



Directorate of
Intelligence

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Terrorism Review

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1 July 1985

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~~July 1985~~
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Terrorism Review

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1 July 1985

1	Focus: Terrorist Use of Beirut International Airport [REDACTED]	b3
9	Highlights [REDACTED]	b3
15	Greece: The Tsoutsouvis Case [REDACTED]	b3
17	Terrorism in Sub-Saharan Africa: Patterns and Prospects, 1984/85 [REDACTED]	b3
23	The Terrorism Diary for August [REDACTED]	b3
27	Chronology of Terrorism—1985 [REDACTED]	b3

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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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1 July 1985

Focus

Terrorist Use of Beirut International Airport

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For many years, terrorists have entered and exited Lebanon via Beirut International Airport. Numerous terrorist attacks outside Lebanon—especially in Western Europe—have been conducted by operatives who flew out of Beirut. In addition, the airport itself has served as the site of a considerable number and variety of terrorist activities, especially skyjackings. Although much use of the airport by terrorists has occurred without our notice, the following Middle Eastern terrorist groups are known to have been involved:

- Radical Lebanese Shias have transited the airport en route to and from Europe. Some of their skyjackings have involved the airport.
- Operatives of the Musa Sadr Brigade, affiliated with Amal, probably have passed through the airport en route to West European countries to attack Libyan interests. The Musa Sadr Brigade has hijacked several aircraft, and most of these skyjackings have involved the Beirut airport in some way.
- Most of the airport employees are Shias, and there is evidence that customs clerks, porters, and taxicab drivers constitute a network of collaborators for Shia groups hoping to kidnap foreigners or Lebanese notables going to or from the airport. In addition they probably are available to support other terrorist endeavors.
- Until June 1982, Palestinian terrorists made extensive use of the airport to move materiel, as well as Palestinian and non-Palestinian personnel, to and from Europe. Since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, Palestinian use of the airport has declined, but both pro- and anti-Arafat Palestinian groups continue to move personnel in and out of Lebanon via the airport.
- The Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction almost certainly has sent some of its operatives and materiel to Europe via the airport.
- Armenian terrorists have flown from Beirut to Europe, where they conducted attacks on Turkish diplomatic facilities.

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Airplane hijackings involving Beirut International Airport have been a particular problem. Our records indicate that 36 skyjackings—almost 15 percent of all such incidents that occurred outside the United States—began, passed through, or ended at the airport. This sorry 15-year record demonstrates the existence of a chronic security problem there, one that the collapse of Lebanese Government authority has only accentuated. [redacted] for example, instead of trying to keep terrorists out, sympathetic airport workers have actually helped terrorists from various groups to pass through the airport covertly. [redacted]

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July 1985

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At present, security at Beirut International Airport is practically nonexistent. The airport is surrounded by Shia Muslim slums in which pro-Iranian extremists operate virtually at will. The radical Hizballah organization is strong in most of the areas adjacent to the airport and [REDACTED] views the airport road as a place where foreigners and Lebanese Christians can easily be kidnaped. [REDACTED]

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The airport itself is under no central authority. Militiamen of various affiliations roam the passenger terminal, occasionally searching or robbing travelers. Firefights between rival militiamen have erupted in the airport several times. Moreover, artillery and mortar rounds from the surrounding civil war zone periodically impact within the airport perimeter. The airport has been closed for much of the past year because of damaged runways, and airport employees have gone on strike repeatedly during the past two years to protest the dangerous working conditions. [REDACTED]

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Hijackings Involving Beirut International Airport

14 June 1985

TWA flight 847 from Athens to Rome was diverted to Beirut. After two round trips to Algiers, during which some hostages were released and a US Navy serviceman was murdered, elements of Hizballah and Amal took control of the operation in Beirut. The rest of the hostages were released on 30 June through the intercession of the Syrian Government.

12 June 1985

A Palestinian protesting the hijacking of a Jordanian flight the previous day seized a plane on a Beirut-to-Cyprus flight after it landed in Larnaca, Cyprus. He was talked out of the hijacking by authorities.

11 June 1985

Six gunmen from the "Suicide Brigade Imam al-Sadr" stormed a Jordanian airliner while it was on the ground at the Beirut airport and forced the crew to fly to Cyprus, Italy, and back to Beirut before releasing the passengers and blowing up the plane.

1 April 1985

A lone gunman commandeered a Middle East Airlines flight from Beirut to Jiddah. The plane continued to Jiddah where the hijacker was persuaded to surrender.

23 February 1985

A Lebanese Druze, protesting the high cost of living, seized an aircraft on the ground in Beirut and forced it to fly to Larnaca and then back to Beirut, where he came under the protection of Druze leader Walid Jumblatt. One person was killed and seven wounded.

7 February 1985

A group of Shias from the Musa Sadr Brigade seized a Cypriot airliner at the Beirut airport and demanded that the Cypriot Government release two colleagues held for an earlier hijacking. After apparently receiving the assurances they sought, they departed the plane. The Cypriots later released the two prisoners.

4 December 1984

The four Lebanese Shias who hijacked a Kuwaiti airliner from Dubayy to Tehran began their mission from the Beirut airport. Two Americans were killed in Tehran by the hijackers.

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- 31 July 1984* Radical Shias diverted an Air France flight from Frankfurt to Beirut before heading to Tehran, where they released their hostages and blew up the plane's flight deck.
- 21 July 1984* An Abu Dhabi-to-Beirut flight was hijacked by a Lebanese Shia who demanded to hold a press conference to denounce the Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon.
- 24 February 1982* Terrorists from the Musa Sadr Brigade commandeered a Kuwaiti airliner in Beirut.
- 7 December 1981* A Libyan flight from Zurich to Tripoli was hijacked by Amal members demanding information concerning the Imam Musa Sadr. The plane was forced to fly to Beirut, Athens, Rome, and back to Beirut.
- 24 July 1980* Two Jordanians, attempting to collect a debt from a Kuwaiti merchant, hijacked a Kuwait Airways Beirut-to-Kuwait flight to Bahrain, then to Tehran.
- 10 March 1980* A man with a toy pistol attempted to hijack an Amman-to-Beirut flight to focus attention on the Imam Musa Sadr's disappearance in Libya in 1978.
- 31 January 1980* Three Lebanese Shias armed with pistols and grenades were arrested at the Beirut airport trying to board a flight to Paris.
- 28 January 1980* A lone hijacker diverted to Beirut a Middle East Airlines flight leaving Baghdad. He was arrested by Lebanese authorities after he read a statement about the disappearance of the Imam Musa Sadr.
- 18 January 1980* A Shia gunman demanding the return of the Imam Musa Sadr attempted to divert a Middle East Airlines flight to Tehran. After allowing the plane to land in Beirut for refueling, he surrendered to Lebanese authorities.
- 7 September 1979* An Alitalia Tehran-to-Rome flight was hijacked by three Lebanese Shia students demanding information about the Imam Musa Sadr.

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- 16 January 1979* Six Lebanese Shias demanding the release of the Imam Musa Sadr hijacked a Middle East Airlines plane in Beirut and diverted it to Jordan and Cyprus.
- 6 May 1978* A Swiss woman planning to hijack a Zurich-to-Cairo flight was arrested after receiving explosives in the transit lounge at the Beirut airport. She had planned to demand the release of Palestinian terrorists.
- 8 July 1977* Six Palestinians demanding the release of 300 prisoners in Arab jails hijacked a British Midlands plane bound from Beirut to Kuwait.
- 5 June 1977* Two Arabs hijacked to Kuwait a Middle East Airlines flight en route from Beirut to Baghdad. After the plane landed in Kuwait, government commandos overpowered the skyjackers.
- 19 March 1977* Two Turks diverted to Beirut a Turkish airliner on a domestic flight. Upon landing, they surrendered to authorities.
- 4 October 1975* Four Palestinian terrorists killed three and wounded 14 while trying to hijack a plane bound from Beirut to Cairo.
- 15 March 1974* Six Palestinians ~~belonging~~ belonging to the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) were arrested attempting to smuggle weapons and explosives aboard a KLM aircraft in Beirut. b3
- 3 March 1974* Two men claiming membership in the Palestine Liberation Army and demanding release of terrorists held in Athens hijacked a British Airways flight out of Beirut and forced it to land in Amsterdam.
- 27 April 1973* Two Palestinians and one Lebanese about to board an Air France flight from Beirut to Nice were arrested after their luggage was found to contain explosives and timing devices.
- 29 October 1972* A Lufthansa flight from Beirut was hijacked and forced to fly to Munich, Nicosia, Zagreb, and Tripoli by two Palestinians who demanded and obtained the release from West German imprisonment of the surviving members of the Black September terrorist group that had conducted the Munich Olympics massacre.

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- 22 August 1972* A Beirut-to-Cairo flight was hijacked to Libya by Palestinians seeking political asylum.
- 4 October 1971* Two Fatah members tried but failed to hijack a Beirut-to-Amman flight.
- 16 September 1971* Lebanese sky marshals prevented a member of Fatah from hijacking a Beirut-to-Amman flight.
- 8 September 1971* A Fatah lieutenant was granted political asylum in Libya after hijacking a Beirut-to-Amman flight.
- 10 September 1970* Three Arabs attempting to hijack a Beirut-to-Cairo flight were overpowered by security officers.
- 9 September 1970* A Bombay-to-London flight was diverted to Beirut and then to Jordan by three PFLP members demanding the release of other PFLP members from prison.
- 22 July 1970* A Beirut-to-Athens flight was hijacked by six Palestinians from the Popular Struggle Front who demanded release of comrades in Greek jails.
- 22 June 1970* An Albanian-born American hijacked to Cairo a Beirut-Rome-New York flight to protest American involvement in Vietnam.
- 9 January 1970* A lone gunman diverted a Paris-to-Rome flight to Beirut to protest American assistance to Israel.

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Other Terrorist Activities Involving Beirut International Airport

- 9 June 1985* American University of Beirut official Thomas Sutherland was kidnaped by several carloads of gunmen after arriving at the airport.
- 23 May 1985* A French journalist and researcher was kidnaped while driving into Beirut from the airport.
- Fall 1984* Fatah loyalists began reentering Lebanon via the airport. Personnel working at the airport have ~~been~~ assisted Palestinian operatives entering and leaving Lebanon. b3
- 18 November 1984* A Lebanese Shia terrorist carrying explosives in his luggage was arrested in Zurich after arriving from Beirut on a Middle East Airlines flight. He was linked to seven Lebanese arrested in Rome on 24 November for conspiring to bomb the US Embassy.
- 25 August 1984* A large suitcase bomb was defused at the airport.
- 25 July 1983* Armenian terrorists flew from Beirut to Lisbon where they took part in the seizure of the Turkish Embassy.
- February 1982* European dissidents traveled to Beirut for training in Palestinian camps. Many instances of such travel have been reported.
- February 1980* Numerous members of Latin American insurgent groups were spotted flying to Beirut for meetings and possible training with Palestinian groups.
- 6 May 1977* A Norwegian was arrested when explosives were found in his luggage. He was en route to Frankfurt.
- 13 November 1975* Two members of the Palestinian group Saiqa held five persons hostage at the Pan American hangar, demanding jeeps and trucks.
- 29 June 1975* Two US businessmen were kidnaped from a taxi en route from the airport to downtown Beirut. They were released four days later minus their money and passports.

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28 April 1973

Palestinians placed a bomb in an airport restroom to force the release of three terrorists arrested the day before for a hijacking attempt at the airport.

5 October 1970

Forty-three Palestinian guerrillas held an airport official hostage until they received guarantees that they would not be forced to leave Lebanon.

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Highlights

Key Indicators

Northern Ireland

"Armalite and Ballot Box" Strategy Continues

The Provisional Sinn Fein, the political wing of the Provisional IRA, won 59 seats in provincewide municipal elections on 15 May. Five days later, the Provisional IRA detonated a bomb under a vehicle carrying four members of the Royal Ulster Constabulary, killing them all outright. On 14 June the Provos set off a powerful car bomb in downtown Belfast, the first such attack in several years. Eight persons, including two policemen, were injured. These bombings suggest that the organization intends to continue splitting its efforts between the ballot and the bullet.

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The strong electoral showing was a personal victory for Gerry Adams, the Provisional IRA leader who has helped mastermind the "Armalite and ballot box" strategy of recent years. The strategy has not been popular with the older generation of Provos, however, who are leath to spend funds from the war chest on political campaigns, and five hardliners were recently expelled from the organization for opposing it. Among them was Ivor Bell, one of the main organizers of the campaign that ousted the old leadership and made way for Gerry Adams.

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Italy

Red Brigades Leader Arrested

Barbara Balzarani, Italy's most wanted terrorist, was arrested near Rome on 19 June. Balzarani, the reputed head of the Red Brigades executive committee, was the subject of 13 arrest warrants including one for the assassination of former Italian Premier Aldo Moro in 1978. Her capture highlights a renewed counterterrorist campaign by Italian police that also led to the arrests in Rome last April of 14 suspected Red Brigades members, including Vittorio Antonini, the leader of the important Rome column.

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El Salvador

Six Americans Slain on San Salvador Sidewalk

On 19 June gunmen in Salvadoran Army uniforms machinegunned a sidewalk cafe in San Salvador killing 13 persons, among them four off-duty US Marine security guards from the US Embassy and two American civilians. the terrorists fired initially at the marines, then at other tables where Salvadoran civilians were seated, and finally at passing traffic. Security in the area of the attack has always been lax, even though it abuts the homes of wealthy Salvadorans, government officials, and foreign diplomats.

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Several days later, the clandestine Radio Venceremos stated the operation had been conducted by the "Mardoqueo Cruz Urban Guerrilla Commandos of the FMLN," the urban terrorist wing of the Central American Revolutionary Worker's Party. The same unit ambushed a Salvadoran Army Signal Corps patrol on 23 October 1984 and attacked National Police vehicles early this spring but has not been previously associated with urban terrorism like the cafe massacre. This action more closely resembles the type of attacks perpetrated by El Salvador's most violent urban terrorist group, the Clara Elizabeth Ramirez Front. That group, which surfaced in early 1983, was responsible for a number of lethal attacks in San Salvador, including the assassinations of a US Navy adviser in May 1983 and a Salvadoran Army spokesman in March of this year. [REDACTED]

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The unprecedented attack may herald a dramatic escalation of terrorism in the capital, since its magnitude goes well beyond previous attacks by even the radical guerrilla splinter groups. [REDACTED]

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Guadeloupe

Terrorists Escape From Prison

Luc Reinette, leader of the Caribbean Revolutionary Alliance, and three of his principal lieutenants escaped from a Basse-Terre prison on 16 June. Reinette had been serving a 19-year sentence for terrorist acts committed in Guadeloupe. The escapes may presage a new wave of terrorist violence in the French Caribbean departments. [REDACTED]

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Significant Developments

India-Canada

Competing Claims of Responsibility for Airliner Crash Off Ireland

An Air India plane exploded and went down off the coast of Ireland on 23 June killing 329 persons. An anonymous caller said the "Sikh Student Federation, 10th Regiment" had bombed the plane to protest "Hindu imperialism." The 10th, or Dashmesh, Regiment is a militant Sikh group responsible for many acts of terrorism and communal violence in India between 1981 and 1984. A former leader of the Canadian Sikh Student Federation denied that group had been responsible, saying the federation no longer exists. A second caller claimed credit in the name of the Kashmir Liberation Army, a group that seeks the transfer of the state of Kashmir to Pakistan. We believe Sikh extremists were probably responsible. [REDACTED]

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Belgium

Suspected Terrorist Arrested

Five persons, three of them juveniles, were arrested on 2 June, when they were observed digging up a Sterling 9-mm submachinegun near Heuven. A search of their car turned up a copy of a Communist Combatant Cells (CCC) communique. Two other persons were arrested the next day. The three juveniles were later released, but police continue to hold Wladimir von Neuman, a Belgian Air Force sergeant; Rosiane Carpentier, a friend of von Neuman and former member of the same military unit; Louis-Jean Carpentier, brother of Rosiane and, until last December, a Belgian Navy diver; and Angela Alvarez-Costales, whose two younger brothers are among the three youths released. [REDACTED]

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West Germany

Rhein-Main Airport Bomb Kills Three

The blast, which also injured 40 persons, occurred in an area that services three US and four West European airlines, making the target difficult to identify. The bombers' intent (or willingness) to cause indiscriminate casualties probably means they were not West German terrorists, who are usually rather punctilious about the targets of their bombings and assassinations. An unknown, apparently Belgian group of environmental extremists calling themselves the "Peace Conquerors" has claimed credit.

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Spain

ETA Attacks Mar Common Market Entry

On 12 June the separatist group Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA) moved its spring campaign of violence from the Basque provinces into Madrid. Three suspected ETA members gunned down Col. Vicente Romero, a lawyer for the Army Construction Office who had no involvement in Basque affairs. The gunfire also killed the colonel's chauffeur.

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Two hours later, police discovered the terrorists' bomb-rigged getaway car parked in the garage of a large department store. After evacuating about 8,000 people from the vicinity, the police attempted to defuse the bomb, but two policemen were killed and at least eight others injured when it exploded. Later in the day, ETA/M terrorists shot and killed a Navy noncommissioned officer in Portugaleta.

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Government officials saw these attacks primarily as an attempt to mar the day chosen for the signing of treaties that will admit Spain to the European Economic Community in January 1986. The attacks in Madrid were also a way for the group to show its strength and gain maximum publicity amidst speculation that the government might renew its efforts to open negotiations with ETA.

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Italy

Two LARF Members Sentenced to Long Prison Terms

On 18 June a Trieste court convicted Abdallah Mansouri and sentenced him to 16 years' imprisonment for carrying explosives and being a member of the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction (LARF). He had been arrested in Trieste on 6 August 1984. Josephine Abdu was convicted of being his accomplice and received a 15-year sentence. She also faces trial in Rome as a member of the LARF, which has threatened to conduct reprisals against Italy if its members are not released. [REDACTED]

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Lebanon-Cyprus

Two Jordanian Jets Hijacked for Opposing Reasons

On 11 June six gunmen hijacked a Royal Jordanian airliner while it was on the ground in Beirut and forced it to fly to Larnaca, Cyprus. From Larnaca, the skyjacked plane proceeded to Tunis but was not permitted to land; eventually it flew back to Beirut. There, the skyjackers evacuated the passengers and crew (including eight Jordanian sky marshals) and blew up the plane. They then disappeared into the neighborhood around the airport. [REDACTED]

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The Voice of Lebanon Radio identified the skyjackers as members of the Musa Sadr Suicide Brigade, a group that has hijacked planes from Beirut before. One of the skyjackers, however, issued a statement in the name of the "Martyrs of the Lebanese Resistance." The hijackers' sole demand was that all Palestinians leave Lebanon for Tunisia. We believe they probably were Shias angered by recent clashes between Palestinians and the Amal militia and by Palestinian-Jordanian cooperation. [REDACTED]

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On 12 June a Palestinian with a handgrenade hijacked a Middle Eastern Airlines plane in Larnaca, claiming to be acting in retaliation for the attack on the Jordanian plane the previous day. He freed the passengers but held the crewmembers, demanding to be flown to Jordan. After a while he was persuaded to give up the grenade, however, and was then permitted to leave for Amman aboard a Jordanian airliner. Upon arrival, he was arrested. [REDACTED]

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Lebanon

Massive Car Bomb Causes Carnage in Tripoli.

The car, rigged with 125 kilograms of explosives, blew up outside a candy store crowded with Muslim customers buying candy to celebrate the end of Ramadan. At least 75 persons were killed and 150 injured. No group has claimed responsibility. [REDACTED]

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Peru

Sendero Luminoso Welcomes Argentine President

Sendero Luminoso (SL) guerrillas marked Argentine President Alfonsin's state visit by staging a series of bombings on 7 June that caused power blackouts in major cities and damaged several large commercial establishments in Lima. The group is also believed responsible for detonating two car bombs—one outside the Presidential Palace, where President Belaunde was hosting a diplomatic reception for Alfonsin, and the other near the Palace of Justice, where several accused SL guerrillas are on trial. These were the group's first use of car bombs. [REDACTED]

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Tupac Amaru Adopts Robin Hood Tactics

On 3 June two members of the Revolutionary Movement Tupac Amaru (MRTA) reportedly intercepted an Army truck on the Pan American Highway a few kilometers south of Lima and took the soldiers' weapons. On 7 June about 30 armed and hooded MRTA members invaded a high school in Lima and urged the students to join the "armed struggle." The same day, another armed MRTA unit raided two Lima shopping centers and seized large quantities of food, which it distributed in nearby shantytowns. Although the latter events occurred on the same night as two Sendero Luminoso car bombings in Lima, there is no evidence that the two groups are coordinating their operations. Meanwhile, the US Embassy is taking special precautions in response to reports that Tupac Amaru may attempt to kidnap a senior US official in order to exchange him for imprisoned MRTA members.

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Sudan

Rebels Execute 11 Captives Before Fleeing Government Forces

A West Equatorial provincial official was among 11 hostages of the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) executed on 19 May by their guard, apparently to prevent their rescue by approaching government soldiers. The SPLA has kidnaped other government officials—their current status is unknown—but does not practice assassination. In this instance, the guard may have panicked, killing the captives on his own initiative rather than under orders.

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Japan

Explosion Kills Two Workers at Airport

On 23 June at Tokyo's Narita Airport, a bomb went off in baggage that had just been offloaded from a Canadian Pacific airliner. The bomb was to be transferred to an Air India flight, before it detonated prematurely, and that the perpetrators were Sikh extremists.

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Nepal

Wave of Bombings Leaves Eight Dead

Five bombs exploded in the capital of Kathmandu and the western city of Pokhara on 20 June, leaving seven dead (including one of the bombers) and at least 19 others injured. On 21 June three more bombs went off in the southern border town of Birgunj, killing one other person. The targets in Kathmandu included the Royal Palace, the National Assembly, a government office building, and the country's leading tourist hotel. An assemblyman and a constituent were killed in one explosion, and four hotel employees including an Indian woman were killed at the hotel. These were the first terrorist bombings ever recorded in Nepal. Two previously unheard-of groups have claimed credit: the "Janwadi Morcha" (Revolutionary Front) in a statement to an Indian newspaper, and the "Samyukt Mukti Bahini" (United Liberation Army) in leaflets scattered around Kathmandu on 21 June.

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Sri Lanka

Major Insurgent Groups Agree to Cease-Fire

On 18 June, Minister of National Security Lalith Athulathmudali announced that the five largest Tamil guerrilla organizations had agreed to an open-ended "cessation of hostilities." The groups, all based in southern India, [REDACTED] agreed to the arrangement reluctantly after being pressured by the Indian Government, which brokered the deal with Colombo. Members of the LTTE, PLOTE, EPRLF, EROS, and TELO have generally observed the cease-fire, although smaller groups have continued low-level attacks. Face-to-face discussions are to start between Colombo and the insurgents in Bhutan in early July. [REDACTED]

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Greece:
The Tsoutsouvis Case

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On 15 May a member of the new leftwing Greek terrorist group Anti-State Struggle was killed in a shootout with police.

The dead terrorist, Christos Tsoutsouvis, has already been linked to the fringes of the ruling Panhellenic Socialist Party (PASOK), however, and fear of discovering more such embarrassing information may lead the government to abandon its investigation.

Background

Indigenous violence has surged in Greece this year. In February the Revolutionary Organization 17 November murdered conservative publisher Nikos Momferatos. In March Anti-State Struggle assassinated George Theofanopoulos, an Athens public prosecutor. In April offices of all three major political parties were firebombed. Two weeks before the national elections on 2 June, self-proclaimed "anarchists" clashed with police and occupied an Athens University building for several days.

On 15 May Greek criminal police confronted Christos Tsoutsouvis and a companion as the two were trying to start the vehicle. In an ensuing gunfight, Tsoutsouvis and a police officer were killed. Two other officers were wounded in the incident and subsequently died. Police are still seeking the companion who took Tsoutsouvis's weapon from him as he lay dying.

Acting on a tip received after the shootout.

Tsoutsouvis left Greece in 1971 to study in West Berlin. He subsequently went to Graz, Austria, where he joined a group of leftwing Greek students. In 1975 he moved to Sweden, to avoid prosecution in Graz for disrupting a meeting of rightwing Greek students.

Anti-State Struggle surfaced in March 1985, claiming responsibility for the murder of Theofanopoulos. The Greek Government has established Tsoutsouvis's involvement in this killing. Similarities in modus operandi between the Theofanopoulos assassination and other assassinations conducted by 17 November suggest the possibility the two groups are connected. In 1975, the 17 November group assassinated CIA Chief of Station Richard Welch. Since then, the group has murdered seven more persons, including US Navy Capt. George Tsantes in November 1983. After more than a decade, Greek authorities have neither caught nor publicly identified any members of the group.

Possible Connections to Members of PASOK. The opposition press has alleged that, while in Sweden, Tsoutsouvis joined the Panhellenic Liberation Organization (PAK)—a predecessor of PASOK. Tsoutsouvis represented PASOK at a polling station in his village in 1981.

In the recent elections, Valyrakis was the leading PASOK parliamentary candidate for the town of Xania, Crete.

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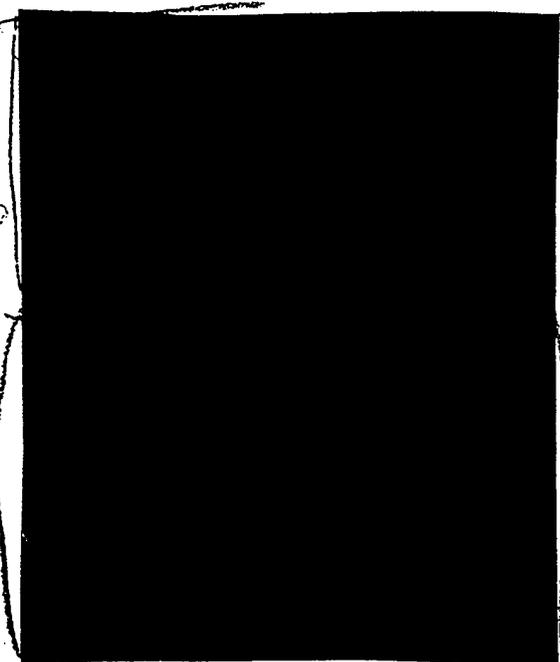
PASOK has denied any association with Tsoutsouvis. The Revolutionary People's Struggle (ELA)—the Communist umbrella organization believed to have spawned the 17 November group—claimed in late May that Tsoutsouvis had belonged to ELA between 1976 and 1980 but had never belonged to PAK.

That this claim by ELA, which had not been heard from for three years, may have been instigated or even fabricated by PASOK supporters.

[REDACTED] Public discussion of the incident has decreased markedly in the wake of the election especially after the hijacking of TWA flight 847.

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The Tsoutsouvis case could constitute an investigative windfall that exposes many long-suspected relationships in the world of Greek terrorism. Information that tied Tsoutsouvis and Anti-State Struggle to other Greek terrorist groups might help to begin unraveling the organizations and memberships of several active groups. But diligent followup could also reveal links (if they exist) between such groups and PASOK's extremist fringe that would greatly embarrass [REDACTED]

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Terrorism in Sub-Saharan Africa:
Patterns and Prospects, 1984/85

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Terrorism was not a serious problem in most parts of Sub-Saharan Africa in 1984, and there is no indication that things will be much different in 1985. The number of international terrorist incidents did increase somewhat in 1984, due to the decision by insurgent groups in several countries to deliberately target foreign missionaries, aid workers, or employees of multinational corporations. The United States has not been a priority target in these situations; the few US casualties from terrorism in Africa in 1984 were largely incidental to local conflicts. Indigenous terrorism continues to be largely the byproduct of ongoing insurgencies in which civilian targets are easy to attack.

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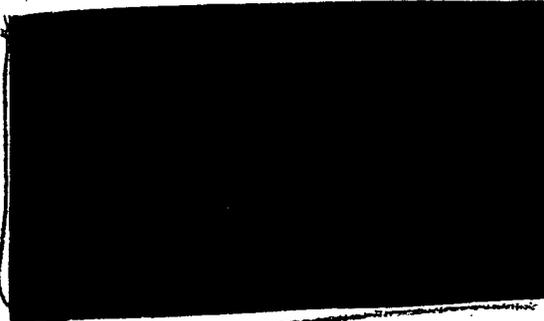
In central Africa, most of the terrorism in the last year and a half has been connected somehow with Libyan ambitions and concerns. In southern Africa, the continuing conflicts in Angola, Namibia, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe generated sporadic incidences of terrorism. The African National Congress (ANC) continued its terrorist campaign against South African Government interests, while Pretoria continued in a number of ways—some illicit—to put pressure on its neighbors to constrain ANC activities.

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Sudan. The terrorism in Sudan arises primarily from a guerrilla war. The Libyan-supported Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA), a powerful force in southern Sudan, concentrates on legitimate military targets, but civilians are often victimized by its operations. In December 1984, for example, the SPLA sank a steamer in the Nile to block water traffic and cut off a Sudanese military supply line. Subsequently, the SPLA took many of the civilian passengers hostage and later killed some of them.

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In 1984 the SPLA deliberately targeted foreigners—usually Westerners—more often than in earlier years, hoping to force the withdrawal of foreign personnel and the closure of their projects. For example, employees of a French construction firm building the Jonglei Canal were the targets of at least two armed attacks and one kidnaping. As a consequence, construction was halted, at least temporarily. Other rebel targets included missionaries (one American) and aid personnel from foreign governments and international institutions. As the security situation in the south deteriorated, many governments and private institutions withdrew personnel. Now that the number of potential targets is lower, the frequency of rebel attacks against foreigners has lessened.

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Libya has long fomented insurgent and terrorist activity in Sudan in an effort to undermine the pro-Western Sudanese regime. Countervailing Sudanese support for Libyan exiles in 1984 gave Qadhafi an additional reason to back violence by Sudanese dissidents in their homeland. Considerable Libyan resources were devoted to training, funding, and providing logistic support to the SPLA—some from bases in northern Ethiopia. Libya also encouraged the rebels to conduct terrorist attacks in Khartoum against various foreign—including US—installations. In July 1984, for example, four Libyan-trained Sudanese were arrested for plotting to attack the US Embassy, among other targets.

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The level of Libyan-backed terrorism in Sudan in the future will depend in large measure on the policies and strength of the new Sudanese Government. If the new regime continues to build ties to Tripoli and to deny support to Libyan exiles, Qadhafi may exercise restraint in the near term—but he will undoubtedly retain subversion and terrorism as policy options to influence developments there. Tripoli is continuing to mobilize money, materiel, and manpower for potential operations in Sudan, and Qadhafi will be quick to employ any terrorist tactic he thinks may intimidate the new regime to his advantage, or even bring it down. The Sudanese Government has already handed the Libyans some useful tools: the establishment of diplomatic relations, which gives Libya a People's Bureau from which agents can operate; and the release of all "political" prisoners, including those incarcerated for terrorist plotting with the Libyans in the past, which provides a pool of potential local Libyan surrogates for future terrorist operations.

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Chad. After the Libyans failed to install a pro-Qadhafi government in Chad through direct military intervention in 1983, they turned to terrorism in 1984. Chadian dissidents backed by Libya began targeting the French forces that had intervened to block Qadhafi's ambitions. Although no successful attacks were mounted against French interests in Chad, a number of plots were uncovered. Chadian President Habre was the target of one Libyan terrorist operation: in September 1984 the Chadians arrested a businessman planning to place an attache-case bomb in a building where Habre was to attend a meeting;

he had been trained and sent by the Libyans.' In January 1985 Chad presented its evidence of this particular Libyan plot at a special meeting of the UN Security Council. Qadhafi is likely to continue to use terrorism in his effort to bring down the Habre regime, although the Libyans probably will not target French interests unless Paris sends military forces back into the country.

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Central African Republic. In conjunction with its campaign to replace French influence in Chad, Libya has also backed local and foreign terrorists in the Central African Republic. Early in 1984, for example, Chadian dissidents and Libyan agents bombed a French school and a restaurant in Bangui. Such attacks were meant to intimidate the regime, challenge the credibility of French protection, and raise the cost to France of challenging Libya in Chad. The Central African Republic was also used as a staging ground for at least one terrorist attack against a neighboring country: in March 1984, 26 persons were wounded when two explosions rocked a French airliner minutes after it had landed in N'djamena, Chad. The aircraft had come from Bangui, where two Libyans had been seen leaving the plane. In 1985 Tripoli has continued to support dissidents trying to bring down the government in Bangui.

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Zaire. President Mobutu's backing of the French in Chad and his reestablishment of diplomatic relations with Israel have made Zaire a target of Libyan-sponsored terrorism. In January 1984 a suitcase bomb exploded while being unloaded from an Aeroflot flight at Kinshasa airport; there is evidence the bomb had been put on the plane by Libyan agents. Later that month, a hotel frequented by the French was bombed in Kinshasa. In March, several Zairian facilities were bombed, apparently by Libyan-backed dissidents. Terrorist activity in Zaire has dropped off since then, but Zairian dissidents continue to receive military training and support from Libya.

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[redacted] supporting the infiltration of saboteurs and materiel into Zaire. [redacted]

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Angola: UNITA Turns to Terror

Angola is the site of a longstanding and increasingly virulent insurgency. Supported by the South African Government and by sympathizers in a number of Western countries, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) wages war against the Marxist-leaning government, which is in turn supported by the Soviet Union and its allies, especially Cuba. Typically, UNITA insurgent forces mount attacks against government military forces and administrative and economic installations. [redacted]

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Last year, however, UNITA began specifically targeting Luanda's foreign supporters—both Communist and Western—to further its objective of damaging Angola's economy and discouraging outside support. After separate attacks against the mining town of Cafuno in February and December 1984, for example, UNITA took a total of 98 foreigners hostage. Generally UNITA does its Western hostages no harm: most are marched to a rebel stronghold in another part of the country and eventually released to the International Red Cross or another intermediary. Of late, UNITA has deliberately been attacking foreign targets, especially Eastern Bloc technicians and advisers, in hopes of intimidating their home governments into reducing aid to the Angolan Government. For example, UNITA bombed the quarters of Soviet, Cuban, and East German advisers several times in 1984. [redacted] killing as many as 200 persons. [redacted]

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UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi has warned that his group intends to intensify attacks on facilities of Western multinational corporations because revenues from these corporations help to finance the government's operations, including its counterinsurgency effort. In addition, the heretofore all but automatic release of Western hostages may be

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[redacted]

at an end. Savimbi has announced that the release of all hostages must now be negotiated directly with their home governments rather than through intermediaries. Since Savimbi has used such direct negotiations to demonstrate a measure of official recognition, most countries had hitherto depended on intermediaries. [redacted]

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The South African Border War

The black nationalist African National Congress (ANC) has been responsible for most of the terrorism in South Africa. The ANC's goals differ from those of many other African groups that employ terrorism. ANC attacks are directed less at their targets per se than at its own constituency: each incident is intended to demonstrate the group's viability, thus heartening its supporters and validating its position as the leading black militant organization. Although the ANC's military wing is currently a terrorist organization, it hopes that by gradually gaining popular support it will eventually mature into a full-fledged insurgency. [redacted]

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The ANC's primary tactic has been bombing; it commonly targets government offices, transportation lines, electrical power transformers, and other infrastructural facilities. It designs its operations to maximize their symbolic effect, and it usually tries to avoid causing indiscriminate casualties. The ANC mounted more than three dozen attacks in 1984; they appeared to be timed primarily to keep the group in the limelight and to offer evidence that the South African Government's counterterrorism programs had failed to stifle it. [redacted]

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Unlike most African groups, the ANC has conducted some of its attacks outside the borders of its own country. In December 1984 in Swaziland, for example, ANC operatives are believed to have assassinated a high-level police officer who they believed was collaborating with the South Africans. The move backfired: rather than intimidating the Swazis, the attack led them to crack down even harder on the ANC. [redacted]

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In recent years, through a variety of carrot-and-stick approaches, Pretoria has gradually persuaded the governments of most of the countries bordering South

Africa to take steps to prevent the ANC from staging terrorist operations into South Africa from their territories. At the beginning of 1984, the ANC was staging most of its operations into South Africa from Mozambique. As one means of putting pressure on Mozambique, the South Africans were supporting the vicious insurgent group National Resistance Movement (RENAMO). In March 1984 Maputo capitulated and signed the Nkomati Accord with Pretoria, whereby Mozambique agreed to prevent the ANC from staging operations into South Africa in return for South Africa's pledge to stop supporting RENAMO.

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As a consequence of the Nkomati Accord, South Africa was able to turn its attention from the Mozambican border to other borders, thereby impeding ANC efforts to infiltrate operatives from other nearby countries. South African commando raids against ANC facilities and personnel, coupled with continuing South African diplomatic and economic pressure, intimidated these governments from trying to replace the support the ANC lost in Mozambique.

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Beginning in the fall of 1984, ANC terrorist activity declined dramatically. Only a few bombings took place over the next six months. In May 1985, however, the pace of ANC attacks picked up again, at least partially in response to South African attacks on ANC personnel and facilities in Botswana.

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Mozambique

The insurgency in Mozambique is a classic case of the outs attacking the ins: RENAMO is composed mainly of minority tribal and political elements not represented in the government. RENAMO operations have increased despite the Nkomati Accord; although material South African support had originally spurred RENAMO to increase its terrorist pressure against the Mozambican Government, RENAMO was not dependent on South African support. To the disappointment of the Machel regime, there has been no significant reduction in the level of RENAMO terrorist activities since the accord with Pretoria. To the contrary, RENAMO guerrillas have begun operating in the suburbs of the capital itself.

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RENAMO appears to go out of its way to cause casualties among noncombatants. Among its most common tactics are ambushes of civilian vehicles and public transportation; during such attacks RENAMO guerrillas are more likely to kill the occupants of the vehicles than to take hostages, and those who survive to become hostages often are found dead later. These bloody operations impede transportation, deter economic development, and demonstrate that government forces cannot protect the people.

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RENAMO shows no favoritism in its highway ambushes; foreigners and Mozambican civilians alike are subject to being killed, injured, or abducted. RENAMO is believed to be targeting East German technicians specifically, however, in hopes of forcing East Germany to reduce or halt its aid program in Mozambique. As a means of putting further pressure on the government, in 1985 RENAMO deliberately targeting all foreigners, including Americans.

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Namibia

The South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) constitutes the sole armed indigenous opposition to South African plans to retain control over Namibia. With the onset of the rainy season, SWAPO begins its annual military campaign; later in the year, after its supplies and manpower have been reduced, it turns to terrorist bombings as a way of keeping up the pressure as long as possible. Most of its bombings are directed against indigenous targets such as government offices, stores, and service stations. Some installations are hit year after year. SWAPO does not deliberately target foreigners, but sometimes foreigners become incidental casualties of the violence. In April 1984, for example, two US diplomats were killed when a SWAPO bomb exploded at the service station where they happened to be buying gas. A short time later, a South African was killed when a SWAPO bomb exploded at the arcade where he was shopping.

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SWAPO's most recent offensive began late last year. After encountering setbacks in its military campaign, the group began its terrorist attacks earlier than usual. The timing of the attacks and the devices

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employed this year have demonstrated clearly that SWAPO has been trying to cause casualties. In contrast to previous years, when most of its bombs were set to go off in unoccupied buildings at night, SWAPO has set off a number of antipersonnel bombs in crowded stores in the middle of the day. Presumably, this is a deliberate escalation in the conflict, born of impatience and designed to bring pressure on those who may be able to influence South African policy. [REDACTED]

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The Terrorism Diary for August

Below is a compendium of August 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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- 1 August 1291* *Switzerland.* Independence Day.
- 1 August 1960* *Benin.* Independence Day.
- 2 August 1903* *Yugoslavia.* Uprising Day (state holiday in Socialist Republic of Macedonia).
- 2 August 1964* *Vietnam.* Gulf of Tonkin incident.
- 2 August 1980* *Italy.* Eighty-six persons killed in bombing of Bologna train station. Neo-Fascist Armed Revolutionary Nuclei believed responsible.
- 3 August 1903* *Tunisia.* Birthday of President Habib Bourguiba.
- 3 August 1960* *Niger.* Independence Day.
- 3 August 1977* *Cyprus.* Death of President Makarios.
- 3 August 1979* *Equatorial Guinea.* Coup d'etat overthrowing Macias regime.
- 3 August 1980* *Equatorial Guinea.* National Day.
- 3 August 1983* *Burkina Faso.* Coup overthrowing previous military regime (led to 1984 renaming of Upper Volta).
- 5 August 1960* *Burkina Faso.* Independence Day.
- 5 August 1962* *The Bahamas, Grenada, Jamaica.* Emancipation Day (independence from United Kingdom).
- 6 August 1825* *Bolivia.* Independence Day.
- 6 August 1966* *United Arab Emirates.* Accession Day of Shaikh Zayed bin Sultan al Nayhan, Amir of Abu Dhabi.
- 7 August 1960* *Ivory Coast.* Independence Day.
- 8 August 1983* *Guatemala.* Coup by Gen. Oscar Mejia Victores overthrows President Rios Montt.
- 9 August 1965* *Singapore.* Independence Day (secession from Federation of Malaysia).

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July 1985

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9 August 1971 *Northern Ireland.* Internment without trial introduced.

10 August 1809 *Ecuador.* Independence Day.

11 August 1952 *Jordan.* Accession Day of King Hussein.

11 August 1960 *Chad.* Independence Day.

12 August 1689 *Northern Ireland.* Apprentice boys lock gates of Derry against James II's forces. Commemorated by Protestant marches.

13 August 1927 *Cuba.* Birthday of President Fidel Castro.

13 August 1960 *Central African Republic.* Independence Day.

14 August 1947 *Pakistan.* Independence Day.

14 August 1971 *Bahrain.* Independence Day.

14 August 1977 *Pakistan.* Military takeover by Gen. Zia Ul-haq.

15 August 1939 *Burma.* Burmese Communist Party founded.

15 August 1945 *North and South Korea.* Liberation Day.

15 August 1947 *India.* Independence Day.

15 August 1960 *Congo.* Independence Day (overthrow of Youlou regime).

15 August 1975 *Bangladesh.* Military coup and assassination of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

16 August 1960 *Cyprus.* Independence Day.

17 August 1945 *Indonesia.* Independence Day (proclamation of the republic).

17 August 1960 *Gabon.* Independence Day.

19 August 1968 *Czechoslovakia.* Invasion by Soviet and Warsaw Pact troops.

20 August 1953 *Morocco.* King's and People's Revolution.

20 August 1960 *Senegal.* Independence Day (withdrawal from Mali Federation).

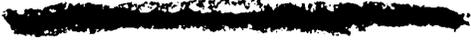
21 August 1919 *Afghanistan.* Independence Day.

21 August 1983 *Philippines.* Assassination of opposition figure Benigno Aquino by government security personnel.

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<i>23 August 1944</i>	<i>Romania. Liberation Day.</i>
<i>25 August 1825</i>	<i>Uruguay. Independence Day.</i>
<i>25 August 1944</i>	<i>France. Liberation Day.</i>
<i>26 August 1945</i>	<i>Hong Kong. Liberation Day.</i>
<i>26 August 1966</i>	<i>Namibia. Namibia Day (day the United Nations asserted its jurisdiction over Southwest Africa).</i>
<i>27 August 1985</i>	<i>Muslim world. Id al-Adha. Holy day commemorating Abraham's willingness to sacrifice his son, Isaac.</i>
<i>27 August 1979</i>	<i>Northern Ireland. Assassination of Lord Mountbatten by Provisional IRA.</i>
<i>29 August 1944</i>	<i>Czechoslovakia. Slovak nationalist uprising.</i>
<i>31 August 1957</i>	<i>Malaysia. Freedom Day; Malaysia Day (independence from the United Kingdom).</i>
<i>31 August 1962</i>	<i>Trinidad and Tobago. Independence Day.</i>
<i>31 August 1980</i>	<i>Poland. Solidarity Trade Union founded.</i>

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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.

27 May *South Africa: Three men convicted of stockpiling explosives and weapons for ANC. African National Congress militant Jobu Ngobese received a 15-year term, while the other two defendants were sentenced to five years each.*

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28 May *Lebanon: Several Western journalists leave West Beirut after receiving death threats. They had written about Amal atrocities against Palestinians in the fighting around the West Beirut refugee camps.*

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29 May *Lebanon: Presidential Palace hit by rockets fired from southern Beirut. President Amin Gemayel was in the palace but escaped injury. A previously unknown group, the Islamic Republic Organization, claimed responsibility for the attack, which caused extensive damage.*

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31 May *Italy: Six Lebanese Shias indicted in Rome for plotting to bomb US Embassy last November. Anonymous callers have threatened in the name of the Islamic Jihad to attack Italian interests if the accused radicals are not released.*

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Ecuador: Three suspected AVC members captured after gun battle with police forces. Armed members of Alfaro Vive, Carajo! riding in a pickup truck in Guayaquil opened fire when police attempted to stop them, killing one policeman and wounding two. This is the first time the group has been involved in an incident that led to fatalities.

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1 June *West Germany: Man killed planting bomb at offices of Hannover Fair. An accomplice escaped but turned herself in three days later, and investigations later led to a second arrest. The three would-be terrorists apparently were members of a new group, the "Children of the Economic Miracle."*

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2 June *Lebanon: Air Force Col. Sulayman Dawud Mazlum assassinated by unidentified gunmen. Mazlum was driving to his home in the Bekaa Valley at the time.*

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3 June *Mozambique: Five nuns, four of them Portuguese, kidnaped by RENAMO rebels during looting of school near Malawi border. Three other nuns were rescued by security forces.*

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4 June

Guatemala: Unknown gunmen kill professor at Guatemala City's San Carlos National University. While a government spokesman described the attackers as "leftists," San Carlos professors and students have more often been targeted by rightwing death squads.

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5 June

Bolivia: Explosives thrown at La Paz offices of US oil exploration firm. An improvised dynamite device caused extensive damage to the facilities of the TESORO Corporation of San Antonio. Although no group has claimed responsibility, students at a nearby university recently called for the expulsion of American companies from Bolivia.

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7 June

Lebanon: Rockets hit TV building in Tallat al-Khayyat. The Hamyah unit of al-Murabitun, the Sunni militia, claimed responsibility for the attack, which it claimed was the first of a series to be waged against those distorting events in Islamic Beirut.

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New Caledonia: Bomb found in garage in town northwest of Noumea. The device was similar to one used in an attack on a court building in the capital on 13 May. Two anti-independence French settlers have been arrested for that bombing and for two others the same night.

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8 June

Peru: Sendero Luminoso guerrillas destroy Cuzco radio station. The station is owned by a Roman Catholic religious order, and the attack may have been in response to a priest's recent condemnation of alleged Sendero Luminoso killings of peasants several days earlier in the same region.

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9 June

France: Anti-Basque terrorist surrenders to police in Bayonne. Jean-Pierre Echalié, a deserter from the French Foreign Legion and former operative of the Antiterrorist Liberation Group (GAL), has been charged with illegal possession of weapons and involvement in a kidnaping in 1983.

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Mid-June

Malaysia: Arrests in Sabah bombings. Police detained four persons in connection with three bombs that killed a fisherman and injured five other persons in an election dispute during the previous three weeks.

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10 June

Chile: Rocket attack against Presidential Palace fails. When triggered by a timing device, the rockets misfired, severely damaging the room on the 11th floor of the Carrera Hotel where they had been emplaced by a couple who had registered under false identities. The Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FMPR) or the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) are suspected. The rockets evidently came from Cuba.

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11 June

France: Spanish Basque's request for political asylum denied. Martincz-Beistegui, tried and acquitted on 8 April in Madrid following his extradition from France last year, sought asylum there on the grounds that the acquittal had proved his trial was political. The French Government explained its refusal by stating that his presence in France might invite retaliation by the Antiterrorist Liberation Group.

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Lebanon: Freed Japanese Red Army terrorist joins comrades in Bekaa Valley. Kozo Okamoto, convicted for his role in a 1972 machinegun attack at Tel Aviv's Lod Airport and freed by the Israelis in a prisoner exchange earlier in June, has reportedly joined other members of the JRA at their camp in Lebanon.

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Sri Lanka: Tamil terrorists level hotel in Trincomalee with gelignite bomb. No casualties were reported, since tourists have avoided the area due to recent violence there. The blast is believed to be the first time Tamil militant separatists have targeted a tourist resort.

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12 June

Sri Lanka: Tamil separatists attack Sinhalese village of Dehiwatte, killing at least eight civilians and burning more than 40 homes. Actual figures may be higher, since the government usually minimizes casualties in such incidents.

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13 June

Pakistan: Explosion at Austrian trade commission in Karachi seriously injures one man. Al-Zulfikar may have been responsible. Nine members of Al-Zulfikar are in prison in Austria after being convicted of a terrorist attack in Vienna in July 1984.

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Japan: Narita Airport contractors bombed. Time bombs detonated simultaneously at the offices of two construction firms involved in expansion work at the new Tokyo International Airport at Narita. Several violent groups oppose the expansion.

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Chile: Another Mormon church bombed in Santiago. There were no injuries reported in this, the eighth anti-Mormon bombing in Chile since March 1984. Slogans linked to the FMPR were found painted on the exterior walls of the church.

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14 June

Northern Ireland: Policeman seriously wounded in ambush at police station in Newry. No group has claimed responsibility, but the Provisional IRA has conducted several attacks against the police in Newry since the beginning of the year.

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France: GAL attack leaves two French Basques dead in Ciboure. The attack is thought to have been in retaliation for attacks in Madrid on 12 June by the Spanish Basque group ETA that left four persons dead (including a Spanish Army colonel) and more than 10 injured.

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Lebanon: Explosives-laden car explodes in West Beirut after Lebanese Army soldiers fire at it. The driver had ignored their orders to stop. There were both civilian and military casualties.

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15 June

Spain: French-owned department stores in Vitoria bombed by ETA. There was extensive damage, but no injuries.

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Sri Lanka: Government forces raid Tamil Tiger hideout in Mannar. Security forces killed 20 members of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) and confiscated 25 rifles, 10,000 rounds of ammunition, 25 rocket-propelled grenades, and a large quantity of explosives. LTTE is believed to be responsible for the recent massacre of Buddhists at the Anuradhapura shrine.

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Malaysia: Explosion damages residence of Datu Hamid Mustapha, Secretary General of the United Sabah National Organization. Hamid's father is attempting to overturn the election victory in April of the state's Chief Minister.

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Sudan: Eritrean Liberation Front accuses Ethiopian Government of killing Eritrean Red Cross official. The murder of the organization's chairman is allegedly part of a plan to liquidate Eritrean leaders.

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16 June

Northern Ireland: Part-time policeman killed near Londonderry. No group has claimed responsibility.

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18 June

Spain: Spanish policeman shot to death in Vizcaya, probably by ETA. At the scene authorities found the casing of a 9-mm parabellum round, the type of ammunition often used by the Basque separatist group.

Spain: Bomb in Guipuzcoa bar causes no casualties. No group has claimed responsibility for the incident, but the ETA is suspected.

Spain: Policeman shot in back and killed in Santurce. The three assailants probably were from the ETA.

Italy: Bomb explodes at Israeli shipping line office in Genoa, causing minor damage. No group has claimed responsibility, but the perpetrators probably were Palestinian or Lebanese.

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