



Directorate of
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**Terrorism
Review**



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29 September 1983

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29 September 1983

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**Terrorism
Review** [Redacted]

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**Terrorism
Review**

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29 September 1983

Perspective***Armenian Terrorism: The Growing Specter of Violence***

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Armenian terrorists pose a growing international threat—one that increasingly menaces Western citizens and interests. Since 1975, the two major Armenian terrorist groups—the leftwing Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) and the rightwing Justice Commandos for the Armenian Genocide (JACG)—have carried their blood feud with the Turks to an expanding list of countries with virtual impunity. As these groups actively seek to broaden their support among affluent and influential Armenians worldwide, the prospects for curbing their violence grows increasingly dim.

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Three incidents in July 1983—the assassination of the Turkish Ambassador in Brussels on 14 July, the bombing of the Turkish Airlines counter at Orly Airport in Paris on 15 July, and the takeover of the Turkish Embassy in Lisbon on 27 July—underscore both the demands of these groups and their willingness to engage in wanton, large-scale attacks.

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We believe this increase in terrorist violence represents a serious escalation of the attempts by Armenian terrorist groups to gain political support for longstanding Armenian grievances against the Turkish Government. ASALA's and JACG's goals are identical:

- To gain public acknowledgment by the Turkish Government of the 1915 genocide.
- To obtain reparations from the Turks.
- To secure the return of historical Armenian homelands.

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These same goals are being echoed by a number of new political organizations representing the Armenian "diaspora." The Democratic Front was created in April 1983 from radical support groups previously aligned with ASALA—largely because some Armenians perceived that the traditional Armenian political parties had failed to advance their cause. The International Armenian Congress in Lausanne in July 1983 created an Armenian Liberation Organization (ALO) dedicated to spearheading international political efforts to gain a homeland. These groups are now confronting the traditional Armenian political organization, the Armenian Revolutionary Federation, or Dashnak Party. Competition among the Dashnaks—who view themselves as the Armenian government-in-exile—and the Democratic Front and ALO—which espouse a more revolutionary doctrine—has probably been the principal catalyst for this new round of terrorist violence, aimed at focusing worldwide attention on Armenian grievances.

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This emerging international political effort—one that, in our view, resembles attempts by the Palestinians to gain political legitimacy—will most likely be exploited ruthlessly by ASALA. We suspect ASALA may now be attempting to rectify its lack of a political base by manipulating these nascent Armenian political groups while continuing its publicity-seeking terrorist attacks. To make matters worse, ASALA terrorist attacks will probably also spur more JCAG attacks—typically assassinations or bombings aimed only at Turkish targets—as the Dashnak Party with which JCAG has ties attempts to retain leadership of the Armenian political movement. [redacted]

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As the July incidents highlighted, the trend within ASALA has been toward more violent and lethal attacks. And, unlike the JCAG, which has generally limited its vendetta to Turkish nationals, ASALA's recent attacks indicate not only that the group has crossed a new threshold in violence over the past two years, but that it is willing to harm non-Turkish foreign nationals who might get in the way. As a further complication, ASALA jettisoned its nonviolent political support groups in 1982, and subsequent fragmentation within ASALA itself over the use of indiscriminate violence has served to isolate and unify the hardcore membership of ASALA. [redacted]

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Finally—and perhaps most disturbing of all—the Armenian political movement is now making a serious effort to gain a broad and deep base of support among the closely knit and often affluent Armenian communities worldwide. Despite the unreality of its aspiration for a homeland, JCAG never has had any difficulty in gaining support for its terrorist schemes. With ASALA—probably followed by JCAG—giving strong promise of focusing on more large-scale, casualty-producing attacks to accomplish this, the prospects for curbing the carnage in the near term are becoming even dimmer. [redacted]

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Highlights

Alert List

West Germany: Nordenham/Bremerhaven Demonstrations. According to West German security officials, violence-prone autonomous groups are planning radical actions for the scheduled 13-15 October demonstrations. They apparently intend to attempt to force closure of the harbor for several days and to blockade the Carl Schurz military barracks. West German authorities have reported that militant groups in northern Germany are becoming impatient with the nonviolent tactics of the mainstream peace movement.

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Key Indicators

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Corsica: Assassination of Top Civil Servant. In Bastia, the outlawed Corsican separatist group, National Front for the Liberation of Corsica (FLNC), claimed responsibility on 21 September for the ambush slaying of the secretary general of the Corsican Regional Council on 13 September. The FLNC holds Corsican and French police responsible for the disappearance and presumed death of a Corsican clan member with separatist connections. Police now fear an upsurge in terrorist activity in response to anticipated French law enforcement measures against the FLNC.

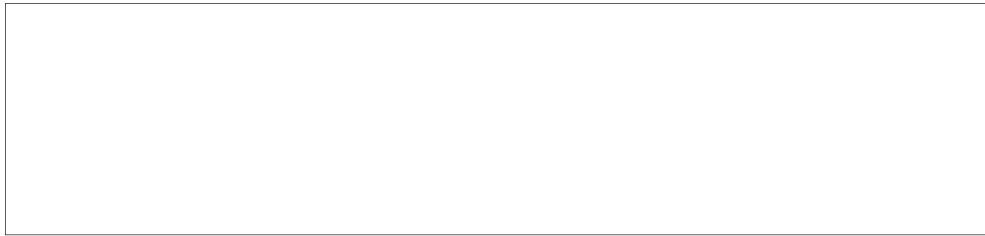
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Significant Developments

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Split Within PFLP. Deputy Chairman Mustafa al-Zabri of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) has defected to the side of the Fatah dissidents, taking with him approximately 200 men, [redacted]

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Disputes over support for the Fatah rebellion and a return to terrorism directed against non-Israeli targets have been brewing within the PFLP since last May, [redacted]

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[redacted] We believe that PFLP leader George Habbash still maintains the support of the majority of the group, but he is likely to be under continued pressure to turn more radical. [redacted]

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West Germany: Surveillance of Bundeswehr Ammunition Storage Sites. According to West German security officials, unknown groups are conducting extensive surveillance—by helicopter and fixed-wing aircraft—of West German ammunition depots. In some cases, photographers with high-quality equipment have been identified. West German officials have speculated that this reconnaissance activity may be attributed to peace movement activists, terrorists, or espionage agents. [redacted]

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Italy/West Berlin: Workers Autonomy Efforts To Combine Social Issues With Opposition to NATO. Italian security officials have learned that the Italian extremist group Workers Autonomy (AO) has established links with Unauthorized Occupants of Living Quarters Center (UOLQC), the organized squatters group in West Berlin, which also serves as an advocate for the ecological movement and condemns militarism and NATO. We suspect the AO/UOLQC link may be an attempt to spur more political opposition in Italy to the INF deployment issue. We note that AO was involved in violent activities this summer at Comiso Air Base, where cruise missiles will be stationed, and we believe they could pose a minor threat to US installations in Italy if they are successful in gaining support for their cause. [redacted]

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International: Split Within ASALA. The Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) has split into two factions, according to press statements issued on 24 August by the breakaway group that is calling itself ASALA Revolutionary Movement. The communique alleges the schism is the result of ASALA's use of indiscriminate violence under the leadership of Hagop Hagopian. Although no specific incidents were named, we believe the Orly bombing—resulting in eight deaths and 55 injuries—triggered the final break. We expect the split within ASALA will result in internecine feuding and more terrorist incidents as the two factions vie for public support. [redacted]

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Italy: Parliament Votes Arrest of Radical Member. In Rome, the Italian Parliament voted on 21 September to authorize the immediate arrest of newly elected deputy Toni Negri on terrorism charges. Negri—founder of the extremist group Autonomia and an important ideological influence on the Red Brigades—was released from imprisonment after almost four years when his election to Parliament in June gained him parliamentary immunity. Members of Negri's small Radical Party wanted to use Negri's election—and presumably will try to use any arrest—to draw attention to Italy's cumbersome judicial system, under which it is common for defendants to spend years in jail awaiting trial. [redacted]

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Turkey: Creation of Security Attache Program for Turkish Diplomatic Missions. President Kenan Evren has tasked the former chief of police for Istanbul with the organization of an office in Ankara to supervise security attache positions at Turkish overseas missions. Evren intervened to resolve the jurisdictional dispute between the Foreign and Interior Ministries that has delayed implementation of the security attache program. Turkish diplomatic installations have been subjected to numerous attacks by Armenian terrorists, including the assassinations of 27 Turkish diplomats since 1975. [redacted] 25X1

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Honduras: Insurgent Leader Killed. Press [redacted] report that Jose Reyes Matta, leader of the Cuban-trained guerrillas who infiltrated the remote Department of Olancho during July-August 1983, was killed in a firefight with an Army patrol. His guerrilla band, some of whom reportedly starved to death, reportedly are on the run and no longer constitute an effective fighting force. Some 150 more guerrillas, however, have been reported waiting in Nicaragua for infiltration into Honduras. [redacted] 25X1

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Costa Rica: Basque Terrorist Arrested. US Embassy [redacted] confirm that an ETA terrorist who has been linked to at least six bombings in Spain had been ordered by the ETA to monitor the movements of anti-Sandinista leader Eden Pastora. [redacted] he may have been involved in the Sandinista bombing attempt on Pastora's San Jose headquarters in June. We believe the Nicaraguans may be using Basque terrorists because they would not be known to Costa Rican security forces. The arrest is likely to damage Sandinista relations with Spain as well as with Costa Rica, particularly if Nicaraguan support for ETA operations can be established. [redacted] 25X1

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Armenian Revolutionary Army [redacted]

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The emergence of the Armenian Revolutionary Army (ARA) has added to the already complex Armenian terrorist scene. The ARA, which first came to public attention on 14 July 1983 when it claimed responsibility for the assassination of a Turkish diplomat in Brussels, may in fact be a covername used by the JCAG, one of the two major Armenian terrorist groups. The ARA's telephone calls to press agencies in Paris and Los Angeles stated that the assassination was the group's first attack and warned of additional attacks. [redacted]

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Although credit for the assassination was also claimed by the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) and the Justice Commandos for the Armenian Genocide (JCAG), preliminary police investigation revealed that the ASALA and ARA calls were made only after press reports of the killing. Basing our judgment on this fact and the modus operandi—a two-man assassination team, the weapons left at the scene, and a confessor call allegedly providing verifiable details—we believed the Justice Commandos were responsible for the attack. Our belief was bolstered by the fact that the JCAG traditionally has taken great pains to differentiate its attacks from those conducted by ASALA, while ASALA has claimed credit for attacks that have been carried out by other groups; thus we concluded that the claim by the previously unknown ARA was probably another attempt by ASALA to piggyback on JCAG operations. [redacted]

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The details of the second ARA-claimed incident—the takeover of the Turkish Embassy in Lisbon on 27 July—confused the issue in that they were unlike either a typical JCAG or ASALA operation. A five-man terrorist squad shot its way into the Turkish Embassy in Lisbon and took Embassy personnel hostage. In a call to the Associated Press in Lisbon

during the siege, ARA claimed credit for the Embassy seizure and threatened to blow up the building in a “sacrificial” gesture for freedom. An explosion did occur three hours after the seizure, killing four terrorists—the fifth was killed by Portuguese security guards as the attack began—and the wife of the Turkish Charge d’Affaires. [redacted]

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The subsequent police investigation of the attack has uncovered several pieces of evidence that have added to the confusion over the ARA's identity. One day after the attack on the Embassy, the French press agency in Paris received three ARA-signed texts—mailed from a central Paris post office before the actual attack started—indicating a hostage-and-barricade operation planned well in advance. ARA also sent passport photographs of the five dead terrorists who it claimed had attacked the Embassy, as well as English-language communiques that included a warning to the police, an appeal to the Portuguese Government, and the ARA political manifesto. The communiques stated that ARA commandos intended to hold the Embassy for 48 hours before blowing up the building, their hostages, and themselves. The police also developed evidence that all the terrorists arrived in Lisbon from the Middle East—four from Lebanon and one from Syria—and had return-trip airline tickets in their possession, casting some doubt on their stated intentions to conduct a suicide attack. Additional evidence uncovered by the Portuguese police suggests the explosion in the Embassy may in fact have been accidental. [redacted]

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Although we suspect that the ARA, rather than being a new group, may be a JCAG covername used to confuse security authorities, the Turks believe that the ARA may be replacing the Justice Commandos as

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the military arm of the Dashnak Party. The admittedly circumstantial evidence—the meticulous preoperational planning and execution, which included simultaneous attacks on the Embassy and residence and the advance mailing of communiques and photographs of the commandos—seems, however, to point in a slightly different direction. In particular, the insistence of one ARA caller that the ARA was a new Armenian military organization “separate from all existing Armenian organizations” and the description of the ARA commandos as “soldiers”—semantic distinctions that the JCAG has stressed in past confessor calls and communiques—all suggest that the ARA is no more than JCAG with a different name.

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North Korea May Target International Conclave In Seoul

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South Korea could become the target of North Korean terrorism during the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) Conference scheduled to be held in Seoul 2-13 October. P'yongyang, frustrated in its efforts—both legal and extralegal—to change the location for the conclave, may resort to instigating some form of terrorist incident to demonstrate South Korea's inability to provide adequate security for participating delegations. Reports that North Korea may attempt to sabotage the conference in hopes of scuttling the scheduled convening of future international events in Seoul—Seoul is to host the IMF meeting in 1985, the Asian Games in 1986, and the Olympics in 1988—are apparently being taken seriously in South Korea.

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There is as yet no hard evidence to indicate preparations for terrorist activity by the North Koreans, who would be likely to act only if they could effectively keep their hand hidden. Should they attempt to disrupt the IPU conference, however, they have several possible means to do so:

- They could attempt to insert terrorists into South Korea through a third country. Japan is the most likely candidate because the Chosen Soren (CS), an organization of expatriate Koreans sympathetic to North Korea, is headquartered there. We have received several reports [redacted] indicating that a large group of CS members recently underwent training in assassination, terrorism, sabotage, and guerrilla operations.
- They could employ foreign terrorists from a country such as Libya. [redacted]

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- P'yongyang could attempt to infiltrate South Korea with some of its own citizens, perhaps disguising them as disaffected South Korean students. [redacted]

Although the concern on the part of the South Korean leadership appears to be genuine, as evidenced in its strong admonishments to military and civilian security officials to exercise particular vigilance in coming weeks, the South Koreans probably are exaggerating North Korean intentions and capabilities to pull off a serious incident. Using the Chosen Soren in such a sensitive operation would be risky, particularly at a time when that organization has been greatly weakened by internal purges and discontent caused by the treatment of their relatives repatriated to North Korea. In addition, the CS is penetrated by the South Korean security services. Though we cannot rule it out, the hiring of Libyan terrorists would be unprecedented, and, though frequent in the past, North Korean infiltration attempts have never been shown to have been designated for terrorist operations. [redacted]

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South Korean officials have quickly charged that the North Koreans were responsible for the bombing of the US cultural center in Taegu on 22 September in which at least one local Korean was killed. Seoul claims that Taegu rather than Seoul was selected as the site to avoid South Korean retaliation and that the incident was designed to disrupt the IPU meeting. In fact, the sophistication of the device and the unusual rapidity with which the explosion was reported by North Korean radio lends some credence to the claim of North Korean involvement. It is too early, however, to determine the perpetrators of this bombing, and the possibility of South Korean dissident responsibility cannot readily be dismissed. [redacted]

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Although we have not yet seen direct evidence of North Korean preparations for terrorism, P'yongyang's motive—to discredit South Korea's international reputation—remains strong. Seoul is probably justified in preparing for terrorist attempts by alerting the international community and stepping up its own security force capabilities.

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Chile: MIR Suffers Severe Setback [redacted]

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[redacted] heavy losses suffered during raids by Chilean security forces in early September have forced the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) to temporarily suspend operations. [redacted]

major architect of the MIR's popular war strategy. "Jose," who was described as an Argentine revolutionary, was apparently the leader of MIR militias in Santiago. [redacted]

The MIR, which advocates the establishment of a Marxist-Leninist political system led by workers and peasants, is the most active terrorist group in Chile. The group has been in a rebuilding and reevaluation phase for the past several years and, therefore, has not been considered by most analysts to be a major threat to either the Pinochet government or US interests. It has, however, maintained the capability to carry out sporadic terrorist attacks, as evidenced by the assassination of Major General Carol Urzua on 30 August and a rash of public utility bombings this spring [redacted]

As a result of the recent Chilean successes, we can expect a lull in MIR activities in the near future as the organization regroupes and rebuilds its arsenal. There is little doubt that at least one of the group's major combat cells has been, at least temporarily, shut down. [redacted]

[redacted] Based on the group's past reactions to government crackdowns, however, the MIR will probably continue, we believe, to engage in occasional acts of terrorism to maintain its credibility. Nevertheless, the group appears to have been severely weakened. [redacted]

Working from leads that surfaced during the investigation following the Urzua assassination, Chilean security services conducted a series of raids on MIR safehouses. Five MIR members were killed and 14 were arrested during the operations. The raids netted large caches of arms, ammunition, homemade rockets, hand grenades, and bombmaking material. A list of prominent officials presumed to be future MIR targets was also found. [redacted]

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The MIR national military chief, Arturo Jorge Villavela, and "Jose," an unidentified subordinate of Villavela's, were among those killed in the police operations. [redacted] MIR

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leaders consider the deaths of Villavela and "Jose" to be the greatest blows suffered by the organization in its history. A recent MIR communique revealed that Villavela, one of the founders of the group, was a

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Statistical Overview

Type of Victim of International Terrorist Incidents, December 1982–September 1983^a

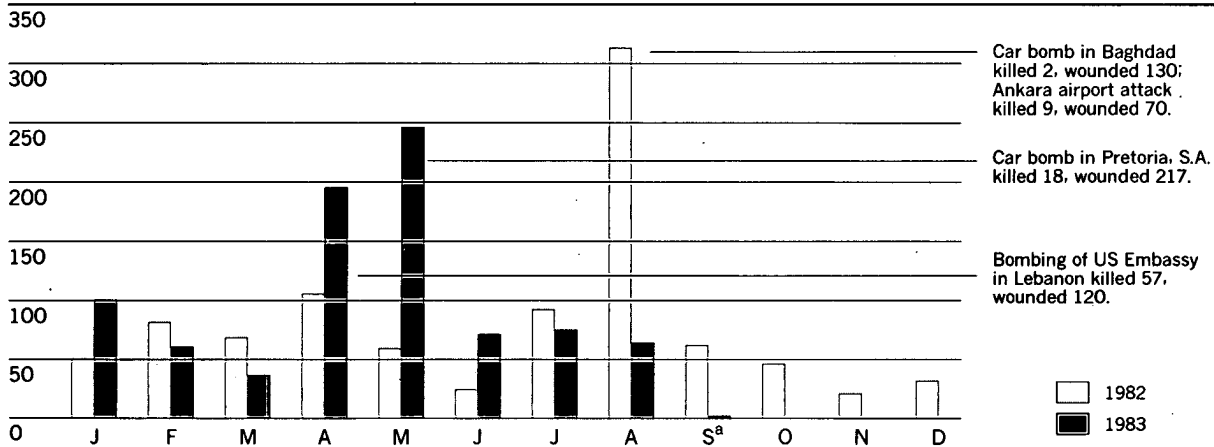
	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Total	50	57	59	77	82	59	66	70	58	20
Government officials	2	6	3	4	5	7	10	10	4	0
Diplomats	22	27	33	36	40	28	25	32	35	18
Military	12	11	2	11	13	8	4	10	2	2
Business	8	2	9	8	7	9	8	7	8	0
Private parties, tourists, missionaries, and students	5	7	8	7	10	3	16	6	6	0
Other	1	4	4	11	7	4	3	5	3	0

Geographic Distribution of International Terrorist Incidents, December 1982–September 1983^a

	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Total	50	57	59	77	82	59	66	70	58	20
North America	4	3	5	5	6	11	2	6	3	3
Latin America	9	13	10	18	20	12	19	20	15	3
Western Europe	23	20	26	33	20	18	20	15	21	8
USSR/Eastern Europe	0	1	1	3	0	1	0	2	1	0
Sub-Saharan Africa	1	0	3	4	5	4	8	2	5	0
Middle East and North Africa	4	14	6	12	23	8	16	20	11	3
Asia/other	9	6	8	2	8	5	1	5	2	3

^a Figures for the most recent months are subject to change as additional data are received.

Deaths and Injuries Due to International Terrorist Attacks



^a Figures for the most recent months are subject to change as additional data are received.

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Chronology

This chronology includes significant events, incidents, and trends in international terrorism. It provides commentary on their background, importance, and wider implications. It does not treat events listed in previous editions of the chronology unless new information has been received. [redacted] 25X1

24 August 1983**West Germany: RAF Supporters Arrested**

West German police have charged Christoph Buhmann, Corinna Arends, Ursula Makilla, and Gabor Winter with supporting a terrorist organization—a violation of the German criminal code. Extensive terrorist paraphernalia seized during apartment searches in Munich, Nuremberg, and West Berlin indicates that the four were involved in preparations for the anti-INF campaign. [redacted] 25X1

Late August**International: ASALA Claims Execution of Informers**

In a statement delivered to a news agency in Athens, the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) claimed to have executed two informers whom they alleged were responsible for the deaths of two ASALA Central Committee members in July. ASALA claimed that Khatchik Havarian and Viken Ayyazian were killed by Turkish agents in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley, according to information provided by the informers. The two Central Committee members were described in the communique as hardliners who were killed apparently as a result of the schism within ASALA over the Orly bombing in Paris on 15 July. Although we have no confirmation of the deaths of the two ASALA members or their alleged informers, we suspect that growing tension within the ranks of ASALA over indiscriminate violence may well have triggered such internecine feuding and may result in additional deaths. [redacted] 25X1

3 September 1983**Costa Rica: Terrorist Sentenced**

At the conclusion of the longest criminal trial in Costa Rican history, 15 of 19 members of the terrorist group "The Family" were sentenced to prison—the longest term being 17 years. The Family was responsible for a series of terrorist attacks that included the bombing of a US Marine guard van and the Honduran Embassy. Defense attorneys will appeal. [redacted] 25X1

3-4 September 1983**West Germany: Military Installation Under Surveillance**

According to US military reporting, Camp King, located outside Frankfurt, was under surveillance by unknown persons. Because Camp King is the headquarters for US military transportation, we link this incident to the anti-munitions-transport campaign. [redacted] 25X1

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West Germany: US Military Equipment Sabotaged

Unknown persons damaged landing lights at the US military airfield in Wiesbaden-Erbenheim. The airfield is used only sporadically, but it is scheduled for use during the upcoming Reforger exercises. According to a letter claiming responsibility, the sabotage was committed to protest both the deployment of INF in West Germany and the "military power structure." [redacted]

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Peru: Terrorists Attack Residence of Netherlands Deputy Consul

Molotov cocktails were thrown at the house belonging to the Netherlands Deputy Consul in Chiclayo, causing only slight damage and no injuries. Local police suspect that members of the Shining Path terrorist group were responsible. [redacted]

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9 September 1983

Spain: Assassination Claimed by Basque Terrorists

In Hernani, the Military Wing of the Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA/M) claimed responsibility for the assassination on 5 September of a tavern owner. In its communique, ETA/M denied local press speculation that the murder was a result of the victim's refusal to pay "revolutionary taxes" and accused the victim of being a police informer and a heroin trafficker. [redacted]

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10 September 1983

West Germany: Military Train Damaged

In Karlsruhe, brake lines were severed on 18 of 24 empty railroad cars that were to be loaded with US military equipment for the Reforger exercises. Damage was slight. [redacted]

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11 September 1983

South Africa: Bombing of Ciskei Embassy

A Soviet limpet mine exploded against the door of the building housing the Ciskei Embassy in Pretoria. There was moderate damage, but no one was injured. No one has claimed credit for the attack, but the explosion was identical to that caused by two devices used against the Ciskei Consulate in Johannesburg on 26 August. [redacted]

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12 September 1983

West Germany: Firebombings at Three Firms

In Duesseldorf, early morning arson attacks caused considerable damage to the firms of Rheinmetall and Thyssen and minor damage to Daimler-Benz (Mercedes). In an anonymous confessor letter, the perpetrators claimed that the attacks were carried out to protest NATO and the military takeover of the Turkish Government on 12 September 1980. [redacted]

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France: Expulsion of Armenians Hits Snag

In Paris, a French official advised that the 50 Armenians arrested for suspicion of terrorist connections in the wake of the Orly Airport bombing on 15 July will not be expelled from France—despite earlier French Government statements—because no other country would accept them. These individuals still remain under modified house arrest—each person is required to report once a week to the local police station for verification of his/her residence in the Paris area. [] 25X1

Spain: Attempted Bank Robbery by GRAPO Members

In La Coruna, two members of the First of October Anti-Fascist Resistance Group (GRAPO) surrendered to police after an abortive bank robbery attempt. No one was injured in the robbery attempt or the hostage incident that followed. The two terrorists were identified as GRAPO leaders who had been on the police most wanted list, and both have been implicated in GRAPO assassinations. We assume the bank robbery was part of GRAPO's attempt to reorganize by replenishing funds. [] 25X1

Italy: Arrest of Rightwing Terrorists

In Milan, police arrested two of Italy's most wanted rightwing terrorists—Gilberto Cavallini, leader of the Armed Revolutionary Nuclei (NAR), and Stefano Soderini, leader of Front Line—and a third extremist. Cavallini and Soderini have been charged with at least six assassinations, and police officials anticipate additional arrests in the current operation against rightwing terrorism. [] 25X1

Chile: Railroad Tracks Bombed

Three successful bombings and a failed attempt to damage railroad tracks were reported in Chile. Bombs destroyed sections of track north and west of Santiago. The failed attempt involved a 10-kilogram bomb, which was found on a section of track just south of Santiago and defused. No group has claimed responsibility for these or several additional incidents. [] 25X1

13 September 1983

Spain: Attack on Police Station

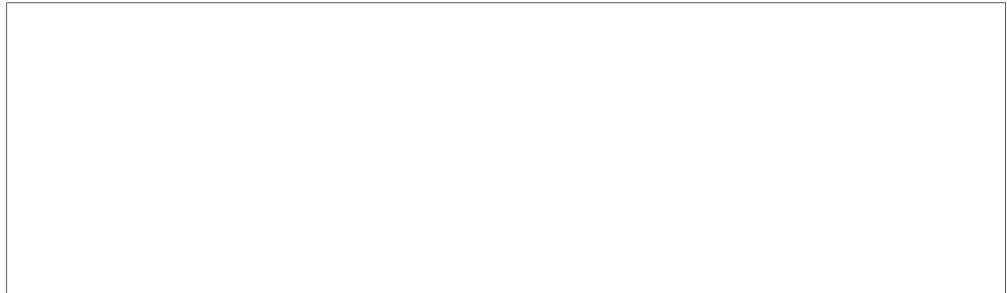
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In San Sebastian, seven policemen were injured in a grenade attack against a police station. Although no group has yet claimed credit for the attack, police stations are the usual targets of the Military Wing of the Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA/M) group. []

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West Germany: Continuing Surveillance of Camp King

An unidentified male was observed photographing the entire Camp King complex. According to recent US military reports, this installation is increasingly the target of reconnaissance activities.

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14 September 1983

The Netherlands: Arrest of Onkruit Members

In Rotterdam, the Dutch Press Service announced the arrest of 21 members of the antimilitary group Onkruit. The group was attempting to disrupt transport of US Army equipment for the NATO maneuvers at Waalhaven docks.

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15 September 1983

Chile: Radio Station Bombed

A powerful ammonium gel bomb exploded in front of the Radio Agricultura station in Santiago, causing heavy damage and killing the individual who placed the bomb. No group has claimed credit for the incident.

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Chile: Police Barracks Bombed

Two bombs exploded at a police barracks in Vina del Mar, causing extensive damage to surrounding buildings and injuring three policemen and a housewife. A second bomb exploded at a police barracks in Valparaiso, injuring one policeman. No group has claimed credit for the attacks.

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Brazil: US Consulate General Offices Firebombed

Four Molotov cocktails were thrown at the US Consulate General office building in Sao Paulo, causing little damage and no injuries. No one has claimed responsibility for the attack, but local police suspect leftist students. Hours later, the home of the Osasco Municipal Secretary for Sports was firebombed, but local police do not suspect any connection between the two incidents.

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Pakistan: Al Zulfiqar Objectives

The assassins of two noncommissioned officers just outside the Lahore cantonment have been identified as members of the antigovernment terrorist organization Al Zulfiqar. The perpetrators remain at large. Military investigators link the assassins with Rehmat Ullan Anjum, an Afghan- and Indian-trained Al Zulfiqar terrorist, who was killed when a bomb he was attempting to plant in downtown Lahore on 14 September detonated prematurely. [redacted] 25X1

16 September 1983

Brazil: Bomb Attack Against Minister Aborted

Police discovered a time bomb in a hotel in Santarem, Para State where Brazilian Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals was to participate in a conference. According to initial police reports, the bomb was placed by the Amazon Liberation Front, an organization unknown to Brazilian security officials. Brazilian officials deny any connection between the incident and the firebombing of the US Consulate buildings in Sao Paolo 24 hours earlier. [redacted] 25X1

Spain: Murder of Policeman Linked to ETA/M

In Urmieta, an unarmed police officer was shot and killed by four assailants, believed to be members of ETA/M, who fled the scene in a commandeered taxi. [redacted] 25X1

17 September 1983

Lesotho: Three Bombings in Maseru

A warehouse at the airport and a post office were destroyed. Although no one has claimed responsibility, the bombings are presumably the work of the Lesotho Liberation Army. [redacted] 25X1

Italy: Terrorist Shootout

In Milan, police arrested the head of the Communists Organized for Proletarian Liberation (COLP), Vittorio Fiorina, after a high-speed chase and shootout that left another terrorist dead. A third terrorist escaped. Fiorina was wanted for a number of murders, robberies, and terrorist attacks as well as for masterminding a raid on the Rovigo Jail that freed four top Red Brigades terrorists in January 1982. [redacted] 25X1

Lebanon: ASALA Claims Attacks on French

In Beirut on 19 September, a caller allegedly representing ASALA claimed responsibility for two attacks against French interests in Beirut. The attacks cited were the bombing of the Lebanese-French Bank in the Beirut suburb of Dura and a handgrenade attack on a French INF position. According to Embassy reporting, this is the first time since the Israeli invasion that ASALA has claimed credit for terrorist attacks in Beirut. [redacted] 25X1

Secret**19 September 1983****Chile: Gas Line Bombed**

Unidentified individuals exploded a bomb at a gas pipeline in Santiago, causing considerable damage, but no injuries. A second bomb placed nearby did not explode, and was defused by police. [redacted]

25X1

20 September 1983

[redacted]

25X6

West Germany: Engineering Firm Bombed

Near Frankfurt, an early morning bombing destroyed the computer center of one of West Germany's leading machinery companies. In a confessor letter, the Revolutionary Cells claimed that the attack was carried out because the firm manufactures components for Pershing missile transport trucks. [redacted]

25X1

21 September 1983**Beirut: Grenade Fired at US Embassy**

An RPG round was fired into the building now housing the offices of the US Embassy in Beirut. Damage was reportedly localized but extensive, and one Embassy employee received minor injuries. The identity of the individual or group responsible is unknown. [redacted]

25X1

Corsica: Claims by FLNC for Two Murders

The outlawed separatist group Front for the Liberation of Corsica (FLNC) has claimed responsibility for two recent murders—that of a restaurant owner on 10 September and the slaying of a high-ranking Corsican civil servant on 13 September. The FLNC communique accused the restaurant owner of working for the secret services and of complicity in the disappearance and presumed murder of a Corsican separatist this summer. [redacted]

25X1

22 September 1983**Chile: Bomb Damages Shops**

A time bomb containing approximately 2 pounds of explosives damaged eight shops in a Santiago arcade, causing no injuries. No one has claimed responsibility for the incident. [redacted]

25X1

United States-Cuba: Hijacking

An American Airlines flight en route from New York to the Virgin Islands with 112 persons aboard was hijacked to Cuba by a man claiming to have an explosive device. The hijacker, who was not Cuban, was taken into custody by authorities in Havana. The incident was the 11th successful hijacking of a US carrier to Cuba since 1 May. Two other attempts were foiled in flight by passengers, and one attempt was prevented by authorities before the plane could leave the ground. [redacted]

25X1

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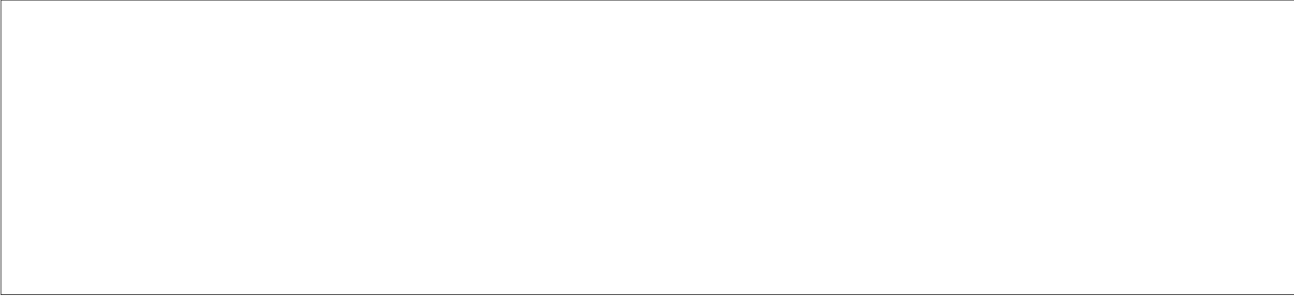
South Korea: Explosion at American Cultural Center

An explosion outside the entrance to the Taegu American Cultural Center blew in doors, windows, and part of a wall. A Korean student was killed, and four Koreans and a USIS guard were injured. No one has claimed responsibility for the attack.



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