



Directorate of  
Intelligence

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# Terrorism Review



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28 July 1988

Approved for Release  
Date JUN 1999

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28 July 1988  
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Terrorism Review ● b3

28 July 1988

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# Terrorism Review **b3**

28 July 1988

Focus

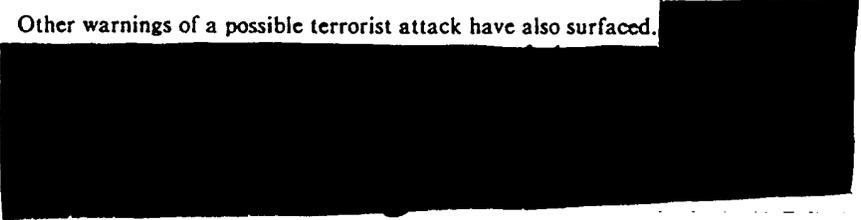
## The Shootdown of Iran Air 655: Will Iran Retaliate? **b3**

Since the accidental shootdown of Iran Air Flight 655 by the USS Vincennes on 3 July 1988, US diplomatic posts worldwide have experienced anti-US demonstrations and telephoned bomb or death threats. **b1, b3**  
~~Iranian-backed terrorists plan to attack US facilities and personnel, and most posts have gone on a high state of alert, anticipating some sort of attack. Several posts have reported surveillance by persons of Middle Eastern appearance.~~  
**b3**

We judge that the risk to US interests of terrorist retaliation in the wake of the downing of the Iranian airliner is high, even though some of these sightings and reports of imminent attack are probably reflections of little more than the high state of tension at our diplomatic and military facilities. The shifting military and political situation in Tehran—Iran apparently agreed to a cease-fire with Iraq on 18 July—and Iranian leaders' recent quest for improved international status will probably cause Iran to turn to surrogates when it decides to retaliate for the shootdown. Tehran apparently has resumed its targeting of US facilities and personnel worldwide as well as providing encouragement and support to surrogates. At the same time, Iranian rhetoric against Washington in the coming days is likely to encourage Islamic fundamentalists and terrorist groups not previously linked to Iran to attack US interests—attacks that may not have Iranian approval or guidance. **b3**

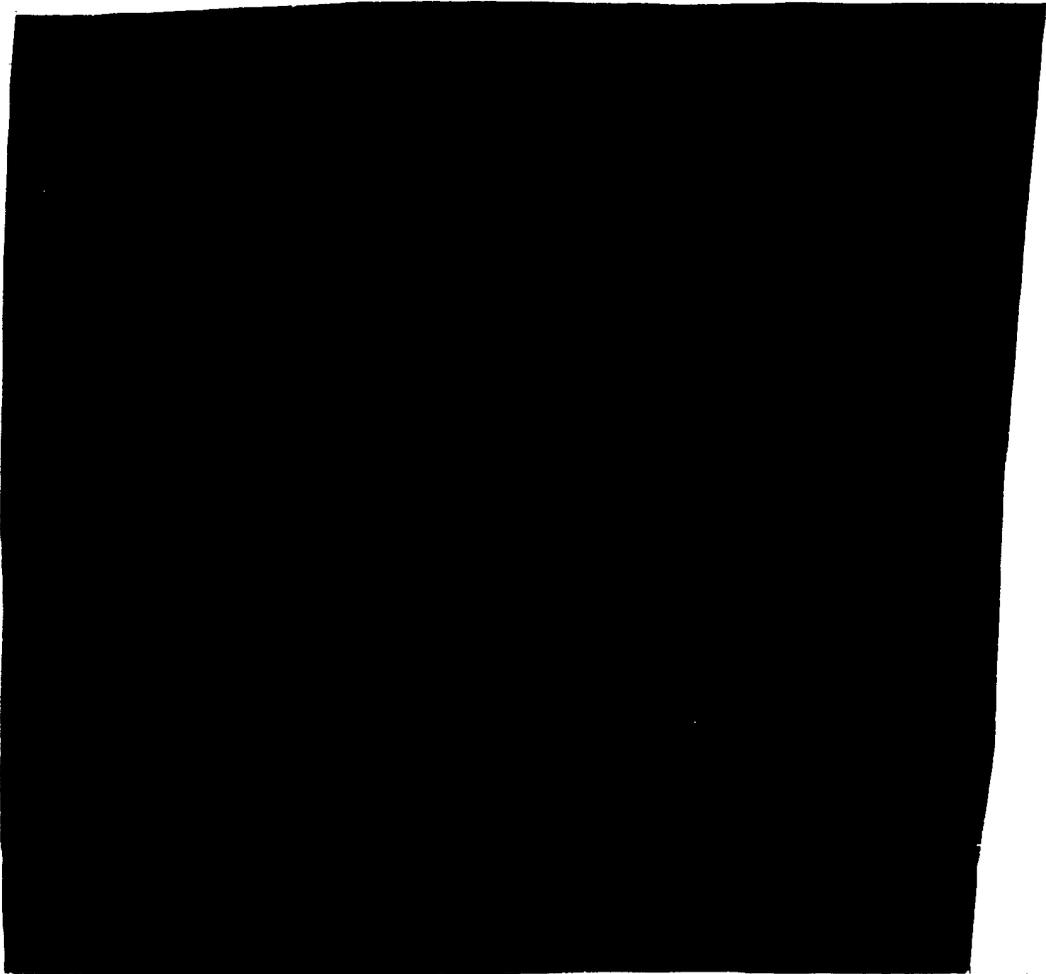
### The Threats

Statements made by Assembly Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani shortly after the airliner was downed in the Persian Gulf suggested that Tehran intended to take the diplomatic highroad and maximize the public benefits from its role as victim in the incident. Other Iranian leaders' statements—including one attributed to Ayatollah Khomeini—threatened retaliation on a scale equal "to the magnitude of the crime." Encouraged perhaps by this public belligerency, anonymous callers have threatened our embassies and consulates in many regions, including the Persian Gulf and elsewhere in the the Middle East, Western Europe, Africa, and Australia. **b3**

Other warnings of a possible terrorist attack have also surfaced. 

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**The Shootdown, the Hajj, and the Hostages**

A terrorist operation directed by Iran or a surrogate is not the only way Tehran could threaten US interests. Iranian rhetoric against Washington could also incite Islamic extremists into violent demonstrations. We believe the most vulnerable period for this kind of activity is during Friday prayers, during the annual pilgrimage (the Hajj) to Saudi Arabia, and on 12-13 August, the fortieth day following the shootdown. This last date is a traditional day of mourning, which will coincide this year with observance of the Islamic new year. On the 10th day of the month of Muharram—called Ashura—Shias commemorate the martyrdom of the son-in-law and grandson of the Prophet with passion plays and ritual flagellation

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calculated to rouse the emotions of the participants and observers. Men and boys cut themselves with knives and razors and march wrapped in shrouds, many bleeding profusely. We believe these observances could easily turn into anti-US demonstrations. [REDACTED] b3

Twice following the accidental downing of the Iranian airliner, persons claiming to represent the Hizballah terrorists holding US hostages in Lebanon threatened to harm them. One of the claims apparently was a hoax. The other, however, was accompanied by a photo of hostage Edward Tracy's passport—a technique used by the group to authenticate claims. We believe these were tactics by Hizballah to discourage US actions against Iran. We judge that both Hizballah and Iran consider the hostages too valuable to be killed in reprisal for the downing of the airliner. Tehran, moreover, would probably not want threats against hostages to color its innocent posture as bereaved victim and thereby diminish international sympathy. [REDACTED] b3

**Outlook**

Although statements by some Iranian leaders suggested that Tehran would like to take the diplomatic highroad and seek recourse in the United Nations and world opinion, we believe Iran is, at the same time, maintaining the option of terrorist attacks.



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Another danger is that a group backed by Iran will implement an operation that has long been in the planning stages but that will now be carried out as revenge for the downing of Iran Air Flight 655. We believe, for example, that individual terrorists within Hizballah are willing to freelance an operation without Iranian or Hizballah direction. These terrorists would be acting out of a longstanding frustration with what they see as a US conspiracy to attack Iran, destroy the Palestinian cause, and help Israel. The motives—retaliation for the victims of Iran Air Flight 655, intensified Iranian clashes in the Persian Gulf, or revenge for the murder of Abu Jihad—may be confused, but that may not matter to Palestinian Shias or other Middle Eastern radicals frustrated by both PLO and Hizballah inaction. [REDACTED] b3

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- US interests in Bahrain or Kuwait are convenient, suitable targets. Both states have large, Iranian-origin populations and military-security agreements with the United States. In the past year, pro-Iranian terrorists have bombed several facilities in Kuwait, including US-related airlines offices and private companies,

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- Tehran could draw on its extensive assets in Dubai to rally protest demonstrations—which could easily turn to violence—or mount a terrorist operation. Iran Air Flight 655 was heading for Dubai, and many Iranians there apparently had relatives on board the aircraft.
- Hizballah terrorists who were responsible for the April 1988 hijacking of a Kuwaiti airliner could try to hijack a US airliner or place explosives on board one. They would probably try to mount this kind of operation from an Asian or African airport where security is lax, American targets are more accessible, and local support networks are in place.
- Hizballah or Islamic fundamentalists linked to Iran could attempt an attack against US interests in Europe. We believe Greece and Cyprus are likely venues, but Hizballah and Iran have assets in many European cities that could be drawn on to support an operation.

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Shaykh Fadlallah, Hizballah's spiritual guide, denounced the downing of the airliner shortly after the incident but said it had nothing to do with the fate of the Western hostages. In a subsequent statement made during a recent Islamic holiday, he called for a "happy ending" to the hostages' ordeal and urged Tehran to press for their release as a humanitarian gesture.

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Like Tehran, however, he has only a limited influence over the Hizballah terrorists holding the remaining foreign hostages. Hizballah will certainly use the hostages to issue press statements denouncing the United States and will make the conditions of their detention more miserable and threatening than they apparently have been.

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Highlights

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Significant Developments

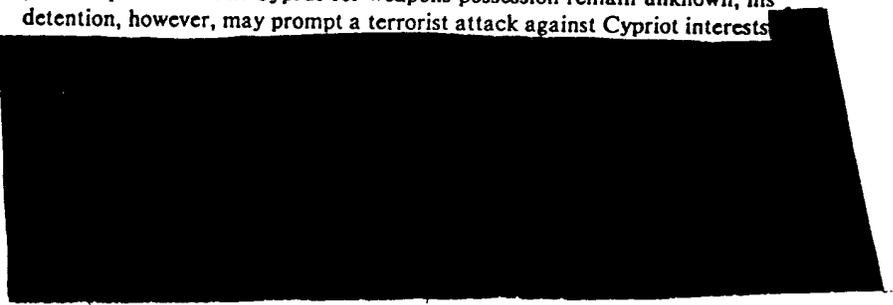
Western Europe

Cyprus

Lebanese Arrested With Weapon

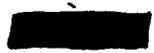
The exact mission and affiliation of a Lebanese sentenced on 26 May 1988 to four years imprisonment in Cyprus for weapons possession remain unknown; his detention, however, may prompt a terrorist attack against Cypriot interests

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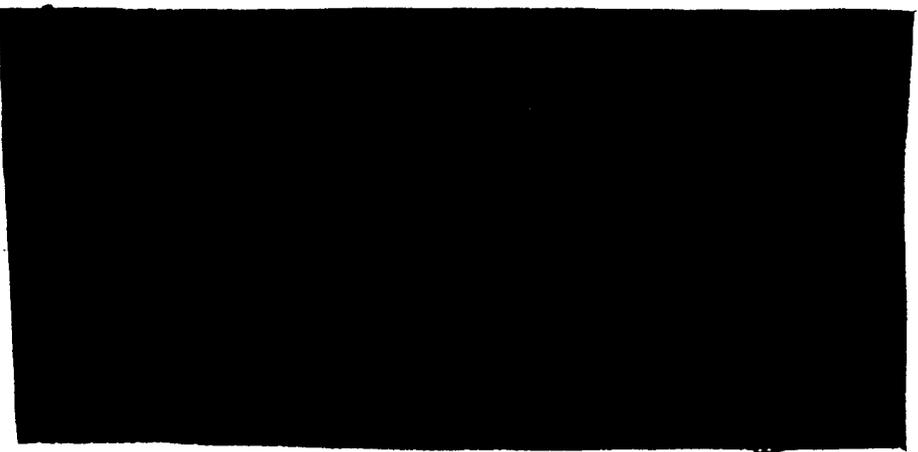


Middle East

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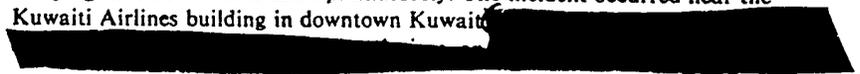


Kuwait

Cache Links 18 May Explosion to Earlier Bombings

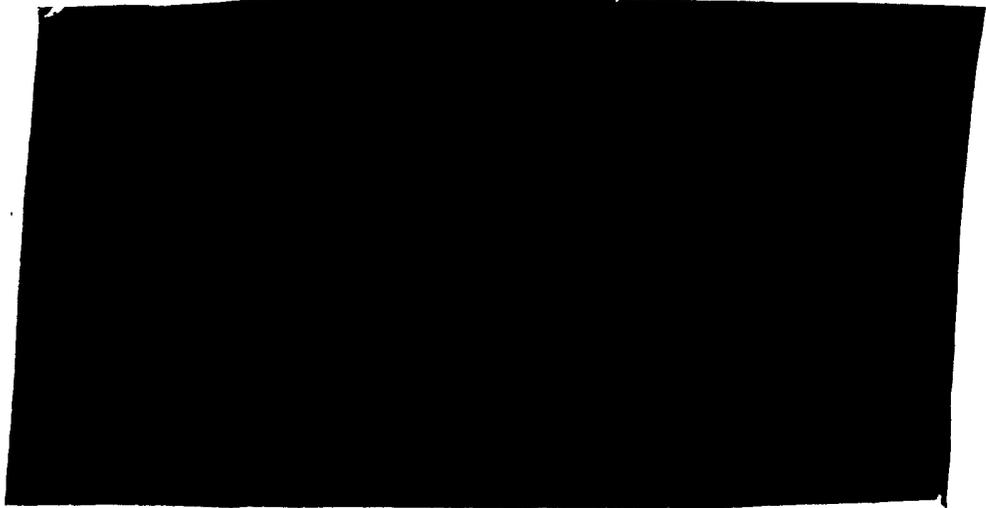
On 18 May, two Kuwaiti Shia terrorists were killed when a small bomb they were carrying in their car detonated prematurely. The incident occurred near the Kuwaiti Airlines building in downtown Kuwait

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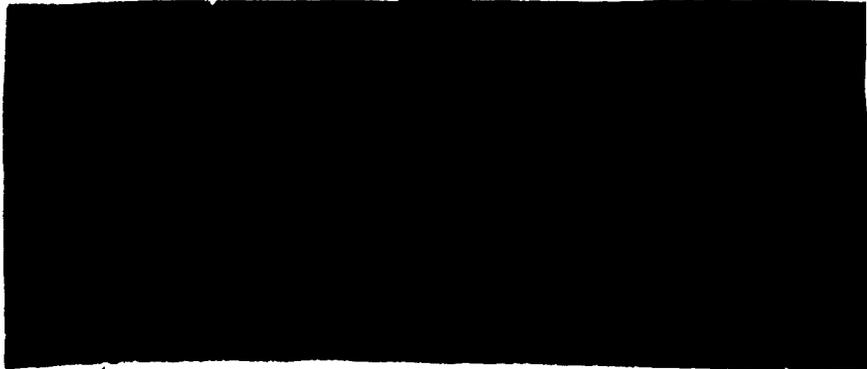
**Latin America**

**Ecuador**

**Borja's Counterterrorism/Counterinsurgency Strategy**

President-elect Rodrigo Borja's intention to adopt a more lenient approach to terrorism may provide some breathing room for domestic rebels, but the greatly weakened insurgent movement is poorly positioned to rebound. Unlike outgoing President Febres-Cordero, whose tough counterterrorist measures disrupted the country's only viable insurgent group, Alvaro Vive, Carajo (AVC), Borja favors dialogue as a means to suppress violence. He also has stated that his government would dismantle special groups in the security forces and eliminate torture in response to accusations of human rights abuse by police and the military during Febres-Cordero's counterterrorism campaign. Borja, however, will have to be mindful of the possible negative public reaction to his proposed dialogue with AVC leaders and a potential backlash from police and military officials if he tries to weaken their powers. Human rights activists within his party are likely to push for tighter control of the security forces.

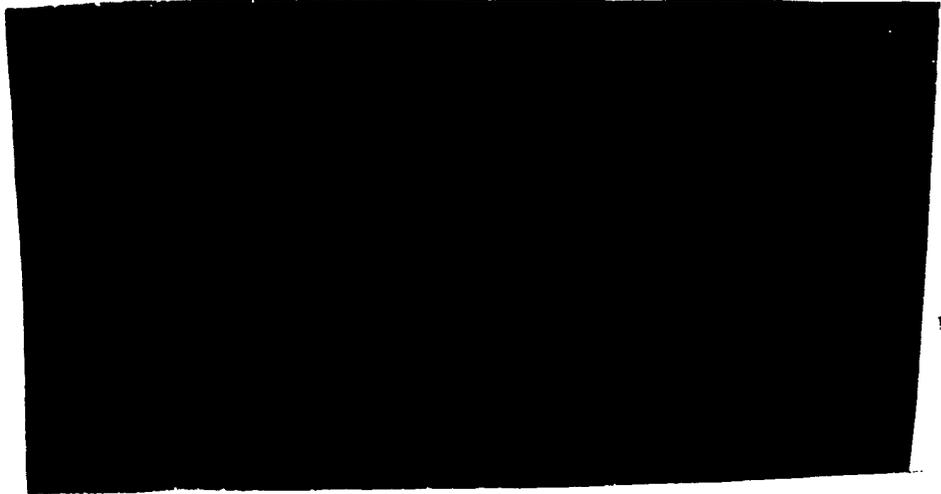
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**Chile**

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South/East Asia

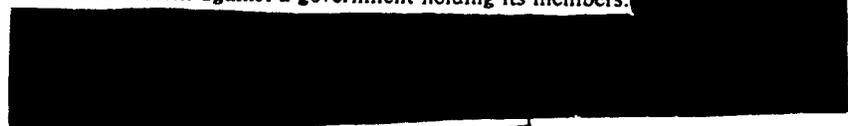
Pakistan

**Karachi Hijackers Get Death Sentence**

On 6 July, a special court in Rawalpindi, Pakistan, sentenced five Abu Nidal organization (ANO) terrorists to death in connection with the attempted hijacking of Pan Am 73 in Karachi almost two years ago. Muhammad Hafiz al-Turk, the hijacking mastermind, said he and his companions would appeal the sentence to the Punjab Province High Court. Pakistan's judicial system is very slow, however, and if the appeals are not given special treatment a final decision could take several years. [redacted] b3

The sentence increases the prospects for retaliatory attacks by the ANO against Pakistani, and perhaps US, interests. In at least one previous case the group has mounted attacks against a government holding its members. [redacted]

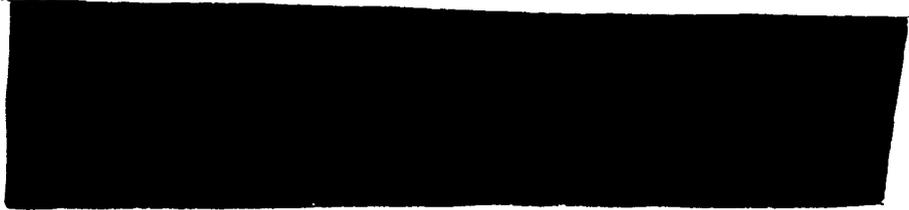
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Technical Trends

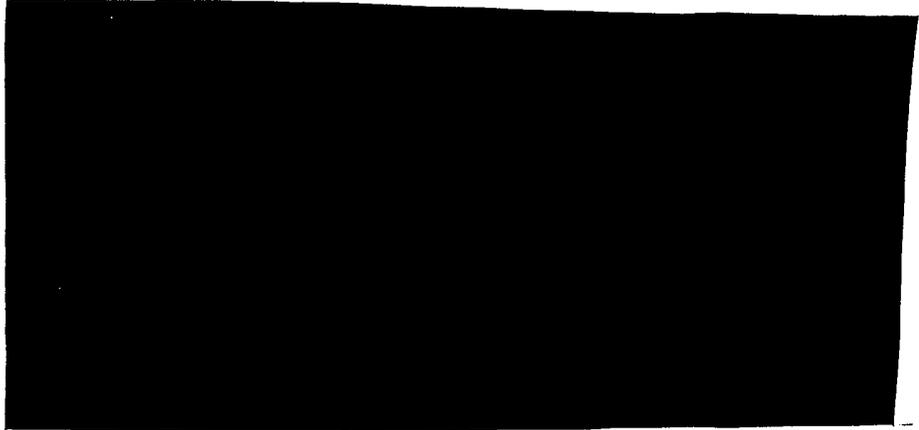
Libya

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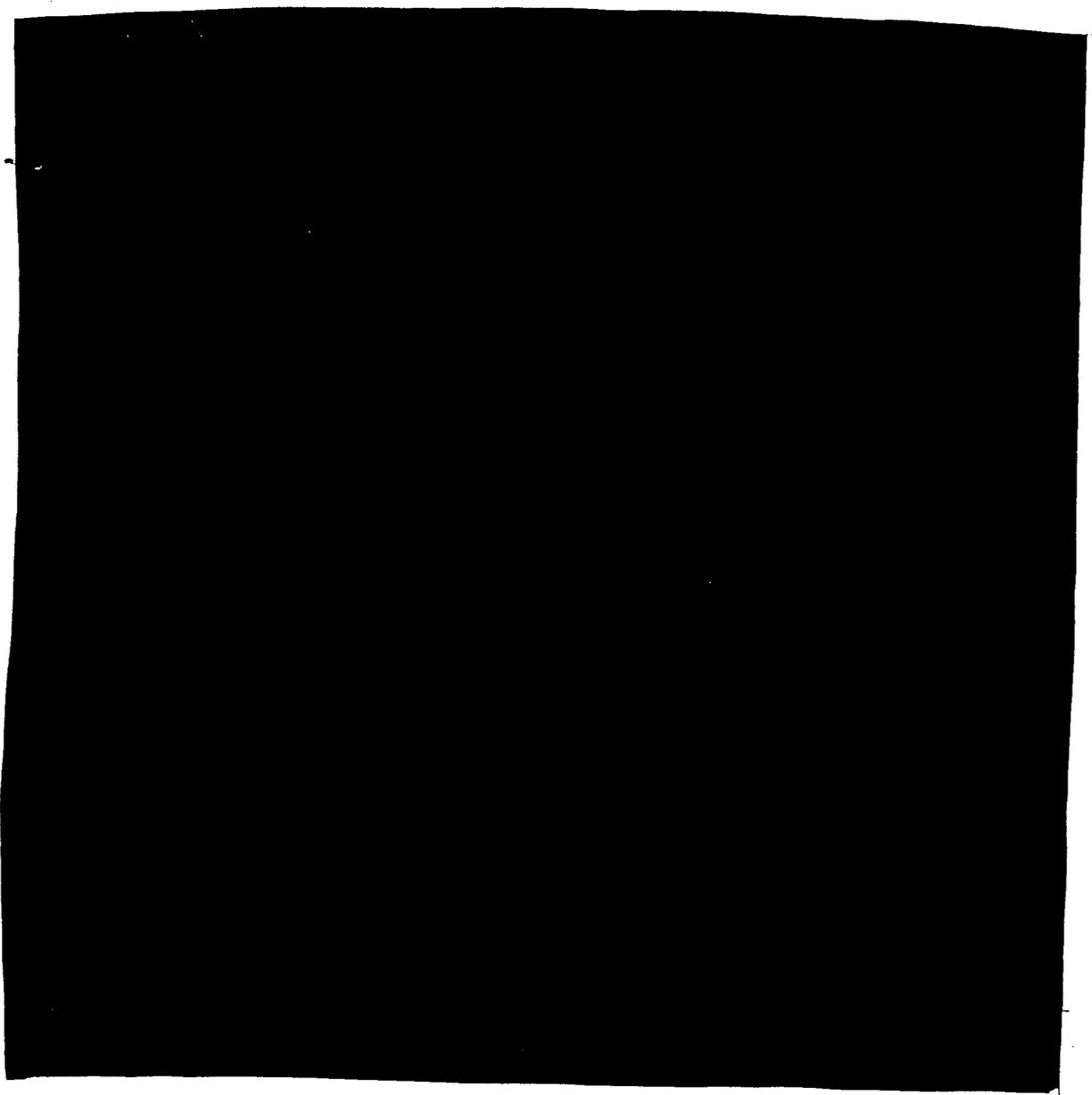
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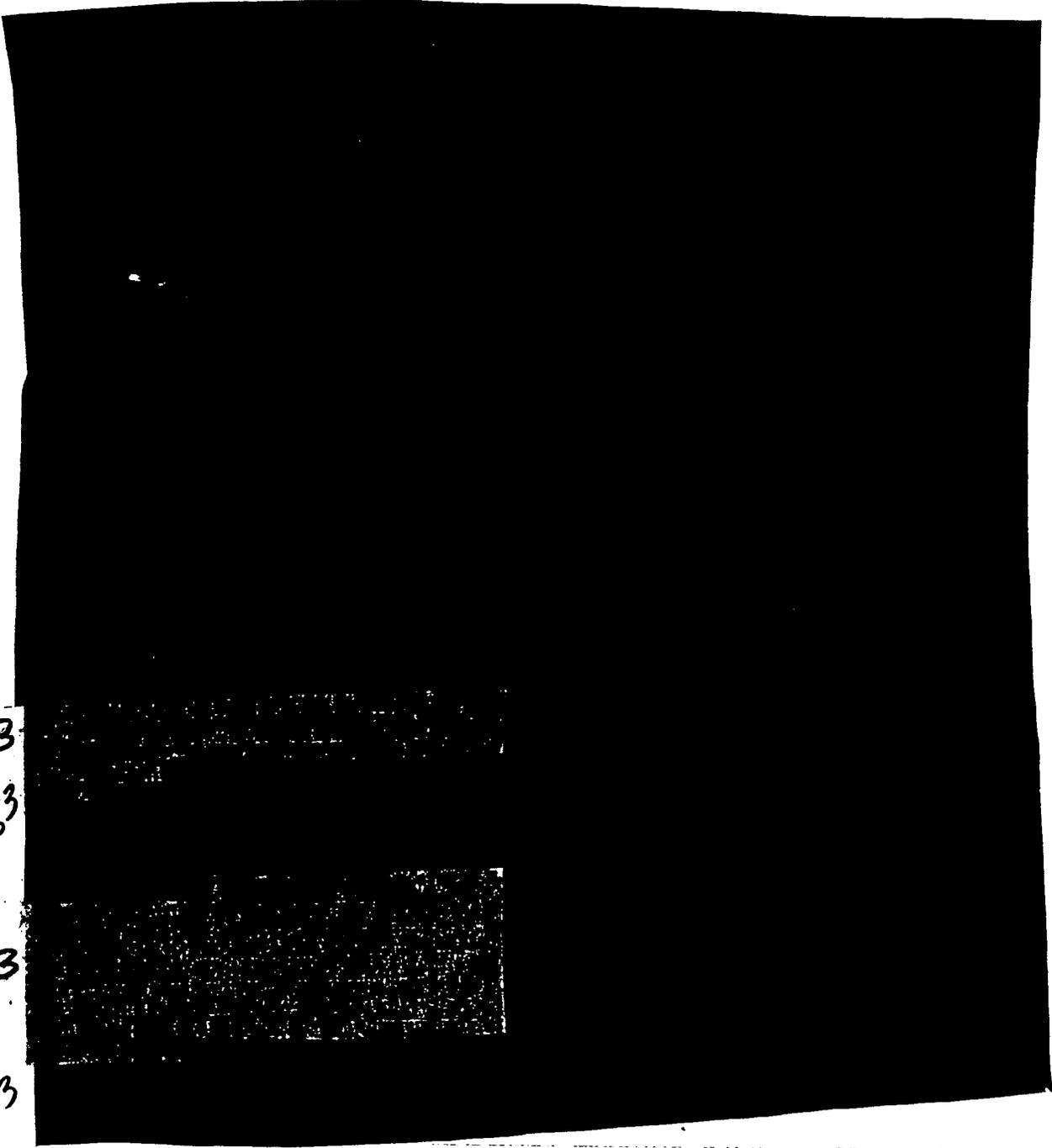
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The ANC: Changing Military Policy

The recent rash of indiscriminate urban bombings in South Africa suggests that the African National Congress (ANC) leadership is shifting its longstanding emphasis on hitting military and government-related targets to provide military cadre more operational freedom. This shift in emphasis will result in greater civilian casualties, including whites. The ANC's political leadership in Lusaka has not authorized a premeditated campaign against civilians, but some ANC military officials apparently are seeking to increase white casualties to undermine white morale.

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At least 25 bombings—most of them in crowded urban centers—have occurred in South Africa this year, resulting in some 21 deaths and scores of injuries. Although these bombings have resulted in far greater nonwhite casualties, the explosion on 2 July at a Johannesburg stadium appears to have been specifically planned to inflict maximum white casualties. The South African Government has blamed the ANC for all the attacks. The insurgent group refuses to accept responsibility for specific attacks and denies that it has embarked on a campaign directed at civilians.

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Evolving ANC Military Policy.

The ANC in recent years has gradually loosened its targeting policy to meet the demands of an increasingly impatient military wing and an internal constituency. After the unrest that began in 1984, some senior ANC officials began to question the efficacy of a policy directed solely at military and government targets when hundreds of blacks were being killed in clashes with security forces. Military cadre and township youths also urged the leadership to step up operations and expand the categories of targets. In response, the ANC granted the military greater operational freedom, authorized targets such as white farmers who monitor ANC infiltrations on behalf of the government, and agreed not to admonish units if civilians were harmed during authorized operations.

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Selected Bombing Incidents  
April-July 1988

11 April	Johannesburg: an explosion on a railway line causes slight damage.
14 April	Johannesburg: an explosion at City Hall causes slight damage.
15 April	Pretoria: an explosion at a movie complex kills the apparent bomber. A second explosion in the area damages cars.
19 April	Cape Town: a bomb explodes near Parliament at its usual adjournment time, but no injuries occur because of a late adjournment.
5 May	Johannesburg, Kagiso Township: an explosion badly damages a black township police barracks.
26 May	Pretoria: two midday explosions kill one woman and injure five.
28 May	Johannesburg: an explosion at the train station injures a black woman.
29 May	Johannesburg: a bomb in a refuse bin injures a truckdriver.
3 June	Johannesburg area: a midday explosion in a trash bin kills two blacks, a Colored, and a white, and injures eight.
	Johannesburg: an explosion at a military unit office causes slight damage.
7 June	Johannesburg, Soweto Township: an explosion on a railway line causes slight damage.
16 June	Cape Town, Langa Township: an explosion on a railway line nearly causes a train derailment. Cape Town area: an explosion kills the apparent bomber.
22 June	Johannesburg: an explosion in an amusement arcade injures 13 persons.
25 June	East London: a restaurant is evacuated prior to an explosion.
30 June	Johannesburg: an explosion kills the apparent bomber in front of the Johannesburg Art Gallery.
2 July	Johannesburg: a car bomb at a sports stadium kills two white men and injures 35, mostly white.

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Recent developments apparently have led the ANC leadership to give insurgents even greater latitude in choosing targets. Pretoria's repressive measures and unwillingness to consider reform have convinced many blacks that peaceful protests alone will not force the government to negotiate. As a result, militant youths undoubtedly have pressed the ANC to pursue a more aggressive strategy. Furthermore, operational constraints such as communication and logistic problems continue to preclude tight control of ANC members and township militants, especially by externally based leaders. Some recent attacks, therefore, may have been the work of impatient military cadre or township elements only loosely associated with the ANC.

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Despite the modification in ANC targeting philosophy, deliberately hitting white civilians remains a controversial topic among ANC officials. A senior ANC military official commented in a recent interview that the ANC must increase urban attacks to undermine white morale. Such statements may reflect a growing rift between the ANC's military and political wings and a greater insistency by military commanders on operational autonomy. Senior ANC leaders, however, remain reluctant to endorse a premeditated campaign against white civilians or allow the military freedom to map out military strategy.

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#### Outlook

The recent spate of bombings probably is not a harbinger of an officially endorsed systemic ANC terrorist campaign. Such a dramatic change in the rules of engagement probably would be rejected by senior ANC officials and by moderate black supporters inside South Africa. At the same time, however, ANC leaders probably will not authoritatively disavow attacks that endanger civilians even though such attacks risk Western condemnation and even harsher South African retaliation.

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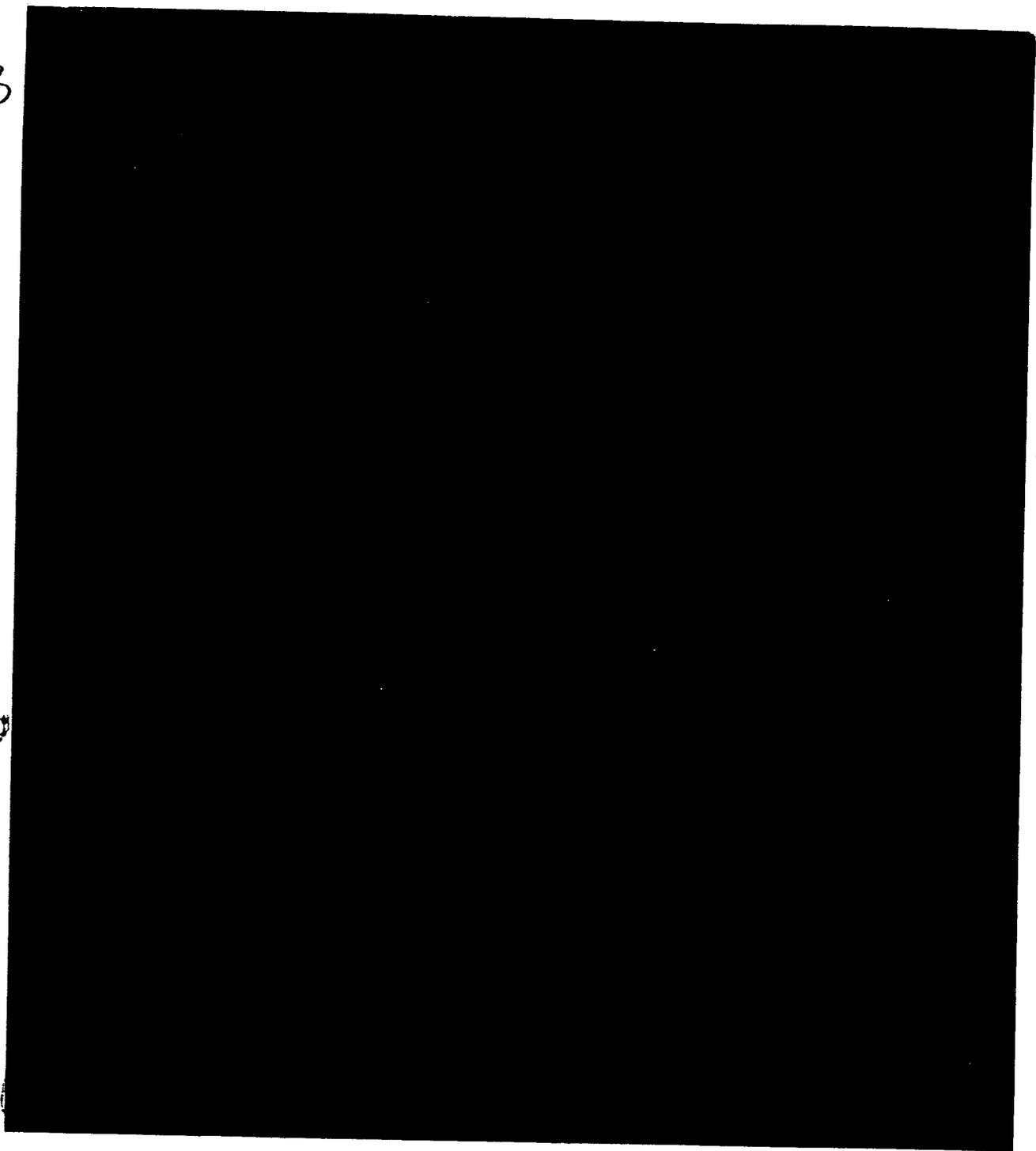
ANC political leaders continue to have to balance demands for more aggressive operations against the risks of being labeled a terrorist organization. The ANC leadership probably will allow periodic increases in military activity to placate restive military cadre, but they almost certainly would move to rein in a mutinous military wing. ANC political and military leaders, however, probably are also reluctant to press their cases too strongly lest they risk organizational disunity. ANC officials recognize that a split between the military and political wings over strategy would pose a serious threat to the ANC's much-touted unity and could worsen similar divisions in South Africa's black community.

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25 July 1988

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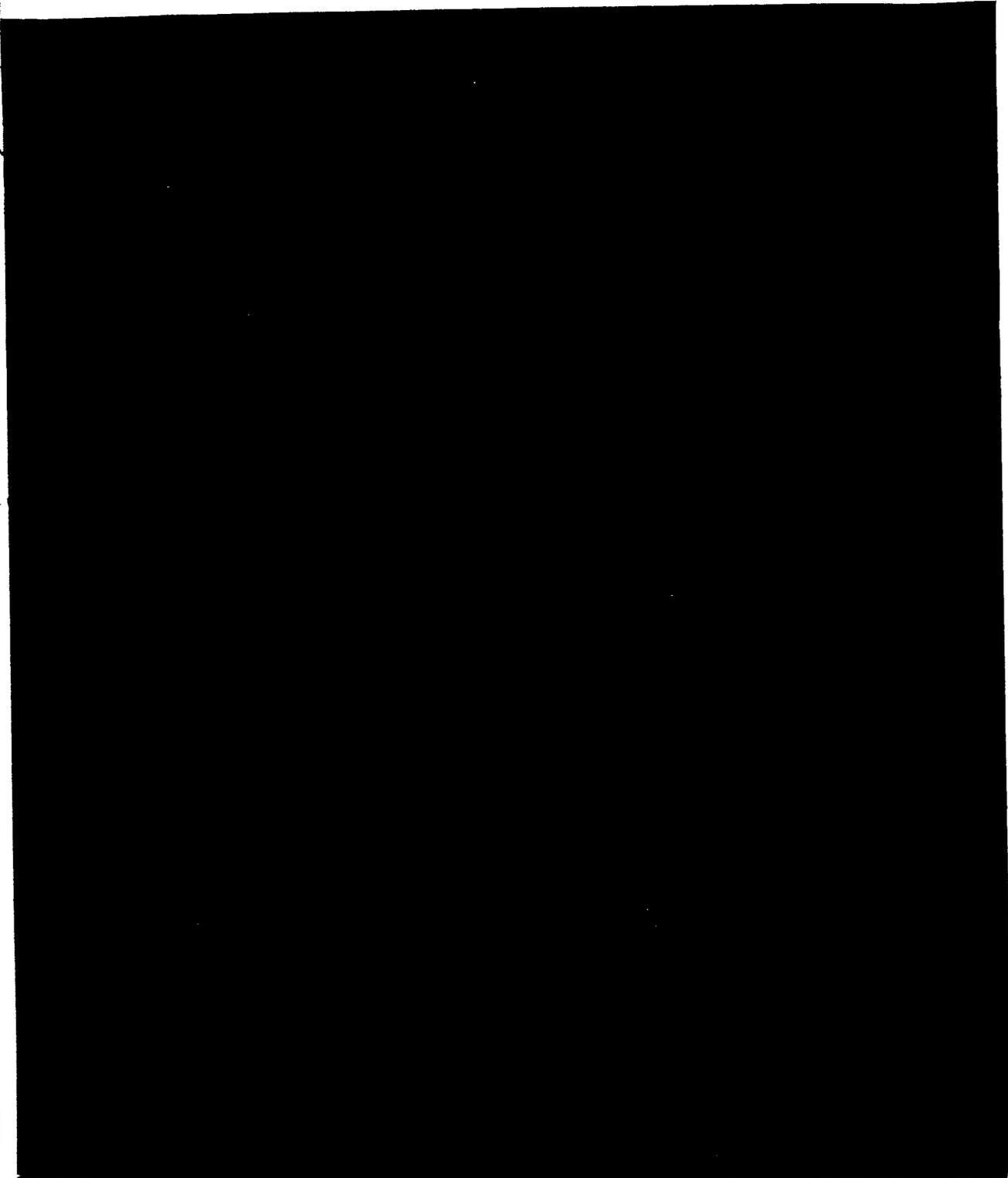
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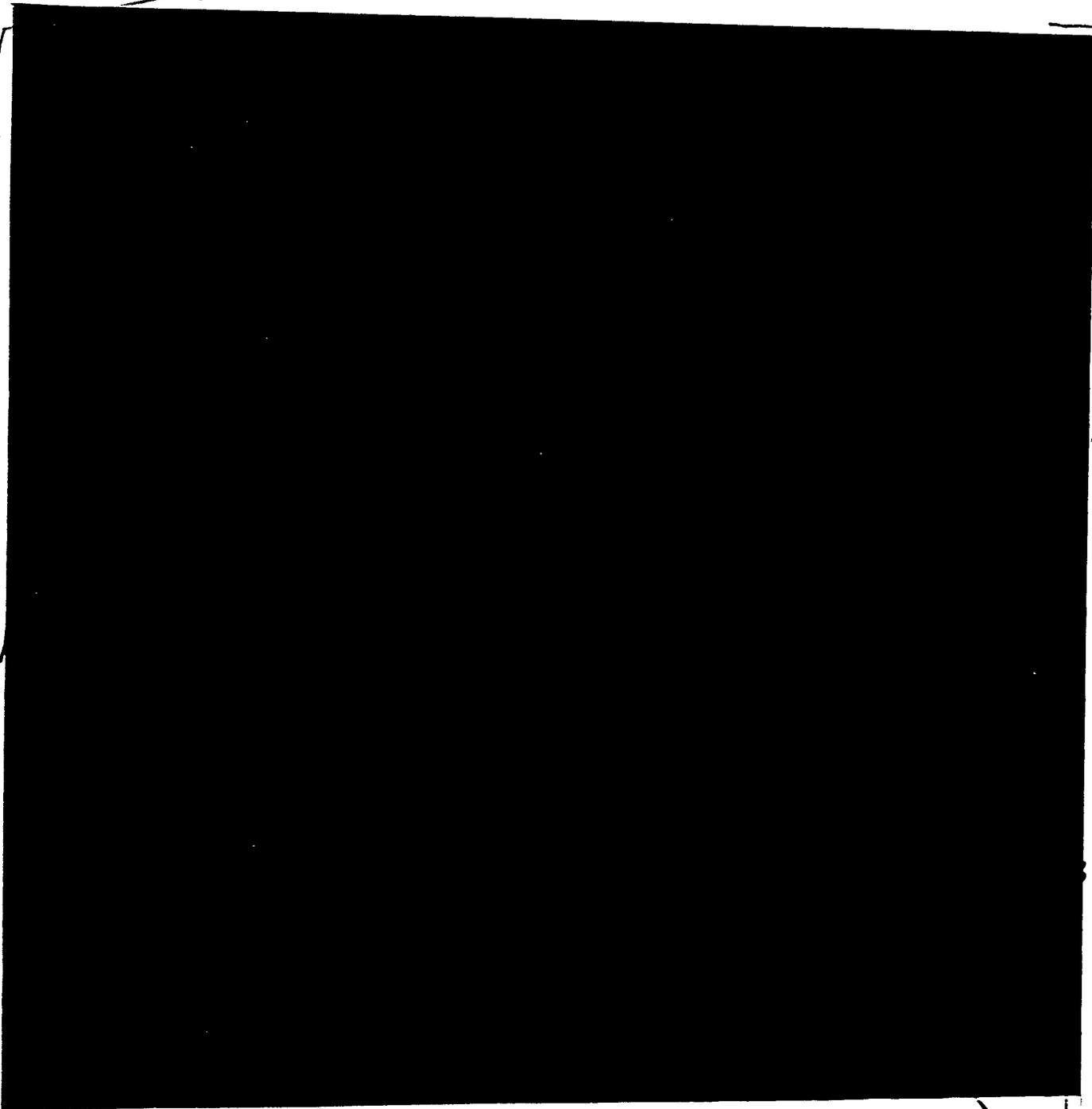
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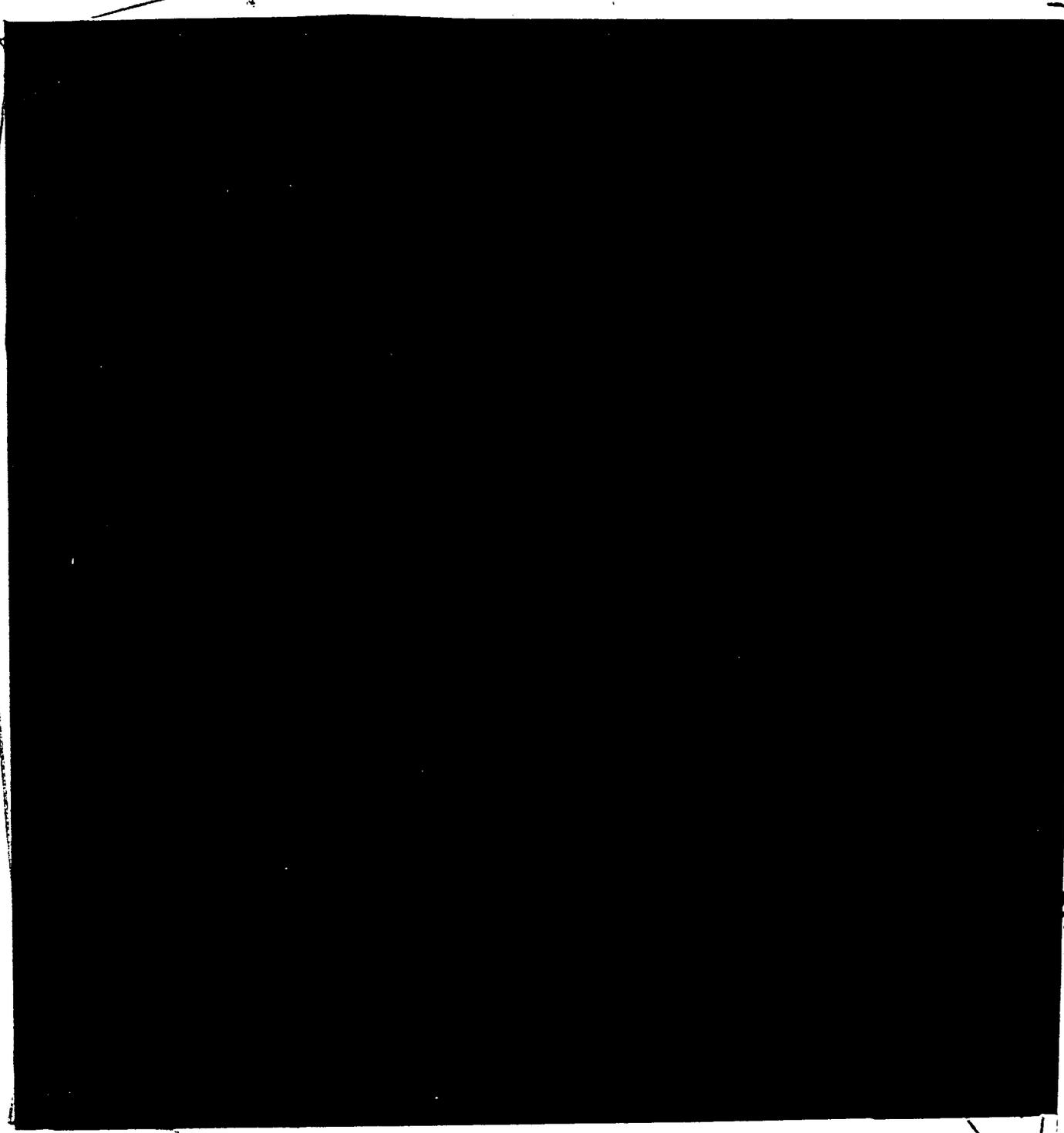
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The Terrorism Diary for September

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Below is a compendium of September 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 September 1939 *West Germany, Europe.* Antiwar Day (anniversary of Nazi invasion of Poland).
- 1 September 1961 *Ethiopia.* Eritreans begin armed struggle.
- 1 September 1969 *Libya.* Coup overthrows monarchy.
- 1 September 1970 *Palestinians.* During this month, the Jordanian Army drove the Palestinian guerrillas out of the country because they would not stop attacking Israel from Jordanian soil; in response, the largest group, Fatah, established the covert Black September organization, best known for its attack on the Israeli athletes at the 1972 Olympics.
- 1 September 1973 *Libya.* Oil companies nationalized.
- 1 September 1981 *Central African Republic.* Coup brings Kolingba regime to power.
- 2 September *South Africa.* Settlers' Day.
- 2 September 1945 *Vietnam.* Independence Day.
- 3 September 1944 *Belgium.* Liberation Day.
- 3 September 1969 *Vietnam.* Death of Ho Chi Minh.
- 3 September 1971 *Qatar.* Independence Day.
- 3 September 1982 *Peru.* Death of Sendero Luminoso leader Edith Lagos.
- 4 September 1970 *Chile.* Election of President Salvador Allende.
- 4 September 1980 *Iran, Iraq.* Date Iraq charges Iran started war.
- 5 September 1960 *Senegal.* Declaration of republic.
- 5 September 1972 *West Germany, Europe.* Munich Olympics massacre: Black September organization kills 11 Israelis; five Arab terrorists and a West German policeman also die.
- 5 September 1973 *France, Saudi Arabia.* Palestinians seize Saudi Embassy in Paris.

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**5 September 1973** *Italy, Israel.* El Al plane attacked with rocket by Palestinians in Rome.

**5 September 1978** *United States, Israel, Egypt.* Beginning of Camp David meetings.

**6 September 1970** *Palestinians.* Beginning of four-day multiple airline hijacking by PFLP: US plane destroyed in Cairo; second US plane, Swissair DC-8, and British DC-8 all destroyed in Jordan; attempted hijacking of El Al plane.

**6 September 1973** *Swaziland.* Independence Day.

**7 September 1822** *Brazil.* Independence Day.

**8 September 1918** *Lithuanian SSR.* National Day (beginning of independence from Russia during period between world wars).

**8 September 1982** *India.* Death of Shaykh Mohammad Abdullah, the "Lion of Kashmir."

**9 September 1944** *Bulgaria.* Liberation Day (national day).

**9 September 1948** *North Korea.* National Day.

**9 September 1976** *China.* Death of Mao Zedong.

**10 September 1798** *Belize.* National Day (Battle of St. George's Bay).

**10 September 1922** *Turkey.* Founding of Turkish Communist Party.

**10 September 1974** *Guinea-Bissau.* Republic Day (independence from Portugal).

**10 September 1985** *El Salvador.* Kidnaping of President Duarte's daughter by leftist guerrillas.

**11 September** *Philippines.* Birthday of former President Ferdinand Marcos.

**11 September 1952** *Ethiopia.* Return of Eritrea from Italian and British control under UN resolution.

**11 September 1973** *Chile.* Anniversary of coup overthrowing Allende by military junta led by Augusto Pinochet.

**12 September 1974** *Ethiopia.* National Day (commemorates overthrow of Haile Selassie).

**14 September 1982** *Lebanon.* Assassination of Phalangist leader and Lebanese President-elect Bashir Gemayel.

**15 September 1821** *Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua.* Independence Day.

**15 September 1982** *Lebanon.* Israeli invasion of Muslim West Beirut.

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*16 September 1810*      *Mexico.* Independence Day.

*16 September 1971*      *Japan.* Toho intersection incident (three police officers killed, 55 demonstrators arrested).

*16 September 1975*      *Papua New Guinea.* Independence Day.

*17 September 1978*      *United States, Israel, Egypt.* Signing of Camp David Accords.

*17 September 1982*      *Lebanon.* Massacre in Shatila and Sabra refugee camps (17 September organization takes its name from this event).

*17 September 1988*      *South Korea.* Olympic games open in Seoul (continue to 2 October).

*18 September 1810*      *Chile.* Independence Day.

*19 September 1983*      *St. Christopher and Nevis.* Independence Day.

*20 September 1980*      *Iran, Iraq.* Usually recognized date of outbreak of Iran-Iraq war.

*20 September 1984*      *Lebanon.* Bombing of US Embassy Annex.

*21 September 1964*      *Malta.* Independence Day.

*21 September 1972*      *Philippines.* Martial law established.

*21 September 1981*      *Belize.* Independence Day.

*21 September 1985*      *Philippines.* Militia disperses demonstrators in Escalante, killing 20 (dubbed "Escalante massacre" by opposition).

*22 September 1960*      *Mali.* Independence Day (proclamation of republic).

*23 September 1907*      *New Zealand.* Dominion Day.

*23 September 1932*      *Saudi Arabia.* Unification of the Kingdom.

*23 September 1964*      *Saudi Arabia.* National Day.

*24 September 1979*      *Ghana.* Inauguration of Third Republic.

*25 September 1964*      *Mozambique.* Revolution Day.

*25 September 1984*      *Egypt, Jordan.* Resumption of diplomatic relations.

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<i>26 September 1962</i>	<i>North Yemen.</i> Proclamation of republic (anniversary of revolution).
<i>26 September 1962</i>	<i>South Yemen.</i> National Day.
<i>27 September</i>	<i>Spain.</i> Basque National Party (PNV) Day.
<i>28 September 1970</i>	<i>Egypt.</i> Death of Jamal Abd al-Nasir.
<i>30 September 1965</i>	<i>Indonesia.</i> Abortive Communist coup.
<i>30 September 1966</i>	<i>Botswana.</i> Independence Day.

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Chronology of Terrorism—1988

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*Below are described noteworthy foreign and international events involving terrorists or the use of terrorist tactics. These events have occurred or come to light since our last issue. In some cases, perpetrators and their motivations may not be known. Events and developments that have already been described elsewhere in this publication are not included.*

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3 May

*New Caledonia: Bomb explodes in car of Kanak National Liberation Front official outside his home in Noumea. An unknown group "CNCI" claimed responsibility for the attack in a call to the government radio station.*

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*Philippines: New People's Army (NPA) members shoot and kill 10 persons in Cebu City, including a farmer and his three children.*

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7 May

*India: Gurkha National Liberation Front (GNLF) members open fire and hurl bombs at police camp in West Bengal. The assailants fled the scene when the police returned fire.*

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17 May



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22 May

*India: Terrorists kill three persons, including a Communist Party leader, in separate incidents in the Punjab. No group has claimed responsibility.*

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27 May

*France: German citizen is target in attempted bombing by Iranian group "Guardians of Islam." The man and his company were accused of being the power behind the Iraqi long-range rocket project.*

b3

7 June

*South Africa: Limpet mine explodes at Soweto train station near Johannesburg, causing no injuries. Police defused a second bomb found on the same railway. There were no claims of responsibility.*

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9 June

*Zambia: Explosion occurs at private residence in Lusaka, causing extensive damage. The bomb, apparently meant for the African National Congress (ANC) member's house next door, may have been placed by South African agents.*

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11 June

*Syria: Iranian is arrested at border-crossing station attempting to transport explosives into Turkey. Turkish President Evren was scheduled to inspect the station an hour later.* b3

17 June

*Chile: Bomb explodes at public health office in Talcahuano, south of Santiago, causing serious damage. In a separate incident in Lota, unknown persons detonated a 1-kilogram ammonium gelignite bomb. Almost simultaneously, a one-hour blackout occurred after chains were thrown over powerlines.* b3

*South Africa: Four blacks leave Robben Island prison after serving long sentences for terrorism. The released prisoners served 15 years for sabotage and furthering the goals of the ANC. They are the last of six ANC members convicted in 1973 to leave prison.* b3

19 June

*Philippines: Armed assailant shoots and injures Embassy contract guard at Peace Corps Headquarters in Manila. The motive for the attack is unknown, and no one has claimed responsibility.* b3

20 June

*Chile: Three bombs explode in Santiago area. The most serious damage occurred to a bank branch office in Providencia District. There were no casualties and no claims of responsibility.* b3

21 June

*India: Two bombs explode simultaneously at crowded intersection near Golden Temple and a Hindu shrine in the Punjab, killing 32 persons and injuring 75. Sikh militants are believed responsible.* b3

22 June

*Argentina: Bomb explodes at high-rise building in Cordoba, causing serious damage. No group claimed responsibility.* b3

*Chile: Unknown persons in moving car hurl bomb at university rector's house in La Cisterna area of Santiago, causing one injury and minor damage. The bomb was composed of 50 grams of ammonium gelignite.* b3

*Chile: The armed branch of the United Popular Action Movement claims responsibility for attack on doorkeeper at metropolitan university. Three unidentified persons shot the guard in the back from a moving car.* b3

*Peru: In Huancavelica Department, Sendero Luminoso (SL) terrorists attack Chuticsa Chico, killing 11 peasants and wounding two others. The assailants kidnaped four peasants before leaving the town.* b3

27 June

*Ethiopia: Alleged Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party members kidnap Italian engineer and four Ethiopian staff members at a construction site of the Tana Belles aid project. The group still holds two other Italian technicians abducted in November.* b3

*Chile: Police arrest member of Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front for his involvement in attack on Japanese school in Santiago that killed three persons. The terrorist reportedly also confessed to bombing railroad tracks and power pylons, and armed robbery.* b3

28 June

*Colombia: National Liberation Army (ELN) guerrillas bomb Cano Limon-Covenas pipeline in Buenavista and Norte de Santander Departments, interrupting pumping operations. The explosions caused a large loss of oil.* b3

*Colombia: ELN guerrillas assassinate President of Bucaramanga Chamber of Commerce in Santander Department. The government official was murdered for helping to finance paramilitary troops and participating in antiguerrilla activities.* b3

*El Salvador: Members of a new front group for the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front guerrillas attack two vehicles traveling near San Salvador. After removing passengers, the terrorists burned the bus and truck, leaving communiques attributing the assault to recent arrests and assassinations of its members by security forces.* b3

*West Bank: Firebomb attack wounds female passenger aboard bus carrying Arab workers to Israel. The bus was also damaged.* b3

*South Africa: Unknown persons fire shotgun blasts at National Party office in Pretoria. A member of Parliament claims he received death threats from both left- and rightwing extremists.* b3

29 June

*Yemen Arab Republic: In Sanaa, members of Muslim Brotherhood assassinate candidate running for election to Parliament. Authorities have prevented Brotherhood members from participating in the election.* b3

30 June

*Chile: Six bombing incidents occur at bank branches in Santiago, causing serious damage. The Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) claimed responsibility.* b3

*Chile: Bomb explodes at bank branch in Copiapo, north of Santiago, causing some damage. The device was composed of 50 grams of ammonium nitrate, fuel-oil blasting agent.* b3

~~Secret~~

*Egypt: Unknown assailants in car throw handgrenade at Kuwaiti Ambassador's vehicle in Al-Muhandisin neighborhood of Cairo. It is not known whether the Ambassador was in the car at the time of the incident; no casualties were reported.*

*Peru: Two SL members, dressed in jogging attire, assassinate the mayor of Puno as he is leaving his residence and unsuccessfully try to kill his chauffeur. The victim had been a member of the ruling American Popular Revolutionary Alliance party.*

*Angola: Explosion occurs outside Angolan airline office in Luanda, killing two persons and injuring several others. Officials claim responsibility for the blast belongs to members of UNITA.*

1 July

*Colombia: In Sucre Department, members of ELN bomb natural gas pipeline in the San Onofre area, setting fire to a considerable amount of oil.*

*Lebanon: Car rigged with 20 kilograms of TNT explodes outside movie theater near Syrian intelligence headquarters in West Beirut, killing one person, injuring 11, and causing heavy property damage. No group has claimed responsibility.*

*Lebanon: Car packed with about 100 kilograms of TNT explodes in front of a restaurant facing Syrian checkpoint in the Bekaa Valley. Twelve persons were injured, and the restaurant was demolished.*

*Lebanon: Approximately 10 kilograms of explosives are discovered in the Mar Elias neighborhood of West Beirut concealed in the trunk of a car. The charge was defused 10 minutes before it was set to explode.*

2 July

*Peru: During simultaneous attacks, members of the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) bomb three gas stations in Lima. One terrorist was killed and another was injured during the assault protesting a government increase in fuel prices.*

*Colombia: Suspected ELN guerrillas bomb truck traveling near Yarima, Santander Department, killing five civilians and injuring two others.*

7 July

*Oman: Sultan decrees Omani accession to International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages.*

8 July

*Peru: Presumed MRTA guerrillas attack hospital in Lima, wounding three policemen.*

~~Secret~~

~~Secret~~

14 July

*Peru: In Ica Department, two suspected members of SL shoot and kill governor of Chincha Province in front of his residence. The victim, a school principal, had been threatened and asked to resign because his school had not supported the national teachers' strike.* b3

15 July

*Colombia: Approximately 80 members of 19th April Movement, armed with rifles and automatic weapons, attack La Sierra, Cauca Department, killing two policemen. Six guerrillas were killed and several buildings destroyed during the assault.* b3

Reverse Blank

27

~~Secret~~