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Directorate of Intelligence

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Terrorism Review [Redacted] b3

4 October 1990

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Terrorism Review b3

4 October 1990

		Page
Focus	Iran: Groundwork for a Terrorist Option [redacted] b3	1
	[redacted] Tehran probably hopes for an eventual US-Iraqi showdown that would destroy Iraq's military and eliminate further reason for a US presence in the region. As long as Iran believes this may happen without its instigation, it will probably refrain from using its terrorist ploy. Recent inflammatory statements by some of its senior leaders, however, could spark hostile acts against US interests without direct orders from Tehran. [redacted] b3	
	Highlights b3 Counterterrorist Center	5
Articles	Outlook for European Terrorism [redacted] b3 [redacted]	9
	The fall of Communism in Eastern Europe has not significantly diminished the ability of European terrorist groups to carry out lethal operations. In spite of a new climate of counterterrorist cooperation, leftwing and separatist groups have managed to launch new terrorist campaigns. Rightwing factions may also become more of a problem. [redacted] b3	
	[redacted]	13

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Chronology of Terrorism—1990 **b3**  
Counterterrorist Center.

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*This review is published biweekly by the Directorate of Intelligence. Other elements of the CIA as well as other agencies of the US Intelligence Community are encouraged to submit articles for publication. Comments and queries are welcome and may be directed to the Executive Editor **[REDACTED]***

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**Terrorism Review** b3

4 October 1990

Focus

Iran: Groundwork for a Terrorist Option [Redacted] b3

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[Redacted]

Although President Rafsanjani is continuing his efforts to improve relations with the West, he may advocate using terrorism to force US troops out of Saudi Arabia. Tehran probably believes that terrorist incidents directed against US interests would be blamed on Iraq, sparking a war. Although Iran is reaping political and economic benefits from the current crisis, Tehran probably wants a US-Iraqi military showdown eventually that would destroy Iraq's war machine and eliminate any further reason for the US military presence. [Redacted] b3

**Inciting the Muslim Masses**

Supreme Leader Khamenei's call on 15 September for Muslims to carry out a "holy war" against US troops in the region underscored Iranian opposition to the multinational force gathering in Saudi Arabia. In his speech Khamenei compared the present situation in Saudi Arabia to that of the US Marines in Lebanon during the early 1980s, possibly indicating Tehran believes an attack on US military personnel would cause a US withdrawal. [Redacted] b3

Khamenei's message may incite radical Shia elements to carry out freelance attacks against US interests. In the past, similar statements by Iranian leaders have prompted Shia attacks on Saudi officials and on organizations affiliated with Salman Rushdie's *The Satanic Verses*. Shia communities in the Gulf Arab states and throughout Western Europe constitute a large pool of ready freelancers, putting US military bases and official facilities there at greatest risk. [Redacted] b3

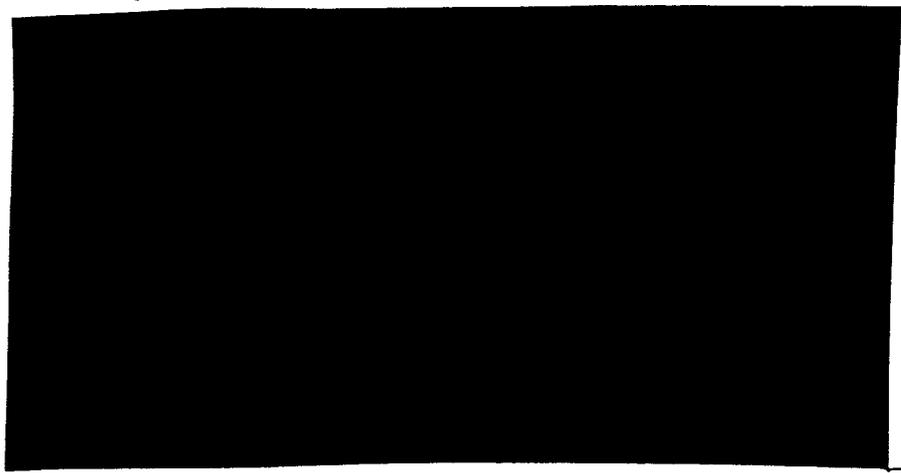
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**The Role of Iranian Surrogates**

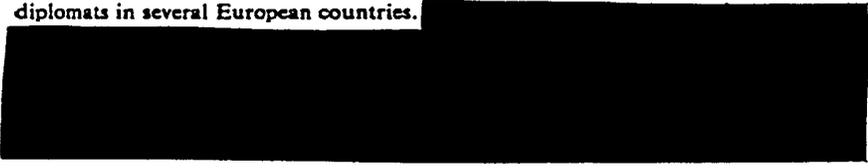
Khamenci's call for a  *Jihad*  against US aggression might prompt extremist Shia and Palestinian groups with ties to Iran to carry out terrorist attacks against US facilities in the Gulf or Western Europe. Shaykh Fadlallah, the Spiritual Guide of Hizballah in Lebanon, has given public support to Khamenci's call for a  *Jihad* .

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Radical Shia elements already appear to be planning terrorist attacks against US interests in Western Europe and the Gulf, with most threats coming from previously unknown groups. Berlin, local police have reported that the Islamic Revolutionary Justice Party—probably a cover-name for a Hizballah element—is planning to attack Western and moderate Arab diplomats in several European countries.

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**Outlook**

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the Iranians want an eventual confrontation between Baghdad and Washington, probably believing that it would cripple Iraq's war machine, hasten the removal of US and foreign troops from the region, and alienate the Arab world from the US and the West. As long as Tehran thinks this confrontation is inevitable, it will probably refrain from carrying out acts of terrorism that might damage its improving relations with the West. Radical Shia freelancers with ties to Tehran, however, may carry out attacks against US interests at any time without direction from Iran.

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Highlights ● b3

Significant Developments

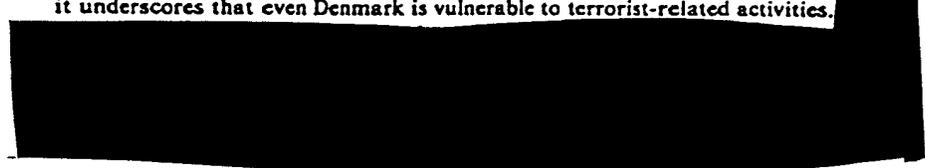
West Germany

Denmark

**Trial of Appel Group Under Way**

Members of Denmark's Appel Group went on trial in Copenhagen in September. The seven Danes accused of murder, attempted kidnapping, armed robbery, espionage, and illegal weapons possession allegedly funneled most of the funds gained from their criminal activities to the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) based in Syria. The trial has attracted substantial attention because it underscores that even Denmark is vulnerable to terrorist-related activities.

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Greece

**17 November Communique Portends Future Attacks**

The mid-September publication of a communique by the leftwing Greek terrorist group 17 November—its first public document in three months—indicates that the group will soon resume operations after a summer hiatus. The communique, ~~denounced a recently published book alleging that a veteran Greek leftist was 17 November's leader as a smear tactic by "the CIA and other stool pigeon agencies."~~

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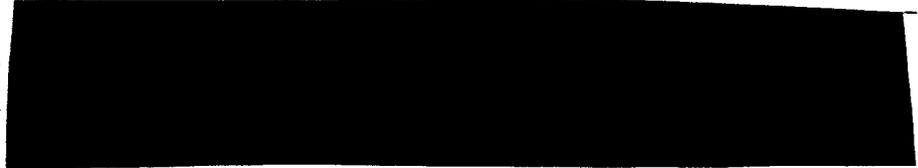


17 November may have delayed publication of the communique until mid-September to avoid being upstaged by events in the Persian Gulf. However, recent local events—such as publication of the controversial book on the group and the police raids—have returned 17 November to the domestic center stage. Although references in the communique to certain bigwigs and to various Greek political parties indicate that 17 November has retained its focus on domestic targets, mention of the CIA and of "agents of the EC and IMF" suggests that the group may also be planning operations against US and other third-country interests. (C NF)

Middle East

Saudi Arabia

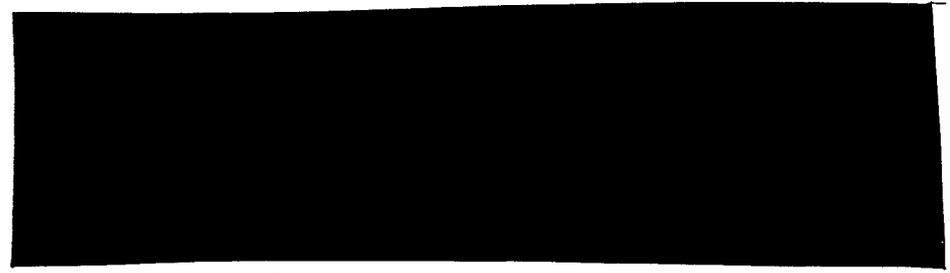
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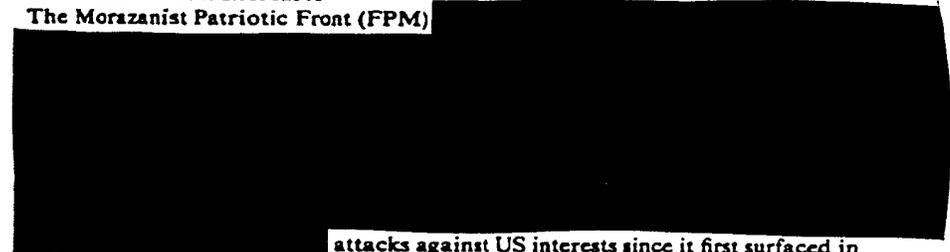


Latin America

Honduras

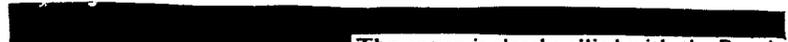
Morazanist Threat Increases  
The Morazanist Patriotic Front (FPM)

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attacks against US interests since it first surfaced in 1988 include a bombing of Peace Corps offices in December of that year, a bus bombing wounding three US servicemen in February 1989, an attack on a US convoy in April 1989, a grenade attack that wounded seven US soldiers in La Ceiba in July 1989, and a bus attack that wounded seven US servicemen in March 1990.

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The group is closely allied with the Popular Liberation Movement/Cinchoneros radical left terrorist group and may actually be a part of—or another name for—the same organization. These two groups directly threaten US interests in Honduras, as well as posing an indirect threat to US citizens who might be caught in a terrorist operation against Honduran targets.

Argentina

Alerta Nacional Plans

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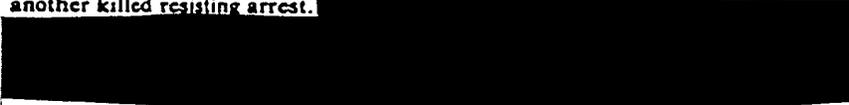
The organization is small, ultranationalist, rightwing, and anti-Semitic, and may have received some support from Libya. The group published an anti-Semitic monthly newspaper, *Alerta Nacional*, from 1985 to 1988. Its activities have been

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limited to low-level bombings and distribution of propaganda, and it has been fairly inactive since mid-1988 when several key members were arrested and another killed resisting arrest.

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**Philippines**

**Bombing Campaign Continues**

Military dissidents are continuing their bombing campaign in Manila in an effort to drive out foreign investment and to show President Aquino's inability to maintain public order.

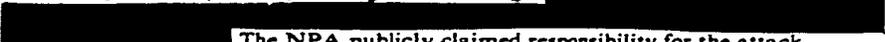
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**Communists Bomb Voice of America Site**

The Communist New People's Army (NPA) bombed the Voice of America station at Tinang on 17 September, causing minor damage.

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The NPA publicly claimed responsibility for the attack, which was timed to coincide with the start of base negotiations between the US and the Philippine Governments. Although damage to the station was limited—probably because inexperienced NPA cadre were involved—the NPA has demonstrated a growing proficiency in the use of explosives over the past few years. In April 1989, for example, an antenna was destroyed and a second one damaged by several bombs planted by Communists at a joint US-Philippine radio relay station at Mount Cabuyao.

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of hunger-striking GRAPO prisoners. [redacted] RAF supporters have provided moral and monetary support to their Spanish counterparts. [redacted]

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- The Red Brigades remain dormant since the arrest of several leaders in 1988. However, imprisoned Red Brigades members have issued communiques expressing solidarity with the goals of the current RAF campaign; these communiques also indicate that the group may be mimicking the RAF's attempt to marshal the support of the radical left.

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[redacted]

- Although there are currently no indications that the RAF is planning joint operations with either GRAPO or the Red Brigades, these groups might cooperate against common targets, such as NATO interests.

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Leftwing terrorist groups in the Aegean have also continued violent operations over the past year:

- Greek terrorist organizations, including 17 November, the 1 May Organization, and Revolutionary People's Struggle (ELA), have carried out attacks against local, US, and other third-country targets. A communique recently issued by 17 November—which has carried out assassinations against both Greek and US officials—indicates that the group is now prepared to resume operations after a summer hiatus.

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[redacted]

- Leftwing Turkish groups—most notably Devrimci Sol/ Devrimci Yol, and the Turkish Peasant and Workers Liberation Army (TIKKO)—have also continued to carry out bank robberies, bombings, and

assassinations. Some leftist groups have recently conducted low-level bomb attacks against US businesses in Turkey to protest against what they consider to be the growing influence of Western imperialism.

**Separatist Activities**

Some separatist terrorist groups have also broadened their targeting and stepped up operations. These groups may have been motivated to launch fresh offensives, at least in part, by a desire to underscore some sort of parallel between the liberation of Eastern Europe from Communism and the effort to liberate Northern Ireland from Britain and the Basque Country from Spain. They may also hope to take advantage of the accelerated pace toward European integration to focus continental attention on their goals. (S NF)

There has been an unprecedented increase in Provisional Irish Republican Army (PIRA) activity this year both in mainland Britain and on the European Continent:

- Some PIRA operations this past summer—including the bombings of the Carlton Club and the London Stock Exchange and the assassination of parliamentarian Ian Gow—may indicate a shift in the group's primary targeting from military personnel and facilities to more spectacular attacks against political and economic targets. The indiscriminant nature of some recent attacks may also indicate that PIRA is now more willing to risk innocent casualties in exchange for headlines.

[redacted]

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The Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA) group has resumed lethal operations since the breakdown in government-sponsored talks in 1989. ETA has also

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expanded its targeting beyond the police and security forces and, for the first time, carried out attacks against Spanish interests abroad:

- Last September, the group assassinated a female prosecutor—the first judicial figure, and only the second woman the group has ever targeted. It has also bombed rail lines and threatened workers involved in construction of a highway linking Pais Vasco (Basque Country) to the Navarra region. Last spring, an ETA letter bomb sent to the EXPO 90 organizing committee in Sevilla crippled a secretary.
- The group has also claimed credit for a series of bombings last fall of Spanish diplomatic facilities in the Netherlands and for attacks against Spanish interests there in July 1990.

- The establishment of diplomatic relations between the emerging democracies and Israel, their willingness to facilitate the emigration of Soviet Jews, and their condemnation of Iraq's aggression against Kuwait also mark East European interests as potential targets for Middle Eastern terrorism.
- Ancient ethnic rivalries, suppressed under decades of Communist dictatorship, have already reemerged and sharpened in several East European countries. The Balkan region will be particularly susceptible to ethnic terrorism.
- Economic dislocation caused by Eastern Europe's gradual shift from centrally planned systems to market economies, and the resultant rift between haves and have nots, may favor the incubation of leftist terrorist cells. ~~██████████~~ b3

b3 ~~██████████~~ ETA and other terrorist groups may target the major events in Spain during 1992—including the World's Fair, the Olympic Games in Barcelona, and celebrations of the 500th anniversary of Columbus's discovery of America—to gain international publicity. ~~██████████~~ b3

**Eastern Europe—The New Hotbed**

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Democratization and the recent shift in terrorism policy have, however, opened the region to greater domestic and international terrorist threats. Open borders may allow West European terrorist organizations to support the establishment of local groups:

- With the loss of the modus vivendi established between the Communists and various "revolutionary movements," many terrorist groups probably now consider Eastern Europe to be open territory for terrorist activity.

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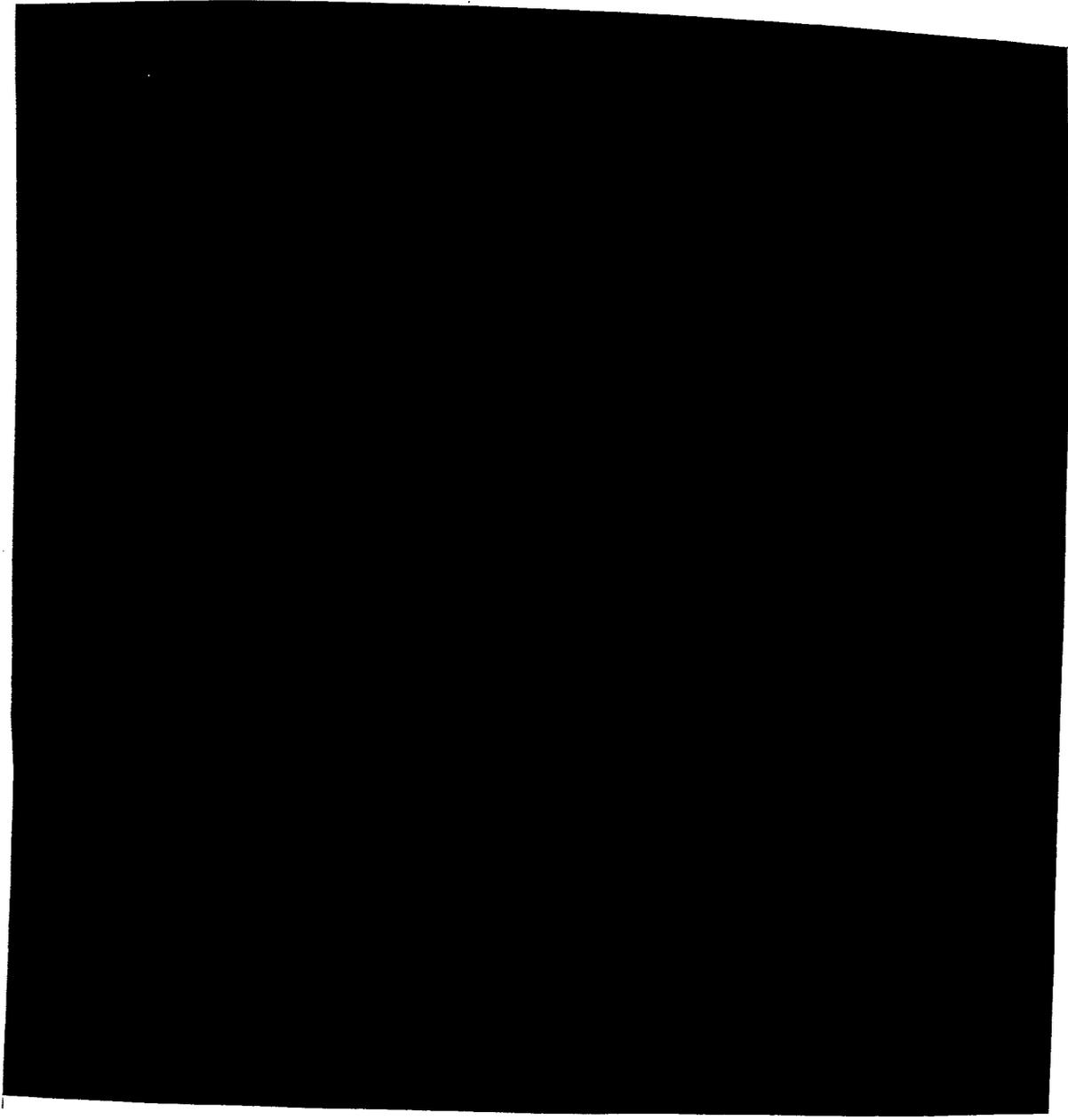
**Thunder on the Right?**

Europe may experience a growth in rightwing terrorism as East-West tensions continue to subside and as European integration progresses:

- Both rightwing and leftwing terrorist groups may step up attacks against NATO targets as the Warsaw Pact continues to dissolve. In the years immediately following reunification, German rightwing extremists may carry out attacks against NATO and Soviet interests in opposition to "infringement" on German sovereignty.
- Rightwing extremists in wealthier EC states may become more active after 1992 if European integration results in undue social and economic disruption from rapid, heavy influxes of cheap foreign goods and labor.
- Rightwing terrorist groups in Eastern Europe may also resurface if the new democracies prove unable to handle political or economic challenges, or if the new regime is perceived as dragging its feet on "de-Communization." ~~██████████~~ b3

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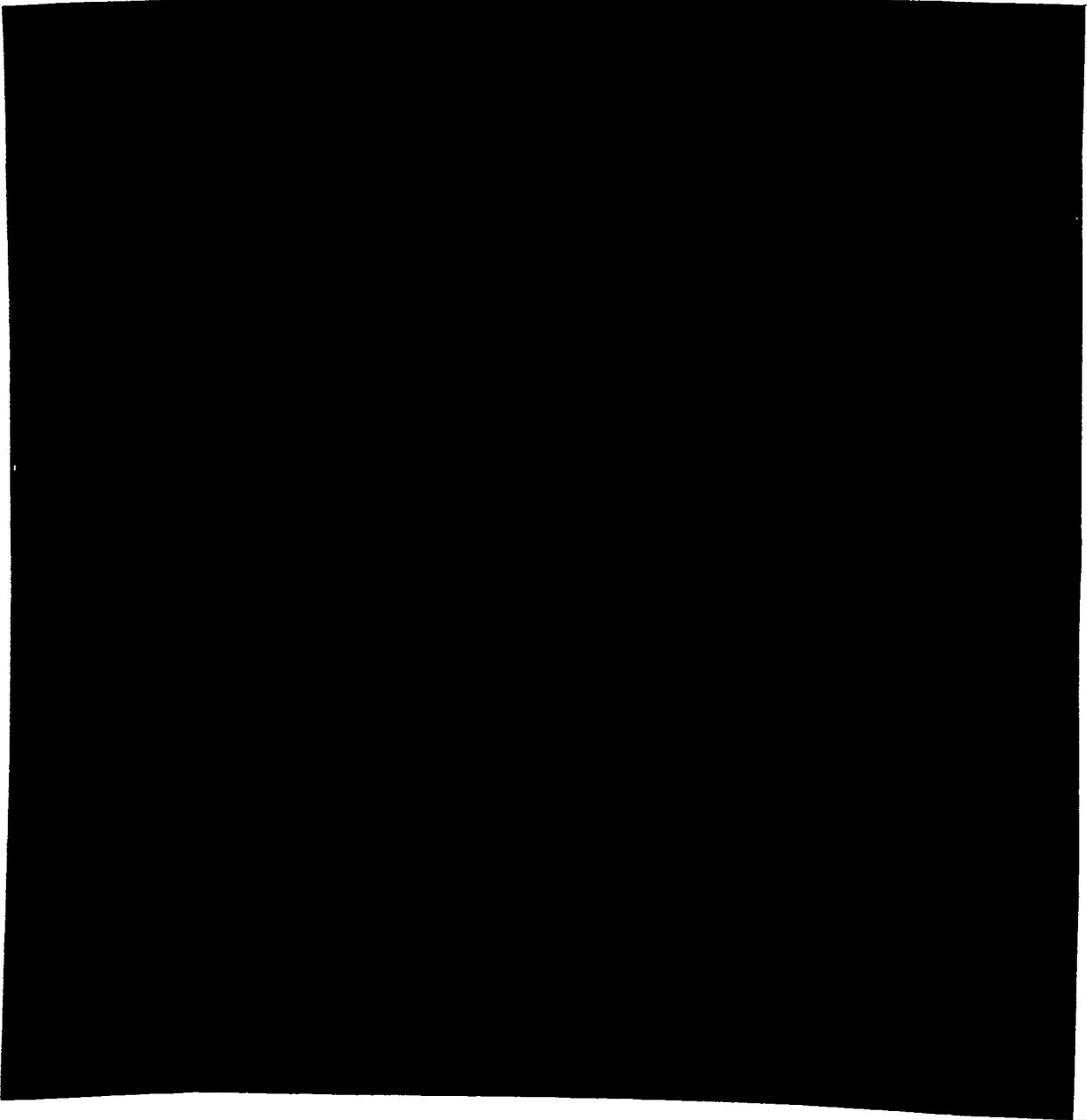
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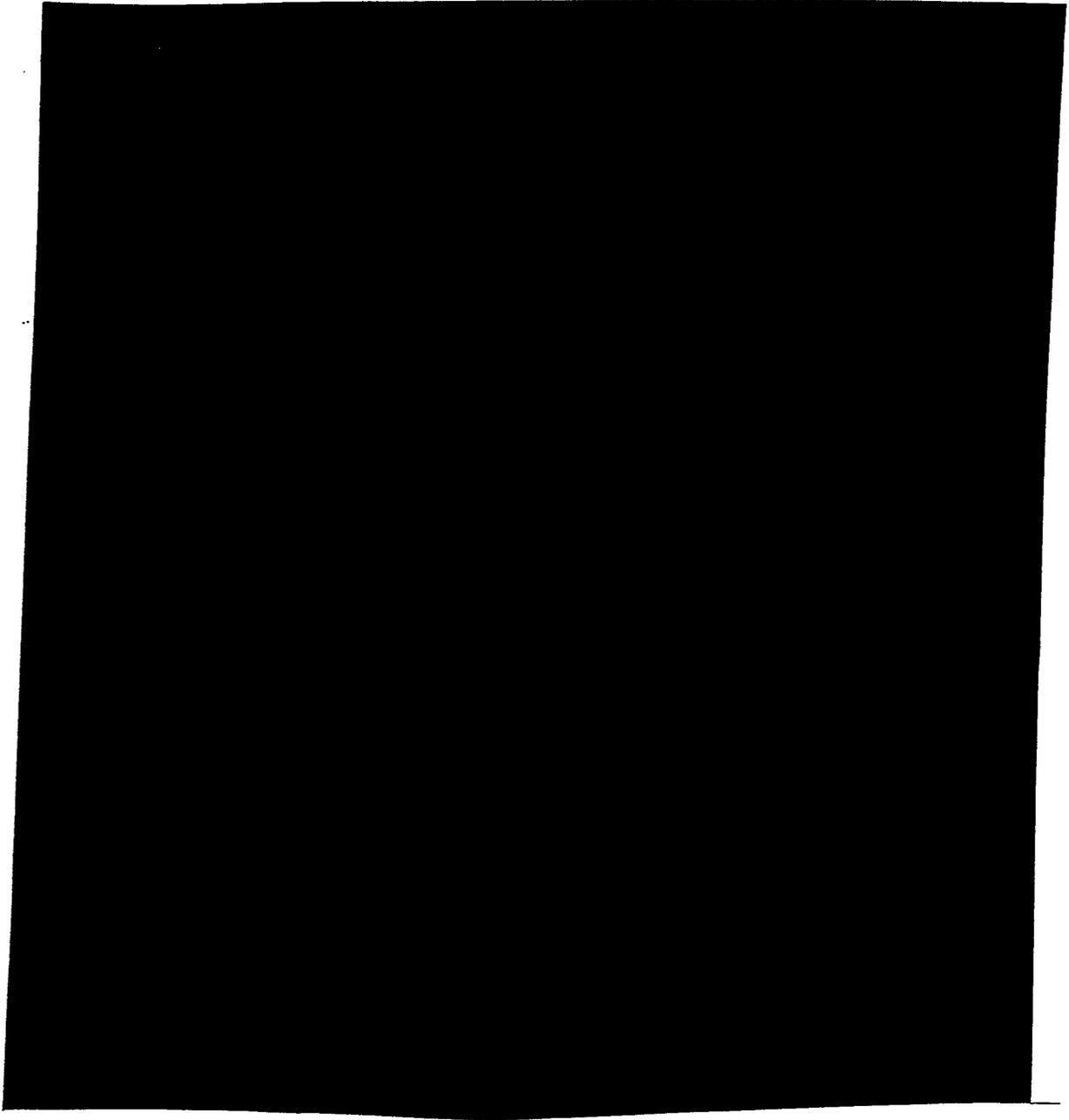
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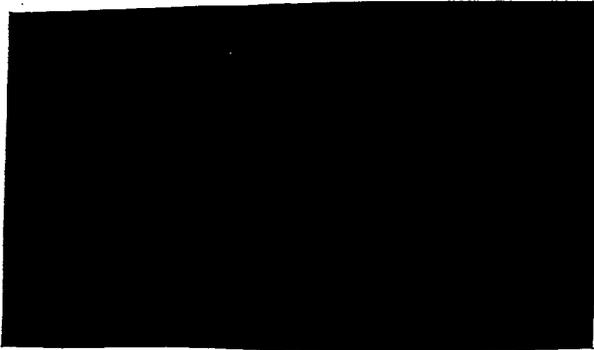
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**Chronology of Terrorism—1990** ● b3

*Below are described selected 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, the perpetrators and their motivations may not be known. Events and developments that have already been described elsewhere in this publication are not included.* ● b3

**Western Europe**

**2 September**

*Spain: Car bomb explodes killing Civil Guardsman and a bystander in Bilbao. The Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA) claimed responsibility.* ● b3

*Spain: Bombs damage French auto dealership in Zarauz and Azpeitia. ETA claimed responsibility.* ● b3

**4 September**

*Turkey: Turkish reporter and author shot and killed outside his home in Istanbul. A group called "Islamic Fighters" claimed responsibility.* ● b3

**5 September**

*Turkey: Two gunmen shoot and kill retired police lieutenant outside coffee shop in Sirinevler. The Dev Sol group claimed responsibility.* ● b3

*Northern Ireland: Terrorists injure two brothers during ambush of minibus in Magherafelt. The Provisional Irish Republican Army (PIRA) claimed responsibility.* ● b3

*Northern Ireland: PIRA bomb, concealed in a hijacked van, detonates at Loughgall police station injuring several officers.* ● b3

**6 September**

*Sweden: Letter bomb kills Kurdish woman from Iran in Vasteras. The explosive was intended for her husband, the Chairman of the Kurdish Independence Party. No group has claimed responsibility.* ● b3

*Spain: Four separate bombings at the Madrid stock exchange, Ministry of Economy and Finance, and Constitutional Court buildings injure several people. The One October Anti-Fascist Resistance Group (GRAPO) claimed responsibility.* ● b3

**9 September**

*Spain: Bomb detonates at petro-chemical complex in Tarragona. GRAPO claimed responsibility.* ● b3

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- 11 September *Spain: Car bomb explodes at Civil Guard barracks in Cartagena injuring eight persons. ETA claimed responsibility.* b3
- 15 September *United Kingdom: Off-duty police officer killed, two badly beaten, and three others escape during PIRA ambush on the group while returning from a fishing trip.* b3
- Middle East
- 13 September *Lebanon: Unidentified gunmen assassinate former guard of Anglican Church envoy Terry Waite in his office in Beirut.* b3
- 17 September *Lebanon: Roadside bomb explodes in Al-Mi'Mariyah village, Sidon, killing two people.* b3
- 18 September *Lebanon: Bomb explodes on Zifra-Musaylih road in An Nabatiyah, killing an Amal military official and his two passengers. Amal accused Hizballah of the attack.* b3
- Lebanon: Bomb explodes near the office of the Deputy President of The American University of Beirut (AUB), causing no casualties. Earlier, an explosive device in a pack of cigarettes was found in the AUB president's office.* b3
- 19 September *West Bank: Tulkarm resident suspected of collaboration is stabbed to death.* b3
- 21 September *West Bank: Fifteen masked youths stab and wound suspected informer in Qalqilyah.* b3
- Lebanon: Nadim Shadid, member of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party's emergency command, is assassinated while driving between the Sib'il and Qabb Ilyas towns.* b3
- Gaza Strip: Suspected collaborator from Bani-Suhaylas is killed.*
- 22 September *West Bank: Israel Defense Forces soldier is stabbed and slightly wounded in Tulkarm. The assailant, a 17-year-old girl, was captured.*
- 23 September *Lebanon: Bomb explodes near Al'Siba'i restaurant in Burj al Barajinah, killing two people and wounding a number of others. The Amal Movement and Hizballah accused each other of the bombing.* b3

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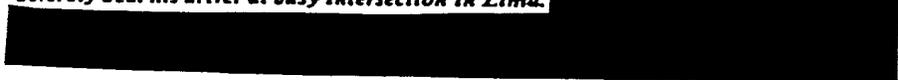
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Latin America

11 September

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*Peru: Six masked terrorists kidnap president of Lima Cement Company and severely beat his driver at busy intersection in Lima.*



15 September

*Peru: Sendero Luminoso tortures and kills a student of Zoological College in Huancayo. A note left on his body stated: "This is the way criminals who steal in the name of the Communist Party die."*

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South/East Asia

31 August

*Japan: Chukaku-ha claims responsibility for incendiary bombing at a supply site near Kansai International Airport in Osaka Prefecture.*

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*Pakistan: Ousted Prime Minister Bhutto escapes assassination attempt during public meeting in Lahore. Police arrested a suspect with two grenades.*

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12 September

*India: Terrorists shoot and kill eight persons in Gurdaspur District, including four members of one family.*

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Africa

6 September

*Somalia: Series of bombings at main post office, Ministry of Information Printing Office, Ministry of Interior, and local National Security Service office in Mogadishu kill two persons and injure at least eight.*



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12 September

*South Africa: Bomb explodes at National Party offices in Waterkloof, Pretoria. A supporter of rightwinger Piet "Skiet" Rudolph claimed responsibility.*

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14 September

*South Africa: Bomb explodes at Baragwanath taxi stand in Soweto, killing three persons. In a second attack, three persons were shot and killed at a taxi stand in Orlando East, and their taxis were set ablaze.*

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