



Directorate of  
Intelligence

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**Terrorism  
Review**



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28 October 1982

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28 October 1982*

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**Terrorism  
Review** [Redacted]

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28 October 1982

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*Comments and queries regarding this publication may be directed to the Research Director, Instability and Insurgency Center, Office of Global Issues, telephone*

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**Terrorism**  
**Review** [Redacted]

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**Overview**

International terrorism is affecting US security interests even in cases in which terrorist operations do not directly involve Americans. [Redacted] 25X1

US relations with Turkey, for instance, have been adversely affected by a campaign conducted by two Armenian terrorist groups that has claimed the lives of more than 20 Turkish nationals abroad. Two recent attacks, in the greater Los Angeles and Boston areas, have resulted in strong Turkish pressure on Washington. The Turks have pressed for increased protection for their diplomatic personnel and for [Redacted] information on Armenian terrorist organizations. The Turks also have implied that US negligence permitted ASALA terrorists to leave West Beirut with the Palestinian fighters. [Redacted] 25X1

The attention focused on Armenian terrorism has also strained Turkish relations with other NATO states, thus inhibiting NATO harmony. Public sentiment in some areas of Western Europe tends to sympathize with Armenian grievances, which have been highlighted by publicity given the terrorism problem, and is mistrustful of the military government in Ankara. [Redacted] 25X1

A second example involves US interests in the Middle East, which often have been affected by terrorism. Several rejectionist Palestinian terrorist organizations, which are outside the PLO umbrella, have conducted terrorist operations to provoke the Israelis, to oppose US policy, and to undermine the moderate wing of the PLO and moderate Arab regimes. The attempted assassination of the Israeli Ambassador in London in June, conducted by the bitterly anti-PLO Black June Organization, triggered the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and resulted in serious problems for US Middle Eastern policy. [Redacted]

Another recent illustration of the indirect impact of international terrorism on US security interests was the Cichonero terrorist seizure of over 100 hostages in Honduras in mid-September. [Redacted] the terrorists sought to use the operation to press the Honduran Government to loosen its ties with the United States. We believe subsequent terrorist attacks with the same objective are likely in Honduras as long as the government cooperates with US security programs in Central America. [Redacted] 25X1

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**Moderate Palestinian Elements  
in West Germany and West Berlin  
Organize for Terrorism** [Redacted]

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[Redacted] moderate  
Palestinians in West Germany and West Berlin have  
organized new terrorist groups for operations against  
US, Israeli, Syrian, and Gulf state targets as a result  
of the mass killings in September at the Palestinian  
camps in Lebanon.

more complicated and logistically difficult hostage or  
kidnaping operations, and initial attacks are likely to  
be centered in West Berlin.

Many of these Palestinian moderates in West Germa-  
ny [Redacted] lost relatives during the  
fighting in Beirut; some lost their entire families to  
the subsequent massacres at Palestinian camps. This  
has deepened their desperation and their conviction  
that diplomacy will not provide early solutions to  
Palestinian problems. This perception is reinforced by  
the belief of many Palestinians that other Arabs had  
not supported them in Lebanon. Many responsible  
and heretofore moderate Palestinians are now discuss-  
ing the possibility of starting a campaign of violence  
in Western Europe. The objects of the campaign  
would be to exact vengeance against those they  
consider responsible for the events in Lebanon and to  
keep the Palestinian problem at the forefront of the  
world political agenda.

We consider this threat to be credible. [Redacted]  
[Redacted] Al-

though the status of the logistic support of these  
militants is not clear, it seems likely that they will be  
able to obtain the necessary weapons. With careful  
planning, hit-and-run assassination operations, espe-  
cially against multiple targets, will be difficult for  
local security forces to prevent. [Redacted]

[Redacted] arrangements regarding  
organization, operational techniques, logistics, tar-  
gets, and financial support are being implemented. By  
early October, groups of Palestinians in West Germa-  
ny and West Berlin had formed three-man cells  
capable of carrying out terrorist operations. [Redacted]

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[Redacted]

[Redacted] Using weapons  
obtained in East Berlin, [Redacted] the  
terrorists plan hit-and-run attacks rather than the

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**Terrorism and the Spanish National Elections** [redacted]

Major Spanish terrorist groups have stepped up attacks in the final days prior to the 28 October national elections in an effort to provoke military intervention. [redacted]

October in eight different provinces, because of the similarity of a defused bomb to those previously used by GRAPO. [redacted]

The Basque separatist organization, Fatherland and Liberty (ETA), and the terrorist arm of the now illegal Reconstituted Communist Party of Spain, the First of October Antifascist Resistance Group (GRAPO), have been responsible for several assassinations, bombings, and grenade attacks (see chronology). Discontented military officers point to this surge of violence as an indication that Spain's young democratic system cannot maintain order. These attitudes play into the hands of both ETA and GRAPO, which we believe seek to provoke military intervention in the elections or even a military takeover. ETA and GRAPO believe either of these actions would increase their popular support. [redacted]

Despite increased counterterrorist efforts, we anticipate more terrorist violence prior to the election.



[redacted] Although we believe that the Spanish antiterrorist police will be able to prevent any large-scale operation by ETA or GRAPO, small-scale attacks will probably continue unabated, particularly in areas outside Madrid, and will increase preelection tensions. [redacted]

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Spanish counterterrorist efforts against ETA have met with considerable success within the past month. In San Sebastian a command unit leader, Fernando Barrio Olano, was killed and other ETA members, arms, ammunition, and documents were seized. On 20 September ETA was also stung by the voluntary dissolution of the VII Assembly, an ETA subunit that renounced violence in favor of participatory democracy. Although ETA formed an VIII Assembly to continue armed resistance, the new group was hard hit by the 12 October arrest of its leader Jesus Abriskita Korta in France, traditionally an area of sanctuary for Spanish Basque guerrillas. Despite these disruptions, ETA continues to conduct assassinations, bombings, and rocket-grenade attacks. [redacted]

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Despite the arrest of three members on 15 October, GRAPO maintains the tempo of minor terrorist actions throughout Spain, to promote an "active boycott" of the elections. Spanish police credit GRAPO with the majority of 11 bombings, which occurred 17

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**Venezuela:  
Bandera Roja Setback** [redacted]

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A joint operation by Venezuelan military and intelligence forces in the eastern part of the country has crippled the last remaining insurgent group, the Bandera Roja (Red Flag). The antiguerrilla campaign during the week of 4 October reportedly resulted in 23 deaths—one-third of the estimated strength of the insurgents. [redacted]

Reactions in Venezuela have followed predictable lines. Both the ruling Social Christians and the other major party, Democratic Action, congratulated the government and reaffirmed opposition to the insurgent movement. Parties to the left, however, have raised questions of human rights violations. Responding to these allegations, the government and the Chamber of Deputies have named a commission to investigate the incident. [redacted]

Carlos Betancourt established the Bandera Roja in 1969, when he broke with the Cuban-sponsored Revolutionary Left Movement (MIR) because it had renounced violence in order to become a legal political party. Recurring fragmentation over the years has hampered the group's efforts to mount large-scale terrorism. Since 1978 the most active component has been the Americo Silva Front, which has concentrated on acquiring equipment and engaging in small-scale bank robberies, kidnappings, and harassment. Although the group has generally avoided the kinds of indiscriminate violence that would alienate the public, it has not gained any popular base of support. [redacted]

The Bandera Roja has been dealt perhaps a fatal blow. With only a few guerrillas left in the field, isolated acts of terrorism are still possible, but the return of any notable insurgency would probably require a seriously deteriorating economy and increased foreign and domestic support, none of which appears likely. [redacted]

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Venezuela's Directorate for the Services of Intelligence and Prevention had been closing in on the insurgents since early this year. In April, security forces arrested Bandera Roja's principal leader, Gabriel Puerta Aponte, and some of his followers. [redacted]

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The element of surprise, together with a rare instance of effective coordination among the armed forces and security services, was primarily responsible for the highly successful operation this month. Cleanup operations in the area were still under way 10 days later, as the Army attempted to round up remnants of the group. [redacted]

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**Bolivian-Italian Cooperation  
Against Terrorism**

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Italian security authorities traveled to the Western Hemisphere early in October and, in collaboration with Bolivian security authorities, brought back for trial a rightist terrorist suspect wanted for involvement in the August 1980 bombing of the Bologna railway station—an attack that killed 85 people and injured 200, the largest number of casualties caused by a single terrorist incident in Europe since World War II.

Front Line, and lesser leftist groups. Rightist tactics in Italy—as well as in other European countries—differ from those of the left; rightist terrorists often bomb targets with no apparent object except to cause as much damage as possible. These groups have shown an utter disregard for victims, who normally have no significant connection with the political scene.

In an apparent effort to avoid the lengthy extradition process, the Bolivian Government of President Herman Siles Zuazo—installed on 10 October—expelled the Italian rightwing terrorist suspect Pierluigi Pagliai, who had enjoyed the protection of the previous military regime. After being wounded and arrested in La Paz, Pagliai was transported to Rome on an Alitalia DC-10, which the Italian Ministry of the Interior had requisitioned and dispatched to Bolivia with Italian secret service officials and police on board. These officials had also hoped to return with another terrorist wanted for the Bologna bombing, Stefano Delle Chiaie,<sup>1</sup> but he escaped capture.

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Neither Bolivian nor Italian authorities are eager to take public credit for this operation, which could create diplomatic and political problems for both governments. Pagliai's lawyer has already demanded an inquiry into whether the arrest violated international law and Italy's 1890 extradition treaty with Bolivia.

Italian authorities suspect Pagliai and Delle Chiaie of being members of an Italian rightist group known as the National Vanguard, one of the numerous Italian rightist groups whose terrorist activities seldom receive as much publicity as those of the Red Brigades,

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### Statistical Overview

#### Type of Victim of International Terrorist Attacks, 1982

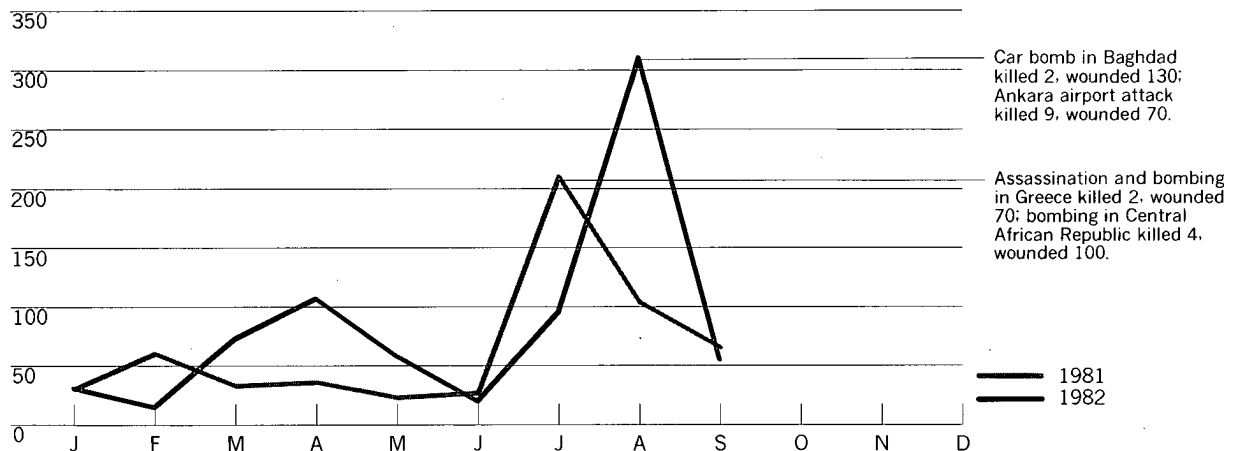
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>596<sup>a</sup></b>
Government officials	7	1	3	1	4	0	4	5	1	26
Diplomats	40	13	47	40	33	40	36	46	30	325
Military	6	1	6	6	6	8	8	10	7	58
Business	11	12	11	13	9	35	13	13	2	119
Private parties, tourists, missionaries, and students	8	5	3	9	2	5	7	2	3	44
Other	4	2	6	3	0	3	4	2	0	24

<sup>a</sup> Sixteen cases are missing.

#### Geographic Distribution of International Terrorist Attacks, 1982

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>612</b>
North America	3	7	8	8	6	1	6	8	3	50
Latin America	10	6	22	20	21	11	17	10	7	124
Western Europe	42	9	25	25	17	65	25	37	24	269
USSR/Eastern Europe	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	2	2	9
Sub-Saharan Africa	0	3	1	2	0	2	1	2	0	11
Middle East and North Africa	16	4	12	15	9	11	13	24	6	110
Asia/other	5	3	8	0	1	5	10	6	1	39

#### Deaths and Injuries Due to International Terrorist Attacks 1981 and 1982



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**Chronology**

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**23 September 1982**

**Colombia**

[redacted] the National Liberation Army (ELN) was responsible for the attack on the Israeli Ambassador's residence in Bogota and not the M-19 group [redacted] the attack was a show of sympathy for the PLO [redacted]

[redacted] Recent information that the ELN has rejected the government's offer of amnesty negotiations indicates ELN will continue its urban terrorist activities. [redacted]

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**7 October 1982**

**Libya**

Qadhafi issues a public warning to dissident exiles to cease oppositionist activities or face reprisal. The threat is similar to one Qadhafi made in 1980, which preceded an 18-month campaign that resulted in the assassination of at least 12 Libyans residing abroad. [redacted]

[redacted] leading members of the dissident movement are primary targets. The sweeping call for all Libyan citizens to initiate attacks could lead to random killings not specifically authorized by the government. [redacted]

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**8 October 1982**

**Spain**

ETA claims credit for two assassinations in the Basque country, and Spanish authorities believe the group Fatherland and Liberty (ETA) is responsible for the attempted assassination of a policeman in Bilbao [redacted]

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**9 October 1982**

**Spain**

In Irun, ETA claims responsibility for the assassination of a retired Civil Guard member [redacted]

**West Germany**

In Frankfurt, a bomb concealed inside a fire extinguisher explodes under a vehicle parked in the US Army housing area. Although no group claimed credit for the attack, the type of device is similar to those used by Revolutionary Cells in early attacks against US military facilities in West Germany. [redacted]

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10 October 1982

**Honduras**

Members of the Honduran Cobra counterterrorist unit raid a safehouse on the outskirts of San Pedro Sula, freeing the 16-year-old daughter of prominent Honduran businessman Jorge Larach and killing three of her captors. The daughter has been held for 44 days by terrorists demanding \$10 million ransom. The Cobras, whose ability to mount such an operation was in doubt during the recent Chamber of Commerce incident, may use this raid to press for intervention in future hostage situations. [redacted]

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13 October 1982

**Mexico**

The Honduran Embassy in Mexico City is briefly occupied by approximately 14 members of the PST Youth Cichonero Brigade who were protesting Honduran collaboration with the United States in "harassment" of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Nicaragua. After obtaining attention from the media, the group withdraws, threatening similar protests in the future. [redacted]

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**Spain**

ETA is probably responsible for the wounding of two Civil Guard officers when a remote-controlled bomb explodes under the truck in which they are riding in Marquina: [redacted]

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14 October 1982

**Spain**

In Irun, ETA claims responsibility for the bombing of a bank. Banks failing to pay ETA "revolutionary taxes" continue to be targets of ETA. [redacted]

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**Canada**

In Canada, a dynamite bomb estimated to weigh 600 pounds explodes outside Litton Systems of Canada causing eight injuries and considerable property damage. A group called Direct Action subsequently claimed credit for the attack in a confessor letter, which outlined the group's opposition to nuclear weapons. Litton produces cruise missile components. We cannot determine at this time if this group is affiliated with the French group of the same name. [redacted]

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15 October 1982

**Spain**

One civilian is killed and two Civil Guard officers wounded in an ETA rocket-grenade and machinegun attack on Civil Guard Headquarters in Navarra. [redacted]

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16 October 1982

**Spain**

ETA probably is responsible for the rocket-grenade attack on the official residence of the government delegate in Vitoria in the Basque country. [redacted]

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17 October 1982

**Spain**

We believe both the First of October Antifacist Resistance Group (GRAPO) and ETA are involved in 11 bomb attacks in eight Spanish cities. Targets include banks, government offices, and electrical and utility companies. [redacted] 25X1

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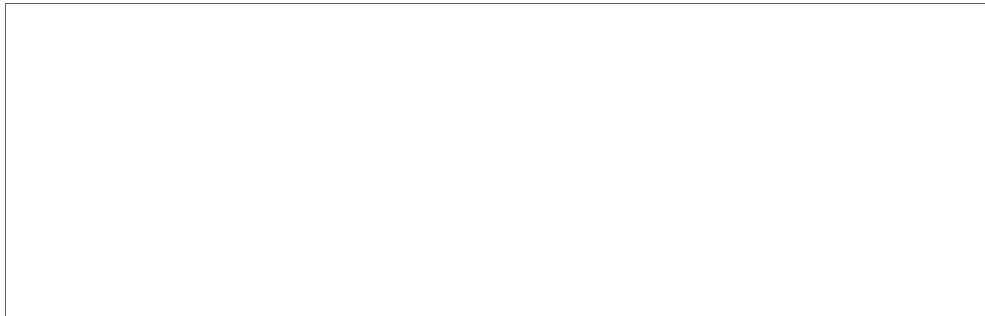
18 October 1982

**West Germany**

Four automobiles belonging to US military personnel in a US Army housing area in Frankfurt are the targets of arson. An anonymous group claiming solidarity with the Red Army Faction (RAF) takes credit for the attack in a confessor letter. The group claims the attacks are to commemorate the suicides of prominent Baader-Meinhof gang members in Stammheim Prison in October 1977. [redacted]



20 October 1982



**Spain**

ETA claims credit for 21 attacks throughout Basque country, causing considerable property damage and wounding three. These attacks coincide with the campaign visit of Socialist leader Felipe Gonzalez. [redacted]

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