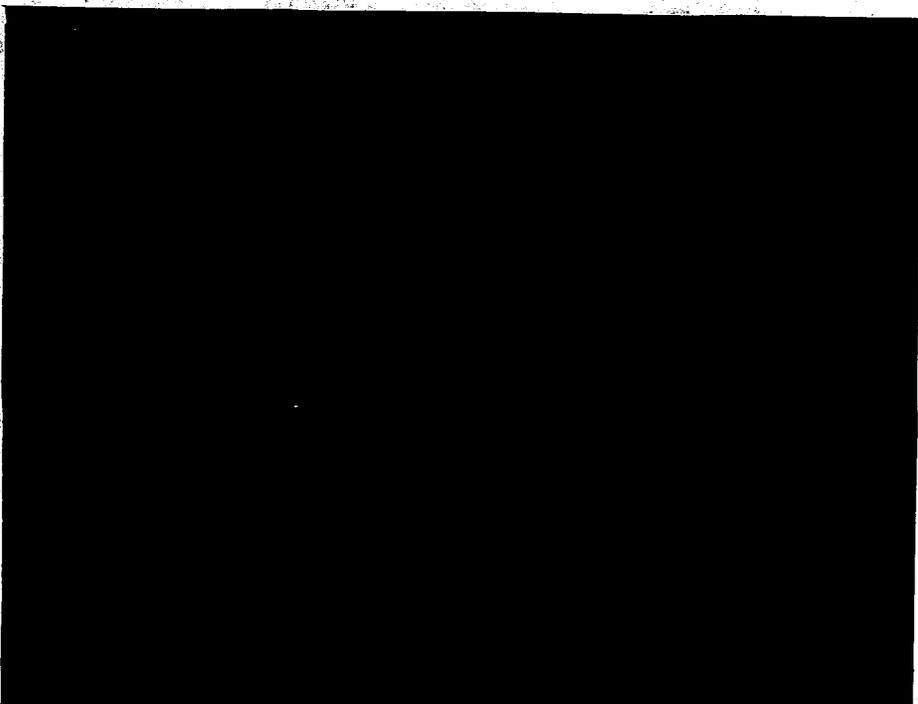
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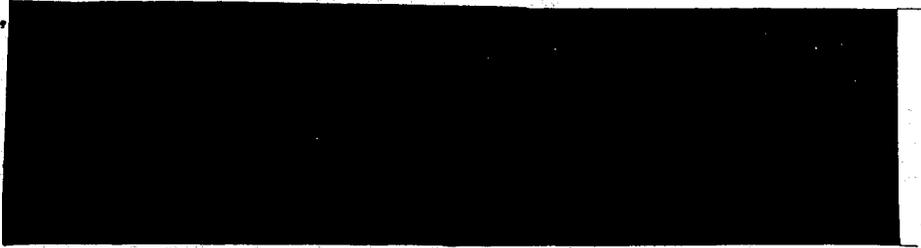
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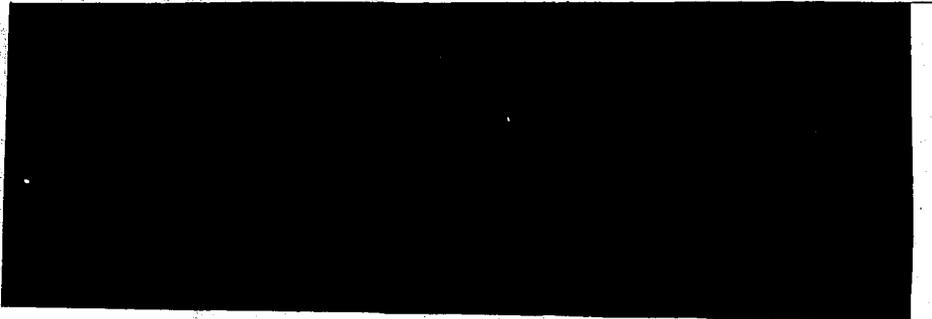
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Key Indicators

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France

ETA Violence Likely To Escalate

The French Government decision to extradite three Basque terrorists to Spain and expel four others to Togo has triggered renewed violence in the Basque country. b3

The unprecedented breakthrough in French-Spanish counterterrorism cooperation was met with demonstrations in several Basque cities. Buses were burned and street barricades were erected in Bilbao and in San Sebastian. In France, Molotov cocktails were thrown at a government office in Bordeaux, causing slight damage, and a government building was bombed in Toulouse, causing \$600,000 damage. Chaos on the frontier continued as French truckdrivers blockaded roads to Spain in protest against attacks on their vehicles by Basque extremists. b3

We believe the violence is likely to escalate in the near term. ETA may try to assassinate a high-ranking government or military official to protest the French extraditions and to prove that closer Franco-Spanish cooperation has not affected the group's operational capabilities. b3

Colombia

Cease-Fire Agreement Already Threatened

On 18 September a representative of the People's Liberation Army (EPL) threatened to break the only recently concluded cease-fire and to seek support in this regard from other guerrilla signatories unless government troops in the Risaralda and Caldas departments were withdrawn within 24 hours. The EPL retracted the threat on 19 September, but then renewed it the next day. The

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Colombian Government, as part of its ongoing efforts to smooth over transgressions threatening the peace initiative, officially paid little attention to the incident, suggesting merely that the media had misinterpreted the EPL statements. ● b3

Despite government assurances that the peace process is progressing, we believe it will eventually disintegrate. In fact, terrorist acts have been occurring sporadically since the cease-fire went into effect, although the government has blamed them on dissident guerrillas. Meanwhile, the armed forces and the general public fear—probably correctly—that the insurgents are using the truce to strengthen their organizations through recruitment and fundraising. ● b3

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Lebanon

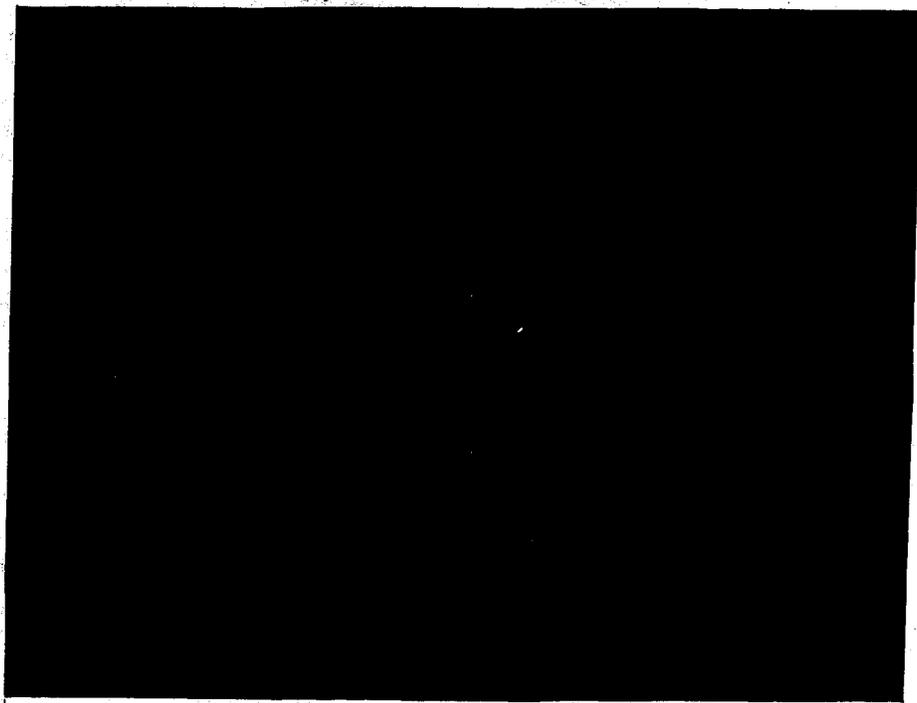
Significant Developments

Bombing of US Embassy Annex

On 20 September at 1145 hours, a tan-colored van reportedly bearing Dutch diplomatic license plates evaded local security, maneuvered through concrete barricades, and exploded some 10 meters from the main entrance of the US Embassy Annex in Awkar, northeast of Beirut. Much of the front of the building was destroyed by the blast. Fourteen persons were killed, including two US military personnel; and as many as 70 other persons, including 20 US citizens—among them Ambassador Reginald Bartholomew—were injured. ● b3

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b7 [redacted] at least 1,500 kilograms of explosives were used in the attack. An anonymous phone caller claimed credit in the name of Islamic Jihad an hour after the attack occurred. b3



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Besides all of this strong evidence, the radical Shias have the strongest motives among the Lebanese groups to attack US interests. Their declared goals are to force the United States and Israel out of Lebanon and to create a fundamentalist Islamic state there. b3

Kidnaped Reuter Correspondent Escapes

On 21 September, Jonathan Wright, the kidnaped British correspondent for Reuter news service, escaped from his captors by dismantling his bed to reach a ventilation hole in his cell, and then using bedsheets to climb down outside. Druze militia subsequently helped Wright return to Beirut. The newsman could not identify his captors, but the building he escaped from was in the town of Bhamdun. b3

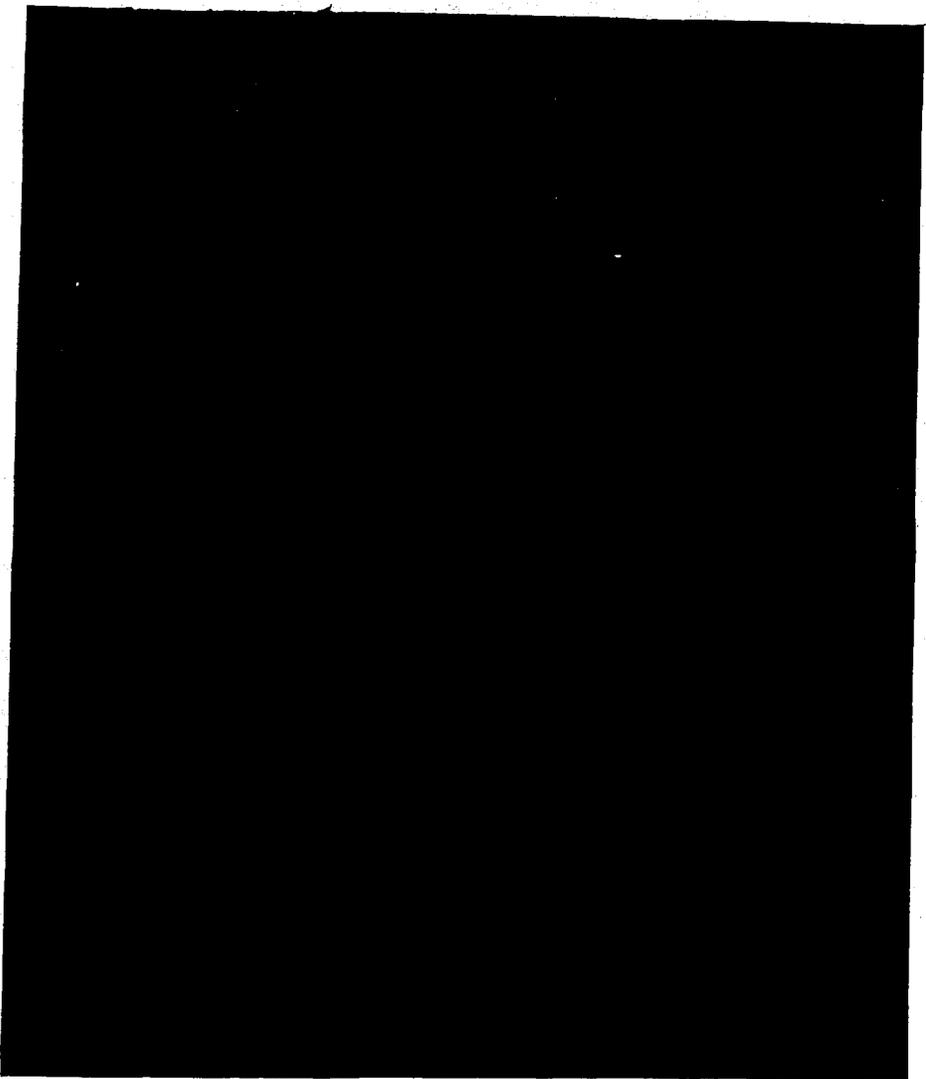
Wright had disappeared on 29 August while traveling from Beirut to the Bekaa Valley to investigate the results of an Israeli airstrike on a facility of Abu Musa's Fatah rebels near Bar Illyas. Soon afterward, an anonymous phone caller claimed the Revolutionary Organization of Socialist Muslims (ROSM) had kidnaped him.

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Israel



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Libya

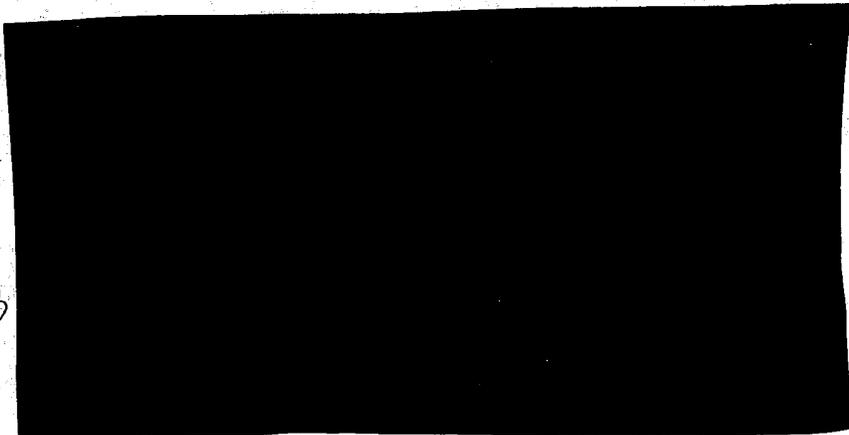
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Italy

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Although the Red Brigades have concentrated on domestic Italian targets, they have also advocated attacks against NATO and other symbols of "Western imperialism" in Italy. Among such actions were the kidnaping of US Gen. James Dozier in 1981 and, probably, the assassination of Leamon Hunt, the American head of the Sinai peacekeeping force, in Rome earlier this year.

Libyan Exile Murdered

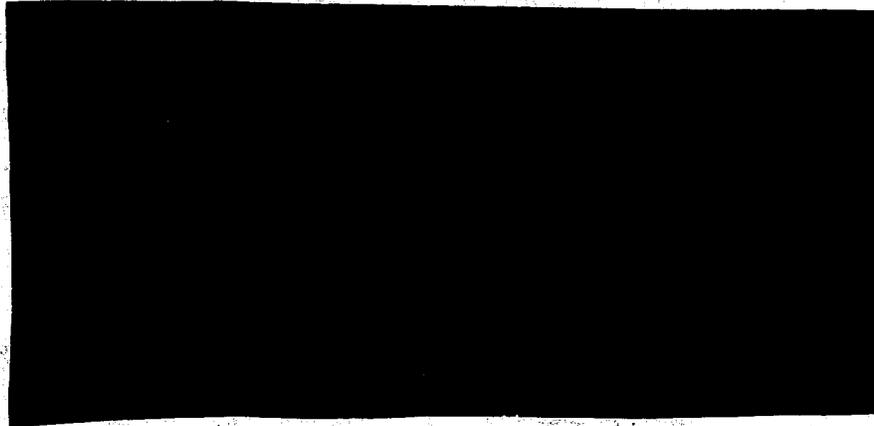
On 21 September in Rome, a Libyan exile was found gagged and strangled in a hotel room. The victim had been the subject of Libyan requests for deportation to Libya. The modus operandi of the killing suggests Libyan agents were responsible. The attack was the first to occur in Italy during Tripoli's current terror campaign against anti-Qadhafi exiles.

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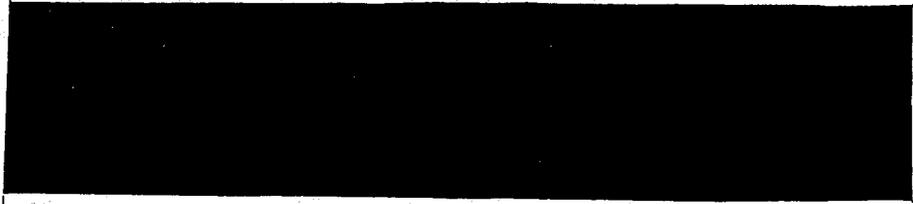
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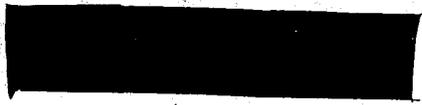
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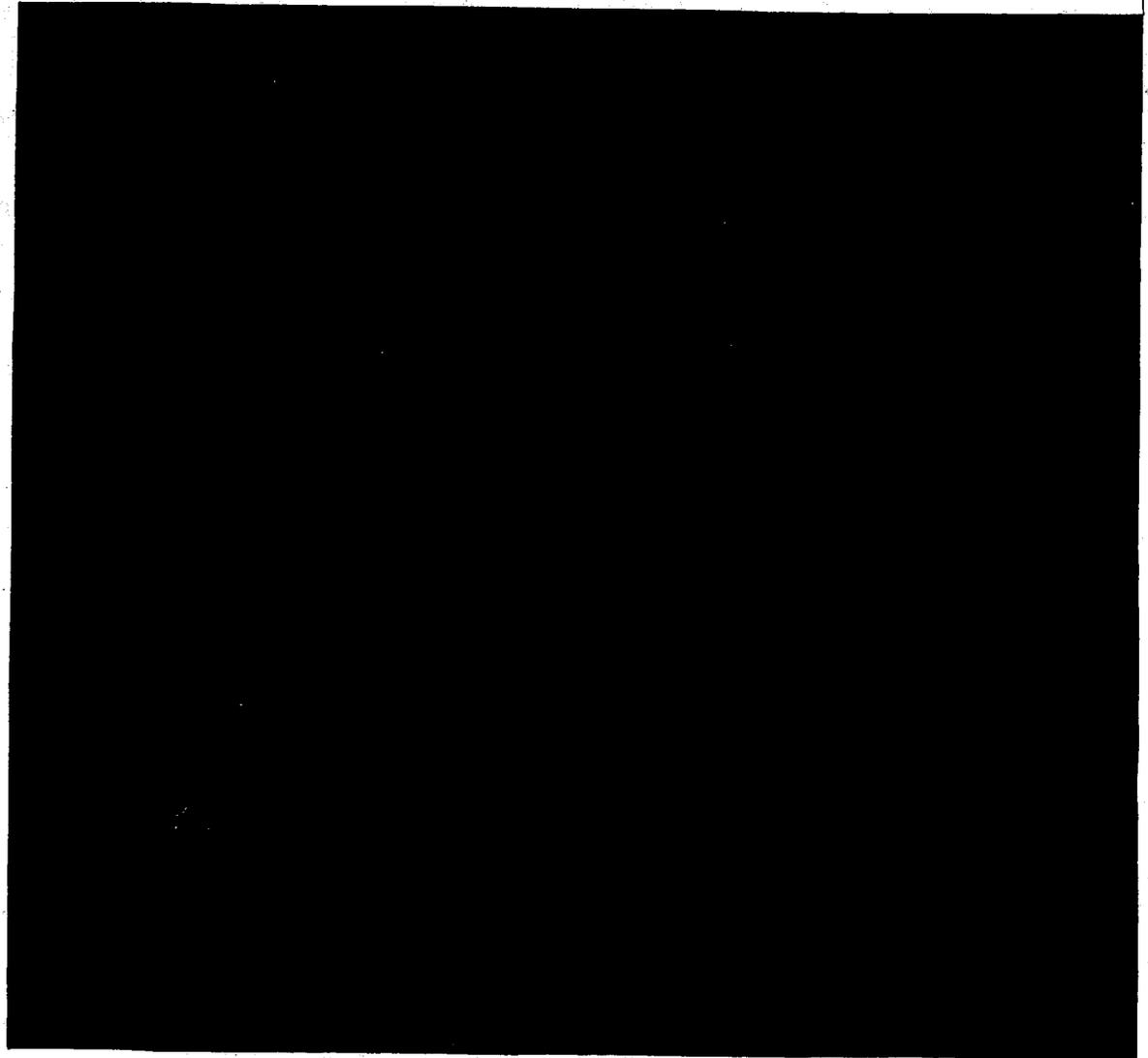
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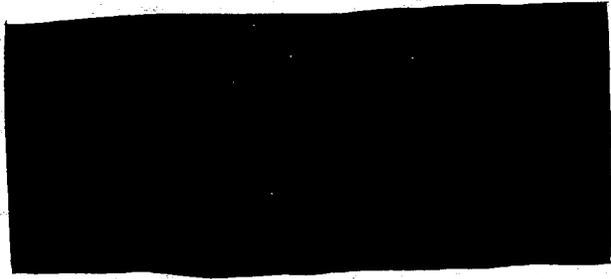
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**India: The Fallout From
Terrorism in Punjab**

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The Army troops that deployed to Punjab in June to end the Sikh extremist campaign against the government have controlled—but not halted—the violence there. We believe Prime Minister Gandhi will probably retain emergency security measures in Punjab and avoid public moves toward a political settlement with the Sikhs until after the coming national elections. These decisions will probably erode the government's secular image and fuel Sikh unity against New Delhi; and they will also cost the ruling party votes from minority groups. Furthermore, the government faces the prospect of further Sikh dissidence and perhaps terrorism, as well as dissatisfaction in the Army over its growing role in domestic crises. [REDACTED] b3

Reasons for the Crackdown

Gandhi's decision to use the Army in Punjab rather than to deploy additional paramilitary troops demonstrated her determination to quell the disturbances at any cost. Her initial reluctance to send in regular troops probably resulted both from the Army's aversion to involvement in internal security duties and her concern over the large number of Sikhs in the service—about 10 percent of the troops and at least 20 percent of the officer corps. In addition, the commitment of Army troops to Punjab was an admission that her political strategy to defuse the crisis had failed. [REDACTED] b3

Several security-related considerations probably impelled Gandhi to send in the Army:

- She may have decided that the stepped-up terrorism by Sikhs coupled with their threat to blockade vital grain shipments from Punjab in early June constituted an intolerable situation.
- She feared that separatism was gaining ground among the Sikh majority in Punjab. [REDACTED]

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Gandhi probably also hoped that her crackdown would undo some of the damage to her political standing that had resulted from mounting religious violence elsewhere in the country. [REDACTED] b3 she wanted to show the majority Hindus that she was willing and able to reassert government authority even at the cost of alienating an important religious minority. [REDACTED] b3 in recent months Gandhi has tried to offset her loss of support among Muslims and southern voters by appealing to Hindus, but many Hindus believe she has been too generous with minorities and too tolerant of their demands and demonstrations. She may have believed that opposition criticism of her government for permitting the violence in Punjab to escalate reflected national public opinion. [REDACTED] b3

The scope of New Delhi's security initiatives in Punjab has made clear Gandhi's determination to eradicate Sikh dissidence. Since early June the government has:

- Imposed virtual martial law, a news blackout, and, until recently, a ban on travel into and out of the state.
- Ordered military actions against some 48 Sikh temples believed to serve as sanctuaries for extremists—including the sacred Golden Temple in Amritsar.
- Authorized the arrest of an estimated 5,000 suspected Sikh dissidents, including moderate leaders, whose acquiescence contributed to the success of the extremists.
- Expanded the government's national security powers—enabling it, for example, to set up in Punjab or any other disturbed state special courts for the trial of dissidents.
- Announced that it would deal severely with Sikh soldiers who rebelled against their officers in several parts of the country. [REDACTED] b3

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The Outraged Sikhs

Sikh alienation from the government in the wake of the crackdown in Punjab is likely to result in long-term resistance to New Delhi's policies. b3

many Sikhs have rejected New Delhi's claim that the target was terrorism, not the Sikh people. A poll conducted by a respected Indian publication in early July in four major cities revealed that 55 percent of Sikhs sampled—compared with only 6 percent of Hindu respondents—considered the Army assault on the Golden Temple unjustified. Some 42 percent of the Sikhs, but only 11 percent of the Hindus, believed that Sikhs should protest in response. b3

Anger among Sikhs over the military action in Punjab—which many believe pandered to Hindu sentiments—has so far been directed principally against New Delhi but could still rekindle violence against Hindus in the state. b3

Sikhs at home and abroad have demonstrated, attacked Indian Government property, and, in some instances, publicly threatened to assassinate senior Indian officials. In Jammu-Kashmir, some Sikhs retaliated against Hindu shrines as well as government installations for the alleged pro-Hindu bias of New Delhi's policy in Punjab. Recent public statements by Hindu leaders in Punjab favoring the retention of Army troops in their peacekeeping role may increase tensions between Hindus and Sikhs there. b3

Despite Gandhi's efforts to capitalize on differences among the Sikhs in Punjab, we believe that a lack of conciliatory gestures from New Delhi is uniting disparate Sikh groups under a common religious banner. Many Indian political observers believe that the vacuum left by the deaths and arrests of Sikh leaders in Punjab invites the emergence of a Sikh coalition based on the fundamentalist legacy of Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, whose following has burgeoned since his death during the Army takeover of the Golden Temple. b3

previously feuding Sikh religious elders at the World Sikh Convention in Amritsar last month agreed on a joint ultimatum as a first step toward concerted

political action. They demanded the complete withdrawal of soldiers from the Golden Temple by 30 September. b3

Government Sop Backfires. In late September the government complied with this ultimatum by withdrawing the regular Army troops from the Golden Temple. New Delhi hoped thereby to forestall a confrontation and undercut the growing unity among Sikh factions. But followers of Bhindranwale immediately tried to take over the shrine. When they raised the separatist flag of Khalistan, the government sent paramilitary troops back into the temple. b3

The Reluctant Army

Gandhi's decision to charge the Army with both peacekeeping duties and governmental reorganization in Punjab has lowered morale, disrupted routine military activities, and possibly sullied the Army's apolitical tradition. Some 1,200 Sikh soldiers have rebelled or deserted. As a result, Sikh officers in the armed forces believe they are no longer trusted and face dwindling prospects of promotion. Despite the desertions, discipline in the 1-million-man Army is basically intact. b3

The military leadership would prefer to avoid confrontations with civilians in a border state likely to serve as a staging area in any conflict with Pakistan. The Army's security duties, together with its mandate to oversee the purging of sympathizers of the Sikh Akali Dal Party from the state police and administration, have strained relations with Punjab's Sikh majority. Consequently, Army leaders are eager to turn their duties back to paramilitary troops and administrators. Gandhi has publicly indicated, however, that further changes will be required in the state administration before civilian rule can be restored. b3



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analysts have speculated that Punjab will prove a lasting issue only in the adjacent states. [REDACTED] b3
[REDACTED] in the southern states the public has shown little concern, despite prominent media coverage. ● b3

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Meanwhile, despite New Delhi's "counterinsurgency" campaign in Punjab, sporadic terrorist incidents continue. [REDACTED] b3
Sikh dissidents have twice hijacked Indian airliners in the past two months. Since June, dissidents also have breached the walls of major dams in Punjab, damaged railway tracks, roads, and buildings, and assassinated several government supporters and officials. [REDACTED] b3
Respected Indian analysts have pointed out that the ability of the dissidents to carry out such activities despite tight security indicates broad sympathy for their activities among coreligionists. ● b3

Implications for the Elections

For several reasons, Gandhi is unlikely to initiate public negotiations before elections:

- Offering a compromise to the Sikhs would jeopardize Gandhi's support among Hindus of the north, whom she has been courting. They approve of her tough line in Punjab.
- It has become obvious that no Sikh leader can currently afford to risk losing the support of his coreligionists by accepting a compromise with the government.
- Gandhi probably has already written off the Sikh vote and therefore believes she has little to lose by not responding to Sikh concerns until after the election. ● b3

The perception is widespread that Gandhi's crackdown in Punjab is part of a tougher line against activist religious minorities. This has damaged the government's secular image—and possibly its electoral prospects. Some Muslims in the north fear Gandhi's moves in Punjab presage new threats to their own interests and rights. Such a view could further erode Muslim support for the Congress Party, perhaps depriving it of victories in closely contested constituencies. On the other hand, some Indian

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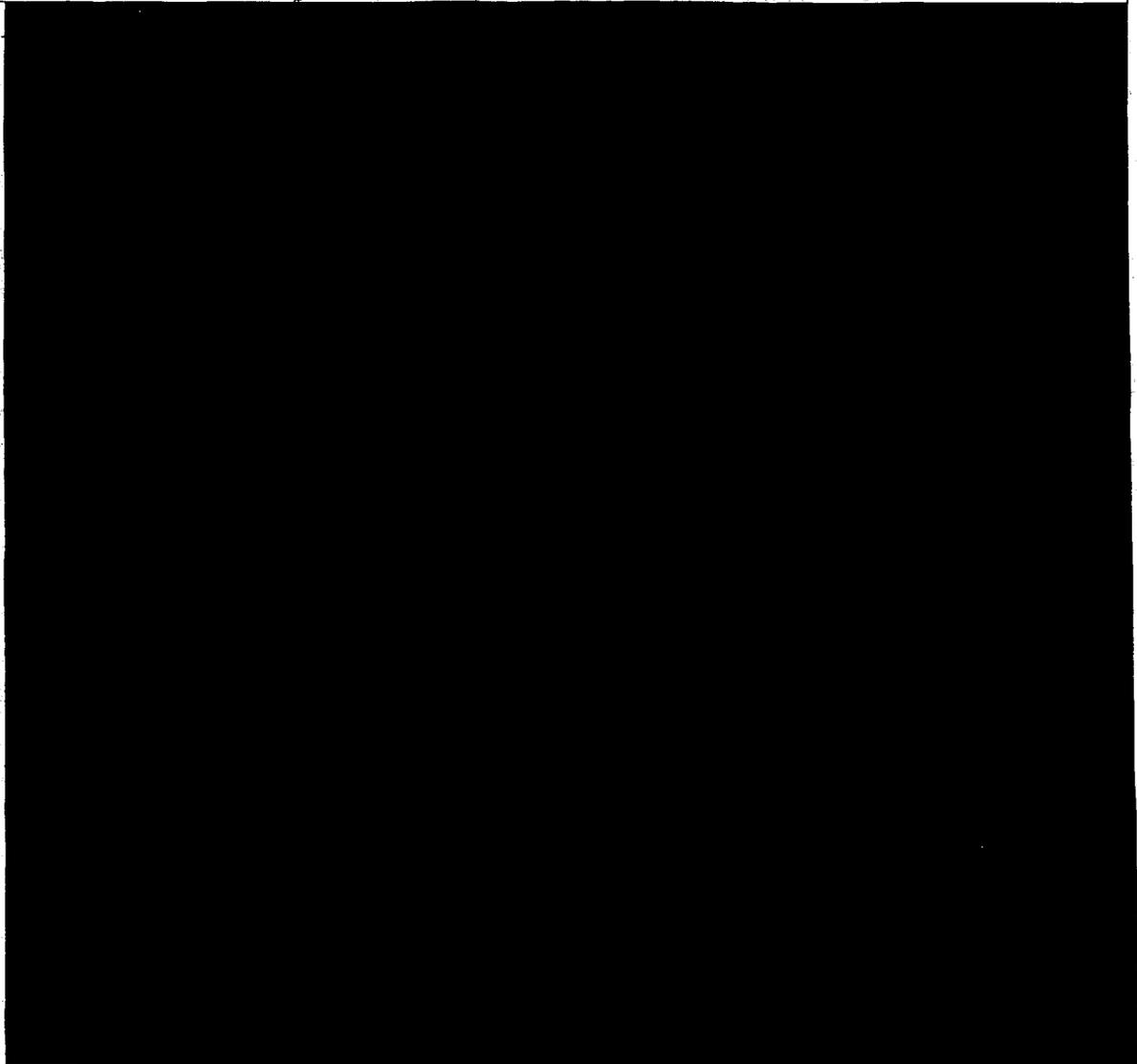
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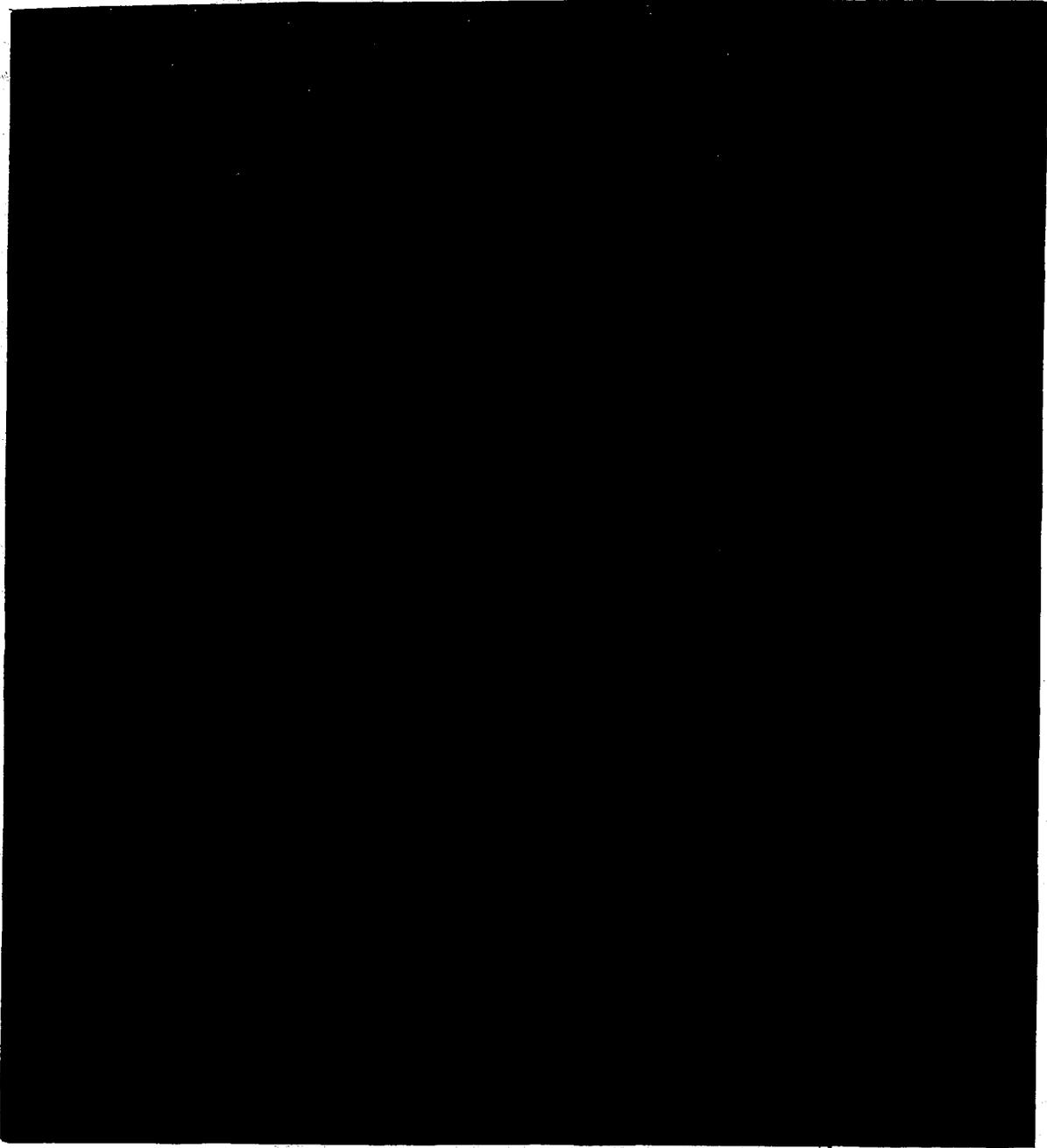
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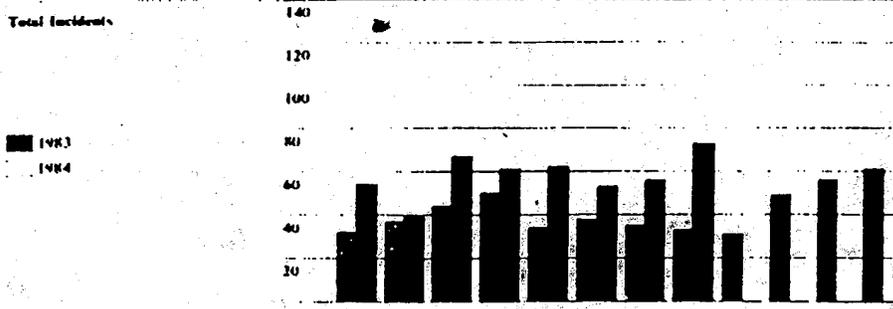
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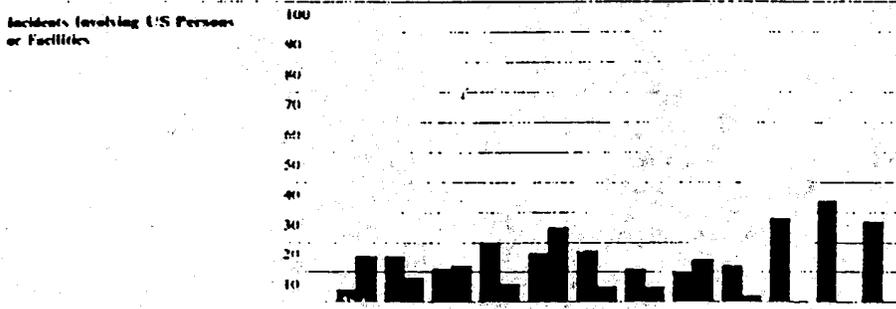
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International Terrorist Incidents, 1983-84

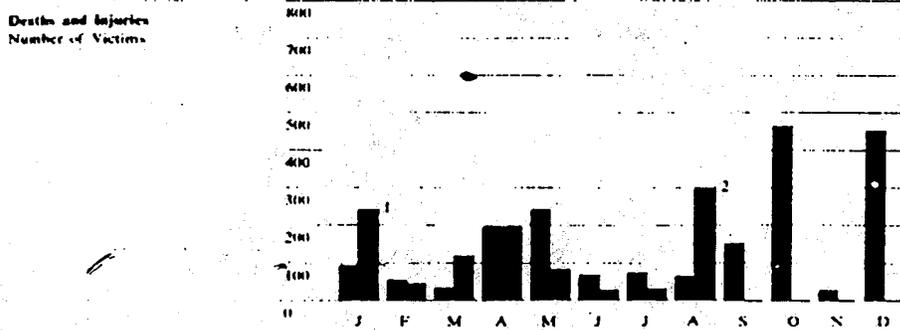
Total Incidents



Incidents Involving U.S. Persons or Facilities



Deaths and Injuries
Number of Victims



1. Djibouti-Adis Ababa train bombing; 137 killed.

2. Kabul airport bombing; 120 wounded, 80 killed.

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International Terrorist Incidents: Statistical Overview—1984

By Type

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1984 Total	1983
Total	54	39	67	61	62	53	56	73					465	500
Armed attack	17	11	23	13	7	10	10	8					99	68
Arson	5	5	6	4	8	7	3	13					51	49
Barricade	0	3	1	1	0	2	0	1					8	35
Bombing	21	7	29	37	37	26	35	46					238	262
Styacking	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1					5	6
Kidnaping	2	6	4	1	3	7	2	2					27	40
Other	9	7	4	5	6	1	3	2					37	40

By Region

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1984 Total	1983
Total	54	39	67	61	62	53	56	73					465	500
North America	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0					5	12
Latin America	7	5	5	16	23	4	14	7					81	128
Western Europe	20	16	20	19	22	17	14	39					167	186
USSR/Eastern Europe	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1					3	4
Sub-Saharan Africa	8	3	4	4	2	5	1	1					28	17
Mideast and North Africa	15	14	31	20	13	22	24	20					159	114
Asia/other	4	0	5	1	1	3	3	5					22	39

By Category of Victim or Installation Attacked

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1984 Total	1983
Total	54	39	67	61	62	53	56	73					465	500
Diplomatic	11	11	17	6	7	13	8	9					82	213
Military	5	3	5	6	5	5	1	2					32	92
Other government	7	2	12	16	12	5	4	3					61	28
Business	18	13	15	12	19	8	9	23					117	70
Other	13	10	18	21	19	22	34	36					173	97

Note: Figures are subject to change as additional information is received.

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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. ● b3

29 August 1984

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11 September 1984

Northern Ireland: Policemen Wounded in Shooting Incident

In Londonderry, two traffic policemen were wounded in an attack by three suspected Provisional Irish Republican Army (PIRA) gunmen in front of a crowded shopping center. The incident occurred in conjunction with the arrival for a visit of Douglas Hurd, the newly appointed Secretary of State for Northern Ireland. ● b3

13 September 1984

Iraq: Bomb at Air France Office

In Baghdad, a grenade-rigged bomb was discovered outside the newly opened Air France office in a downtown hotel. The device was safely defused. ● b3

14 September 1984

Spain: Saudi Tourist Murdered by Islamic Jihad

In Marbella, a Saudi engineer was killed and a Saudi companion wounded by an individual armed with a pistol. In Beirut the next day, in a phone call to the French news agency AFP, Islamic Jihad claimed responsibility and demanded that Spain release two Lebanese arrested earlier in the week in connection with the shooting of a Libyan diplomat in Madrid on 12 September. The caller also threatened that Islamic Jihad would attack the Spanish Embassy in Beirut unless the demand was met. The Embassy was subsequently evacuated. Ten Arabs have been the target of assassination attempts in Spain in the last three years. ● b3

16 September 1984

Iraq-Iran: Apparent Skyjacking Felled

According to the Iraqi Government, three men who tried to forcibly divert an Iraqi Airways plane on a flight from Larnaca, Cyprus, to Baghdad were wounded and captured by Iraqi security agents on board. The three were carrying false Lebanese passports. Iraq accused Iran of sponsoring the skyjacking, but Iran denied it. ● b3

4 October 1984 ● b3

~~Secret~~

Israel: Trial of Jewish Terrorists Reopens

The trial of 20 Jews accused of terrorist attacks against Arabs reopened in Jerusalem District Court. On 21 September, one suspect was convicted of planning to attack the Temple Mount mosques and of possessing and transporting weapons. He received a 15-month jail sentence with three additional years of imprisonment suspended. b3

17 September 1984

West Bank: Violence on Sabra-Shatila Anniversary

Near Bethlehem, Palestinian gunmen fired on a bus of Jewish settlers traveling from Jerusalem to Hebron, wounding four passengers and the driver. At least one passenger fired back at the attackers. Both Fatah and Abu Musa's Fatah rebels claimed responsibility for the attack, which followed a series of violent protests that broke out in West Bank refugee camps as Palestinians commemorated the second anniversary of the massacre at the Sabra and Shatila camps in Beirut. b3

Philippines: Bomb at Japanese Embassy

In Manila, a bomb was found in a flowerbed in front of the Japanese Embassy. It was taken to a nearby vacant lot, where it subsequently exploded. There were no injuries, and no group has claimed credit. It was the second such incident at the Embassy in the past four months. b3

14-September 1984

Sri Lanka: Terrorists Kill Nine Informers

On the night of 19 September on the Jaffna peninsula, a group of Tamil terrorists executed five men whom they believed to be police informers. Three nights later, in an east coast village near Trincomalee, another group of terrorists killed four more suspected informers, all of them Tamils. b3

Portugal: Bombings Against Landowners

In Beja, members of the Popular Forces of 25 April (FP-25) claimed credit for a bombing attack on the home of a landowner on 13 September. The terrorists said the bomb was "a reprisal by land reform workers against wealthy landowner clans." On 24 September in Montemor-O-Novo, three more bombs planted by FP-25 exploded outside landowners' homes, injuring four people. b3

France: FLNC Bombings in Paris

On 18 September bombs exploded in five different parts of Paris, causing slight damage but no injuries. French police suspect members of the National Front for the Liberation of Corsica (FNLC) because of the imminent trial of five Corsican terrorists charged with perpetrating bombings in Paris in 1983. On 20 September, the first day of the trial, another bomb went off at a branch of the Societe Generale. b3

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18 September 1984

Portugal: Another FUP Leader Arrested

In Lisbon, a leader of the leftwing party Force of Popular Unity (FUP) was arrested at his workplace on suspicion of being a member of FP-25, the covert terrorist wing of the FUP. ● b7

20 September 1984

Egypt: Train Station Bombed

In Cairo, a bomb exploded at the main railway station, according to press reports. No other details are available. ● b3

Uganda: Soviet Official Shot

In Kampala, a Soviet military attache was wounded by an unknown gunman at the Soviet Ambassador's residence. ● b3

21 September 1984

Cyprus: Bombs Defused at Libyan Facility

In Nicosia, Cypriot police defused two natural gas cookstove tanks that had been rigged as time bombs and emplaced at the Libyan Cultural Center. ● b3

22 September 1984

France: Suitcase Bomb Aimed at Jehovah's Witnesses

In Paris, three people were injured when a suitcase bomb exploded in a fountain. The bomb had been discovered in a building housing Jehovah's Witnesses and thrown into the fountain. No one claimed responsibility for the bombing. ● b3

Spain: ETA Assassination

In Bilbao, members of ETA claimed responsibility for shooting a traveling salesman to death. ● b3

24 September 1984

Gaza Strip: Arab Mayor Assassinated

In Rafah, Mayor 'Abd al-Hamid Mansour Qishtah was killed by a gunman firing from a passing car. Israeli police arrested four local Arabs for interrogation. In a radiobroadcast from Baghdad, Fatah claimed credit for the killing, accusing the mayor of being a "Zionist enemy agent." Israel had appointed Qishtah to head part of the divided city. ● b3

25 September 1984

Malta: Archbishop's Home Bombed

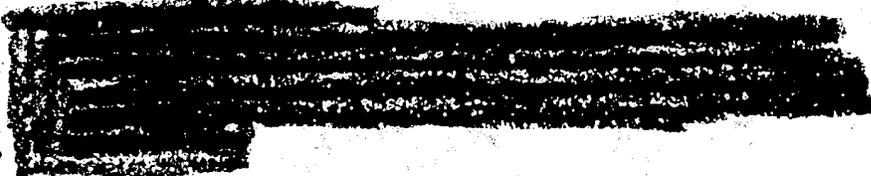
In Valletta, a bomb planted outside the residence of Roman Catholic Archbishop Mercieca failed to detonate. The same evening the building housing the Malta Union of Teachers was ransacked and damages were extensive. The incidents were probably connected to a current dispute over government plans to close Catholic schools. ● b3

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Portugal: Industrialist Shot

In Barcelos, an attempted assassination by suspected members of FP-25 left an industrialist severely wounded. The industrialist's home had been the target of an FP-25 bombing two months earlier. b3



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27 September 1984

Netherlands: Kurds Occupy Iranian Embassy

The Iranian Ambassador to the Netherlands and another Iranian official were injured slightly when about 20 Kurds occupied the Iranian Embassy for about 10 minutes. All the attackers were arrested by Dutch police. The Kurds reportedly were motivated by press reports of Iranian Army attacks on Kurdish villagers in Iran. b3

28 September 1984

Peru: Tupac Amaru Attacks US Embassy

In Lima, armed members of the Revolutionary Movement of the Tupac Amaru, a newly emergent urban terrorist group, forced employees of the AP and UPI wire services to issue their declaration claiming credit for attacks against the US Embassy and a Sears store and denouncing the Belaunde government and US imperialism. There were no injuries. Little is known of the Tupac Amaru. All of its attacks so far have taken place in Lima. It has denied it is associated with the Sendero Luminoso (as the Peruvian Government asserts) and has stated it will not kill to achieve its goals. b3

29 September 1984

Lebanon: Bomb Injures Soviet Citizen

In West Beirut, an employee of the Soviet Cultural Center was wounded when unidentified attackers hurled a bomb at a nearby coffee shop. b3

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