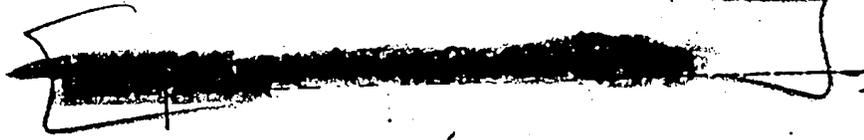




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Terrorism Review



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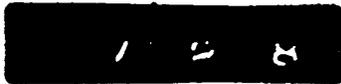
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Terrorism Review

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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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3 June 1985

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Focus

India—Status of Sikh Terrorism

The recent wave of bombings in New Delhi and the foiling of Sikh assassination plots in the United States indicate that Sikh terrorists continue to pose a serious threat both in India and in other nations. While the Sikhs have felt themselves the victims of inferior treatment by the Indian Government since independence in 1947, anti-Sikh violence in India over the last year has radicalized the leadership of the Sikh community and turned many previously moderate Sikhs into terrorists or terrorist sympathizers. Indian and US concern is currently focused on security for the 11-15 June visit of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to the United States, but the danger to Indian leaders and interests will persist long after the trip.

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Origins of Sikh Terrorism

Sikhs have long felt themselves second-class citizens in Hindu India, and in their view the special position of Sikhs within the armed forces and in their home state of Punjab has steadily eroded. Moderate Sikhs, especially members of the main Sikh political party, the Akali Dal, have worked to gain the same special constitutional status accorded the Islamic and Christian faiths and to secure more autonomy for the Punjab. Extremists were not satisfied with token benefits gained by the resolution of such grievances as water disputes between Sikhs and Hindus or gaining control of Chandigarh as the state capital. In the early 1980s, these militants began a campaign of terrorism in India intended to lead to an independent Sikh nation of "Khalistan," and they were encouraged by a radical minority of Sikh expatriates. The Dashmesh Regiment, which was formed by the radical preacher Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, and student extremists of the All-India Sikh Students Federation, assassinated both Hindu figures and moderate Sikhs during the period 1981-84.

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These attempts to polarize the Sikh community and discredit peaceful negotiations with the central government had achieved some success by early 1984. From their position in the Golden Temple in Amritsar, the Sikhs' holiest shrine, Bhindranwale's followers forced the moderate Akali Dal to signal its support for greater militancy by sponsoring a farm and transport strike in early June. Then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi finally acted to stem the tide of terrorism and avoid the economic consequences of a strike in India's breadbasket by sending Army troops to attack the temple on 6 June. The deaths of Bhindranwale and about 1,000 other Sikhs—some of them his followers—in the attack advanced the extremists' goals far more than the terrorist campaign could have done.

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The attack on the temple and the security measures subsequently imposed in Punjab had two major consequences. First, they temporarily squelched organized Sikh terrorism. Assassinations and bombings dropped off because the most

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militant Sikhs were dead or in jail, and the bulk of their weapons stockpiles had been seized by the government. The only significant Sikh terrorist acts during the rest of the summer were two hijackings, which were resolved peacefully with no concessions to the terrorists. The attack on the temple, however, had a more important long-term effect. Mainstream Sikhs were outraged by the desecration of their shrine, and a new cadre of extremists emerged from the polarized Sikh community. From this group came the militants who carried out the most spectacular act of terrorism in India in 35 years—the assassination of Indira Gandhi on 31 October. The murder, in turn, sparked anti-Sikh mob violence, which left more than 2,000—mostly Sikhs—dead throughout the country and many thousands more injured or homeless. The anti-Sikh rioting added to the alienation many Sikhs had felt after the attack on the temple. [redacted] many formerly well-placed and secure Sikhs began to fear that they had no future in Hindu India.

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More Violence in 1985

[redacted] Sikh threats to government officials throughout the rest of 1984 and into 1985, the wave of bombings that shook New Delhi and other areas of the country appeared to take the Indian Government by surprise. During the period 10-12 May, more than 80 persons died and nearly 200 were injured by a series of bombs set off in buses, bus stations, and other crowded areas. The attacks showed the kind of careful planning and coordination not seen since 37 train stations were firebombed on the night of 14 April 1984. They also demonstrated something more ominous: the intent to cause casualties; the April 1984 bombings had been bloodless.

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Government reaction to this wave of violence has been both swift and stern. The police rounded up more than 1,000 suspects by 12 May, and identified three men as likely ringleaders. [redacted]

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[redacted] All three were new recruits to the extremist cause, apparently religious men from the middle or upper classes of Indian society. One was an established income tax lawyer in his midfifties and another was a timber worker in his early forties. Women and college students from such middle-class families apparently acted as couriers.

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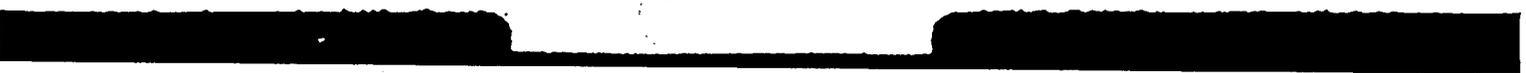
The Indian parliamentary response was similarly swift. On 18 May the government introduced sweeping antiterrorist legislation that gives police unprecedented powers of search, surveillance, and detention; establishes special courts for terrorist cases; and allows the death penalty for terrorist acts resulting in fatalities. Although the bill has been criticized as vague and, therefore, prone to abuse, it passed both houses of parliament by voice vote and will be in effect for the next two years.

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Plots in the United States

Many Sikhs abroad were also outraged by the storming of the Golden Temple and by the anti-Sikh violence that followed Mrs. Gandhi's death. [redacted]

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Outlook

The publicity given the arrests has led to a growing perception among many Sikhs that the United States is now supporting the Indian Government in its efforts to crack down on the separatists. Whether the resulting resentment might translate into terrorist attacks against other targets is unclear, but Sikh extremists could choose to threaten or attack an Indian target in the United States other than Rajiv Gandhi—perhaps other Indian officials or diplomats.

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The prospects for further Sikh violence are much greater within India. In fact, violence is likely to recur during the first week of June, which the Akali Dal has designated "Genocide Week," and especially on the 6 June anniversary of the temple takeover.

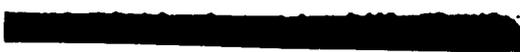
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Over the longer term, Rajiv will continue to try to make some headway toward reconciliation with the Sikh community—a process he had begun before the May bombings. He has appointed a special cabinet committee to address the Punjab problem, has announced a judicial inquiry into the anti-Sikh violence of November 1984, and has expressed a willingness to hold unconditional talks with Sikh leaders. Hindu reaction to the wave of recent bombings may, however, limit his ability to make significant concessions in any future negotiating process. More ominously, radical Sikhs are enjoying some success in taking over the Akali Dal, the party that would be most likely to negotiate on behalf of the Sikh community. Moreover, New Delhi's hard line, as demonstrated in the arrests and the new antiterrorist legislation, may drive more Sikhs into the radical camp.

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The threat of Sikh violence in countries besides the United States and India varies from place to place:

- In the United Kingdom, which contains 300,000 to 400,000 Sikhs, the vast majority of them moderate and law abiding, there is a continuing threat from a small minority of fanatics. Of greatest concern is the International Sikh Youth Federation (ISYF), headed by a nephew of Bhindranwale, which is attempting to take control of Sikh temple management committees. This type of internecine



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struggle led to much of the Sikh-against-Sikh violence in India between 1981 and early 1984. [REDACTED]

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• In Canada, Sikhs number between 100,000 and 150,000, centered mainly in the western provinces. Apart from some demonstrations, there has been no anti-Indian violence. [REDACTED]

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• In Pakistan, Sikhs who perpetrated one of the 1984 hijackings have recently been put on trial, as have other Sikhs from an earlier attempt. Although India is convinced that the Sikh community receives weapons and training from the Pakistani Government, it is doubtful that Islamabad has provided anything but low-level aid since the temple storming a year ago. Pakistan is unlikely to jeopardize its improving relations with Rajiv's government by becoming involved with any Sikh violence.

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• In West Germany, the Sikh community is composed mainly of "guest workers" who, like their cousins in the United Kingdom, are unlikely to risk their standing by supporting anti-Indian violence. This community is more diverse and less supportive of a "Free Khalistan" than other Sikh enclaves abroad. [REDACTED]

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Highlights

Key Indicators



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Sri Lanka

Rising Tide of Communal Violence

In the single bloodiest terrorist attack ever conducted outside of Lebanon, some 30 unknown Tamil insurgents on 14 May machinegunned more than 155 persons—including women, children, and Buddhist monks and nuns—at the Buddhist Bo Tree shrine in Anuradhapura. They then traveled to the Wilpattu National Game Park, where they reportedly killed 18 game wardens and fled into the park. Security forces have made no arrests in the case. Although the Defense Ministry claimed the Tamil Eelam Liberation Organization or the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam was responsible, no group has claimed credit, and all the separatist groups have denied involvement. The largest organization, the People's Liberation Organization of Tamil Eelam, denounced the attack as a "massacre" by a "misguided Tamil militant group."

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These two attacks capped a two-year escalation of terrorist violence and retaliation by security forces. In the reprisals that have so far followed, more than 40 Tamils were hacked to death aboard an interisland ferry the following day, and a soldier killed another 10 Tamils under his protection who were being evacuated from the Anuradhapura area. A weeklong chain of attacks and reprisals claimed more than 260 lives.

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Significant Developments

France

Two Italians Expelled to Burundi

France recently expelled two Italian radical leftists, Enrico Fedele and Gianni di Giuseppe, to Burundi. Although the French courts had approved Italian extradition requests for the two prisoners in late 1984, Paris instead persuaded Burundi to accept them. This is the first time that the French Government has expelled Italian citizens, giving cause for some optimism that the French may respond to some of the 150 extradition requests Rome has made for Italian terrorist suspects living in France.

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Italy

December Train Bombing May Have Been Mafia Plot

An incident earlier believed to have been a terrorist attack may turn out to have been a criminal act. [redacted] the Mafia may have mimicked a terrorist attack on a train last December in order to divert police attention from organized crime to terrorism.

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[redacted] police have also arrested a German electronics technician who apparently supplied the Mafia with radio-controlled detonation devices.

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Spain

New ETA Bombing Campaign Leaves Six Dead

The Basque separatist group Fatherland and Liberty (ETA) has launched a new bombing campaign in Spain that has left five policemen and one taxi driver dead. The group claimed responsibility for armed attacks on 18 and 22 May that left a Basque taxi driver dead in Bilbao and two policemen dead in San Sebastian. ETA is also suspected of an attack on 13 May that killed a policeman in San Sebastian and a remote-controlled car bombing in Basouri that killed one policeman and wounded nine others. This bombing campaign probably is an attempt by ETA to reestablish its credibility following a series of reverses.

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Portugal

Abu Nidal Member Found Not Guilty in Sartawi Murder

On 10 May a jury in Albufeira declared that the prosecution failed to prove that Yusef al-Awad had fired the fatal shots in the 1983 murder of PLO moderate Isam Sartawi. The presiding judge reconfirmed Al-Awad's prior conviction for using a false passport to enter Portugal, a crime that carries a three-year prison sentence. Al-Awad has already served 25 months of his term, and his attorney plans to request his immediate release on parole. If paroled, he will be expelled from Portugal and barred from returning for five years.

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Greece

Shootout in Athens Yields Terrorist Safehouse

A police stakeout of a stolen motorbike on 15 May produced a bloody gunfight that left one suspected terrorist and one policeman dead and two other officers wounded.

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The Anti-State Struggle group may be linked to the notorious 17 November terrorist organization.

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Israel

Palestinian Terrorists Exchanged for Soldiers

On 20 May the Israeli Government released 1,150 Palestinian prisoners in return for three Israeli Defense Forces POWs held by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC). Among those released were some of the most notorious terrorists in Israeli prisons, including Japanese Red Army member Kozo Okamoto, the sole survivor of the 1972 Lod Airport massacre. In all, 167 of those released had been convicted of attacks in which people were killed.

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Many Israelis are seriously concerned over the security ramifications of allowing more than 600 of the released terrorists to return to their homes in the occupied territories and various Arab villages in Israel. Moreover, this action puts into question Israel's reputation for unwillingness to negotiate with terrorists—believed to be a deterrent to some would-be anti-Israeli terrorists. Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin has warned that, if Israelis are taken hostage in the future in an effort to force similar prisoner exchanges, Israel will be free to rearrest those recently released.

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Three Bombs Explode, One Defused During Shultz Visit

On 12 May police defused a bomb near the King David Hotel in Jerusalem where Secretary of State Shultz was staying. An anonymous caller to a news agency in Cyprus claimed responsibility in the name of Fatah Force 17 for three bombs that did explode at bus stops. In Damascus, the Fatah dissident group led by Abu Musa claimed credit for the attacks. The Voice of the PLO in Baghdad also claimed responsibility for the attacks in the name of the General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces. No casualties were reported.

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Saudi Arabia

Two Bombings Claimed by Islamic Jihad

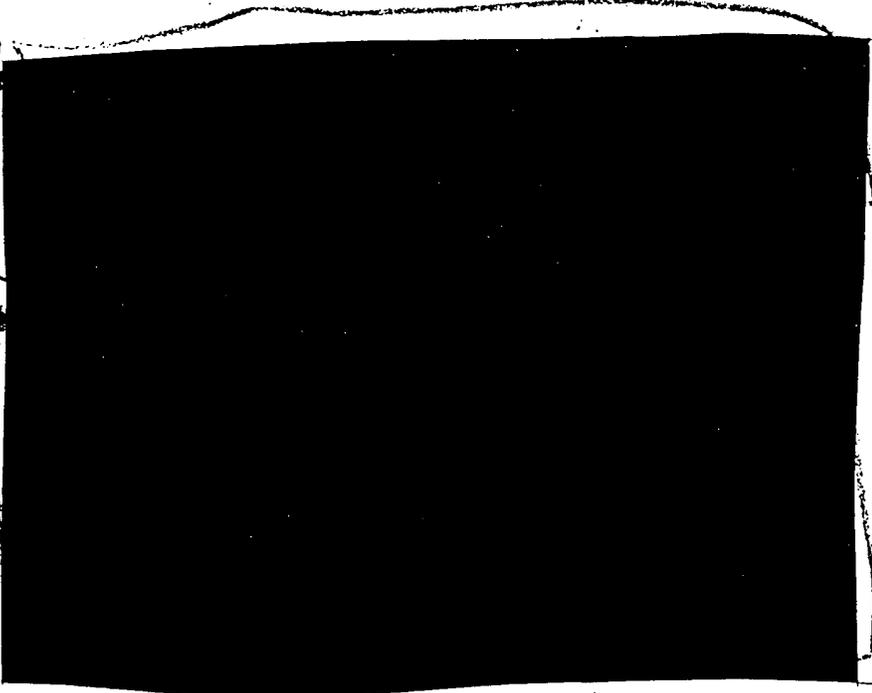
On 18 May explosions occurred in front of two Riyadh pizza parlors located about a kilometer apart. One person was killed and three were injured in one of the blasts. The bombs reportedly were placed in large garbage containers. Although the locations of the bombs indicate US personnel and facilities were not the targets, targeting restaurants where foreigners gather poses a potential risk to off-duty American personnel.

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On 19 May an anonymous caller in Beirut claimed credit for the attacks in the name of Islamic Jihad. He said the explosions were only a "sample of the operations" the terrorists were planning against Saudi interests and added, "nobody should believe that Saudi attempts at rapprochement with the Islamic Republic of Iran will make us hesitate in executing our plans." Saudi Foreign Minister Saud was in Tehran from 18 to 20 May on an official visit. On 19 May the official Iranian news agency accused Iraq of responsibility for the attacks, claiming it was attempting to sabotage the improving relations between Riyadh and Tehran.

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Chile

Two Die During Wave of Bombings

On 14 May bombs exploded at three government offices in Santiago, causing nearly two dozen injuries. Most of the casualties occurred in a working-class district of Santiago where one of the bombs killed two persons and injured several children in a neighboring school. Other bombs exploded in Rancagua, 88 kilometers south of Santiago, injuring one person, and at several places along the Santiago-to-Valparaiso rail line, halting train service for several hours. Most of the explosions went unclaimed.

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The Manuel Rodríguez Patriotic Front (FPMR), a guerrilla group linked to the outlawed Communist Party, claimed responsibility for one of the government office bombings and the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) for one of the railway bombs. Both groups are pledged to the violent overthrow of President Augusto Pinochet's 11-year-old military government. This recent series of bombings indicates that the government's imposition of a state of siege has not yet curbed terrorist attacks.

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El Salvador

Guerrillas Hold Mayors as Hostages

Since late April, leftwing Salvadoran guerrillas have kidnaped approximately 17 mayors from towns throughout eastern El Salvador and executed two of them. The abductions are part of a campaign to terrorize people supporting the government, but recent broadcasts by the clandestine Radio Venceremos indicate another

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motive. According to that station, the mayors are being held to pressure the government to release two People's Revolutionary Army (ERP) leaders, Janet Samour and Maxima Reyes, captured last December. The ERP is most active in eastern El Salvador, where the kidnappings have taken place.

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Peru

Sendero Luminoso Celebrates Anniversary

On 16 May Sendero Luminoso marked its fifth anniversary by throwing bombs at the US Ambassador's residence and the Chinese Embassy. The group also bombed the Lima branch of the Peruvian-North American Cultural Institute, an office of the state-owned electrical company in Lima, a civil guard station north of the city, and a local Lima election board office. There were no injuries reported in any of these incidents, although power outages occurred in Lima's Port Callao and in Lima's southern sector.

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This surge in Sendero Luminoso activity in the capital follows an apparent deterioration of the SL's position in the southern strongholds as well as its failure to seriously disrupt national elections held last April. The insurgents probably hope to show their continued strength and their lack of interest in a dialogue with the new administration.

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Sri Lanka



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New Caledonia

Bombs Damage School, Courthouse; Sink Yacht

Three bombs exploded on 13 May in the capital, Noumea. The first bomb, thrown from a car into a Melanesian boarding school, wounded eight students. Shortly thereafter, a bomb sank a private yacht at a Noumea marina and another bomb went off in the basement of the Court of Justice. No one was injured in the latter two attacks. Local Kanak separatists have blamed anti-independence French settlers.

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Lebanon: "Islamic Jihad" Goes Public on the Hostages

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The terrorists holding the US and French hostages in Lebanon apparently have become frustrated by their inability to achieve their goals. In lieu of private negotiations, the kidnapers and their associates have recently opted for a high public posture—including an attack on the Kuwaiti Amir, more kidnappings, and public appeals—in an effort to force the United States, France, and Kuwait to accede to their demands. These incidents suggest we can expect more

b (3) attacks against US, French, or Kuwaiti interests in the near future.

The Attempt To Kill the Amir

On 25 May a driver crashed an explosives-laden car into the motorcade of the Amir of Kuwait as he was traveling to his office from the residential palace. Four people, including the driver of the vehicle with the bomb, were killed, and 12 others were wounded. The Amir, Shaykh Jabir Ahmad al-Sabah, sustained only minor injuries. The attacker reportedly waited at a gas station along the procession route and drove his car into a limousine near the Amir's car as the motorcade passed by. According to press reports, Kuwaiti security forces have tentatively identified the suicide bomber as an Iraqi member of the Iranian-backed Dawa (Islamic Call) Party.

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Two hours after the attack, an anonymous caller to a Western news agency in Beirut claimed "Islamic Jihad" was responsible for the attack on the Amir. The caller said, "We hope the Amir has received our message; we ask one more time for the release of those held or all the throats of the Gulf will be shaken." He added, "We inform world opinion that we are preparing for a new blow against the regimes of Western imperialism and hireling Arab regimes." The caller's demand for the release of "those held" presumably refers to the 17 members of the Dawa Party who are serving life sentences for involvement in the bombing of the US and French Embassies and other targets in Kuwait in December 1983.

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A Plea to Public Opinion

The dramatic motorcade attack came only days after several Beirut newspapers published photographs—reportedly received from anonymous couriers—of six people being held hostage in Lebanon by elements of the Hizballah movement. The six include four Americans, Terry Anderson, William Buckley, Father Lawrence Jenco, and Reverend Benjamin Weir, and two French diplomats, Marcel Carton and Marcel Fontaine. The newspapers published both the photos and excerpts from three accompanying letters signed in the name of Islamic Jihad and addressed to the relatives of the hostages, to the Reverend Jesse Jackson, and to "world public opinion, particularly the American people."

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There were no photographs or mention in the letters of either Peter Kilburn, a librarian at the American University of Beirut, or Saudi diplomat Husayn Farrash. Islamic Jihad claimed credit for kidnaping both last year. Kilburn, who had suffered a stroke in the past, was ailing when he disappeared last November; the failure to include his photograph in the packages delivered to the Beirut newspapers may indicate he is dead. Farrash probably was not included because his captors had decided to let him go. He was subsequently released on 20 May.

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All of the hostages in the photographs looked fairly healthy, except US Embassy political officer Buckley who has been held longer than any of the others. The photos were taken against different backgrounds, probably to imply that the hostages are being held at different locations.

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The three letters said the hostages are being held to force the US and French Governments to pressure Kuwait into releasing the Dawa prisoners. The letters

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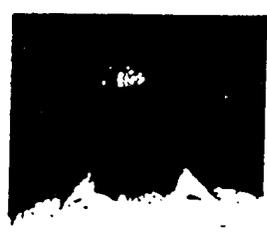
William Buckley



Reverend Benjamin Weir



Father Lawrence Jenco



Terry Anderson

also contained a combination of threats of further terrorist attacks and appeals for public understanding:

- The terrorists warned the relatives of the hostages that "the penalty will be a horrible catastrophe" if they do not force their governments to act and added, "we will not wait much longer but will behave in a manner which will horrify America and France forever."
- In the letter addressed to "world public opinion, particularly to the American people," the terrorists claimed "it is not our nature to practice negative attitudes against others; but we are a slice of tortured people who incurred many catastrophes and disasters from the injustice and potency of America."
- The letters also claimed that Islamic Jihad tried many different ways to get the Dawa prisoners released and gave the United States and France several chances to act before "we were obliged to resort to the detention of a number of American and French hostages."

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Following US public statements rejecting any negotiations with the kidnapers, an anonymous caller to a French news agency in Beirut on 17 May warned that "the US Government should await the largest military operation it has ever known." The caller said the terrorists had "been preparing this surprise for a long time." He also threatened that Kuwaiti diplomats worldwide would be attacked if the group's demands are not met.

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The Farrash Release

On 20 May, Saudi Consul Farrash was released in Syria and returned to Riyadh. Although Saudi King Fahd thanked Syrian President Assad for his help in securing Farrash's release, we do not know what role Syria played in ending Farrash's 16-month detention.

The timing of Farrash's release provides new circumstantial evidence of Iran's links to and influence with the Lebanese Shia terrorists. Saudi Foreign Minister Saud made an official visit to Tehran—the first such trip by a senior Saudi minister since the Iranian revolution—from 18 to 20 May. Tehran probably arranged Farrash's release as a goodwill gesture marking Saud's visit. Saud himself may have pressed for Farrash's release. Iran has been trying to improve its relations with Riyadh since last year.

Additional Violence

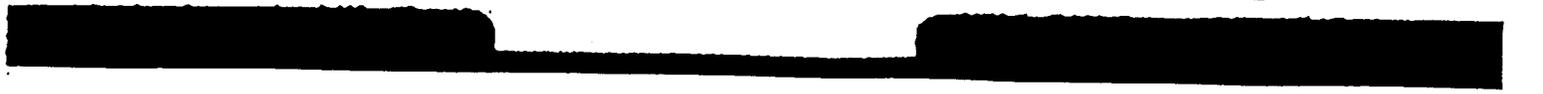
On 23 May two Frenchmen, journalist Jean-Paul Kaufmann and researcher Michel Saurat, reportedly were kidnaped on their way into Beirut from the airport. Then, on 28 May, six unidentified gunmen kidnaped US citizen David Philip Jacobsen, the director of the American University Hospital in West Beirut. Jacobsen was walking to his office when the kidnapers forced him into the back of a blue van. The terrorists reportedly fired at—but did not injure or abduct—a Lebanese doctor accompanying Jacobsen who attempted to prevent the abduction. On 29 May

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Marcel Fontaine



Marcel Caron

At the same time, the attack on the Amir of Kuwait and the renewed violence in West Beirut suggest the terrorists are increasingly frustrated by their failure to obtain the release of the Kuwaiti prisoners, three of whom are Lebanese Shias. These incidents and the terrorists' quick response to the US statement rejecting negotiations indicate they may not wait very long for their new campaign of public pressure to work. We believe the terrorists' increasing frustration may lead them to take even more hostages, possibly harm one or more of the hostages they already have, and, in desperation, plan further spectacular terrorist attacks against US, French, or Kuwaiti interests.

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Denis Hill, a British instructor at the American University of Beirut, was found dead in West Beirut with four bullet wounds in the back of his neck.

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Later that day, an anonymous caller to a foreign news agency in Beirut claimed "Islamic Jihad" was responsible for kidnaping Kaufmann, Saurat, and Jacobsen and for killing Hill. The caller said Hill was killed, "as he was trying to escape from our men, who wanted to question him on some of his suspicious activities," suggesting that Hill's murderers were actually attempting to kidnap him. The caller added, "We will not allow anybody to rest before the release of our brothers jailed in Kuwait and until the United States and France stop their aid to [Iraqi President] Saddam Husayn in his continuous attacks on the Islamic Republic [Iran]." He repeated the now-familiar threat, "We again warn foreign citizens who are in Islamic regions not to exploit Islamic hospitality to undertake acts of espionage and subversion. We are on the lookout for them."

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Implications

The new public posture the kidnapers have taken on the hostage issue and the content of their various statements suggest a significant change in strategy. Some of the phrases used in the letters apparently are intended to broaden public understanding of the terrorists' "plight" and support for their cause. Previous statements issued in the name of Islamic Jihad have not attempted to justify anti-US terrorism in this way. The new statements appear tailored to maximize the pressure placed on the US Government by the families and friends of the hostages.

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**Persian Gulf States:
Meeting the Terrorist Challenge**

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The assassination attempt against Kuwait's Amir on 25 May was the latest in a string of terrorist incidents in the Arabian Peninsula states, revealing growing aggressiveness of subversive efforts.

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More violence is likely over the summer, and the US presence in the region is a likely target.

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Acts of terrorism in the Persian Gulf have been on the increase over the past several months:

- Explosions in Riyadh on 18 May killed one person and injured several more.
- The Saudis have detained a Lebanese Shia in connection with the bombings.
- Kuwait's most prominent journalist was gunned down by unknown assailants in April; the Kuwaitis suspect radical Palestinians.

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- In separate incidents earlier this year, two North Yemenis hijacked Saudia Airlines flights originating in Saudi Arabia.
- Last December, pro-Iranian terrorists hijacked a Kuwaiti airliner to Tehran and killed two US officials.

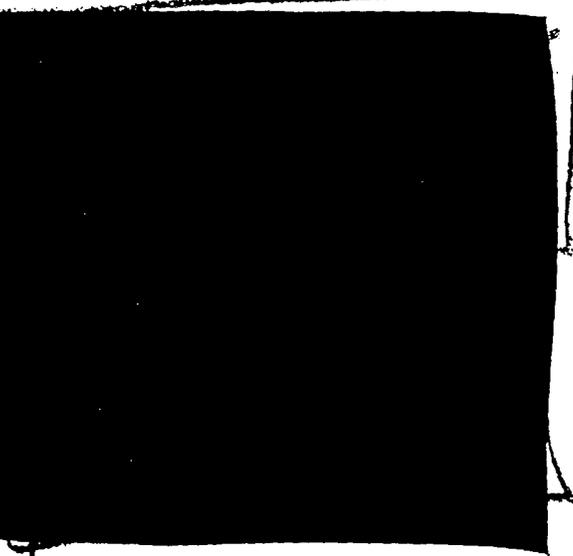
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Internal Security Developments

The six countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council—motivated by the takeover of the Mecca mosque by religious zealots in 1979, the Iranian-backed coup attempt in Bahrain in 1981, and the bombings in Kuwait in 1983—have made significant strides in increasing regional security cooperation and in their individual capabilities to counter subversion. Senior officers in the security services are now being promoted on the basis of ability and efficiency as well as loyalty.

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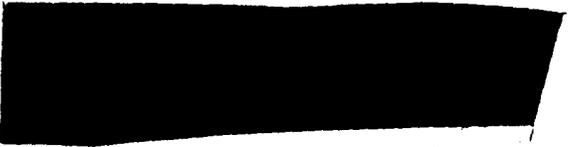


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Prospects

The attempt on the Amir's life and the explosions in Riyadh will lead to a regional upsurge in security awareness, but the effect is likely to be only temporary. The Gulf states will make further improvements in their security services that may hamper, but will not eliminate, terrorist operations.

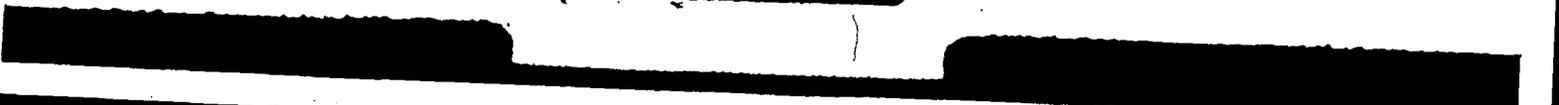
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Gulf leaders most fear a widespread campaign of terrorism of the sort that Islamic Jihad has recently threatened to launch. The annual pilgrimage to Mecca, which begins in August, could give terrorists

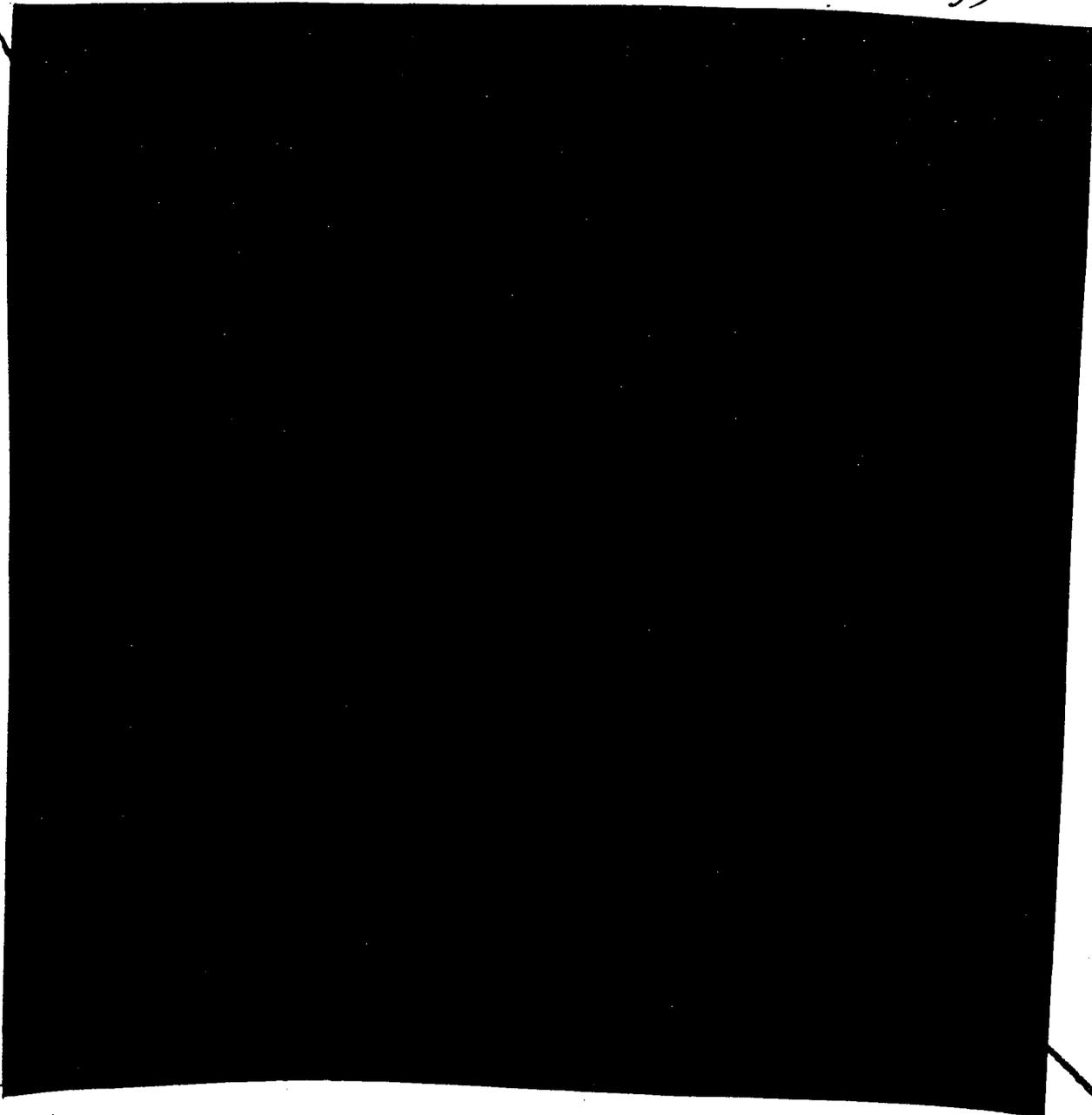
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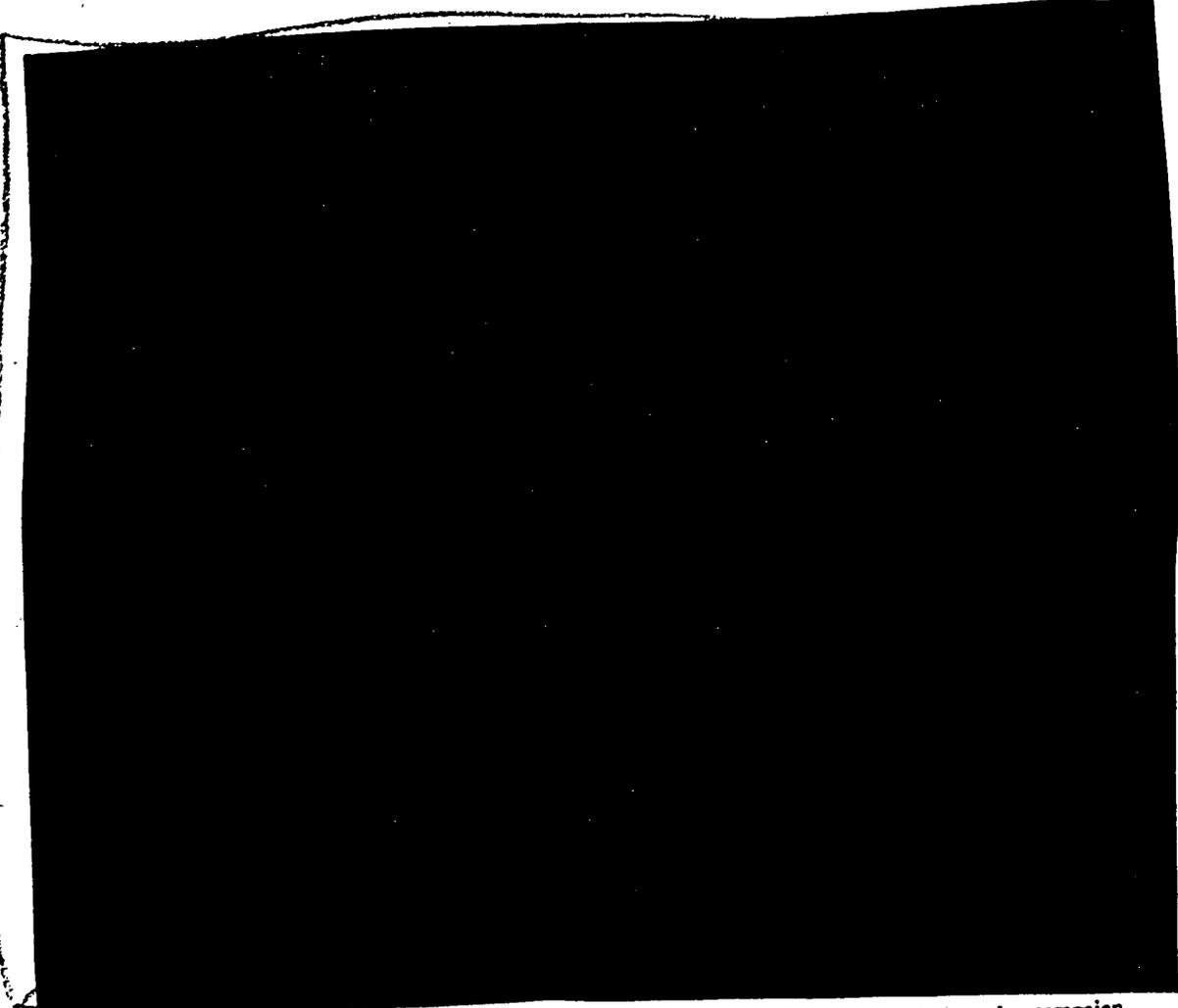
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such an opportunity. A major terrorist campaign in Bahrain and perhaps Kuwait could threaten those regimes' hold on power [REDACTED]

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In addition, major military reverses for Iran in its war with Iraq, domestic unrest in Iran, or a sharp deterioration in Iran's relations with Gulf states could touch off a wave of Iranian-backed terrorism in the Gulf states. Alternatively, fundamentalist dissident

groups acting on their own could launch a campaign of terror against the Gulf states. The rhetoric of Tehran and Islamic Jihad is strongly anti-United States, making the large US diplomatic, military, and business presence in the Gulf likely targets during any such campaign [REDACTED]

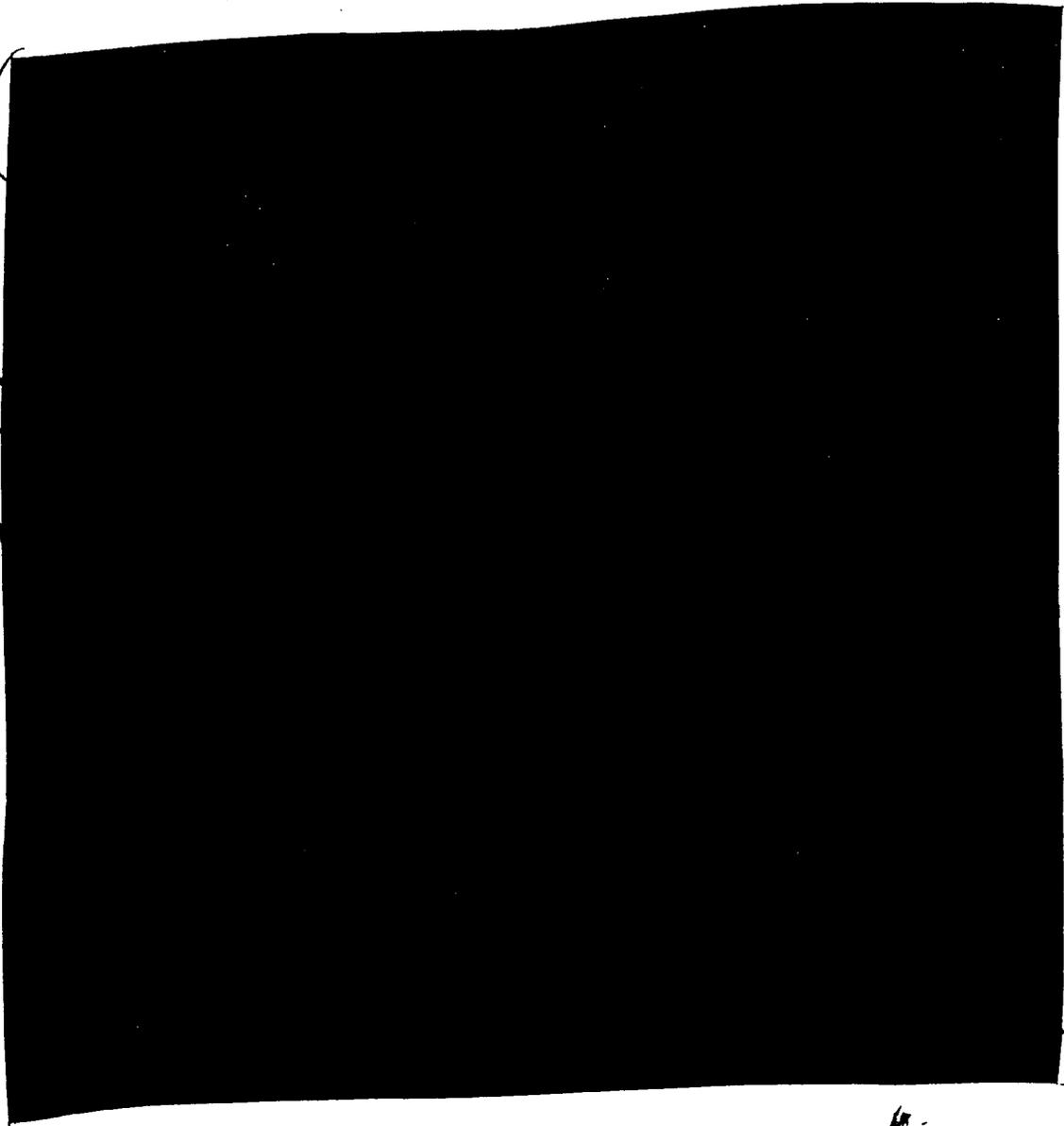
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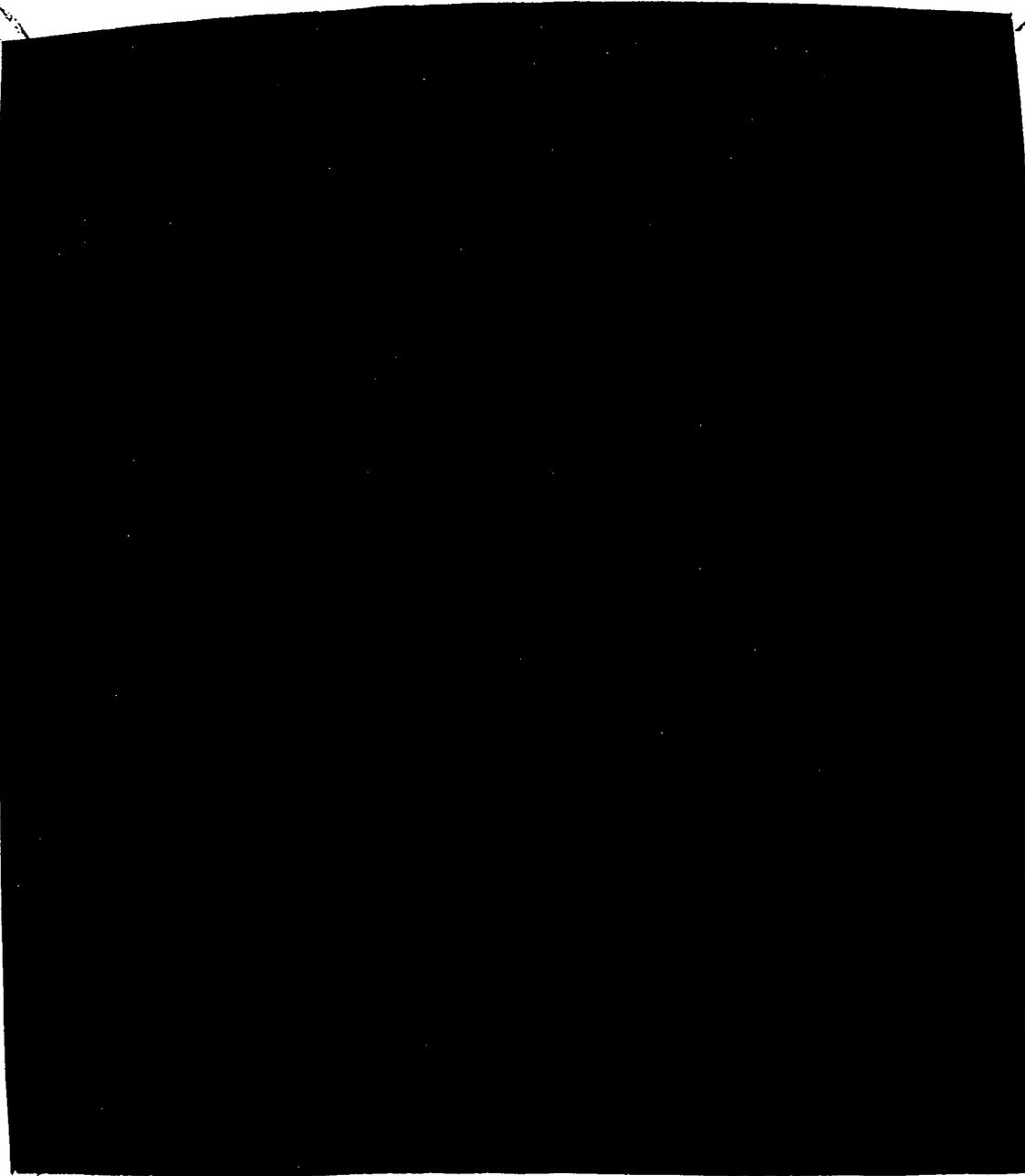
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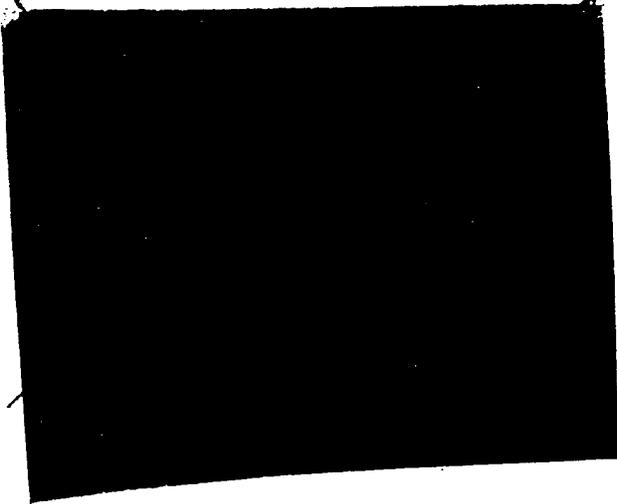
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The Terrorism Diary for July

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Below is a compendium of July 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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July 1980

Peru. For unexplained reasons, Sendero Luminoso terrorists have attacked foreign targets during July at a rate roughly triple that of the rest of the year.

1 July 1867

Canada. Dominion Day.

1 July 1960

Ghana. Republic Day.

1 July 1960

Somalia. Republic Day. Celebrated as Independence Day in the southern region.

1 July 1962

Burundi. Independence Day.

1 July 1962

Rwanda. Independence Day.

1 July 1974

Argentina. Death of President Juan Peron.

2 July 1976

Vietnam. Unification of North and South Vietnam into Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

4 July 1776

United States. Independence Day.

4 July 1946

Philippines. Republic Day (date on which Philippines became independent).

4 July 1976

Israel, Uganda, Palestinians. Israeli raid on airport at Entebbe frees hostages from PFLP hijackers.

5 July 1811

Venezuela. Independence Day.

5 July 1962

Algeria. Independence Day.

5 July 1973

Rwanda. Coup by Maj. Gen. Juvenal Habyarimana inaugurates Second Republic.

5 July 1975

Cape Verde. Independence Day.

5 July 1977

Pakistan. Coup by Gen. Zia Ul-haq overthrowing regime of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

6 July 1964

Malawi. Independence Day. Also celebrated, since 1966, as Republic Day.

6 July 1975

Comoros. Declaration of Independence promulgated.

7 July

Yugoslavia. Uprising Day (state holiday in Socialist Republic of Serbia).

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7 July 1973 *Equatorial Guinea*. National Day (based on constitution that granted virtually unlimited powers to President Macie, which was abrogated when he was overthrown by his nephew, Colonel Obiang).

7 July 1978 *Solomon Islands*. Independence Day.

9 July 1816 *Argentina*. Independence Day.

9 July 1929 *Morocco*. Birthday of King Hassan II.

10 July 1973 *Bahamas*. Independence Day.

10 July 1978 *Mauritania*. Armed Forces Day (commemorates military coup).

11 July 1921 *Mongolia*. Revolution Day (commemorates independence from China).

12 July 1690 *Northern Ireland*. Orangemen's Day (Protestants march to commemorate victory in Battle of the Boyne).

12 July 1975 *Sao Tome and Principe*. Independence Day.

12 July 1979 *Kiribati*. Independence Day.

13 July *Yugoslavia*. Uprising Day (state holiday in Socialist Republic of Montenegro).

14 July 1789 *France*. Bastille Day.

14 July 1958 *Iraq*. Republic Day (commemorates Army coup d'etat which overthrew monarchy and established republic).

15 July 1974 *Cyprus*. Coup by Greek Army officers commemorated.

15 July 1983 *Italy*. Conviction of four members of Italian counterterrorist team for mistreatment of Red Brigades prisoners captured during rescue of General Dozier.

17 July 1930 *Colombia*. Founding of Communist Party.

17 July 1968 *Iraq*. Revolution Day (Ba'ath Party coup).

17 July 1973 *Afghanistan*. Republic Day (date Muhammad Daoud led military coup overthrowing his cousin King Zahir Shah and establishing republic).

18 July 1830 *Uruguay*. Proclamation of the republic.

18 July 1936 *Spain*. Uprising Day (beginning of Civil War); Generalissimo Franco's Day.

19 July 1979 *Nicaragua*. Sandinista provisional Junta of National Reconstruction assumes office.

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20 July 1810 *Colombia.* Independence Day.

20 July 1974 *Cyprus.* Turkish Cypriot Peace and Freedom Day (commemorates intervention by Turkish forces).

20 July 1983 *Sri Lanka.* Sinhalese backlash sparked by terrorist acts of extremist Tamil separatists leaves hundreds of Tamils dead, thousands homeless.

21 July 1831 *Belgium.* Independence Day.

21 July 1972 *Northern Ireland.* Bloody Friday (20 Provisional IRA bombings in Belfast kill 11, injure 120).

22 July *Yugoslavia.* Uprising Day (state holiday in Socialist Republic of Slovenia).

22 July 1944 *Poland.* Liberation Day.

22 July 1952 *Poland.* People's Republic established.

23 July 1952 *Egypt, Libya.* Military coup ousts King Farouk.

23 July 1970 *Oman.* Accession Day of Sultan Qaboos.

23 July 1974 *Greece.* Resignation of military junta; return of government to civilian rule.

24 July 1783 *Ecuador, Venezuela.* Birthday of Simon Bolivar.

25 July 1648 *Netherlands.* Independence Day.

25 July 1957 *Tunisia.* Proclamation of republic.

25 July 1983 *Sri Lanka.* Killing of Tamil prisoners in Colombo's Welikade jail exacerbates communal hatred.

26 July 1847 *Liberia.* Independence Day.

26 July 1952 *Argentina.* Death of Eva Peron.

26 July 1953 *Cuba.* Day of National Rebellion (commemorates attack on Moncada Barracks by 26th of July Movement).

26 July 1956 *Egypt.* Nationalization of Suez Canal.

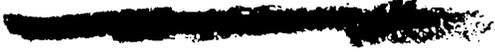
26 July 1965 *Maldives.* Independence Day.

27 July *Yugoslavia.* Uprising Day (state holiday in Socialist Republics of Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina).

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27 July 1953 *North Korea.* Korean Victory Day (date of armistice ending Korean war).
27 July 1955 *Austria.* Restoration of sovereignty under postwar Four Powers' Agreement.
28 July 1821 *Peru.* Independence Day.
29 July 1966 *Nigeria.* Coup d'etat by Col. Yakubu Gowon overthrows military government of Maj. Gen. Aguiyi-Ironsi and establishes Federal Military Government.
29 July 1975 *Nigeria.* Coup d'etat by Brig. Murtala Ramat Muhammad overthrows General Gowon and establishes Federal Executive Council.
30 July 1980 *Vannam.* Independence Day.
31 July *Spain, France.* St. Ignatius's Day (patron saint of Basques).
31 July 1969 *Spain.* Founding of Basque Fatherland and Freedom (ETA).

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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.

April

India: Attempted assassination of Sikh. Unidentified assailants, apparently Sikhs, laid in wait to ambush Karam Singh, the elder brother of Lieutenant General R. S. Dyal, who had led the 6 June 1984 Army takeover of the Golden Temple. Although they waited for their target for several hours, they were finally chased away by neighbors.

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22 April

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30 April

India: Bomb defused at crowded Hindu temple in Chandigarh.

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Sikh extremists are suspected.

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1 May

Bangladesh: Three policemen wounded in Dhaka bomb blast. The explosion occurred near a labor rally marking May Day. Dissident groups opposed to the May nationwide elections are believed responsible.

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6 May

West Bank: Bomb explodes under Israeli bus near Qalqilyah. The device was a pipe bomb triggered by a remote-controlled electrical detonator. Security forces also found two Russian-made handgrenades near the pipe bomb. A previously unknown group calling itself the General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces claimed responsibility for the attack.

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9 May

Colombia: 50 Ricardo Franco Front guerrillas attack three police stations in Bogota. Four guerrillas and one policeman were killed in the attacks.

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South Africa: Cache of Soviet weapons found near Vredefort. Limpet mines, assault rifles, and pistols were among the weapons found by security officials.

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10 May

West Germany: Unknown perpetrators bomb NATO pipeline pumping station. The blast caused extensive damage to the pipeline and the loss of 4,000 liters of kerosene.

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3 June 1985

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Greece: Bomb explodes outside Athens office of Citibank, causing damage but no injuries. No group has claimed responsibility. The bombing was the second unclaimed attack against this branch office in a year.

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Ecuador: AVC steals weapons from Jaramiño Naval Base. About 10 well-armed members of the Alfaro Vive, Carajo! subversive group infiltrated the base and stole a substantial number of weapons, escaping during a subsequent firefight. This marks the first time that the AVC has launched an organized armed assault against a military base.

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11, 15 May

France: Two more waves of bombs in Corsica damage cars, banks, and shops of mainland Frenchmen. The Corsican National Liberation Front (FLNC) is suspected of setting off 15 bombs on the 11th and 17 more on the 15th. None of the blasts caused any casualties.

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12 May

West Germany: Arsonists attempt to burn vehicles of construction firm in Ebersberg. In a letter to a newspaper, the attackers—probably Revolutionary Cell members—stated that they attacked the firm because of its ties to NATO.

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Sri Lanka: Security forces kill four Tamil insurgents near northern reservoir. A steel trunk containing 25 to 30 kilograms of explosives was found near the bodies.

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12, 13 May

Iran: Two bombs kill 15 and wound 50 in Tehran. All the casualties were caused by a large car bomb that detonated on 12 May in a poor neighborhood. The second explosion on 13 May in a central square was relatively small. An anonymous caller to a Kuwaiti newspaper claimed responsibility in the name of the previously unknown Iranian Ariya Organization. The principal Iranian opposition group, the Mujahedin-e Khalq, denounced the attacks.

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13 May

Israel: Bomb explodes near apartment building in Qiryat Malakhi, 30 kilometers south of Tel Aviv. There were no casualties. The Voice of the PLO in Baghdad claimed responsibility for the attack in the name of the General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces.

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Colombia: National Liberation Army (ELN) guerrillas attack Bogota prison. The attack freed Orlando de Jesus Ortega Chicunque, an ELN leader responsible for at least 10 kidnappings.

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Namibia: SWAPO injures three in mortar attacks on Oshakati residential area. Namibian security officials stated the attacks were intended to intimidate the residents of the northern Namibian town.

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Uganda: Minister of Internal Affairs escapes grenade attack unharmed. The assassination attempt came as the minister left his office; one policeman was injured. No group has claimed responsibility.

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14 May

West Germany: Body found in July identified as that of missing Libyan dissident. The body of Muhammad al-Duwaik—who disappeared in April 1980—had several bullet holes in the skull.

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15 May

Indonesia: Former government minister sentenced for October bombings in Jakarta. Mohammad Sanusi, Industry Minister from 1966 to 1968, was sentenced to 19 years in prison for his part in the bombings of Chinese-owned banks and businesses that killed two persons. Five other persons convicted so far, including three Muslim extremists, have received sentences of 10 to 17 years.

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Mozambique: Portuguese family kidnaped by rebels. Members of the National Resistance of Mozambique (RENAMO) kidnaped a Portuguese woman and her three daughters as they traveled toward Maputo. Another attempt later that day to kidnap two other Portuguese citizens failed when soldiers intervened.

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15-16 May

Lebanon: Irish deputy director of UN agency kidnaped and released in West Beirut. His captors apparently released him when they were persuaded he was neither American nor British. Separate anonymous callers claimed responsibility in the names of Islamic Jihad and the Revolutionary Organization of Socialist Muslims (ROSM). ROSM, believed to be a covername for the Abu Nidal Group, still holds a British UN worker.

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16 May

Spain: Bomb explosion damages government traffic control office in Lerida. No group has claimed responsibility.

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Turkey: Martial law court in Amasya sentences Dev Yol (Revolutionary Way) member to death. The court also sentenced 12 defendants to life imprisonment and 604 others to terms of two months to 20 years for crimes committed prior to the military takeover in September 1980.

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17 May

Lebanon: Car bomb explodes in West Beirut near Druze militia office. The blast, caused by at least 25 kilograms of dynamite, wounded eight people. No group claimed responsibility. Christian or renegade Shia militiamen probably are responsible.

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India: Four bombs defused on rail line in Kashmir. The devices, concealed in three tape recorders and a radio, were found in two separate locations outside Jammu. Separatists of the Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front were probably responsible.

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18 May

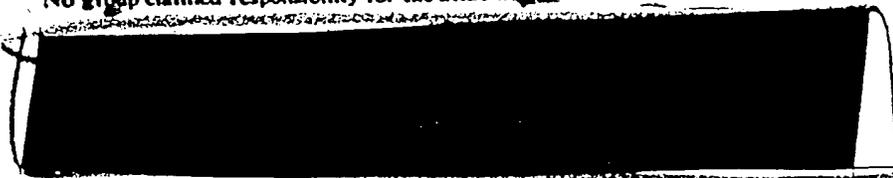
El Salvador: Clara Elizabeth Ramirez Front claims responsibility for murder of military judge. The judge, Dr. Jose Adolfo Araujo, was shot as he dropped his children off at school.

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20 May

Spain: Bomb explosion damages National Health Service building in Granada. No group claimed responsibility for the attack.

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21 May

France: Bombs damage two boats in Corsican harbor. There were no injuries and no group has claimed responsibility, but the Corsican National Liberation Front is suspected.

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22 May

Lebanon: Car bomb explodes in suburb of Christian East Beirut. At least 30 people were killed and 172 wounded in the blast in Sinn al-Fil. [redacted] No group has claimed credit.

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25 May

Corsica: Eight explosions cause major property damage but no injuries. Government buildings, homes owned by mainland Frenchmen, and four banks were bombed. The Corsican National Liberation Front probably is responsible.

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27 May

France: French Basque arms cache discovered in Anglet. Eight kilograms of dynamite, detonators, 700 cartridges, and two machineguns were found in the home of a woman associated with Iparretarrak. She was arrested.

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