



Directorate of Intelligence

(M)

15 MAR 1984

~~Secret~~

SUB

~~NOFORN NOCONTRACT~~



b3

# Terrorism Review

b3

15 March 1984

~~Secret~~

~~15 March 1984~~

~~Copy~~

b3

Approved for Release  
Date JUN 1999

3 3 1

5

**Warning Page Deleted**  
**B-3**

Terrorism  
Review

b3

15 March 1984

1 Perspective—The Shias' Potential for Terrorism

[REDACTED]

3 Highlights

5 [REDACTED]

7 Portugal: Upsurge in FP-25 Violence

[REDACTED]

9 Statistical Overview

11 Chronology

19 Publications of Interest

Authorized personnel may obtain copies of reports by contacting their local Intelligence Liaison office or [REDACTED] Office of Current Production and Analytic Support, [REDACTED]

Comments and queries regarding this publication may be directed to the [REDACTED]

b3

b3

Terrorism  
Review

b3

15 March 1984

Perspective

*The Shias: Potential for Terrorism*

b3

We expect Shia fanaticism to be a force for political troublemaking throughout the Middle East and South Asia for many years. In a number of Muslim countries, we expect the Shias to use terrorism as a political statement of protest against "unjust" rule.

b3

Shias make up the largest minority sect—about 80 million—among the worldwide community of more than 900 million Muslims. Although they reside in about 25 nations from Africa to Southeast Asia, Shias form the majority or near majority of the national population in only a few countries in the heartland of Islam—Iran, Iraq, Bahrain, North Yemen, and Lebanon. During the 14 centuries of Islamic history, Shias have generally been an oppressed, unassimilated minority—the underdogs of the Muslim world. Their messianic dogma has led them to be persecuted and disdained by the dominant Sunnis and deprived of political and economic equality. Few regimes have given Shias more than token representation in the government.

b3

Although their reaction to Sunni rule has most often taken the form of nonviolent escape from persecution, the recent Islamic revival and the inspiration of the Iranian revolution have intensified the Shias' awareness of their economically deprived and politically impotent status in the Muslim community. This awareness, in turn, has encouraged radicalized Shias to conduct "righteous" acts of violence against what they perceive as oppression—whether by their own government or by the intrusive element of Western influence.

b3

We believe that Shias, with support from Iran, will intensify their struggles against several governments in particular:

- In Kuwait and Bahrain, violent acts may include coup attempts utilizing disgruntled Shia military and security officers resentful of family rule by Sunni shaykhs.
- In Lebanon and Iraq, Shias are likely to continue efforts to subvert the government as long as a meaningful political role is denied them.
- In Pakistan and Turkey, the Shia minorities may riot over religious grievances or seek temporary alliances with non-Shia opposition groups.

b3

As long as Iran supports Shia terrorism, US and Western diplomatic and military installations and personnel as well as the Middle East oilfields are vulnerable. We

b3

~~Secret~~

believe that Iran will continue to recruit young Shias from the Middle East as well as Muslim zealots from other less developed countries to carry out terrorist missions because:

- Local Shia grievances, the product of centuries-long discrimination, are not likely to be eliminated by government conciliatory measures.
- Local security forces cannot maintain surveillance of small groups of terrorists who slip in and out of countries easily.
- Individual terrorist acts bestow martyrdom on the perpetrators and receive instant publicity in the worldwide media network. [REDACTED]

The above article is [REDACTED]

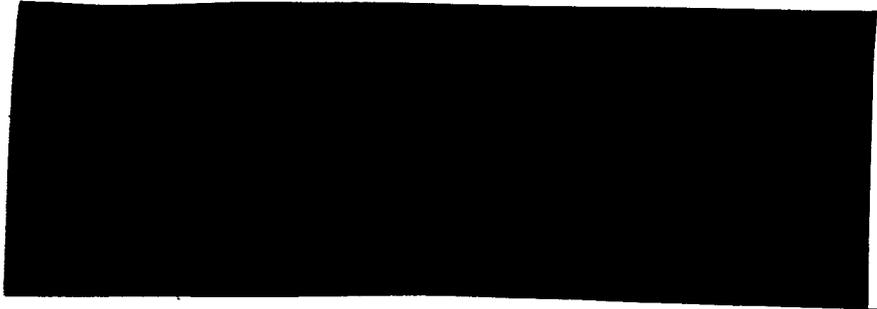
7 b3

~~Secret~~

### Highlights

#### Key Indicators

B(3)  
b1



#### Significant Developments

*Extortion Campaign by GRAPO.* Spanish press reports indicate that the terrorist organization October First Antifascist Resistance Group (GRAPO) has initiated a campaign to extort "revolutionary taxes" from prominent Spanish professionals in Madrid, Barcelona, Sevilla, and Zaragoza. GRAPO—not known for extortion in the past—may be borrowing a favorite tactic of Basque separatists who have employed this technique in the Basque country to obtain funds. b3

*Lebanon: Islamic Jihad Attacks French Targets.* Islamic Jihad claimed credit on 6 March for three attacks against French targets, fulfilling the threat made on 27 February to attack the French unless their MNF contingent withdrew from Beirut. On 5 March, a French soldier was killed when a rocket grenade was fired at his position on the southern edge of Beirut. The previous day, a grenade was thrown at the French Embassy in West Beirut during a visit by French Foreign Affairs Minister Claude Cheysson. On 1 March, a rocket grenade struck the French Embassy compound. b1 b3



b3

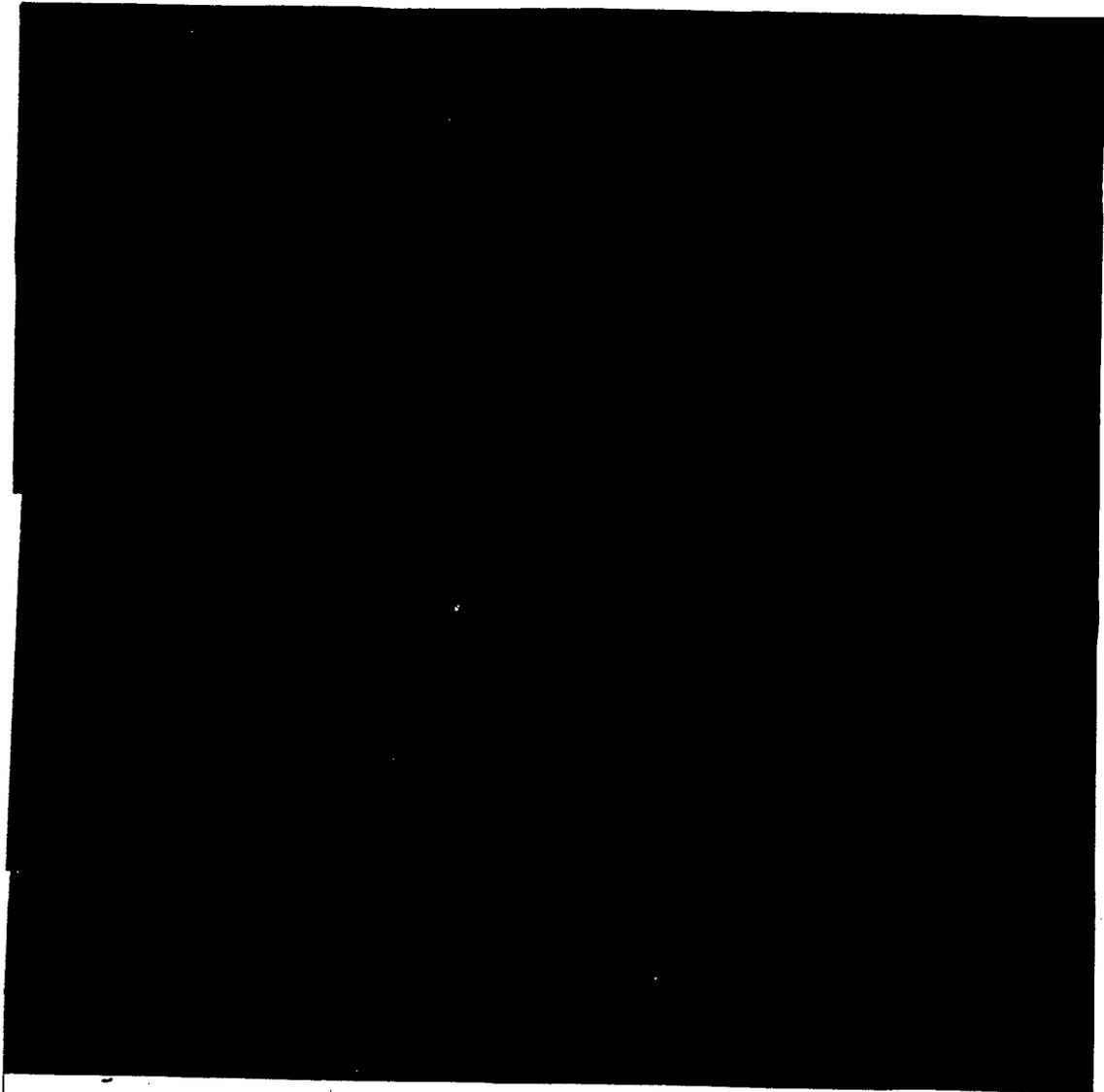
4.1. 1954

3 3 2

~~Secret~~



b3



b(1)  
b(3)

b1  
b3

5

~~Secret~~  
15 March 1984

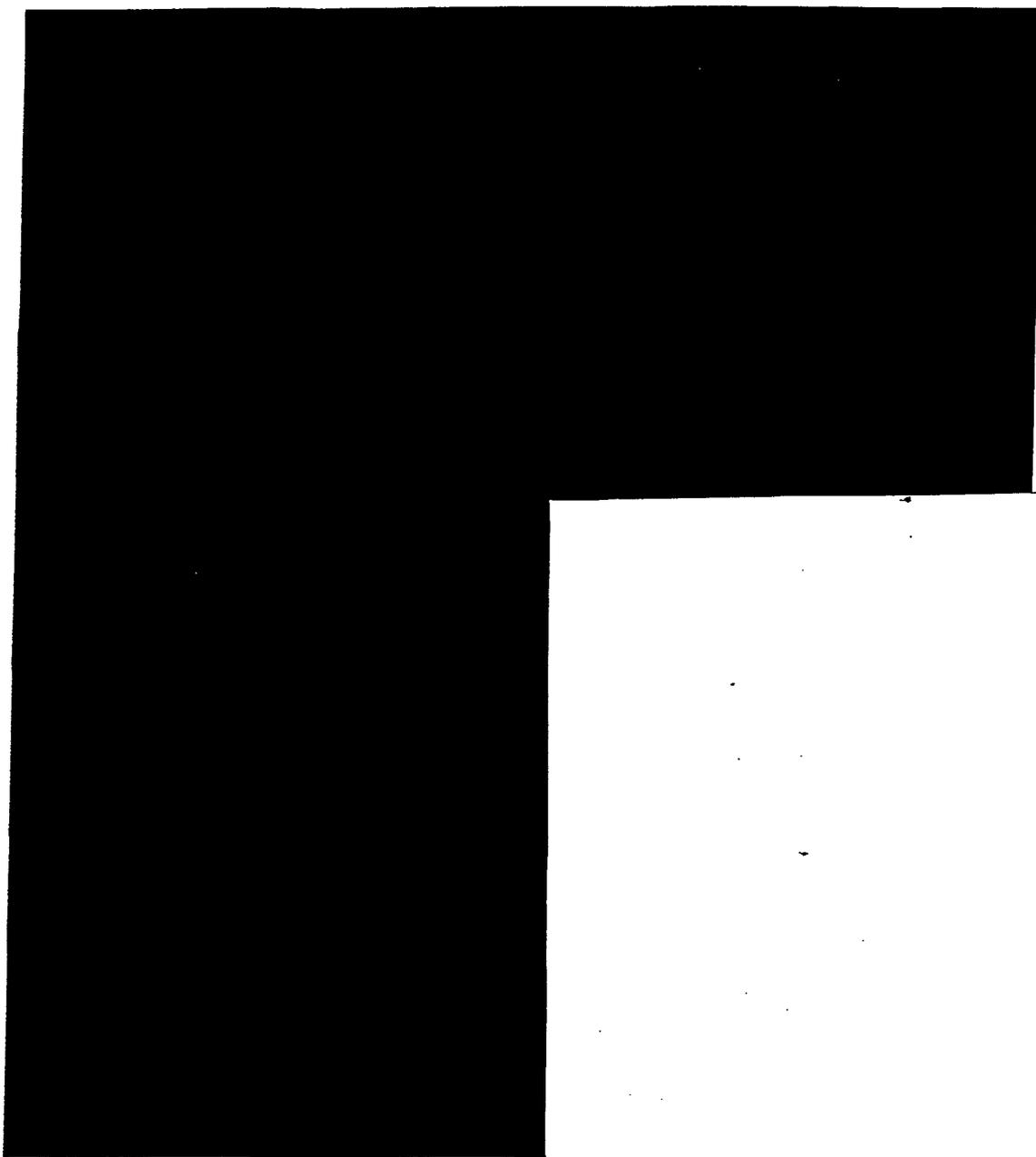
b3

3 3 2

~~Secret~~

b(3)  
b1

b(3)  
b1



~~Secret~~

6

3 3 2

Portugal:  
Upsurge in FP-25 Violence ● b3

██████████ a recent increase in the number and seriousness of attacks by the Portuguese terrorist group Popular Forces of 25 April (FP-25) may portend a growing threat from that group. Since November 1983, the FP-25 is suspected of perpetrating 30 bombings against official and commercial offices and prominent local industrialists. Although a new group—"Grupos Autonomos Revolucionarios" (GAR) -has simultaneously claimed responsibility for the bombings. ██████████ GAR is a cover name for the FP-25. Two well-planned robberies in February and an interview given to a reporter in March—the group's first attempt to develop a political propaganda line—show that the FP-25 is using more sophisticated tactics. ●

Although FP-25 terrorism has been condemned by the workers' unions in whose interest the terrorists allegedly struck, as well as by the Portuguese Communist Party (PCP), there is no indication that failure to gain support is hampering FP-25 activities. ██████████

██████████ Moreover, since the January 1984 disruption of the ETA in France—forced relocation to northern France and deportations to Latin America—Portugal's appeal as a place to build new sanctuaries has been enhanced. ██████████

██████████  
██████████  
██████████

The above article is ██████████ b3

FP-25—named for the date of the 1974 Portuguese revolution—claims to be a workers' organization at war against "exploitation, misery, and repression" with the professed objective of overthrowing the government. ██████████ finances its operations through bank robberies. Robberies on 1 February in Lisbon and on 28 February in Vilamoura added ██████████

Recent attacks by FP-25 have had increasingly serious consequences to victims. On 7 November Dom Pedro de Braganca, a prominent Portuguese industrialist, was blinded by a bomb explosion as he opened the door of his home. A passerby was also injured in this attack. During the 28 February bank robbery in Vilamoura a bank employee was killed by a shotgun blast. Previous attacks by FP-25—generally minor bombings—have been aimed at companies with labor problems. ██████████ b3-

b3

b1  
b(3)

b1  
b3

b(3)

b1, b3  
b1, b3

b3

5 3 2

### Statistical Overview

#### Terrorist Incidents by Type, 1984 \*

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1984 Total	1983
Total	63	41											104	551
Armed attack	20	14											34	71
Arson	7	2											9	48
Assault	0	0											0	0
Barricade	0	2											2	35
Bombing	24	8											32	269
Hijacking *	0	2											2	46
Kidnaping	3	8											11	41
Other	9	5											14	41

#### Terrorist Incidents by Region, 1984 \*

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1984 Total	1983
Total	63	41											104	551
North America	0	1											1	27
Latin America	8	4											12	132
Western Europe	21	15											36	185
USSR/Eastern Europe	0	0											0	9
Sub-Saharan Africa	9	9											18	28
Mideast and North Africa	20	10											30	125
Asia/other	5	2											7	45

#### Terrorist Incidents by Category of Victim or Installation Attacked, 1984 \*

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1984 Total	1983
Total	63	41											104	551
Diplomatic	17	8											25	218
Military	7	4											11	96
Other government	4	1											5	50
Business	17	16											33	84
Other	18	12											30	103

\* Figures for the most recent months are subject to change as additional data are received.

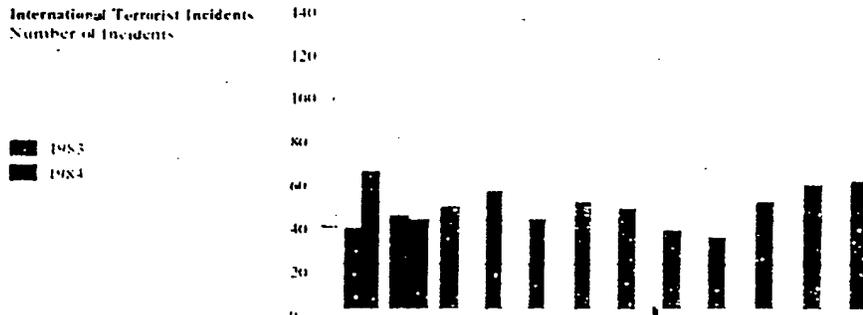
\* Only terrorist-related hijackings will be reported in 1984.

The above information is ~~classified~~ **b3**

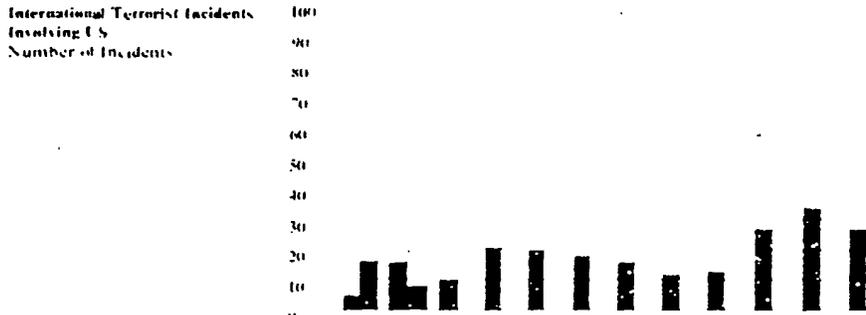
3 3 3

### International Terrorist Incidents and Attacks, 1983-84

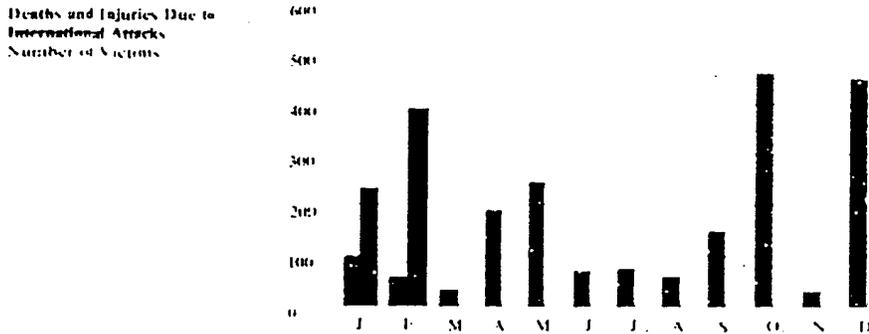
International Terrorist Incidents  
Number of Incidents



International Terrorist Incidents  
Involving US  
Number of Incidents



Deaths and Injuries Due to  
International Attacks  
Number of Victims



b3/

**Chronology**

*This chronology includes significant events, incidents, and trends in international terrorism. It provides commentary on their background, importance, and wider implications. It does not treat events listed in previous editions of the chronology unless new information has been received.* b3

~~\_\_\_\_\_~~

b1  
B(3)  
b1

[REDACTED]

~~\_\_\_\_\_~~

[REDACTED]

b1  
b3

19 February 1984

**Spain: ETA Assassination Attempt**

The Spanish press reports that ETA failed in its attempt to assassinate the Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE) General Secretary for Vizcaya on 19 February, four days before the shooting of a PSOE Senator in San Sebastian. b3

**Lebanon: Saudi Diplomat Still Captive**

Previous reports indicating the Saudi Consul General in Lebanon had been released were erroneous. He remains the captive of radical Lebanese Shias. b3

23 February 1984

**Greece: Libyan Embassy Taken Over**

Libyan students supportive of Qadhafi's recent drive to reestablish revolutionary fervor in the Libyan masses briefly took over the Libyan People's Bureau in Athens. b3

24 February 1984

[REDACTED]

b3  
b1

b1 -

**Guatemala: Former Police Chief Assassinated**

A former police chief was murdered near his home in Guatemala City by unknown persons. The victim sustained at least 12 bullet wounds. b3

~~Secret~~

25 February 1984

**El Salvador: Conservative Deputy Murdered**

Two armed men shot and killed a conservative member of the Salvadoran legislature outside his San Salvador home. To date, no group has claimed responsibility. He is the fourth conservative deputy to be recently murdered; the previous three assassinations were claimed by the Marxist Popular Liberation Forces. **b3**

26 February 1984

**Guatemala: Guerrilla Safehouse Raided**

Government forces raided a guerrilla safehouse in Guatemala City seizing a young woman and capturing ammunition and a grenade launcher. **b3**

27 February 1984

**Syria: Muslim Brotherhood Attack**

A Muslim Brotherhood group attacked a Syrian Army convoy, killing an officer and injuring seven soldiers. Press reports indicate Syrian authorities arrested an unknown number of suspects found near the attack. **b3**

28 February 1984

**France: Arrest of CAA Members**

In the French Basque country, two leading members of the Commandos Autonomos Anti-Capitalistas (CAA)—believed responsible for five killings in Spain and involvement in a 1983 kidnaping of a Basque industrialist—were arrested by French police. CAA, a small splinter group of ETA-M, claimed responsibility on 23 February for the assassination of a Socialist senator. **b3**

**Jerusalem: Explosion in Boutique**

The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) and others have claimed responsibility for an explosion which ripped through a store in Jerusalem's commercial district, injuring at least 10 people. **b3**

29 February 1984

**Lebanon: Car Bombing**

A car bomb containing about 40 kilograms of explosives blew up in West Beirut, killing three and wounding over 30. No group has claimed credit and it is not clear what the target was. The explosion was the first car bomb in Beirut since Muslim militias drove Lebanese Army forces out of West Beirut a month ago. **b3**

**Iran: Warning to the United States**

Tehran radio warned of "various kinds of suicide operations" should the US Navy seek to reopen the Strait of Hormuz in the event of its closure by Iran. The threat is a departure from Tehran's previous responses to Western media reports of Iranian planning for suicide missions against US naval targets in the Persian Gulf or off Lebanon. Tehran had maintained that such reports were propaganda inventions. **b3**

~~Secret~~

**Bangladesh: Hostages Freed**

The American and Dutchman kidnaped on 17 January 1984 in the Chittagong hill tracts by the Shanti Bahini, a loose organization of tribal dissidents, were safely released, probably after a ransom was paid by their employers.

b3

**South Africa: Explosion at Power Substation**

Minor damage was reported and electrical power interrupted when three limpet mines exploded at a power substation near Mardini [REDACTED]

b3 b1

**Turkey: Bank Robbery by Leftists**

The Bostanci Branch of the Ziraat Bank in Istanbul was robbed by Turkish leftists who escaped with approximately \$70,000.

b3

**Chile: Terrorist Attacks Black Out Central Chile**

More than 20 bombs exploded throughout much of central Chile, temporarily blacking out areas of Santiago, Valparaiso, Vina del Mar, and Concepcion. Several phone calls in Concepcion attributed the bombings to the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Commandos. No arrests have been announced in connection with the incidents.

b3

1 March 1984

**El Salvador: Military Judge Killed**

Unidentified gunmen murdered a retired Army colonel who was serving as a Military Tribunal Judge, adjudicating cases involving suspected guerrillas and breaches of military discipline.

b3

**Japan: Corporate Offices of Narita Attacked**

The ultraradical student group Chukaku Ha attacked the New Tokyo International Airport Corporation Office with a flame-throwing device mounted on a truck parked on an elevated highway adjacent to the building. Damage was extensive, but there were no injuries.

b3

**West Germany: Journalist and Student Sentenced**

A West Berlin judge sentenced a journalist and a student to 30 months in prison on grounds that they had incited readers of the magazine *Radikal* to acts of terrorism. The prosecution followed comments in the magazine that President Reagan's visit to West Berlin in June 1984 should not be allowed to pass without protest.

b3

**Spain: Shooting of Policeman**

In Vitoria, a retired Spanish policeman was shot and killed at pointblank range as he stood at his apartment door [REDACTED]

b3 b1

**France: Shooting and Arrest of French Basques**

In a shootout with police in Bayonne, one member of the French Basque splinter terrorist group Iparrretarrak was killed [REDACTED]

b3 b1

3 3 3

**France: Shooting of French National**

In Hendaye, a French railroad employee was shot and killed at pointblank range as he and three Spanish Basque coworkers crossed the railroad yards. No group has claimed responsibility for the murder; however, [REDACTED]

b3 b1

2 March 1984

**Northern Ireland: Car Bomb Kills Soldier**

In Castleberg, County Tyrone, a part-time soldier in the Ulster Defense Regiment was killed when a boobytrap bomb exploded in his van as he left for work. The IRA claimed credit for the attack.

b3

**Lebanon: Car Bombing in Sidon**

A car bomb exploded in Sidon, killing two Lebanese civilians. No one has claimed responsibility.

b3

3 March 1984

**Philippines: Threat to US Embassy**

A caller to the US Embassy stated, in English, that a bomb was to explode at 2000 hours. No bomb was located.

b3

**Northern Ireland: Boobytrap Bomb Kills Undertaker**

In Armagh, a boobytrap bomb—probably intended for security forces—exploded, killing an undertaker as he entered the garage of a funeral parlor. The IRA claimed responsibility for the incident.

b3

**Bolivia: Attempted Bombing of US Ambassador's Residence**

A dynamite bomb hurled by an unidentified assailant exploded outside a house directly behind the residence of the US Ambassador in La Paz. The explosion shattered windows, splintered doors, and collapsed two of the walls of the neighboring house, but caused no casualties. The bomb was apparently intended for the Ambassador's home, but bounced against the barbed wire on top of the residence wall and landed in the neighboring yard where it detonated. The Ambassador was out of the country, but his wife and six members of his staff were in the house at the time of the incident. No one has claimed responsibility for the bombing.

b3

4 March 1984

**West Bank: Another Attack on Arabs**

A bus carrying 60 Arab workers was attacked by three men armed with automatic weapons. Seven passengers were wounded. An anonymous phone caller claimed responsibility for the attack in the name of the "Shlomo Ben-Yosef Brigade" of the Zionist TNT group. The caller said the attack was a retaliation for the 28 February Arab attack on a Jewish boutique in Jerusalem.

b3

5 March 1984

**Lebanon: US Attache Wounded**

A US Marine colonel was wounded in the chest by two or three unidentified gunmen firing from a car parked in front of his hotel. The attack occurred in a part of Beirut controlled by the Druze party. Druze, Shia Amal, [redacted] No one has claimed credit for the attack.

b3 b1

6 March 1984

**Northern Ireland: Slaying of Prison Official**

In Belfast, three members of the IRA shot and killed an assistant governor of the Maze Prison in front of his wife and daughter. Officials of Maze Prison—where most hardcore IRA terrorists are jailed—have been a frequent target of IRA assassins.

b3

b3

**Kuwait: More Suspected Terrorists Arrested**

[redacted] two more suspects in the 12 December bombing of the US Embassy and other facilities in Kuwait were arrested. The trial of 21 defendants in the bombing continues and may conclude in March.

b3

**Lebanon: Possible Attack on Sharon**

A bomb blew up on a road in Sidon as the car carrying Ariel Sharon, Israel's Minister Without Portfolio, drove by. There were no casualties and no group has claimed credit for the attack.

b3

b3

**Yugoslavia: Attempted Firebombing of LC Building in Kosovo**

[redacted] an unsuccessful attempt at sabotage was made at the building of the League of Communists Communal Committee Building in Kosovo. A bottle containing an incendiary liquid was reportedly thrown at the building. The radio report attributed the incident to "hostile elements," though no specific group or individual was named.

b3

7 March 1984

**Chile: Radio Station Attacked**

An unidentified team of six armed commandos attacked Radio Carreras in Santiago. The attackers tied up the staff and cut normal programming in order to broadcast a proclamation against the Pinochet government. Local police investigating the scene of the incident discovered and defused an explosive device.

b3

**Chile: Police Raid Rebel Base**

Chilean police raided a Santiago school where they found explosives, an Air Force officer's uniform, a clandestine printing press, and maps showing locations of power pylons. The police arrested 24 people in the raid, accusing them of planning to stage violent disturbances in advance of the scheduled 27 March day of protest against the Pinochet government. A local news agency described the school headmaster, who was among those seized in the raid, as a member of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) terrorist organization.

b3

3 3 3

**Lebanon: US Journalist Disappears**

The director of the Cable News Network office in Beirut did not arrive at his office and has not been found. We do not know if terrorists were responsible.

b3



b1  
b3

**Israel: Explosives Found**

Israeli police discovered a major cache of explosives thought to belong to TNT, the Jewish terrorist group responsible for over 25 attacks in December on Arab and Christian targets in Israel and the West Bank. Three suspects were also arrested for questioning about attempted attacks on holy Muslim sites in Jerusalem in January.

b3

8 March 1984

**Northern Ireland: Soldier Slain**

Two IRA gunmen shot and killed a part-time soldier at a filling station in Moira where the victim—a private in the Ulster Defense Regiment—was employed. The IRA's North Armagh Brigade claimed responsibility for the shooting, stating that the shooting refuted British claims of reduced violence.

b3

**Northern Ireland: RPG Attack by IRA**

In West Belfast, five IRA guerrillas fired a Soviet-made RPG-7 at a British armored personnel carrier. Missing the target, the rocket-propelled grenade—the second one employed by IRA terrorists in less than a month—hit a passing coal truck causing minor damage and no injuries.

b3

9 March 1984

**Yugoslavia: Conviction of Two Armenian Terrorists**

In Belgrade, a district court has found two members of the Armenian terrorist group, Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide (JCAG), guilty in the March 1983 assassination of the Turkish Ambassador to Yugoslavia. Both men were sentenced to 20 years in jail. This trial marks only the second successful conviction of JCAG members since the group began attacking Turkish diplomats in 1975.

b3

10 March 1984

**Spain: Arrest of GAL Members**

Four members of the Antiterrorist Liberation Group (GAL) were arrested in connection with the murder of a French Basque refugee. Press speculation indicates that the four men were hired by a Spanish industrialist to conduct attacks on ETA members in France.

b3

~~Secret~~

11 March 1984

**Great Britain: Spate of Libyan-Sponsored Bombings**

A bomb exploded early Saturday morning in a nightclub, popular with Arabs, in London's Mayfair district, injuring 23 people. Four other bombs, three of which were defused, were planted outside Arab newsstands in downtown London. Less than 24 hours later, a bomb exploded in a car in a driveway of a house occupied by Libyans in Manchester. Another bomb discovered on the ledge of the house blew up as experts tried to remove it. The bombings are most likely the result of a new Libyan terrorist campaign against opponents of Colonel Qadhafi. Four years ago, three Libyan oppositionists were murdered in Great Britain by a Qadhafi hit squad.

b3

**Sudan: Two Hostages Released**

The Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) released a woman and her son who had been taken hostage on 10 February from a French construction site.

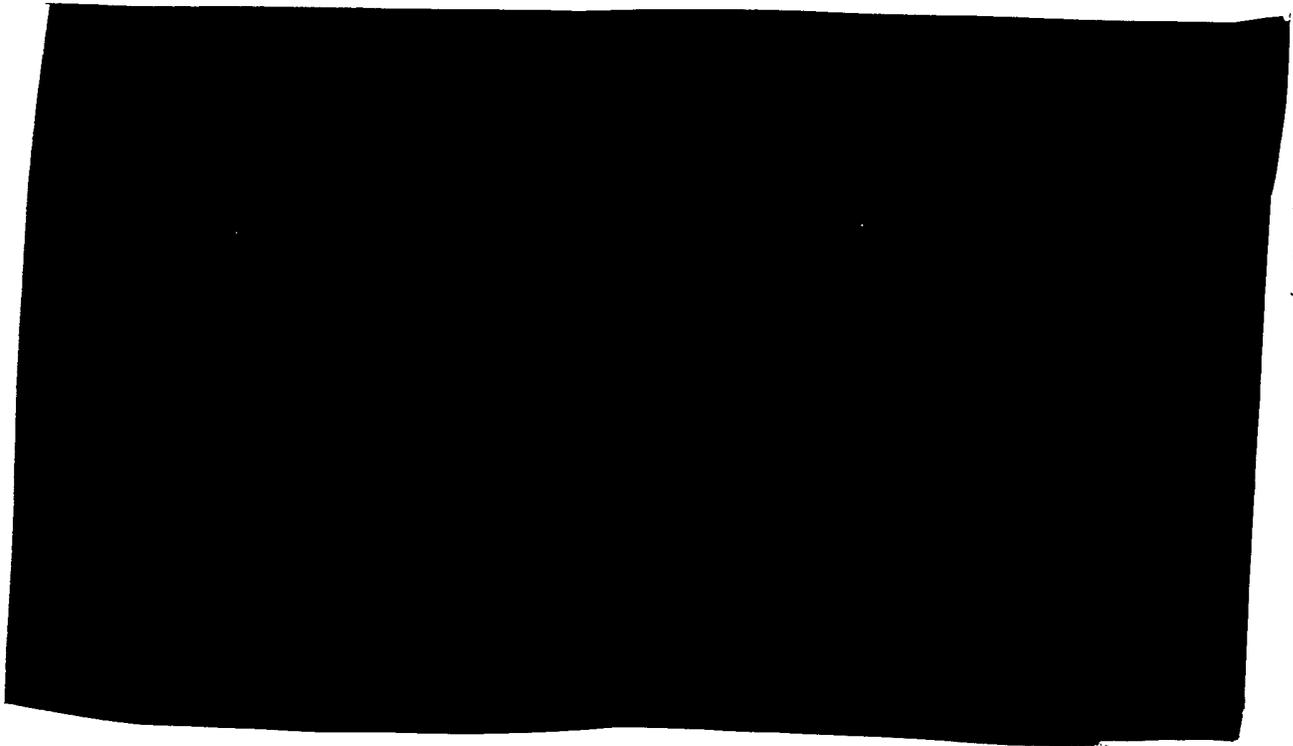
b3

~~Secret~~

333

3 3 3

~~Secret~~



b1  
b3

~~Secret~~