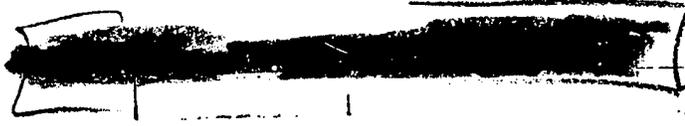




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Terrorism Review



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Terrorism Review

8 April 1985

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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 the Executive Editor*

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Terrorism Review

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8 April 1985

Focus

**The Western Hostages in Lebanon:
Latest Developments and Implications**

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The series of kidnappings and disappearances of Westerners in Lebanon continued during the last week of March. In all, anonymous callers ostensibly representing five groups have claimed involvement in the nine kidnappings since 14 March; in some cases the claims have overlapped. Other recent developments, however, including the release of four of the hostages, have enabled us to begin sorting out the various groups and their motives.

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LARF Enters the Fray

On 24 March, Gilles Sidney Peyrolles, the director of the French Cultural Center in Tripoli, disappeared. On 25 March, in a statement delivered to a Western news agency in Beirut, the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction (LARF) claimed it had kidnaped Peyrolles and demanded that, in exchange for his safe return, France release from prison Abd al-Qadr Saadi.

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LARF is believed to be a relatively small group of fanatical Lebanese Christian Marxists, most from northern Lebanon. LARF has claimed credit and is believed to have been responsible for the assassination or attempted assassination of several US and Israeli officials in France and Italy during the last couple of years. Last October, French police arrested suspected LARF leader Georges Ibrahim Abdallah in Lyon on charges of possession of false passports and association with criminals.

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Last year, Italian police arrested suspected LARF operatives Abdallah Muhammad al-Mansouri in Trieste in August () and Josephine Abdu at the Rome airport in December (). In its communique the group also demanded the release of these two comrades and threatened that otherwise, "our future retaliation will be more severe and will bring catastrophe to inhabitants of Paris and Rome."

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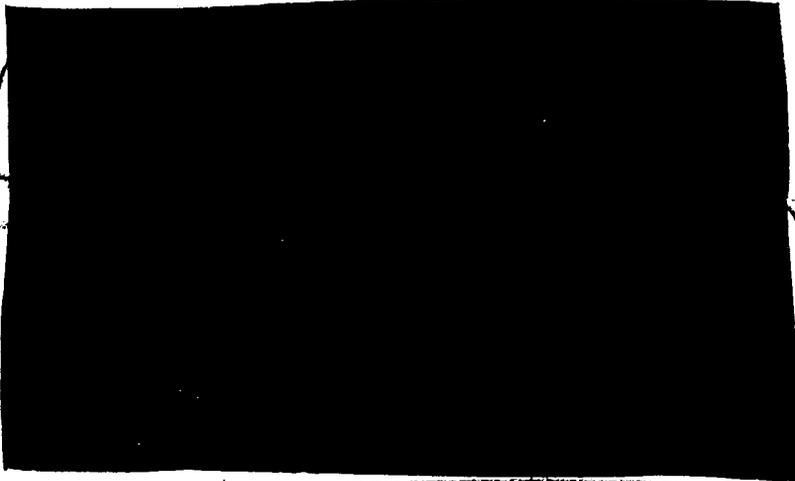
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On 2 April, Peyrolles was back in Beirut, a free man whose story had some unlikely aspects. Publicly, Peyrolles said he had been abducted from his office and taken first to a town northeast of Tripoli. His captors identified themselves as members of LARF and told Peyrolles that they regarded the United States and Israel as their enemies, not France, and that the reason they had kidnaped him was only to get Abdallah (whom they called Saadi) released from prison. On 1 April, two of the kidnapers took him to a village in the Bekaa Valley, where all three of them allegedly were captured by suspicious Shia villagers. According to Peyrolles's statement, a local Amal leader then arranged for him to be released.

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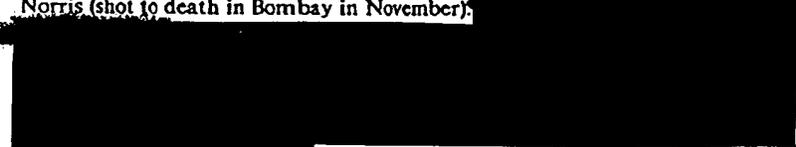
ROSM Strikes Again

On 25 March, Alec Collett, a British journalist with the UN Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), was kidnaped in Khaldah, south of Beirut. Collett was traveling with an Austrian citizen in a clearly marked UN staff car when gunmen abducted him. The Austrian was not detained. On 28 March, in a statement delivered to the Reuter news agency in Beirut, the Revolutionary Organization of Socialist Muslims (ROSM) claimed responsibility for kidnaping Collett. ROSM asserted it had found "some documents related to spying missions in the service of Mossad [the Israeli intelligence service] and American intelligence" on Collett, and that his work with the United Nations was "only a coverup for his spying activities." ROSM also warned that it would "continue to chase and strike at whoever has a link with British imperialists wherever he may be until our organization's demands for the liberation of all Muslim freedom fighters from British imperialist jails are met."

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~~_____~~ so far it has limited its attacks to British targets. Last year, ROSM claimed responsibility for the killing of British diplomats Kenneth Whitty (shot to death in Athens in March) and Percy Norris (shot to death in Bombay in November).

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The kidnaping of Collett was quick and efficient, and the terrorists have taken advantage of the anarchic Lebanese environment to keep their prisoner hidden. Given that the British Government has no intention of meeting its demands, ROSM will be heard from again.

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Anomalous Incidents

On 28 March, Jean-Claude Duvent and Robert Valnassian, two French teachers, were abducted in West Beirut but released two hours later. The gunmen who had captured them reportedly said they thought they had kidnaped citizens of another, unspecified nationality.

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On 1 April, the body of Jesuit priest Nicolas Kluiters was found near a village north of Baalabakk in the Bekaa Valley. Father Kluiters had disappeared on 14 March in the Bekaa Valley; his car had been found several days later containing a note saying "Vengeance Party." Kluiters apparently had been strangled to death soon after he disappeared. This probably was not a politically motivated attack. Jesuit colleagues said he had been carrying a lot of money when he disappeared, so his killing may have been a criminal act. Another possibility is that he strayed into a sensitive area controlled by one of the Lebanese militias, and local security personnel overreacted to his presence.

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The Khaybar Brigades¹

On 26 March, an anonymous caller to a foreign news agency in Beirut claimed that the "Khaybar Brigades-Lebanese Branch," a previously unknown group, was holding five Westerners who had been kidnaped in West Beirut—French diplomats Marcel Fontaine and Marcel Carton, Carton's daughter Danielle Perez (a secretary at the French Embassy), British scientist Geoffrey Nash, and British businessman Brian Levick—but that it would soon release Perez, Nash, and Levick. Nash had been kidnaped on 14 March and Levick on 15 March; Fontaine had been kidnaped on 22 March, as had Carton and Perez (in a separate incident). Anonymous callers had previously claimed responsibility for all five kidnappings in the name of Islamic Jihad.

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Nash was released on 27 March, Levick on 30 March, and Perez on 31 March. Nash described his captors as "simple Shia" angry over the mistreatment of Shias by other Lebanese groups and Israel; he said his captors initially accused him of being an American diplomat.



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Levick had also been mistaken for an American by his captors. During several rather brutal interrogation sessions the kidnapers—obviously amateurs—accused Levick of being an American spy or of having connections with Mossad. From Levick's description, his captors were unsophisticated but fanatic Muslims.

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Upon his release, Levick was told to say he had been held by the Khaybar Brigades.

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¹ The name Khaybar Brigades apparently comes from a battle in the seventh century A.D. in which followers of the Prophet Muhammad triumphed over a Jewish tribe that refused to accept Muhammad's leadership. Khaybar is an oasis near Medina, Saudi Arabia, where the Jewish tribe had lived. Guerrillas launching attacks against Israeli troops in southern Lebanon have called themselves "Martyrs of Khaybar" in memory of this event.

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it appears most likely that the Khaybar Brigades is one of the numerous quasi-independent Shia fundamentalist gangs that prowl the streets of West Beirut. The group seems to be distinct from the Hizballah, which usually takes credit for its actions in the name of Islamic Jihad.

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Who Has the Hostages Now?

It seems reasonable to conclude that radical Shias, as opposed to any of the numerous other confessional factions operating in Lebanon, are holding the two French diplomats, along with AP correspondent Terry Anderson, who was abducted in West Beirut on 16 March. But which Shias?

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One plausible theory is that one or more of the newest hostages are now in the hands of the Hizballah, even though they may have been kidnaped by the Khaybar Brigades or—in the case of Anderson—some other independent Shia street gang. Under this theory, Nash and Levick were abducted because they were mistaken for Americans and released once it was determined they were British. Perhaps Perez was released because direct attacks against women are a violation of Islamic principles. The valuable prisoners, however, were turned over to the Hizballah, perhaps in return for a material reward. There is some evidence to support this theory—for example, the telephone calls claiming credit for these kidnappings in the name of Islamic Jihad. The callers asserted that the kidnappings were part of continuing operations against the United States and its agents, and against "French imperialism." This is the typical Hizballah modus operandi.

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Alternatively, the Khaybar Brigades may still be holding Carton and Fontaine, and (since the Khaybar Brigades never claimed to have him) some other independent gang of radical Shias may be holding Anderson. Lending some support to this thesis is that fact that on 31 March prominent Hizballah cleric Shaykh Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah publicly condemned the kidnaping of foreigners in Beirut, adding that such acts serve Israel and its agents. The Shaykh said that the presence of foreign diplomats and journalists in Beirut is useful even if, as he put it, there are some spies among them. He asserted that unity, rather than kidnaping, is the way to fight these spies, and alleged that he is trying to secure the release of the kidnaped Westerners.

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Fadlallah maintains close links with Iranian officials in Lebanon and leads a significant portion of the pro-Hizballah movement. He is almost certainly involved with the Hizballah elements which have long been holding the four American

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hostages, along with a Saudi hostage, in the Bekaa Valley, so his speech reeks of sanctimony. Nevertheless, in this case it is conceivable he was telling the truth. An article attributed to a Hizballah source that recently appeared in a local newspaper suggested that the more organized radical Shias intended to begin focusing their activities on Israel and southern Lebanon. If the Hizballah was not involved, then it is most likely that renegade Shias are holding the hostages. And, if Fadlallah meant what he said about trying to get them released, the renegades may be forced to give some or all of them up in the coming weeks. [REDACTED]

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We are disinclined to believe Fadlallah. We think it more likely that, whoever kidnaped them, the Hizballah has the hostages now and has no intention of releasing any of them any time soon. At this point, however, the only firm conclusion that can be drawn from these recent incidents is that no Westerner is safe in anarchic Lebanon. [REDACTED]

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Kidnapings of Westerners in Lebanon, 1984-85 *
(As of 10 April 1985)

| Victim | Date and Place Kidnaped | Claimant Group | Fate |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| Frank Regier, US professor | 10 February 1984, West Beirut | None | Rescued 15 April 1984 by Amal from an apartment controlled by Hizballah |
| Christian Joubert, French architect | 15 February 1984, West Beirut | None | Rescued 15 April 1984 by Amal from an apartment controlled by Hizballah |
| Jeremy Levin, US journalist | 7 March 1984, West Beirut | Islamic Jihad | Escaped 14 February 1985 |
| William Buckley, US diplomat | 16 March 1984, West Beirut | Islamic Jihad | Probably held by Hizballah |
| Rev. Benjamin Weir, US minister | 8 May 1984, West Beirut | Islamic Jihad | Probably held by Hizballah |
| Pedro Aristegui, Spanish Ambassador | 10 October 1984, West Beirut | None; Musa Sadr Brigade probably responsible | Released soon after abduction |
| John Cronin, US student | 17 November 1984, West Beirut | None; group responsible unknown | Released 21 November after sustaining several beatings |
| Peter Kilburn, US librarian | 30 November 1984, West Beirut | Islamic Jihad | Probably held by Hizballah |
| Rev. Lawrence Jenco, US priest | 8 January 1985, West Beirut | Islamic Jihad | Probably held by Hizballah |
| Geoffrey Nash, UK scientist | 14 March 1985, West Beirut | Islamic Jihad, Khaybar Brigades | Released 27 March by Khaybar Brigades |
| Rev. Nicolas Kluiters, Dutch priest | Last seen 14 March 1985, Bekaa Valley | "Vengeance Party" | Died of strangulation. Body found 2 April north of Baalabakk |
| Brian Levick, UK businessman | 15 March 1985, West Beirut | Islamic Jihad, Khaybar Brigades | Released 30 March 1985 by Khaybar Brigades after persuading captors he is British |
| Terry Anderson, US journalist | 16 March 1985, West Beirut | Islamic Jihad | Possibly held by Hizballah |
| Marcel Fontaine, French diplomat | 22 March 1985, West Beirut | Islamic Jihad, Khaybar Brigades | Reportedly held by radical Shias |
| Marcel Carton, French diplomat | 22 March 1985, West Beirut | Islamic Jihad, Khaybar Brigades | Reportedly held by radical Shias |
| Danielle Perez, French secretary at Embassy | 22 March 1985, West Beirut | Islamic Jihad, Khaybar Brigades | Released 31 March by Khaybar Brigades |
| Alec Collett, UK journalist with UNRWA | 26 March 1985, Khaldah | Revolutionary Organization of Socialist Muslims (ROSM) | Probably held by ROSM |
| Gilles Peyrolles, French diplomat | 24 March 1985, Tripoli | Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction (LARF) | Rescued (released?) 2 April |
| Jean Claude Duvent, French teacher | 28 March 1985, West Beirut | None | Released soon after abduction, when found to be French |
| Robert Valnassian, French teacher | 28 March 1985, West Beirut | None | Released soon after abduction, when found to be French |

* During the same period, scores of Lebanese and several citizens of other Middle Eastern countries were also kidnaped in Lebanon. Although not a Westerner, one in particular seems to fit the pattern described above. Husayn Farrash, a Saudi diplomat, was kidnaped in West Beirut on 17 January 1984. Islamic Jihad claimed responsibility. Like most of the missing Americans, he is probably being held by Hizballah.

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Highlights

Alert Items

Cyprus



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Italy



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Portugal

Possible Terrorist Threat to Scientific Conference Participants
About 150 Americans and 25 Israelis are expected to attend the world conference of the Federation of European Biochemical Societies to be held 20-27 April in Albufeira.



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Lebanon

Explicit Hizballah Threat to Americans

An Arab magazine recently published an article from a "source close to Hizballah" in which the extremist Shia group threatened US personnel in Lebanon anew. It was a more explicit threat than most from that quarter, which have hitherto been issued in the name of "Islamic Jihad," to provide the Hizballah a modicum of plausible denial. Referring to the bombing on 8 March that killed at least 80 persons in Beirut, the article said that retribution might occur outside

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Beirut. The article reiterated that the "Islamic Resistance" would not accept the presence of "any American" on Lebanese territory for any reason, including "economic aid or social services," and warned the United States to withdraw the "small number of American personnel" who remain in the US Embassy.

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Key Indicators

Ireland

Provisional IRA Murders Alleged Police Informer

On 23 March, the body of John Corcoran, the 45-year-old father of eight children, was found in a farmer's field outside Cork after a long search. Corcoran had disappeared on 19 March. Examination of the body revealed he had been tortured and then murdered with a single shot to the head. In a communique issued in Belfast, the Provisional IRA claimed responsibility for the murder, alleging that Corcoran had been an informer of the Irish Special Branch for more than seven years. Asserting that the Irish police have now adopted the same tactics of "intimidation and blackmail" used by the Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) to recruit informers, the Provisional IRA offered other alleged police informers an undefined "14-day amnesty," after which, the implication was clear, more such informers would be killed in Ireland.

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Italy

Red Brigades Return to Action

The assassination of Rome University Professor Enzo Tarantelli on 27 March appears to mark the return of the Red Brigades (BR) to active operations after at least a year's hiatus. The choice of Tarantelli, an eminent labor economist involved with the Christian-Democratic-oriented Confederation of Italian Labor (CISL) and an active participant in recent discussions on the politically sensitive topic of revising cost-of-living wage adjustments, indicates that the Red Brigades may continue to target primarily domestic rather than US or NATO targets.

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Some believe that the BR inactivity was due in part to squabbling between factions representing the activist "first position" (generally the younger generation) and the somewhat more ideological "second position" (generally the older generation), which resulted in the expulsion of the latter, smaller faction last October and subsequent efforts to consolidate the victory and reabsorb those expelled members now willing to go along with the majority. These think the Tarantelli attack may indicate that internal disarray no longer impedes terrorist action and that, consequently, more such BR attacks are likely soon. Moreover, defiant adherents of the second position may feel compelled to conduct attacks of their own in an effort to demonstrate their operational credibility and militance in protecting workers' rights.

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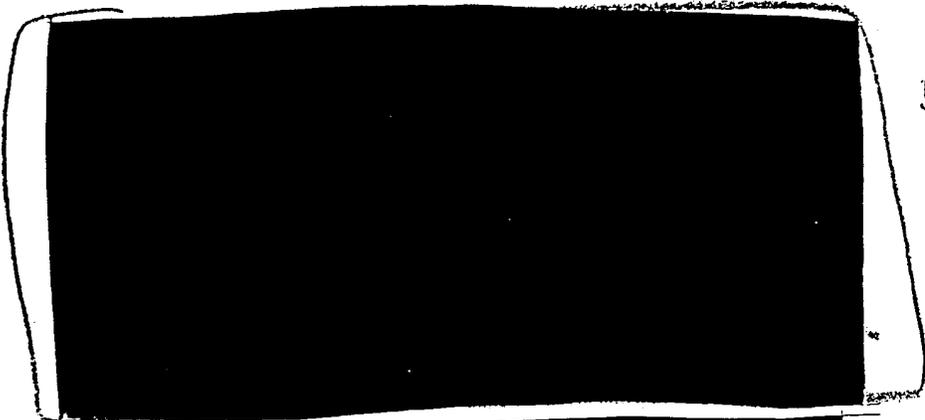
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Colombia

Urban Violence Recurring in Colombia

On the night of 27 March, seemingly related terrorist acts were conducted in the cities of Cali, Medellin, Popayan, and Bucaramanga. The most serious incidents occurred near Cali, a city about 300 kilometers southwest of Bogota, where the 19th of April Movement (M-19) is strong. There, attacks against a national police station and a local councilman's home resulted in the death of one policeman. There is some speculation that these attacks were conducted jointly by elements of M-19 and the Ricardo Franco Front. [REDACTED] urban terrorist incidents in the area to occur with increasing frequency and culminate in a breakdown of the peace process within the next two months. [REDACTED]

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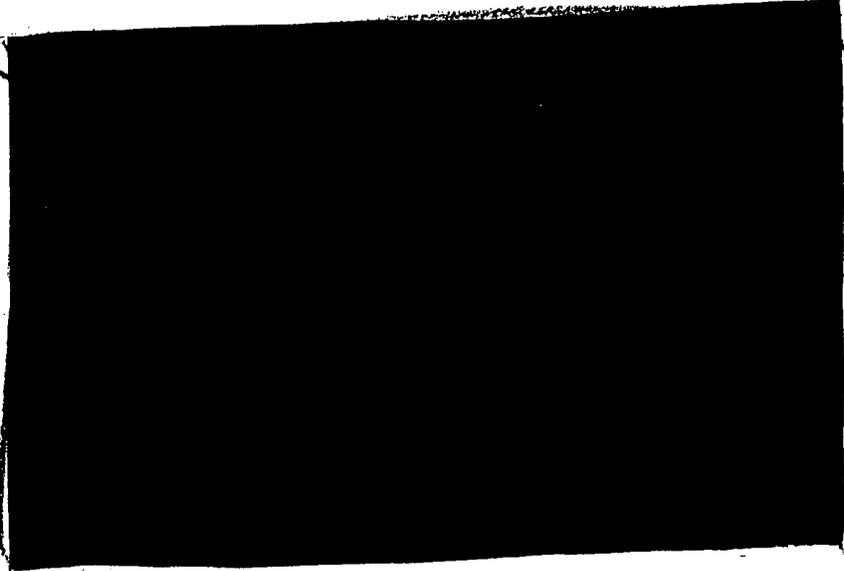
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Philippines

Peace Corps Volunteers Targeted in Mindanao

On 2 April in Marbel, an attempt to kill one or more Peace Corps volunteers by booby-trapping a Peace Corps vehicle with a grenade failed when the device malfunctioned. Peace Corps personnel had not previously been targets of lethal attacks in the Philippines. Such tactics would mark a major policy shift on the part of either of the two insurgent groups active in the region—the Communist New People's Army (NPA) and the Muslim Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF).

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Unaffiliated individuals or members of either group acting without orders could have mounted the attack (grenades are fairly readily available in Mindanao), perhaps motivated by a recent local press article alleging a Peace Corps connection to the CIA. In response to the attack, and pending a determination of whether there is a continuing threat, the US Embassy has removed almost all of the personnel, both American and Filipino, associated with the Peace Corps training program in the province.

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Significant Developments



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Western Europe

Jordan Under Siege by "BSO"

On 21 March, the Jordanian Airlines offices in Athens, Rome, and Nicosia were the targets of grenade attacks that injured five persons. On 3 April, a Palestinian was arrested by Rome police after the US-made light antitank rocket he fired narrowly missed the Jordanian Embassy offices on the fifth floor of an office building. On 4 April, a rocket fired at a Jordanian airliner as it was taking off from Athens airport punctured the fuselage but did not explode. In telephone calls to press agencies, an anonymous spokesman claimed responsibility for the incidents in the name of the "Black September Organization" (BSO).

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The name Black September commemorates the month in 1970 when Jordanian forces drove the Palestinian fedayeen out of Jordan. The original BSO, a covert element of Fatah that mounted a number of notorious terrorist operations in the early 1970s, has been defunct for more than a decade, however. Instead, Syrian-backed Palestinian radicals probably were responsible for these attacks. Use of the name BSO probably is intended both to provide cover and to heighten the publicity attending their attacks.

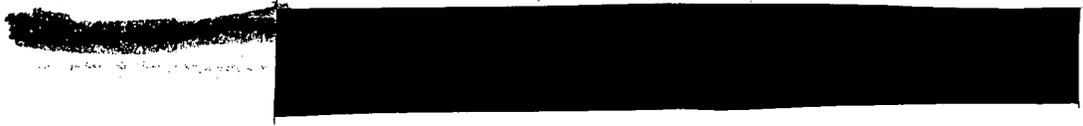
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Lebanon

Jews Being Kidnaped, Too

Six Jewish Lebanese citizens, including Isaac Sasson, the leader of Lebanon's Jewish community, which numbers fewer than 100 persons, were kidnaped between 28 March and 2 April. Last July a Jewish businessman was abducted and killed; another Lebanese Jew has been missing since last August. No group has claimed responsibility for any of the abductions.

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Chile

The Right Strikes Back

On 30 March, the bodies of three men who had been kidnaped on 28 and 29 March were found nearly decapitated outside Santiago. Four other men who had been kidnaped on 28 March were released on 30 March, after allegedly having been interrogated and tortured by their unidentified captors. All but one of the victims were members of a Communist-dominated teachers' union; the other was a Communist sociologist connected with a Catholic Church welfare and human rights organization.

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The kidnapings and killings were clearly the work of rightwing elements

They probably were reacting to recent terrorist bombings by two leftwing extremist groups, the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) and the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR). A large demonstration protesting the kidnapings and murders so disrupted the traditional Palm Sunday mass being said by the Archbishop of Santiago that the mass had to be discontinued. A government investigation of the crimes is under way

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Meanwhile, on 29 March, carabinieri killed two brothers, allegedly members of the MIR, after a street shootout in which one carabinieri was wounded. The next day, a woman also associated with the MIR was killed when she shot at carabinieri raiding her apartment, suspected of being a MIR safehouse.

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India

Soviet Diplomat Murdered

The victim, economics officer Valentin Khitrchenko, was shot while stopped at a New Delhi intersection in his car. The two attackers—described as Asian in appearance—fired from and fled on a motorbike. Although the unknown "Ukrainian Nationalist Front" claimed credit for the attack, elements of the Afghan or Iranian communities are more likely to have been responsible. If so, this attack may be followed by others.

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Indonesia

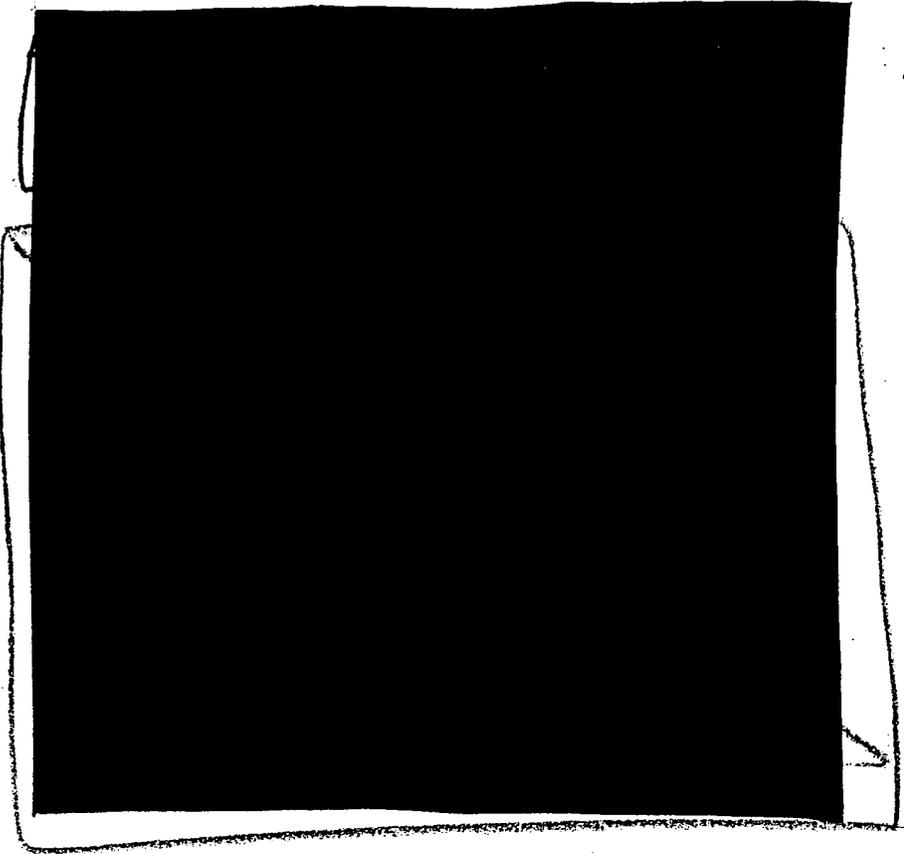
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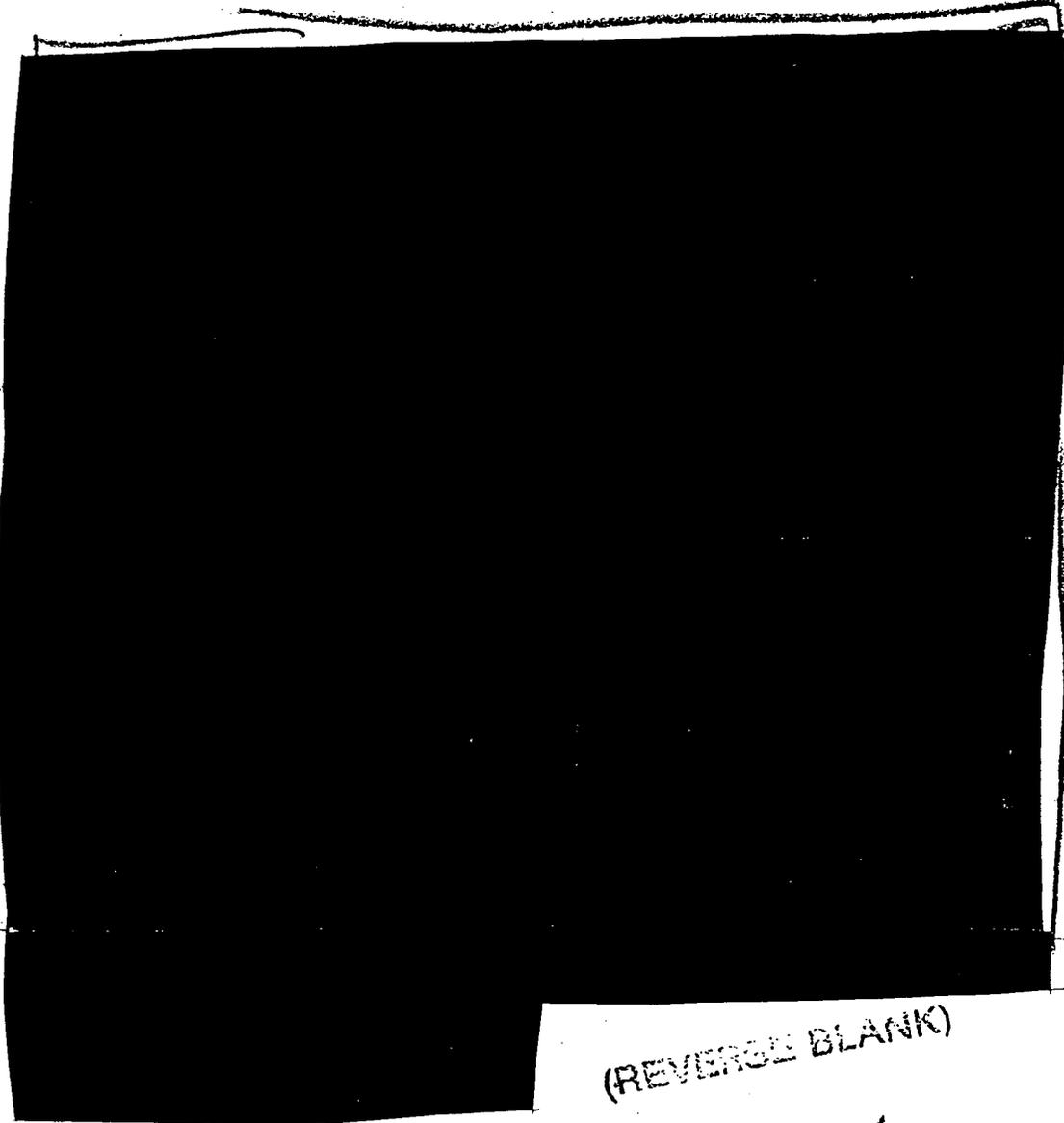
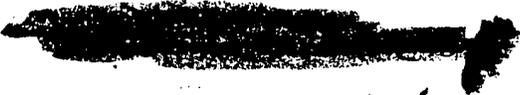
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Wild, Wild West Beirut b3

The continuing civil war in Lebanon has transformed West Beirut—once a major commercial, intellectual, and tourist center of the Arab world—into a lawless militarized zone contested by confessional and ideological factions. Turf battles, terrorism, rampant street crime, and the lack of central authority have made the city extremely dangerous for both local residents and foreigners. The Lebanese Government probably will be unable to reassert control over Muslim West Beirut for the foreseeable future. The area is gradually becoming a stronghold of the radical Shia Hizballah movement and could eventually become the center for Shia fundamentalist activism in Lebanon. b3



Many sections of West Beirut have been transformed into rubble. b3

The decline of West Beirut began with the heavy influx of Palestinian fighters during the early 1970s. The guerrillas and the large Palestinian refugee population took over large sections of the city and transformed them into a de facto PLO capital. The civil war of 1975-76 devastated the city, but much of the damage was repaired during the years following the war. b3

The Legacy of the Israeli Invasion

After spending much of the summer of 1982 shelling West Beirut, the Israeli Army finally entered the city in September. The combination of artillery barrages and street fighting left many sections of the city in ruins. Most of the PLO fighters were forced to leave, but elements of Muslim, Druze, and Christian militias remained in force in various neighborhoods. b3

West Beirut was fairly stable for the next year, although factional militias were arming themselves with weapons from PLO caches throughout the city. In particular, the Shia Amal militia, which controlled Beirut's sprawling southern suburbs, was preparing to expand its territory. Amal's base of support in the city had swelled as a result of the influx of thousands of Shias from the south fleeing the Israeli-Palestinian war. b3

West Beirut again erupted in street fighting in August 1983, after the Lebanese Army attempted to move against the Amal militia. Five days of fighting and heavy shelling left the majority Shia population in the southern part of the city angry and bitter. The Shias resented the fact that Lebanon's Christian and Druze communities had established "cantons" north of Beirut and in the Shuf, respectively, while the Shias had been left without their own piece of the geographical pie. Tensions in West Beirut continued to mount between September 1983 and February 1984 as relations between the Druze/Muslim coalition and the Lebanese Government/Christian coalition deteriorated. b3

The decisive battle for West Beirut occurred during the first two weeks of February 1984. Amal—aided by units of the Druze Progressive Socialist Party militia—succeeded in driving the Lebanese Army into

8 April 1985

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Christian East Beirut. Smaller militias also participated in the battle, including Palestinian groups, the Sunni Murabitun, the pro-Syrian Social Nationalist Party, elements of the Lebanese Communist Party, and the Communist Action Organization, and radical Shias belonging to the fundamentalist Hizballah movement. Following the takeover of West Beirut, these groups began to stake individual claims to particular neighborhoods. b (3)

During the past year, unrest and lawlessness increased steadily in West Beirut to a point approaching chaos. Random violence has become as great a threat as politically motivated attacks. The implementation of the latest security plan, which assigned the job of policing the city to the predominantly Muslim Lebanese Internal Security Force and the Lebanese Army 6th Brigade, has failed to establish any central authority in the city. b (3)

Turf Battles

West Beirut today is a patchwork of turfs loosely controlled by confessional and ideological factions. The Shia Amal, Druze PSP, and Sunni Murabitun militias operate in neighborhoods in which their respective confessional communities are predominant. Smaller, more extremist groups are continually challenging the authority of the major militias. b (3)

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Amal's turf is the largest of any group in the city, but Amal leader, Nabih Barri, exercises only nominal control over most of this territory. Radical Shia and other extremist elements operate freely throughout the Shia areas of West Beirut and have heavily infiltrated the Amal movement itself. b (3)

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Shia fundamentalist elements associated with the Hizballah have grown particularly strong in many parts of the city. b (3)
[redacted] that the Hizballah and other extremist groups are rapidly gaining ground while the moderate militias are losing control.



Hundreds of women protest the kidnaping of their husbands, sons, and brothers. b (3)

Checkpoints, the traditional Lebanese symbols of a faction's territorial claims, appear and disappear almost at random from day to day throughout the city. Travel from one section of West Beirut to another inevitably involves passing through several permanent and temporary factional checkpoints—which often become flashpoints for armed conflict. b (3)

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Violent turf battles, often sparked by only minor incidents, have become commonplace in West Beirut. Amal and the Murabitun, for example, engaged in a pitched battle for two days in late January after an Amal member ran a Murabitun checkpoint. Amal has also fought over turf with the Druze and with elements of the Hizballah. b (3)

The Lebanese civil war more often takes the form of urban guerrilla warfare than of conventional warfare. The combat among the confessional groups in West Beirut often manifests itself as anonymous car bombings, assassinations, and kidnappings. Nearly all of the major factions target individual members of other groups for terrorist-style violence. Each of the major militias, for example, is believed to be holding several hundred hostages from other confessional groups. b (3)

A Hobbesian Society

Violence has become a way of life in West Beirut. The daily turf battles between militias are compounded by a growing crime wave that has flourished in the anarchic environment. Both regular militiamen and unaffiliated armed gunmen roam the streets of the city, behaving more like street thugs than representatives of legitimate movements. b3

Journalists in West Beirut report that armed bands in virtually every neighborhood force local residents and merchants to pay protection money. Those who refuse to pay are targeted for bombings or kidnappings directed against their families. b3

Robbery and vandalism have become increasingly common. Hizballah gunmen in particular have become notorious for harassing women in Western dress and raiding bars and restaurants that serve liquor. Most citizens of West Beirut carry arms whenever they leave their homes; even so, they no longer dare leave their homes at night. b3

_____ recently described life in West Beirut as Hobbesian—a struggle for dominance in which there are no rules and the strong extremists have the advantage over the weaker moderates.¹ It has become as brutal a place to live for bystanders as for combatants. Nothing is exempt from the violence. Hospitals and schools are victimized nearly as often as government and commercial establishments. Innocent civilians are kidnaped as frequently as militia members. b3

The street violence in West Beirut is augmented by the danger from artillery duels in the mountains, which periodically spill over into the city. Even within West Beirut, the use in turf battles of car bombs, mortars, and the ever-popular rocket-propelled grenades heightens the risk of accidental casualties among noncombatants. b3

Foreigners Beware

West Beirut has earned the reputation of being the most dangerous city in the world for foreigners,

¹ "No arts; no letters; no society; and which is worst of all, continual fear and danger of violent death; and the life of man, solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short."

Hobbes
Leviathan



West Beirut child displays her collection of rocket fragments. b3

especially Americans and Europeans. Violence against Westerners in recent years has included:

- Car bombings at the former US Embassy and the US and French Multinational Force (MNF) headquarters, claiming over 300 lives.
- Frequent incidents of sniping against MNF troops throughout the city in 1983.
- The kidnaping of a former president of the American University in Beirut and assassination of his successor.
- A series of kidnapings of US citizens since the beginning of 1984, including an Embassy officer, several journalists, and two Christian clergymen.
- The shooting of several members of the French observer force.
- The kidnaping of the Swiss Charge and of three French diplomats, and numerous public threats made against other European and American diplomats.
- The kidnapings of two British civilians. b3

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The increasingly bold Hizballah, which espouses Iran's fundamentalist ideology, poses the greatest threat to Westerners. Other groups, however, share the radical Shias' hostility toward the United States, including several Palestinian extremist groups and Lebanon's two Communist militias, all of which maintain a significant presence in West Beirut.

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Outlook

The Lebanese Government probably will be unable to reassert its authority in West Beirut in the near future. The Lebanese Army generally splits along confessional lines when confronted with tense interfactional situations. Moreover, most Christian units of the Army, which shelled Muslim neighborhoods repeatedly last year, would not dare enter West Beirut.

b3

Official government forces remaining in West Beirut will be incapable of enforcing security. The Internal Security Forces and the Lebanese Army's predominantly Muslim 6th Brigade, which stayed in West Beirut after the battle for the city last February, generally take orders from Shia leader Barri.

The strength of the Hizballah fundamentalists in West Beirut is likely to grow. The chaotic security situation and depressed economic conditions, which have left many young men alienated and out of work, boost the appeal of fundamentalism and swell the ranks of potential Hizballah recruits. West Beirut is gradually becoming a radical Shia stronghold and could eventually become the center for fundamentalist Shia activism in Lebanon.

b3

b3

Turf battles between militias and the overall climate of lawlessness in the city will continue. An entire generation has grown up accustomed to violence in West Beirut. Many of the young street militiamen know no other way of life; fighting has become their profession.

b3

The extremists almost certainly will continue to gain at the expense of the moderates. Militancy, particularly in the Shia community, is likely to spread as the political and economic crisis drags on. Moderate Muslim leaders probably will remain afraid to denounce the radicals. The recent example of former Prime Minister Saib Salam, a Sunni whose house was bombed after he criticized the extremists, will discourage others from speaking out.

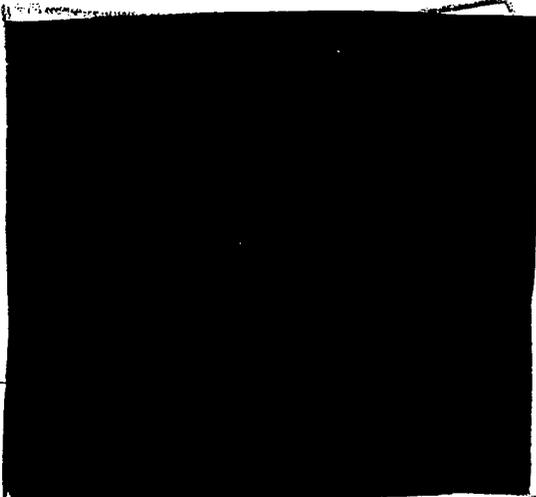
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The African National Congress in Disarray

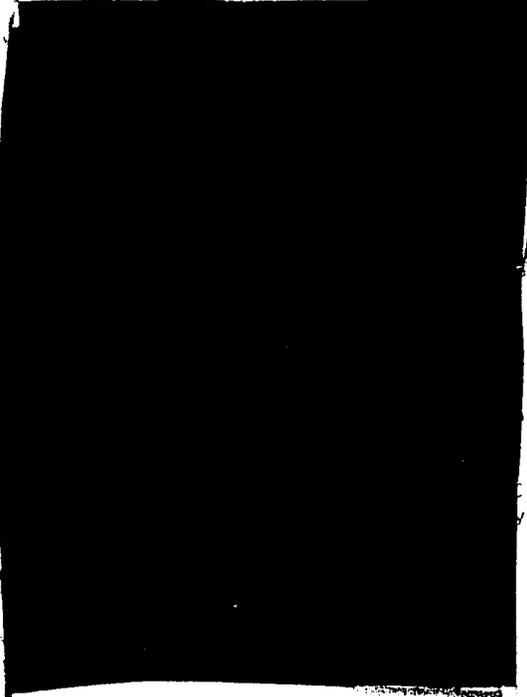
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The African National Congress (ANC), the major South African insurgent group, has been struggling since the Mozambicans expelled its military personnel a year ago. The group is suffering from deteriorating relations with some black African states in southern Africa and from internal divisions. A symptom of the group's plight has been the dramatic decline in ANC attacks: only two small bombings since last September. The ANC's military campaign is likely to continue to sputter as a result of Pretoria's success in pressing nearby states to clamp down on the group.



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Regional Woes



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Even before the recent crackdown, the ANC had been largely unsuccessful in efforts to infiltrate South Africa from Botswana. The border between the two states is long, but the terrain is not favorable for ANC infiltrations, primarily because it provides little cover. The South Africans have been successful recently in intercepting ANC guerrillas shortly after they have entered the country from Botswana. Last month, the South African Foreign Minister informed Gaborone that seven ANC incursions from Botswana had been detected since September 1984, [redacted]

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Lesotho. The recent thaw in relations between Lesotho and South Africa does not augur well for the ANC. South African strong-arm tactics in recent years have forced the Jonathan government to abandon its preferred policy of turning a blind eye toward the ANC and to adopt instead a somewhat

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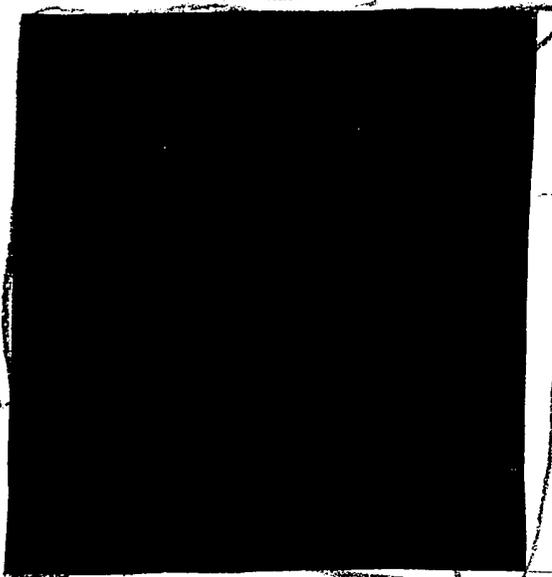
more active circumscription of the group's operations in Lesotho. The manner in which Maseru deals with the murder last month of a Lesotho soldier by an ANC member will be a barometer of Lesotho's relations with the group.



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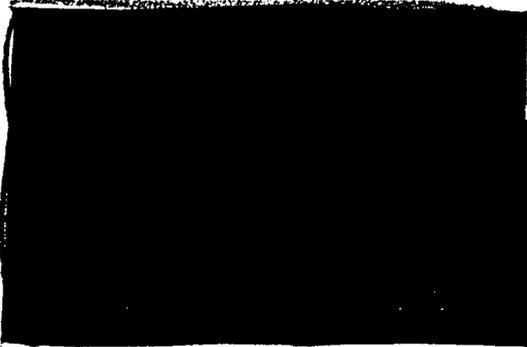
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The South Africans, who we believe are not satisfied with the Lesotho Government's efforts, want Maseru to sign a security pact. If the intensity of South African pressure increases, Lesotho is likely to follow Botswana's example by cracking down on the ANC in the hope of satisfying Pretoria and avoiding a formal agreement.



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Swaziland. Relations between Swaziland and the ANC have deteriorated steadily, following a security agreement between Mbabane and Pretoria in 1982:

- Last year, security personnel engaged in several gun battles with ANC guerrillas who poured into Swaziland following the crackdown in Mozambique.
- Last December, an ANC member assassinated a Swazi police official suspected of collaborating with the South Africans against his group.
- In January, several armed ANC guerrillas stormed a jail in Mbabane and released three members of their group who were being held on weapons and immigration charges.



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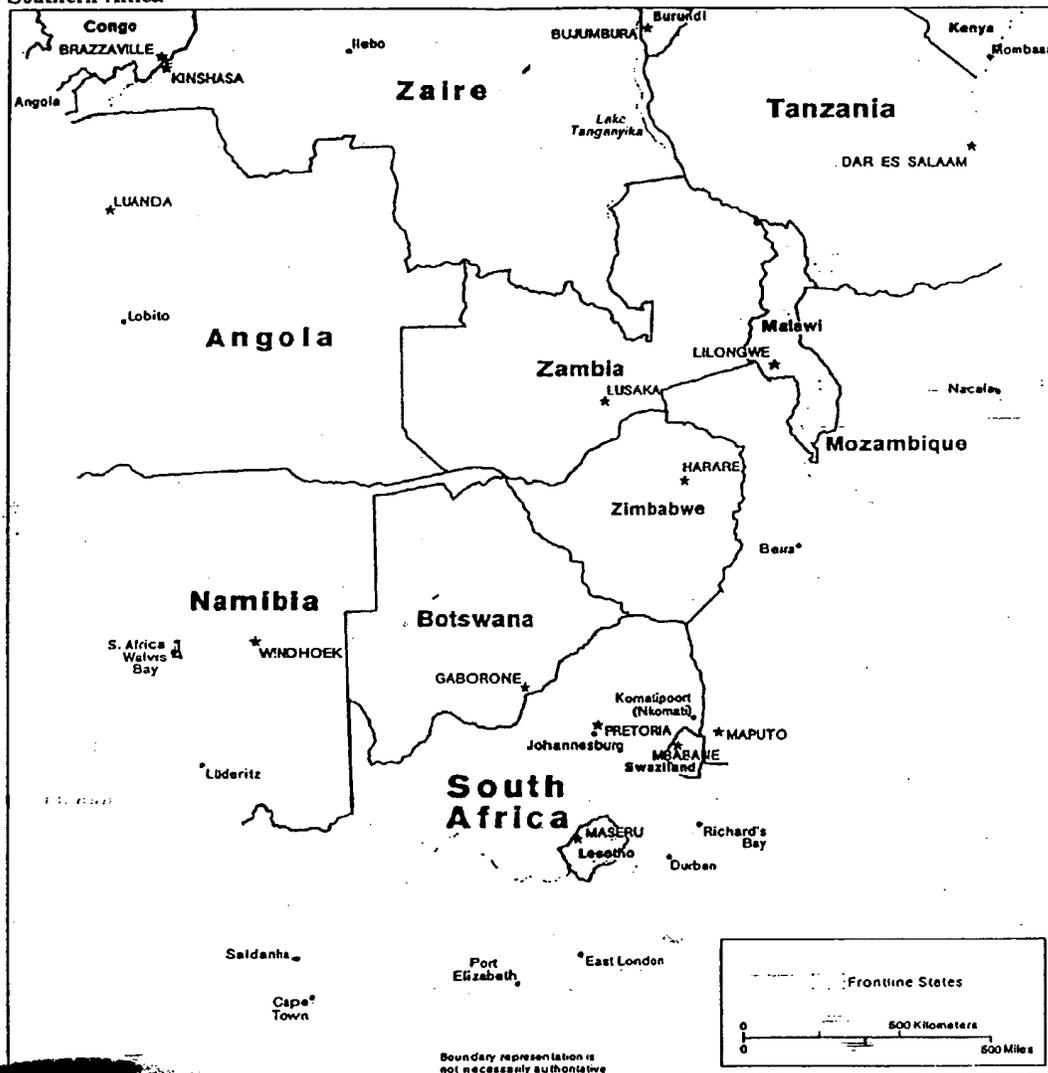
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Southern Africa

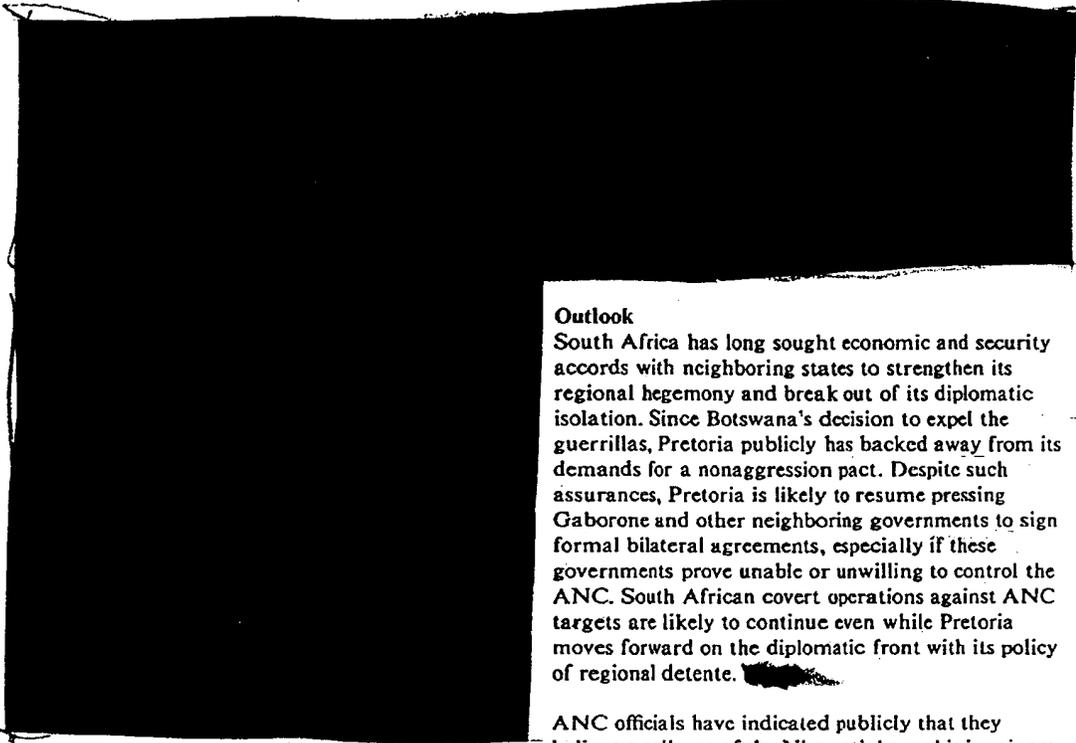


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Outlook

South Africa has long sought economic and security accords with neighboring states to strengthen its regional hegemony and break out of its diplomatic isolation. Since Botswana's decision to expel the guerrillas, Pretoria publicly has backed away from its demands for a nonaggression pact. Despite such assurances, Pretoria is likely to resume pressing Gaborone and other neighboring governments to sign formal bilateral agreements, especially if these governments prove unable or unwilling to control the ANC. South African covert operations against ANC targets are likely to continue even while Pretoria moves forward on the diplomatic front with its policy of regional detente.

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Prospects for talks between the ANC and Pretoria have been widely publicized in recent months, undoubtedly contributing to splits in the ranks of the organization.¹ The ANC has a large contingent of young, militant black nationalists who would be strongly opposed to opening any channel of communication with Pretoria at this time. Some who also are members of the outlawed South African Communist Party judge, probably correctly, that they would not be included in any government amnesty offer to the ANC in the foreseeable future. Nevertheless, the ANC leadership has indicated publicly that it would consider opening a dialogue with Pretoria if the government takes certain good-faith measures, such as the unconditional release of imprisoned ANC President Nelson Mandela.

ANC officials have indicated publicly that they believe a collapse of the Nkomati Accord is imminent. Even if relations between Pretoria and Maputo continue to falter,² we believe Mozambique is not likely to permit large numbers of ANC military personnel to return, because this would virtually guarantee a resumption of South African cross-border strikes into Mozambique.

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Consequently, the ANC probably will not be able to rebound from its setbacks last year and mount an effective military campaign any time soon. The 73-year-old ANC, however, has survived against tough odds in the past and is likely to continue to cause problems for Pretoria in the years ahead. While the ANC's activities probably will remain at a low level

² Mozambican insurgent attacks have continued at a high level despite the accord, leading to accusations by officials in Maputo that Pretoria is still supplying the insurgents.

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Nelson Mandela



because of the growing regional constraints, the group's military wing will still be capable of carrying out some headline-grabbing bombings.

A change in the status of imprisoned ANC President Nelson Mandela might alter these prospects considerably. If Mandela were to be released unconditionally—something we believe is unlikely but possible—his overwhelming popularity among South African nonwhites would assure him a major role in domestic black politics. If he were to leave the country and actively resume his position as head of the ANC, many young blacks would follow him to fight under his leadership.

A reinvigorated ANC with Mandela at the helm might even cause a shift in attitudes among leaders of neighboring black states. They currently are following a policy of cautious detente with Pretoria, but their hatred of apartheid could overcome fear of South African retribution if they believed the ANC's military campaign had a reasonable chance of success.

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**The Terrorism Diary
for May**

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

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Early May

El Salvador. The first week of May contains several dates of importance to leftwing or rightwing elements; consequently, political violence tends to peak during that period.

1 May

Socialist world. May Day.

1 May 1980

Peru. Destruction of electoral material in Chuschi, Cangallo Province, marks beginning of armed struggle by Sendero Luminoso. Anniversary is commemorated throughout May.

2 May 1953

Jordan. King Hussein assumes constitutional power.

2 May 1982

Argentina, United Kingdom. Argentine cruiser Belgrano sunk by British naval forces in Falklands war.

5 May 1941

Ethiopia. Liberation Day.

5 May 1945

Netherlands. Liberation Day.

5 May 1954

Paraguay. Coup led by Gen. Alfredo Stroessner Mattiauda overthrows elected government of President Federico Chavez.

5 May 1955

West Germany. The Federal Republic becomes member of NATO.

5 May 1981

Northern Ireland. Death of imprisoned Provisional IRA member Bobby Sands in hunger strike.

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April 1985

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- 8 May 1945 *Czechoslovakia.* Liberation Day.
East Germany, West Germany. Capitulation of Third Reich. Celebrated in East Germany as Liberation Day.
- 8 May 1979 *El Salvador.* Police fire into crowd of demonstrators on steps of San Salvador cathedral, killing at least 25. Demonstration was in solidarity with leftwing activists who had occupied the French and Costa Rican Embassies on 4 May.
- 9 May 1881 *Romania.* Independence Day.
- 9 May 1945 *Albania, Poland, Soviet Union, Yugoslavia.* Victory Day.
- 9 May 1976 *West Germany.* Suicide in prison of Ulrike Meinhof, founding member of Red Army Faction (RAF).
- 10 May *Jordan.* Arab Resistance Day.
- 11 May 1983 *Chile.* Anti-Pinochet protests put down forcefully by government.
- 11 May 1984 *Chile.* Wave of bombings against government targets.
- 13 May 1981 *Vatican.* Attempt on life of Pope John Paul II by Mehmet Ali Agca.
- 14 May 1811 *Paraguay.* Independence Day.
- 14 May 1948 *Israel.* Declaration of independence. Celebrated as Republic Day.
Middle East. Beginning of first Arab-Israeli war.
- 15 May 1948 *Palestinians.* End of UN Mandate. Celebrated as Palestine Day. The 15 May Organization, founded in 1979 from remnant of PFLP Special Operations Group, takes its name from this event.
- 17 May 1814 *Norway.* Constitution Day (independence day).

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- 18 May 1980 *South Korea.* Civilian uprising in Kwangju against military rule. Usually marked by student demonstrations.
- 18 May 1981 *Northern Ireland.* Death of imprisoned Provisional IRA member Raymond McCreech from a hunger strike.
- 19 May 1890 *Vietnam.* Birth of Ho Chi Minh.
- 19 May 1895 *Cuba.* Death of Jose Marti.
- 20 May 1927 *Saudi Arabia.* Independence Day.
- 20 May 1972 *Cameroon.* Declaration of republic.
- 20 May 1973 *Western Sahara.* Polisario begins armed struggle.
- 21 May 1985 *Muslim world.* Ramadan (month of fasting) begins.
- 22 May 1972 *Sri Lanka.* Republic Day.
- 23 May 1949 *West Germany.* Proclamation of federal republic.
- 23 May 1951 *China, Tibet.* China asserts sovereignty over Tibet.
- 25 May 1810 *Argentina.* Beginning of revolution against Spain.
- 25 May 1892 *Yugoslavia.* Birth of Josip Broz Tito.
- 25 May 1923 *Jordan.* Independence Day.
- 25 May 1946 *Jordan.* Constitutional monarchy established.
- 25 May 1963 *Africa.* Establishment of Organization of African Unity (OAU). Celebrated variously as African Freedom Day, Day of Africa.

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- 25 May 1965 *Colombia.* Founding of Communist Party of Colombia/Marxist-Leninist (PCC/ML), the now defunct parent organization of the insurgent/terrorist group People's Liberation Army (EPL).
- 25 May 1967 *Bermuda.* Constitution adopted. Celebrated as Bermuda Day.
- 25 May 1969 *Sudan.* The "May Revolution" (coup by General Nimeiri and Revolutionary Council).
- 26 May 1966 *Guyana.* Independence Day.
- 27 May 1985 *Buddhist world.* Birthday of Gautama Buddha.
- 28 May 1983 *France, French Caribbean.* Formation of Caribbean Revolutionary Alliance (ARC) announced by 17 bombings.
- 30 May 1919 *Afghanistan.* Independence from Great Britain achieved.
- 30 May 1961 *Dominican Republic.* Assassination of Gen. Raphael Trujillo. Celebrated as Liberty Day.
- 30 May 1967 *Nigeria.* Declaration of Independence by Biafra.
- 30 May 1972 *Israel.* Massacre at Lod Airport by members of Japanese Red Army.
- 30 May 1981 *Bangladesh.* Assassination of Ziaur Rahman.
- 31 May 1910 *South Africa.* British colonies merged to form commonwealth. Celebrated as Union Day.
- 31 May 1961 *South Africa.* Proclamation of republic.
- ~~_____~~

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Chronology of Terrorism—1985

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. b (3)

26 February

Iran: Terrorists killed in Tehran. [redacted] one was killed in Tehran when a hand grenade he was holding blew up and a second was killed by Islamic Revolutionary Guards. Both men [redacted] carried several hand grenades, Kalashnikov-type assault rifles, other small arms, and cyanide tablets. b (3)

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[redacted]

b (1) b (3)

12 March

South Africa: White couple killed in western Transvaal. AK-47 cartridges were found on a truck on the farm of the South African victims. A getaway vehicle was discovered near the Botswana border. South African authorities believe the three black gunmen were members of the ANC. b (3)

14 March

West Bank: Bomb explodes inside Jewish settlement of Emanuel. No group has claimed responsibility for planting the small charge that exploded near a restaurant. It was the first bombing attack inside a West Bank Jewish settlement we have recorded. b (3)

b (1) b (3)

[redacted]

b (1) b (3)

15 March

Iran: Suicide bomb attack on President Khamenei. A man with a bomb strapped to his body detonated it at a Tehran mosque during a prayer service led by Khamenei. The regime blames the opposition Mujahedin-e Khalq for the attack.

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15-17 March

Chile: Two Mormon churches bombed by unknown assailants. The explosions caused minor damage to the exteriors of churches in Pudahuel and Nunoa. Last year, five Mormon churches in Chile were bombed during the period March-May.

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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Colombia: Two Ecuadoreans carrying explosive material arrested at border. Also in their possession were found floor plans of various embassies in Bogota and documentation from several Colombian military units.

b3

Sudan: Priest reportedly killed by SPLA. The government says the rebels attacked a church but fled after some of their number were killed in a firefight with the military.

b3

16 March

India: Trial of 379 Sikhs begins in Jodhpur. The Sikhs face charges of terrorism for acts committed prior to the storming of the Golden Temple in Amritsar by government troops in June 1984. The trial, being held in camera, is expected to take several months.

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Lebanon: Amal gunmen kidnap Libyan diplomat in West Beirut.

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[REDACTED]

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16-17 March

Lebanon: Hizballah leader Fadlallah's house attacked by unknown assailants in Beirut. Rockets and automatic weapons fire were directed at the building. Fadlallah evidently was not hurt, but his wife was wounded.

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17 March

Saudi Arabia: North Yemeni guest worker shot to death in skyjacking attempt. Threatening to explode a grenade, the man had tried to divert to Tehran a Saudi Boeing 737 passenger airliner bound from Jidda to Kuwait. After the pilot insisted on landing in Dhahran to refuel, the skyjacker permitted the passengers to disembark. When he refused to surrender, members of the Saudi special forces rushed the plane and killed him. (3)

18 March

Italy: Tamil separatists charged with narcotics smuggling. The Rome prosecutor's office has announced that at least part of the money raised in the operation went to finance Tamil guerrilla groups in Sri Lanka. (3)

Singapore: Bomb extensively damages building housing Israeli, Canadian Embassies. No one claimed credit for the attack, which caused no casualties. It was the first deliberate bombing in Singapore in more than 10 years. (3)

Western Sahara: Polisario attacks Spanish trawler. At least one man was seriously injured when the anchored ship was fired on by attackers in two rubber boats using recoilless rifles and heavy machineguns. (3)

19 March

Thailand: Two opposition politicians' houses attacked with grenades in Bangkok. The explosions caused minor damage to the homes of the Thai Nation Party leaders but no casualties. No one has claimed responsibility, but police speculate the attacks were timed to influence the opening of Parliament in April. (3)

Israel: Police dismantle small bomb in Tel Aviv shopping district. No group claimed responsibility for setting the bomb. (3)

20 March

Switzerland: Aluminum plant in Martigny severely damaged by bombs. The "Valais Group against Hydro-Rhone," (a hydroelectric project) claimed responsibility for the attack, the most serious in recent Swiss history. The plant will be out of operation for at least six months. (3)

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b (1) b (3)

22 March

Spain: Building housing bank and employment office in Bilbao bombed, probably by ETA. There was damage to the building but no injuries. (3)

22-23 March

South Africa: Hand grenade attacks in Soweto damage government building and mayor's house but cause no injuries. The incidents occurred a day after police fired into a marching crowd, killing at least 19 blacks and wounding many others. The march was held to mark the anniversary of the Sharpeville massacre in which 69 blacks were killed.

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23 March

Portugal: FP-25 assassinates industrialist at International Trade Fair. In a well-planned attack, 10 members of FP-25 shot Alexandre Souto because of his alleged responsibility for the death of a worker a year ago.

b3

Portugal: FP-25 prisoner sprung from Lisbon jail. Two suspected members of FP-25 held prison guards at gunpoint while Maria Suzete Goncalves scaled a 15-meter prison wall and escaped.

b3

Costa Rica: Floor plans of US Ambassador's residence uncovered in raid on leftist New Republic Movement safehouse. [REDACTED] possible involvement of two recently dismissed residence guards: [REDACTED]

b1, b3

El Salvador: Unknown gunmen kill retired General Medrano, former head of National Guard and founder of disbanded rightwing vigilante group. The National Democratic Organization (ORDEN), allegedly used by the government to harass and murder suspected leftists, was outlawed by the Salvadoran Government in 1979.

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24 March

Italy: Police kill two suspected terrorists and capture two others following gun battle in Alessandria. An anonymous telephone caller claimed the terrorists belonged to the neo-Fascist group Armed Revolutionary Nuclei.

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[REDACTED]

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25 March

Chile: Boobytrap bomb planted by MIR kills two security agents. They were dismantling equipment in a hotel room that had been used by the Movement of the Revolutionary Left to broadcast a communique that had interrupted a prime-time television transmission of the Academy Awards.

b3

Government office in Caprivi Strip bombed. The explosion, which occurred during office hours, injured three people in addition to causing heavy damage to the building. No group claimed credit for the attack, but SWAPO was probably responsible.

b3

26 March

France: Two Spanish Basques and several bystanders wounded in gun and grenade attack on bar in St. Jean de Luz. Damage to the premises was also substantial. The Anti-Terrorist Liberation Group (GAL) is believed responsible.

b3

Greece: US consular officer's car torched while parked in front of her home in Athens. No group has claimed credit for this act, a common way Greek extremists register disapproval.

b3

Netherlands: Police defuse letter bomb delivered to Bulgarian travel office in Amsterdam. A new group calling itself the Pan-Turkish Organization claimed credit and said more bombs would follow.

b3

Spain: Two ETA members torch cosmetics company in Ibarra. Apparently, the motive was the company's links to French interests. The fire destroyed the building.

b3

France: Basque refugee survives shooting in Ciboure bar. The Anti-Terrorist Liberation Group (GAL) claimed responsibility.

b3

Taiwan: Intelligence chief indicted in murder of Chinese-American journalist. Adm. Wang Hsi-ling and two subordinates were indicted in Taipei by the military prosecutor in charge of the case.

b3

27 March

Northern Ireland: Command-detonated bomb kills British soldier in Belfast. The bomb was planted in a storage building near a school playground and detonated as an army patrol walked by. The Provisional IRA claimed responsibility.

b3

Iraq: Car bomb explosions in Tikrit, Saddam Husayn's hometown, kill 36, injure many more. One vehicle bomb exploded outside a Women's Federation office and the other near the town's Labor Federation office. No one has claimed credit for the attacks, but Iranian-backed agents are the likely culprits.

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Syrian armed with knife and explosives briefly hijacks Lufthansa jet bound for Athens. He demanded to be flown to Libya, but the plane landed in Istanbul. All passengers and crew were released unharmed and the skyjacker—who made no other demands—was arrested.

b3

28 March

West Bank: Bicycle bomb disarmed near Jerusalem. The half-kilogram bomb attached to a bicycle outside a bank in Talpiot was found by police. No group has claimed responsibility for planting the bomb.

b3

West Bank: Two bombs found in Ramallah schools. One was disarmed and one was exploded by police. No group claimed responsibility.

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29 March

France: Bomb explodes inside Paris cinema during Jewish film festival, injuring 18 people. The blast occurred during the showing of a film about Adolph Eichmann. Callers representing three groups, including Islamic Jihad, claimed responsibility, but none of the claims has been verified.

b3

France: Gunman fires six shots into crowded bar in Bayonne, killing one, wounding three. Patrons of the bar pursued and captured the gunman, who is believed to be an agent of the Anti-Terrorist Liberation Group (GAL).

b3

30 March

France: Basque journalist killed in St. Jean de Luz. The Anti-Terrorist Liberation Group (GAL) is believed responsible.

b3

31 March

Spain: French car showroom damaged by bomb in San Sebastian. Basque separatists, protesting attacks on their comrades in France, are suspected.

b3

Spain: French registered car burned, Renault and Peugeot showrooms attacked in Bilbao. The Spanish Basque separatist group ETA claimed the attacks were in retaliation for the 30 March killing by GAL of a Basque journalist in St. Jean de Luz, France.

b3

Guatemala: Retired general and grandson assassinated in Guatemala City by unknown assailants. Gen. Manuel Francisco Sosa Avila and members of his family were ambushed as they were driving in a residential section of the city. The general was a brother-in-law of ex-President Jose Efraim Rios Montt.

b3

West Bank: Israeli occupation official assassinated by unidentified assailant. Zalman Abulnik, a local government official who resided in the Jewish settlement of Hahadasha, was shot in the head with a 9-mm pistol. The murder closely resembles that of an IDF reservist two months ago. The DFLP claimed responsibility, although only after news of the murder was broadcast over the radio.

b3

1 April

Italy: Bomb damages Syrian Arab Airlines office in Rome. Three persons were injured slightly in the explosion. The bomb was left at the entrance to the closed office. No group has claimed responsibility.

b3

Lebanon: Skyjacking ends quickly, quietly. A Lebanese passenger claiming to have a pistol tried to commandeer an aircraft leaving Beirut bound for Jidda and demanded money for the "Lebanese National Resistance Movement." He surrendered to authorities when the plane made its scheduled landing in Jidda. He admitted he mostly wanted publicity for the Lebanese guerrillas fighting the Israelis in southern Lebanon.

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2 April

West Germany: Two RAF leaders received multiple life sentences. Christian Klar and Brigitte Mohnhaupt were convicted of involvement in the 1977 murders of Federal Prosecutor Siegfried Buback, Dresdner Bank Chief Juergen Ponto, and Employer's Association head Hanns-Martin Schleyer, along with six bodyguards, as well as the attempt in 1981 to assassinate USAREUR Commanding Gen. Frederick Kroesen.

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3 April

Spain: French car showroom in Pamplona damaged by bomb. No injuries were reported. The attack came in the wake of four days of protests against the 30 March murder in France of a Spanish Basque journalist. (U)

Northern Ireland: Remote-detonated car bomb kills policeman and civilian guard outside main courthouse in Newry. Six other policemen and three civilians were wounded. The Provisional IRA claimed credit.

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4 April

France: Bombs damage two buildings but cause no injuries in Bayonne. No one claimed responsibility.

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