



Directorate of
Intelligence

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Terrorism Review

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23 March 1989

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Terrorism Review

23 March 1989

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Terrorism Review

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23 March 1989

Focus

The Airstrike Anniversary: Will Qadhafi Remember?

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Libyan leader Qadhafi is likely to pressure client groups to mark the third anniversary of the US airstrikes on Tripoli and Benghazi on 15 April with terrorist attacks against US targets.

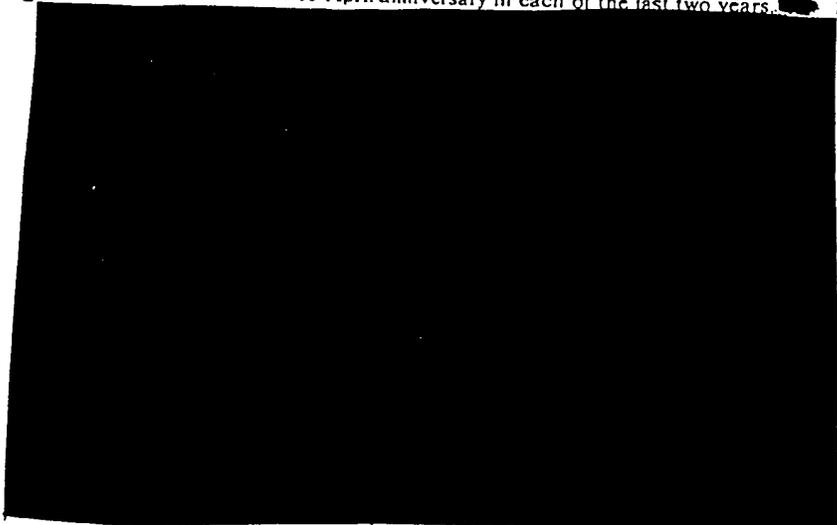
Qadhafi maintains links to a diverse group of terrorist organizations with the capability and will to attack US interests. Ensuring deniability, however, will be important for Tripoli: both to avoid retaliation and to protect political gains achieved by presenting a facade of moderation over the past nine months.

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Past Anniversaries

We believe that Qadhafi has sponsored—or at least encouraged—clients to strike US targets on or near the 15 April anniversary in each of the last two years.



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Hiding the Libyan Hand

The Libyan leader once again is likely to conceal his hand by enlisting surrogates to carry out attacks. We believe Qadhafi, as he has before, will combine monetary incentives with threats to curtail support in his effort to solicit client attacks. A number of capable terrorist groups may respond. The JRA has marked the airstrike anniversary with attacks the last two years, and, in claiming responsibility

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for other attacks on Western targets, the group has consistently railed against the 1986 airstrikes and the economic sanctions that were subsequently placed on Libya. Among other clients likely to mark the anniversary are radical Palestinian groups, particularly the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC) and the Abu Nidal organization (ANO), which maintain close ties to Tripoli. The PFLP-GC supported Qadhafi and publicly threatened to "punish the US wherever it has interests" after the shootdown of two Libyan MiG-23s by US Navy fighters in January 1989. M-19 recently declared a cease-fire and agreed to negotiate with the Colombian Government, but has a history of erratic and unpredictable behavior. In addition, other organizations—perhaps some without known links to Tripoli—may also mount attacks in hopes of obtaining Libyan support.

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Qadhafi probably will take additional steps to maintain deniability, including forbidding clients from staging an attack from Libya or using Libyan documentation. In the past, however, Tripoli has used official and quasi-official facilities to support terrorist operations and may be willing to provide some discreet logistic or intelligence support again. Qadhafi may also use comments at public gatherings before the anniversary to distance himself from attacks and almost certainly will portray any strikes that occur as spontaneous events in an ongoing war against colonialism and Zionism.

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Potential Targets: What, Who, and Where?

We believe Qadhafi will urge clients to focus on targets that are symbolic, soft, and within the groups' capabilities. High risk targets include:

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- State Department, intelligence, and USIS personnel and facilities



- USO clubs or other social clubs frequented by off-duty US personnel. The successful JRA attack against the USO club in Naples last year clearly demonstrates their vulnerability.
- Personnel and facilities associated with the Sixth Fleet or US Air Force. Attacks in 1988 suggest that targets associated with the forces that carried out the airstrikes in 1986 are at particular risk.
- US businesses or private volunteer organizations. Although these targets are less symbolic than those more closely associated with the US Government, they are plentiful and almost always unprotected.

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Qadhafi's ability to recruit client groups to carry out terrorist attacks extends his reach to virtually any part of the world; however, US targets are probably at greatest risk in Western Europe and Latin America and to a lesser extent in Sub-Saharan Africa. Several of Qadhafi's most dangerous clients—the ANO, the JRA, and the PFLP-GC—have conducted attacks in Western Europe and probably maintain infrastructures there. Although security measures have been improved since 1986, the wealth of soft targets—especially those associated with the US Air Force and 6th Fleet—and easy access to the Western media make the region an

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attractive venue for attacks. Qadhafi has long supported many groups in Latin America that have attacked US targets, including those groups affiliated with the 1988 anniversary-related events.

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offers Qadhafi a number of operational advantages, including numerous soft targets, porous borders, an existing infrastructure, and a wealth of potential surrogates. The ANO has already conducted two attacks in Sudan. ~~_____~~

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Outlook .

Qadhafi probably calculates that the airstrike anniversary is worth marking and that he can do so—through clients— with little risk of US retaliation or unacceptable political damage. Although we believe the likelihood for attacks is high, Qadhafi's enthusiasm for anti-US operations may be tempered by other factors. The Libyan leader apparently does not hold the contempt for President Bush that he did for President Reagan and has even made indirect overtures to the United States to improve relations. In addition, Qadhafi may be unwilling to risk losing the political benefits that have resulted from his efforts over the last nine months to present himself as a moderate. On balance, however, we believe these factors are more likely to reinforce Qadhafi's efforts to ensure deniability than to cause him to forgo instigating an attack. ~~_____~~

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Highlights b3

Significant Developments

United States

Fawaz Yunis Convicted

A federal jury in Washington on 14 March found Lebanese citizen Fawaz Yunis guilty of conspiracy, hostage taking, and hijacking in the takeover of a Jordanian airliner in 1985—a conviction that could result in a life sentence. Yunis was acquitted on three other charges relating to the destruction of the airplane and violence against its occupants. During the trial, Yunis argued that he was a soldier in the Shi'a Amal militia who was following legitimate orders. No date has been set for Yunis's sentencing; his lawyer has announced plans to appeal the conviction.

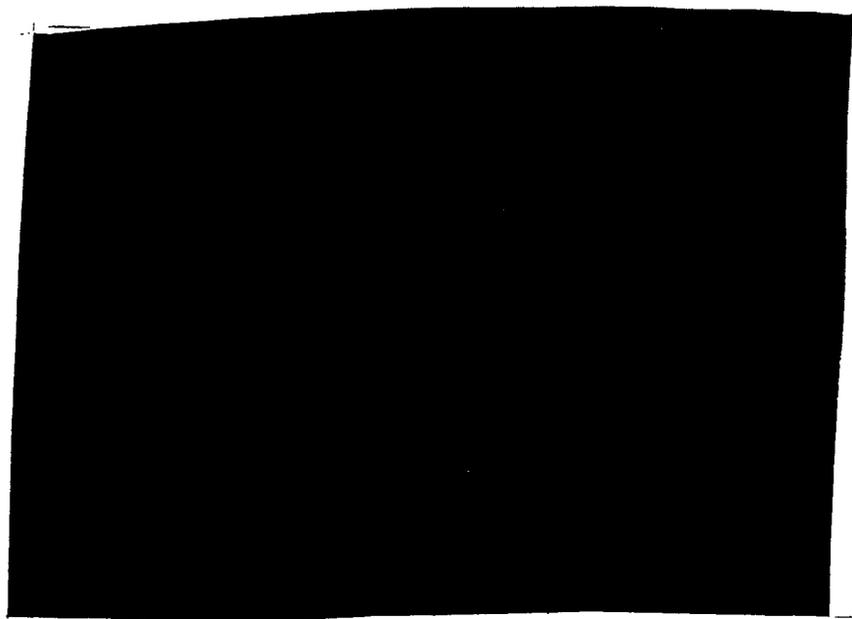
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Yunis is the first person to be prosecuted under a 1984 law making the holding of US citizens hostage anywhere in the world a crime. Two Americans were on board the hijacked aircraft. The FBI arrested Yunis in September 1987 after luring him into international waters. His conviction is unlikely to provoke a terrorist response.

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Western Europe

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West Germany

RAF Member Pardoned

President Richard von Weizsaecker pardoned Red Army Faction (RAF) member Angelika Speitel in mid-March. Speitel, who received a life sentence for participating in terrorist acts during the late 1970s, will be released on 30 June 1990, after serving 12 years in prison. She allegedly renounced terrorism long before petitioning for the pardon a year ago. The West German Government pardoned repentant RAF terrorists Klaus Juenschke and Manfred Grashof last year, and Peter-Juergen Boock's petition for pardon may be reconsidered at a later date. Authorities hope the pardons will encourage other prisoners to forswear terrorism and reintegrate into society.

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Update on RAF Hunger Strike

The hunger strike staged by Red Army Faction (RAF) members imprisoned in West Germany is proceeding according to plan, and local authorities anticipate retaliatory attacks by RAF supporters should one of the strikers become critically ill or die. On 1 February, 51 prisoners, including three criminals who are not RAF members, participated in a two-week hunger strike. As scheduled, two RAF members—and the three criminals—continued the strike after the initial two-week period. On 1 March two RAF prisoners rejoined the strike, and it is planned that at least two additional prisoners will rejoin the strike at roughly two-week intervals. All remaining RAF prisoners will rejoin the strike on 12 April, by which time the health of the early participants will have severely deteriorated.

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West German authorities have noted a number of activities throughout the country in support of the hunger strikers, including arson attacks, demonstrations, meetings, graffiti, posters, and leaflets. Local authorities believe that hardcore RAF members at large are likely to delay staging a major terrorist attack until after all the prisoners rejoin the hunger strike in mid-April. West German, US, and NATO economic and military targets would be most at risk.

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Latin America

Ecuador

Terrorists and Government Reach Agreement

Ecuadorian officials and representatives of the nearly defunct terrorist organization Alfaro Vive, Carajo! (AVC) announced at a press conference on 7 March that the group had agreed to give up armed actions and reintegrate into the country's legal political structure. In return, government officials have promised that members of the group will be afforded their full constitutional rights. The AVC will now seek to obtain the release of jailed members.

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We believe the AVC—in near ruin at the end of the Febres-Cordero presidency—is taking advantage of current President Rodrigo Borja's willingness to negotiate in order to buy time to rebuild its organization, recruit new members, get imprisoned members out of jail, and—perhaps with further negotiation—bring

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exiled leadership back to Ecuador. The Borja government's criticism of Fehres-Corderos' tough counterterrorist campaign and its public promise of constitutional rights for AVC members suggest that security officials will probably have new limits on their abilities to monitor actions and contacts of the AVC. b3

Peru

SL-Affiliated Lawyers Defend ANO

b3 The defense of three captured Abu Nidal organization (ANO) operatives in Lima by attorneys from the Democratic Lawyers' Association has raised suspicions of a possible connection between the ANO and Peru's Sendero Luminoso (SL) guerrillas. The legal organization—headed by Alfredo Crespo, who is personally defending the three—has had a longstanding relationship with SL, defending captured members and speaking on behalf of the guerrillas abroad. Blood connections may also exist among members of the lawyer's association and Sendero leaders. The father of recently captured SL leader Osman Morote, for example, [redacted] is president of the legal association's Ayacucho branch. b3

The lawyers' motives in taking this case and SL's role in their decision remain unclear. It may be that the lawyers wanted to show solidarity with the cause of the famous Middle Eastern terrorist group. Members of the Democratic Lawyers' Association have had contacts with a wide variety of the groups during their travels in Europe, including some Palestinians who may have approached them about taking the case. SL probably was not aware of the activities of ANO in Peru until the police discovered the Lima cell. If SL leadership had a part in the decision to defend the ANO captives, it probably agreed to the legal support as a gesture of solidarity, particularly since ANO has no interest in involving itself in internal Peruvian problems. Neither group has been disposed toward operational cooperation with other terrorist organizations, but both may view the line of communication that has been established through the lawyers as mutually beneficial. b3

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Libya-Uganda: Aid a Two-Edged Sword

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Economic cooperation and diplomatic overtures between Tripoli and Kampala have increased since late last year despite continuing differences between Libyan leader Qadhafi and Ugandan President Museveni. Qadhafi probably believes he can eventually convince Museveni to allow Tripoli a freer hand in Uganda to support regional subversive activity. Nonetheless, Qadhafi is working to establish an infrastructure that could provide support to local factions seeking to subvert the Museveni regime if persuasion and economic incentives fail. We believe Museveni badly needs increased Libyan aid and remains convinced that he can control Libyan influence and activities in Uganda. Although he mistrusts Qadhafi, Museveni probably underestimates Qadhafi's resolve to extract a political price from Kampala.

Qadhafi—His Own Obstacle to Success

Qadhafi seeks proteges, not partners, in his dealings with most Third World leaders. Moreover, his relations with African leaders are sometimes complicated by the historical lack of rapport between predominantly Arab North Africa and the black Sub-Saharan region.

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We believe this racism, combined with Museveni's healthy skepticism regarding Qadhafi's agenda, precludes any further strengthening in relations between their regimes.

Tripoli and Kampala concluded several new economic and diplomatic arrangements in recent months, following a period of cool relations.

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The Libyans typically try several approaches to achieve their goals. These include economic aid, bribery, propaganda, cultivation of student groups, influencing the Muslim community, establishing study centers, and support to subversive groups.

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Qadhafi's Calculations

Qadhafi's assistance to Uganda is part of his effort to expand Libyan influence through regional allies that are too weak—or too indifferent—to control Libyan activities on their soil. Tripoli wants Kampala to support it in international forums and to allow its People's Bureau to conduct anti-American activities.

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Tripoli also hopes to convince Museveni to allow it to use Uganda as a base to expand Libyan influence in Central and East Africa.

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Qadhafi hopes to persuade Museveni to agree to increased Libyan-sponsored activity on Ugandan territory, most important, the basing and training of Kenyan and Zairian dissidents in Uganda. Tripoli's aid is probably aimed at eliminating Museveni's resistance to such activity, and if he does not cooperate, the aid could be slowed or halted.

Outlook

If aid fails to change Museveni's mind, Qadhafi probably will turn to subversion. Tripoli's aid network, military connections, and cultural/religious activity have given Qadhafi a base from which to support subversion against the Museveni regime. Qadhafi would probably use these resources to support someone more suitable to Tripoli, while maintaining a cordial diplomatic facade with the Museveni government.

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While unlikely to agree to Libyan demands—even at the risk of provoking Qadhafi or losing Libyan aid—Museveni may not be able to control Libyan activities in Uganda. Museveni's National Resistance Army is unable to establish control in many areas of the country, including along Uganda's porous borders. In addition, although Ugandan security forces are probably able to monitor the limited number of Libyans in the People's Bureau and Islamic Call Society in Kampala, increasing economic ventures, cultural exchanges, and tourism—and the corresponding rise in Libyan visitors—will make this task more difficult.

Museveni's Perspective

We believe Museveni will continue to differ with Qadhafi on key issues. Museveni does not support Qadhafi's regional destabilization efforts in Africa.

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Despite these differences, Museveni has supported Tripoli in international forums on issues that accord with his own Pan-Africanist views. For example Kampala strongly supported Tripoli at the United Nations following the US shootdown of Libyan MiGs in January and called the US action a "contrived and premeditated act of aggression."

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At the Chemical Weapons Conference in Paris in January, Ugandan Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Kabwegyere never mentioned the Libyan chemical weapons plant at Rabta and instead decried states that "cry wolf" over chemical weapons proliferation and export nuclear technology.

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Syria: Fearing Dissidence?

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Syria's success in cowering opposition groups with its security and intelligence apparatus has not relieved the regime's anxiety about dissension, particularly among the country's Sunni majority. Fueling this fear is the belief that Baghdad will support Syrian dissidents in retaliation for Damascus's support for Tehran in the Iran-Iraq war. Syria probably also suspects that Lebanese groups—particularly the Lebanese Forces and Hizballah—that oppose Syria's involvement in Lebanon may be aiding subversive activity in Syria. Damascus's heavyhanded response to a recent increase in dissident activity suggests the regime will continue to rely on massive force to ensure stability.

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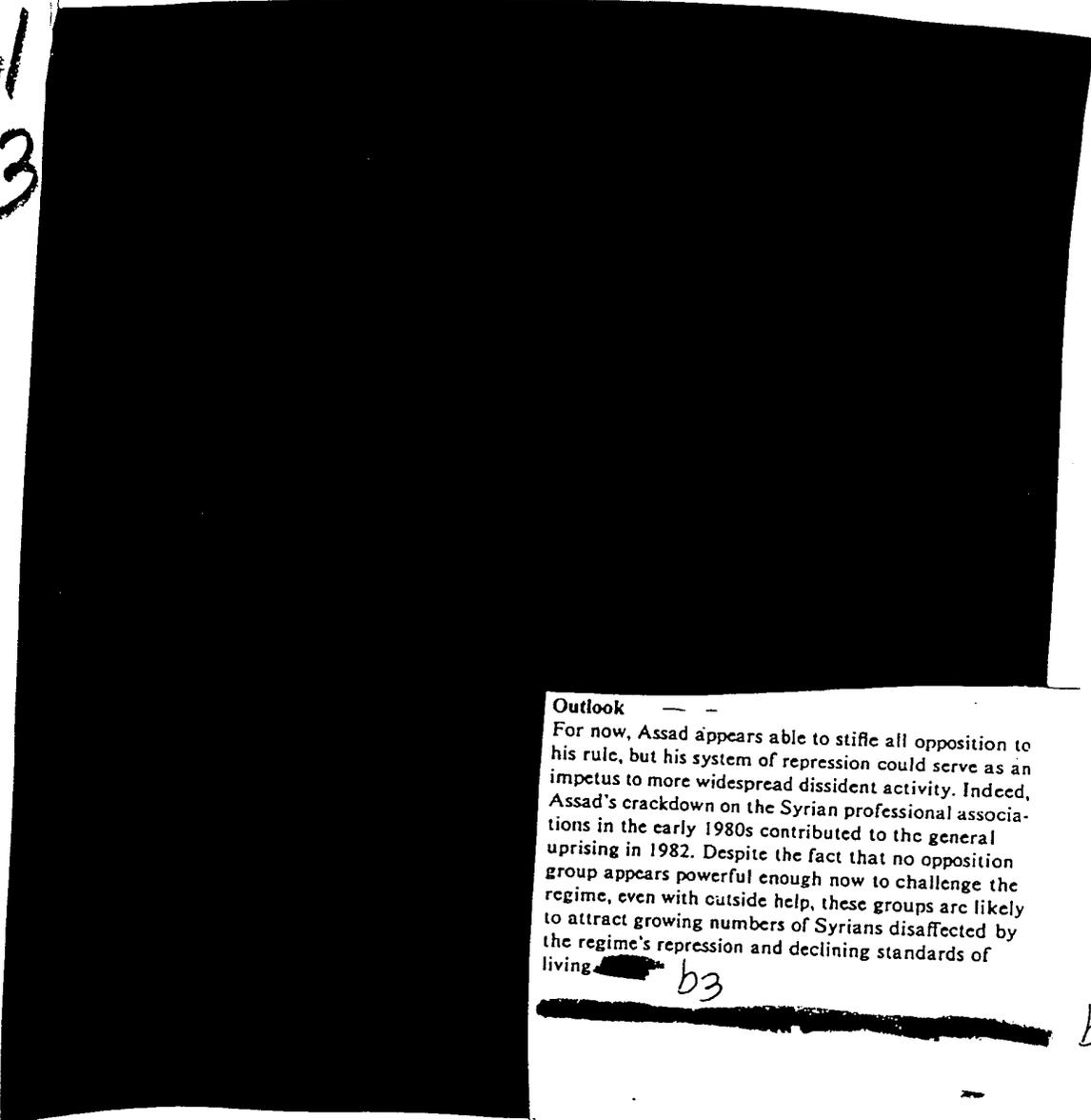
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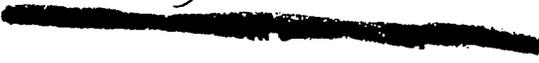
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Outlook

For now, Assad appears able to stifle all opposition to his rule, but his system of repression could serve as an impetus to more widespread dissident activity. Indeed, Assad's crackdown on the Syrian professional associations in the early 1980s contributed to the general uprising in 1982. Despite the fact that no opposition group appears powerful enough now to challenge the regime, even with outside help, these groups are likely to attract growing numbers of Syrians disaffected by the regime's repression and declining standards of living.

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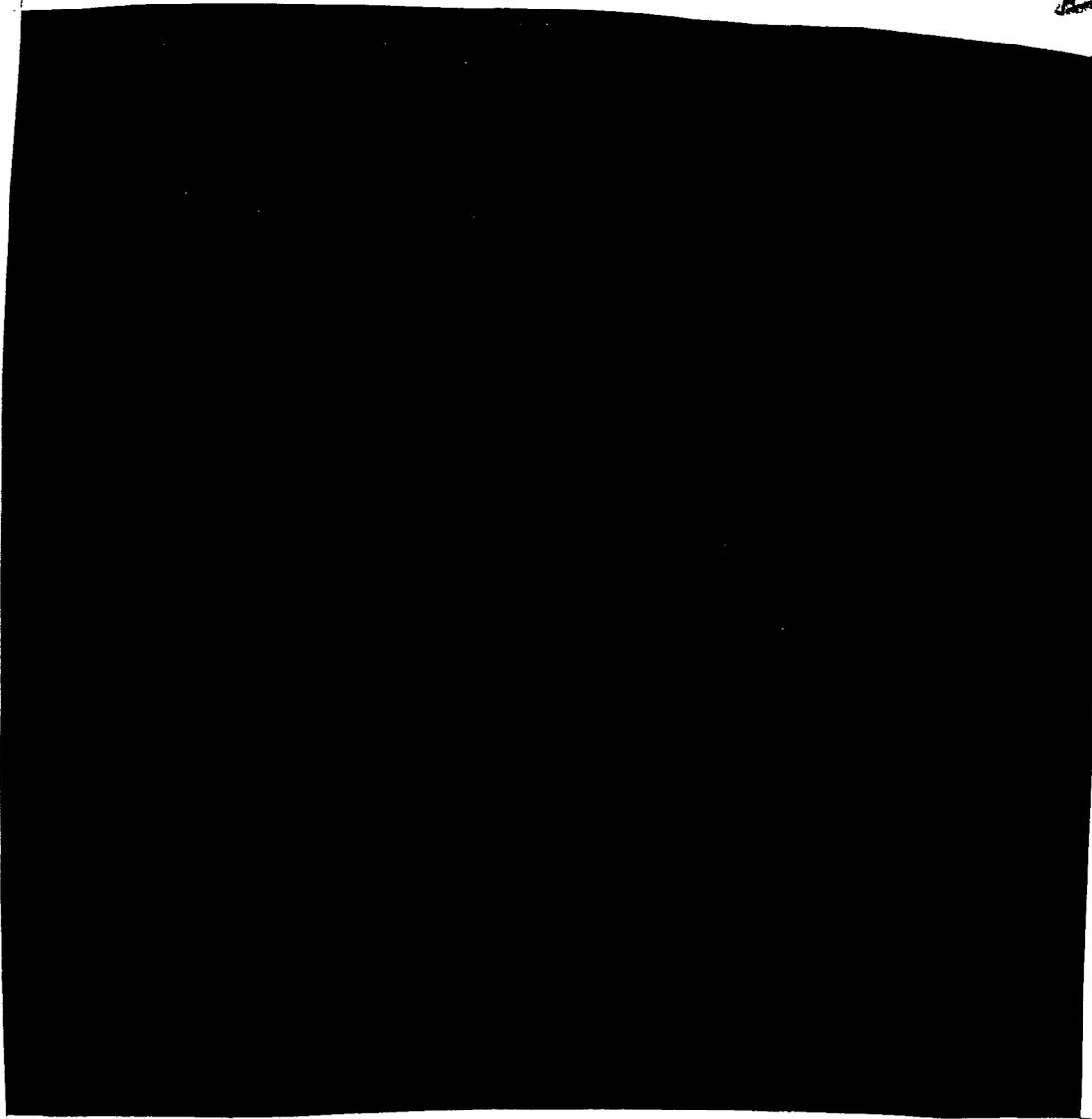
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The Terrorism Diary for May b3

Below is a compendium of May 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.

- 1 May** *El Salvador.* The first week of May contains several dates important to leftwing and rightwing elements; consequently, political violence tends to peak during this period.
- 1 May 1888** *Socialist world.* May Day (commemorates labor violence in Chicago).
- 1 May 1980** *Peru.* Destruction of electoral material in Chuschi, Cangallo Province, marks beginning of armed struggle by Sendero Luminoso; anniversary is commemorated by acts of violence throughout May.
- 2 May 1953** *Jordan.* King Hussein assumes constitutional power.
- 2 May 1982** *Argentina, United Kingdom.* Argentine cruiser Belgrano sunk by British submarine in Falklands war.
- 2 May** *Islamic world.* Quds Day or Jerusalem Day; Muslims protest Israeli occupation of Jerusalem.
- Jewish world.* Commemoration of the Holocaust.
- 3 May 1986** *Sri Lanka.* Air Lanka jetliner bombed by Tamil separatists at Colombo airport; 16 persons killed, 40 others wounded.
- 4 May 1978** *Namibia.* Kassinga Day (commemorates raid by South African forces that left hundreds dead).
- 4 May 1986** *Japan.* Chukaku-ha (Nucleus Faction) fires five homemade rockets at opening of Tokyo Economic Summit; no casualties.
- 5 May 1862** *Mexico.* Cinco de Mayo (commemorates victory over forces of Napoleon III).
- 5 May 1941** *Ethiopia.* Liberation Day.
- 5 May 1945** *Netherlands.* Liberation Day.
- 5 May 1955** *West Germany.* West Germany becomes member of NATO.
- 5 May 1981** *Northern Ireland.* Death of Provisional Irish Republican Army (PIRA) member Bobby Sands in hunger strike.

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6 May 1900 *Iran.* Birthday of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

6 May *Muslim world.* Id al-Fitr holiday marking end of Ramadan.

8 May 1945 *Czechoslovakia.* Liberation Day.

East Germany. Liberation Day.

West Germany. Capitulation of Third Reich.

8 May 1979 *El Salvador.* On steps of San Salvador cathedral, police fire into crowd demonstrating solidarity with leftwing activists who had occupied French and Costa Rican Embassies; at least 25 demonstrators killed.

8 May 1984 *Libya.* Armed dissidents attack Qadhafi's Azizziya barracks.

9 May 1881 *Romania.* Independence Day.

9 May 1945 *Albania.* Victory Day.

Poland. Victory Day.

USSR. Victory Day.

Yugoslavia. Victory Day.

9 May 1976 *West Germany.* Suicide in prison of Ulrike Meinhof, founding member of Red Army Faction (RAF).

10 May *Jordan.* Arab Resistance Day.

Israel. Independence Day.

10 May 1985 *India.* Night of Sikh bombings leaves 80 dead, 200 wounded in New Delhi, other cities.

11 May 1983 *Chile.* Anti-Pinochet protests put down forcefully by government.

11 May 1984 *Chile.* Wave of bombings against government targets.

13 May 1981 *Vatican City.* Attempt on life of Pope John Paul II by Mehmet Ali Agca.

14 May 1811 *Paraguay.* Independence Day.

14 May 1948 *Israel.* Independence declared.

Middle East. Beginning of first Arab-Israeli war.

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- 14 May 1985 *Sri Lanka.* Tamil separatists kill more than 150 people in machinegun attack on Buddhist shrine at Anuradhapura.
- 15 May 1948 *Palestinians.* Palestine Day (end of UN mandate); 15 May Organization, founded in 1979 by remnant of Special Operations Group of Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), takes its name from this event.
- 16 May 1983 *Sudan.* Founding of Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) and Liberation Movement (SPLM).
- 16 May 1985 *Peru.* Sendero Luminoso group marks fifth anniversary with wave of bombings, including US Ambassador's residence and Chinese Embassy.
- 17 May 1814 *Norway.* Constitution Day.
- 17 May 1983 *Lebanón, Israel.* Signing of troop withdrawal accord (known as 17 May agreement).
- 18 May 1980 *South Korea.* Civilian uprising in Kwangju against military rule; usually marked by student demonstrations.
- 18 May 1981 *Northern Ireland.* Death of PIRA hunger striker Raymond McCreech.
- 19 May 1890 *Vietnam.* Ho Chi Minh's birthday.
- 19 May 1895 *Cuba.* Death of Jose Marti.
- 20 May 1927 *Saudi Arabia.* Independence Day.
- 20 May 1972 *Cameroon.* National Day (declaration of republic).
- 20 May 1973 *Western Sahara.* Polisario begins armed struggle.
- 20 May 1978 *Japan.* Opening of new Tokyo international airport (Narita); annual focus of demonstration and terrorist attacks.
- 22 May 1972 *Sri Lanka.* Republic Day.
- 23 May 1949 *West Germany.* Proclamation of federal republic.
- 23 May 1951 *China.* Tibet declared to be under Chinese sovereignty.
- 24 May *Buddist world.* Birthday of Gautama Buddha.
- 25 May 1810 *Argentina.* Beginning of revolution against Spain.
- 25 May 1892 *Yugoslavia.* Birthday of Josip Broz Tito.

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- 25 May 1923 *Jordan.* Independence Day.
- 25 May 1946 *Jordan.* Constitutional Monarchy established.
- 25 May 1963 *Africa.* African Freedom Day; Day of Africa (founding of Organization of African Unity).
- 25 May 1965 *Colombia.* Founding of Communist Party of Colombia/Marxist-Leninist (now-defunct parent organization of terrorist group Pople's Liberation Army).
- 25 May 1967 *Bermuda.* Bermuda Day (constitution adopted).
- 26 May 1966 *Guyana.* Independence Day.
- 27 May *Israel.* Jerusalem Day.
- 28 May 1983 *France, French Caribbean.* Caribbean Revolutionary Alliance (ARC) surfaces with 17 coordinated bombings.
- 30 May 1961 *Dominican Republic.* Liberty Day (assassination of Gen. Raphael Trujillo).
- 30 May 1967 *Nigeria.* Declaration of independence by Biafra.
- 30 May 1972 *Israel.* Massacre at Lod Airport by members of Japanese Red Army.
- 30 May 1981 *Bangladesh.* Assassination of Ziaur Rahman.
- 31 May 1910 *South Africa.* Union Day (four provinces merged to form Union of South Africa).
- 31 May 1961 *South Africa.* Proclamation of republic.

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Chronology of Terrorism—1989

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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, the 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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Western Europe

24 February

Northern Ireland: Two bombs explode on rail line between Belfast and Dublin, causing cancellation of train traffic. Two other devices were defused by authorities.

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26 February

Northern Ireland: The Provisional Irish Republican Army (PIRA) assassinates man in West Belfast. PIRA claimed the victim was a British agent.

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Greece: Bomb explodes at New Democracy Party offices in Iraklion, Crete, causing damage to the building. No group has claimed responsibility.

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27 February

Turkey: Security forces kill five separatist terrorists in clash in Bismil. One police officer was also killed in the shootout.

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1 March

Greece: Bomb explodes late at night at offices of Agricultural Bank in Iraklion, causing extensive damage. Police defused another bomb at the courthouse after an anonymous telephone caller left a warning.

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West Germany: Molotov cocktail thrown into Deutsche Bank branch in Hamburg, causing extensive damage. Police suspect Red Army Faction (RAF) sympathizers.

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Italy: Rome court begins trial of 254 Red Brigades members charged with armed insurrection. Mass acquittal is likely because the charge is difficult to prove, and most of the defendants are already serving long sentences for terrorist and criminal acts.

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4 March

Northern Ireland: Car bomb explodes in Belfast, injuring seven security force members. PIRA claimed responsibility.

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7 March

Northern Ireland: PIRA assassinates garage owner and kills two other civilians in County Tyrone village of Coagh. PIRA claimed the garage owner was a member of the Ulster Volunteer Force.

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9 March

Northern Ireland: Landmine kills two British soldiers and wounds six others traveling in a jeep near Londonderry. PIRA is suspected. b3

10 March

Greece: Bomb explodes at offices of the Bank of France in Athens. Revolutionary Solidarity claimed responsibility. b3

11 March

Northern Ireland: Unidentified gunmen shoot and kill Catholic man and wound another outside bar in West Belfast. No group has claimed responsibility. b3

17 March

Turkey: Turkish court sentences two Iranians to two years in prison. They were involved in the kidnaping of an Iranian dissident in Istanbul on 11 October. Two other Iranians on trial, a husband and wife team, were released. b3

Middle East

23 February

Israel: Two groups suspected of firebombing incidents, operating near Jerusalem, are uncovered. b3

5 March

Lebanon: A 1.2-kilogram bomb dismantled near deputy Amal leader 'Akif Haydar's house in West Beirut. No group has claimed responsibility. b3

7 March

Lebanon: A 20-kilogram car bomb explosion occurs in the Hamra commercial area in West Beirut, killing one person, wounding 15, and damaging six shops. No group has claimed responsibility. b3

8 March

North Yemen: New Arab terrorist group being organized in Sanaa. Named Jihad, the group includes Yemenis, Egyptians, and Palestinians and was formed by mainstream Palestinians breaking away from Arafat. b3

Latin America

23 February

Peru: Street peddler shot to death in Ayacucho. The victim was killed for not respecting a Sendero Luminoso (SL) armed strike. b3

Colombia: Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) terrorists massacre three peasants near Caloto, Cauca Department. The victims were killed for refusing to pay the FARC's war tax. b3

25 February

Colombia: FARC terrorists kill former mayor of Becerril, Cesar Department, and his companion. The victims were on a survey mission for the Agrarian Reform Institute. Two other members of the mission are missing. b3

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27 February

Colombia: Bomb explodes in warehouse of Summer Institute of Linguistics (SIL) in Bogotá, slightly injuring three US citizens and causing extensive damage. An anonymous caller later told an SIL worker that the bomb was "a gift to the Yankocs; they are going to die." b3

Peru: In Lima, bomb is thrown from passing vehicle at US chancery, causing slight damage to sidewalk. No group has claimed responsibility. b3

Peru: Bomb explodes at eight American Popular Revolutionary Alliance party local offices, a police station, electrical towers, and the home of Lieutenant Governor of Canto Grande, causing one death and six injuries. No group has claimed responsibility. b3

Peru: Two hundred SL terrorists, using guns and knives, kill 39 peasants in Canaire, Ayacucho Department. The villagers were massacred because they were trying to organize a civil defense patrol. b3

28 February

Chile: Bomb explodes at telephone company offices in Santiago, seriously damaging the building. The device was composed of one-half kilogram of ammonium gelignite and ammonium nitrate fuel-oil blasting agent (ANFO). b3

1 March

Argentina: Molotov cocktail explodes at La Pampa superior court in Santa Rosa, causing damage. No group claimed responsibility. b3

2 March

Peru: Alleged SL terrorists kill three teachers in Quinota, Cuzco Department. The terrorists charged the teachers with being traitors to revolutionary ideals. b3

Colombia: Bomb found in Bogotá's Metropolitan Cathedral by church security personnel. The Workers Liberation Forces were responsible for the failed attack. b3

7 March

Dominican Republic: Unknown person on motorcycle throws bomb at US-Dominican binational center in Santiago. No damage resulted. b3

Honduras: Three bombs explode at different locations in San Pedro Sula, scattering propaganda. The propaganda was from the Cinchonero People's Liberation Movement. b3

Chile: Unidentified person on motorcycle throws homemade bomb at US-Chilean binational center in Santiago. The explosion caused no damage or injuries. b3

8 March

Ecuador: The Free Homeland Montoneros (MPL) announce continuation of their armed struggle. The MPL made this announcement a day after the Alfaro Vive, Carajo! (AVC) group signed a peace agreement with the government. b3

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9 March

Colombia: People's Liberation Army (EPL) announces willingness to begin peace talks with the government. The 19th of April Movement is already talking to the government, and the FARC and the Quintin Lame Commando Unit previously expressed intentions for peace. b3

11 March

Chile: Terrorists bomb electrical power pylons in several areas, causing blackouts in Santiago and other major cities. The Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front claimed responsibility. b3

13 March

Bolivia: More than 20 bombs explode in offices belonging to political parties in La Paz and El Alto. The explosions, which caused extensive damage, were directed against the Nationalist Democratic Action, the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), and the National Civic Union. There were no injuries and no claims of responsibility. b3

South/East Asia

12 February

Sri Lanka: Suspected Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) members attack village in Anuradhapura District with guns and swords, killing 30 Sinhalese villagers and wounding four others. In another village, LTTE rebels shot and killed six Muslims. b3

India: Security forces arrest 15 terrorists, including five "hardcore" terrorists, after encounter in Punjab. A large quantity of arms and ammunition was also recovered. b3

Sri Lanka: Two gunmen on motorcycle attempt to assassinate Minister of Education as he tours the Galborella area. The crowd who had come to welcome the official apprehended the suspects. b3

Sri Lanka: Grenades explode at two ruling party meetings in Piliyandala and Gothatuwa, injuring more than 30 persons. The Janatha Vimukti Peramuna is suspected. b3

21 February

Japan: Passer-by discovers homemade mortar device near main terminal of Tokyo's international airport. The device was set to detonate at 1400 hours, a time that coincided with the arrival of at least 14 foreign VIPs to attend Emperor Hirohito's funeral. b3

8 March

Philippines: New People's Army (NPA) members shoot and kill well-known businessman and civic leader near his office in Quezon City. Authorities suspect this may be the beginning of the NPA's summer offensive in the region. b3

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Africa

10 March

South Africa: Limpet mine explodes at Army headquarters in Durban, causing 16 injuries. The device was placed on the outside wall of the command headquarters.

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