



Directorate of
Intelligence

MASTER FILE COPY
**DO NOT GIVE OUT
OR MARK ON**

Secret

25X1

**Terrorism
Review**

25X1

26 April 1984

Secret

*GI TR 84-009
26 April 1984*

Copy **485**

Page Denied

Secret

[Redacted]

25X1

Terrorism Review [Redacted]

25X1

26 April 1984

1	Perspective—Terrorist Activity: A Quarterly Wrap-Up [Redacted] <i>Terrorism Analysis Branch, OGI</i>	25X1
3	Activity and Impact of Terrorism, 1983	
5	Highlights	25X1
7	Libya: Continuing Terrorism [Redacted] [Redacted] <i>OGI</i>	25X1
9	Italy: Current Status of the Red Brigades [Redacted] [Redacted] <i>OGI</i>	25X1 25X1
15	Terrorist Profile: Barbara Balzerani [Redacted] [Redacted] <i>OCR</i>	25X1 25X1
17	West Germany: Prosecution of <i>Radikal</i> Journalists Proves Controversial [Redacted] [Redacted] <i>OGI</i>	25X1 25X1
19	Chronology	
	[Redacted]	25X1

Comments and queries regarding this publication may be directed to [Redacted]
[Redacted] Directorate of Intelligence, [Redacted]

25X1

25X1

25X1

Secret

25X1

**Terrorism
Review**

25X1

26 April 1984

Perspective***Terrorist Activity: A Quarterly Wrap-Up***

25X1

Terrorist activity continued at dangerous levels during the first quarter of 1984:

- Middle East terrorism has remained at or near fever pitch for many months, with much of the recent activity directly or indirectly tied to state supporters—primarily Iran and Syria. Iranian-supported radical Shia groups have continued to be very active, both in Lebanon and the Gulf States. While Syrian-sponsored terrorism appears from our activity chart to have fallen off, observers of Syria would understandably be reluctant to predict the beginning of a new, more benign phase in the history of Syrian-sponsored terrorism. In fact, the apparent falloff may reflect the divergence between Syrian and Iranian interests in Lebanon following the withdrawal of the MNF: Damascus hopes to prevent radical Shia terrorism from upsetting its effort to shape a Lebanese government subservient to Syria. Nevertheless, Syria continued to allow Iranian-backed groups to operate in territory controlled by the Syrian Army. At the same time, Syria is now providing increased support to radical Palestinian groups who can, and appear willing to, act on Damascus's behalf elsewhere in the region when their interests coincide.

Libya, a supporter of terrorists and a perpetrator of terrorist acts for 15 years, had moderated its active involvement in terrorism during 1982-83. This proved only a temporary respite while Qadhafi pursued political goals best advanced by more statesmanlike behavior on his part, which precluded the active use of terrorism as an element of statecraft. In the early months of 1984, Qadhafi took up the terrorist cudgel with a new vengeance, sponsoring some of the most brazen acts of international terrorism of recent years as Libyan operatives attacked unarmed anti-Qadhafi Libyan dissidents on British turf. Libyan-backed terrorism also was an increasing problem in the nations surrounding Chad as Tripoli exploited its ties with African insurgent groups to pressure the nations opposing Libya's advances there.

- In Europe, the belief held by some that Italian authorities had broken the back of the infamous Red Brigades may have been dispelled in the light of recent developments. Apparent Red Brigade involvement in the assassination of US citizen and civilian head of the Multinational Force and Observers for the Sinai, Leamon Hunt, and a corollary concern that the Brigades may have links to other European or Middle Eastern groups has caused some analysts to upgrade their evaluation of the threat posed by this group.

SecretGI TR 84-009
26 April 1984

Secret

In the Basque region of Spain, the present government's willingness to grant limited autonomy to the Basques was expected to remove a major source of discontent and, therefore, eliminate a root cause of Basque terrorism. In fact, terrorist activity by the Basque separatist group ETA has not declined, and the counterpart French Basque group Iparretarak has shown an increased willingness to resort to terrorism.

Leftist terrorists and radical Palestinians continued to use Greece as a venue for their operations: a US noncommissioned officer was shot, a British cultural officer was slain, and a planned strike against an Israeli diplomat was foiled.

- In Central America, despite the prevalence of high profile political battles, terrorist activity generally remained at a low level, due primarily to the efforts of local security services. The targets of terrorism in the region were generally local political figures, peasants, and economic facilities.



25X1

Secret

Secret

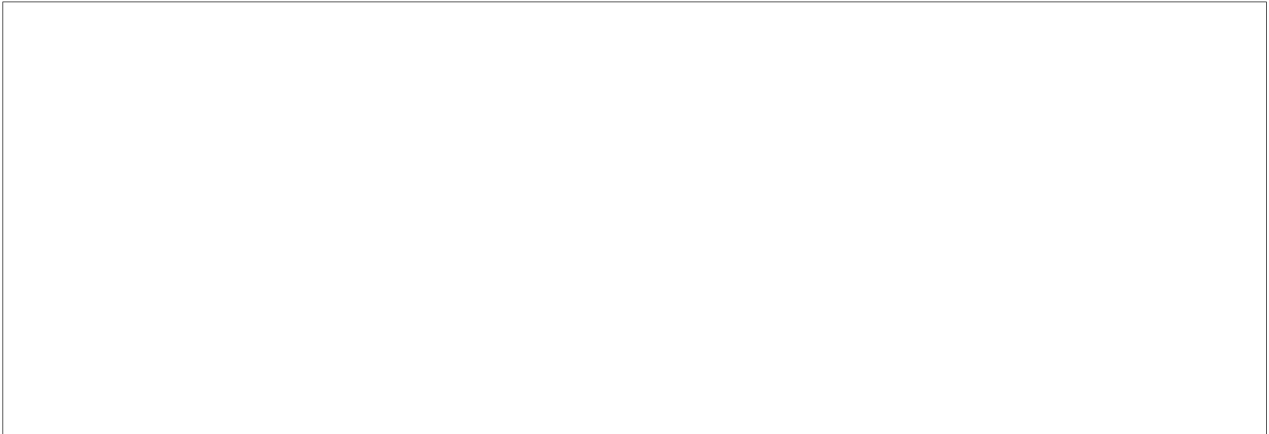
Activity and Impact of Terrorism, 1983-84

	1983						1984						
	April to June	July to September	October to December	January to March	April to June	July to September	October to December	January to March					
Legend													
Level of operational activity													
● Heavy													
● Moderate													
• Light													
Impact on target													
○ Severe													
○ Moderate													
○ Negligible													
Absence of symbol indicates no information/no impact.													
Transnational Groups													
Armenian Secret Army for Liberation of Armenia (ASALA)	•	○	●	○				•	•				
Justice Commandos for the Armenian Genocide (JACG)		○	•	○									
Croatian Terrorists							•	•	•	•			
Black June Organization (BJO) (Palestinian)	●	○	•	○	●	○	●	○					
15th of May Organization (Palestinian)													
Popular Front for Liberation of Palestine-Special Command (PFLP-SC)													
Fatah	•	•	○	○	•	•	•	•	•	•			
Popular Front for Liberation of Palestine (PFLP)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•					
Popular Front for Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC)	●	○	•	○	•	•	•	•					
Saiqa (Palestinian)	•	○	•	•									
Japanese Red Army (JRA)													
Carlos Apparatus	•	•			•	○	•	○					
Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction (LARF)								●	○				
Front for the Liberation of Lebanon From Foreigners	•	•			•	○							
European Groups													
Irish National Liberation Army (INLA) (UK)	•	○	•	○	•	○	•	○					
Provisional Irish Republican Army (PIRA) (UK)	●	○	•	○	●	○	•	○					
ETA and GRAPO (Spain)	●	○	•	○	●	○	•	○					
FP-25 (Portugal)					•	○	•	○					
Action Directe (France)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•					
Red Brigades (BR), Autonomia (Italy)	•	○			•	○	•	○					
Red Army Faction (RAF) (West Germany)	•	○	•	○	•	○	•	○					
Revolutionary Cells (RZ) (West Germany)	●	○	•	○									
Revolutionary Peoples Struggle (ELA), 17 November Group (Greece)									●	○	•	○	
Dev Sol, Dev Yol, MLAPU, THKP/C, TPLF/P, TIKB (Turkey)									•	○	•	•	
Asian/African Groups													
Al-Zulfikar (Pakistan)									•	•			
Ananda Marg (India)													
African National Congress (ANC) (South Africa)	●	○	•	○	•	•	•	•					
Latin American Groups													
Guatemalan National Revolutionary Union (URNG)*	•	○	•	○	•	•	•	•					
Peoples Revolutionary Union/Popular Liberation Movement (CINCHONERO) (Honduras)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•					
Popular Revolutionary Forces (Lorenzo Zelaya) (Honduras)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•					
19th of April Movement (M-19) (Colombia)	•	○	•	○	•	•	•	•					
Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) (Colombia)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•				○	
Red Flag (Venezuela)									•	•	•	•	
Sendero Luminoso (SL) (Peru)	●	○	•	○	●	○	•	○					
Monteneros (Argentina)													
MIR (Chile)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•					
State Sponsors													
Syria	•	○	•	○	•	○	•	○					
Iran	•	○	•	○	•	○	•	○					
Libya	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•					
Iraq									•	•	•	•	
Yugoslavia									•	○			

Note: This chart is part of a quarterly series. The judgments—while not reflective of specific quantitative criteria—were made by regional and/or terrorist group analysts in coordination with computer systems analysis.
 * An umbrella group that includes: Guerrilla Army of the Poor (EGP); Revolutionary Organization of the People in Arms (ORPA); Rebel Armed Forces (RAF); and Guatemalan Communist Party/Division Faction (PGT/D).

Secret

Highlights



25X1

Key Indicators

Lebanon: Increased Terrorist Access to Western Europe. Press reports state a ship docked at the Bain Militaire in West Beirut on 18 April, probably inaugurating regular ferry service between Cyprus and Beirut. This service would be West Beirut's first direct transportation link with the outside world since fighting in early February closed the airport and the port. Travelers wishing to depart Lebanon previously had to travel either by road to Damascus, Syria, or by sea from the Christian-controlled port of Juniyah north of Beirut. We believe the ferry service will make it relatively easy for Lebanese terrorists from the Islamic Amal or other groups to reach Western Europe undetected. The dock area is only nominally controlled by the Druze PSP Militia.

25X1



25X1

Significant Developments



25X1

Secret

GI TR 84-009
26 April 1984

Secret

Lebanon: Two Kidnap Victims Freed. Muslim Amal militiamen stormed a house in West Beirut on 15 April and freed an American professor and a Frenchman kidnaped two months earlier. Frank Regier, an electrical engineering professor at the American University of Beirut was abducted by gunmen on 10 February, and Christian Joubert, an architect working for a Sunni charitable foundation, was captured on 15 February. Regier stated he had been held in several different locations in Beirut. Regier also said he had not seen the two other Americans still missing: Jeremy Levin, the Beirut Bureau Chief for Cable News Network, kidnaped on 7 March, and William Buckley, a political officer at the US Embassy, kidnaped on 16 March. There is no confirmation of the group responsible for holding the recently freed captives, but we believe radical Shia followers of Ayatollah Khomeini are the most likely suspects. [redacted]

25X1

France: GAL Members Arrested. French police investigation of a stolen car with forged license plates in Bayonne led to the arrest of seven members of the right-wing Anti-Terrorism Liberation Group (GAL). GAL has claimed responsibility for the murder in France of six Spanish Basque exiles since December. [redacted]

25X1

Portugal: Legislation To Control Terrorism. Legislation is being proposed to create a new intelligence service composed of three intelligence-gathering departments—a strategic defense service, a security information service, and a military information service. The creation of three units is designed to avoid the appearance of creating a new, superintelligence agency similar to the former International Police for the Defense of the State (PIDE) which flourished under dictatorial rule prior to the 1974 revolution. The legislation provides for the three services to operate independently, but under the overall supervision of an inter-ministerial “Superior Information Council,” chaired by the Prime Minister. None of the services will have police functions. [redacted]

25X1

Secret

Secret

**Libya:
Continuing Terrorism**

25X1

Ten anti-Qadhafi Libyans were wounded and a British policewoman was killed on the morning of 17 April when an automatic weapon was fired from a window of the Libyan People's Bureau. About 55 Libyan dissidents with anti-Qadhafi signs were demonstrating peacefully in front of the bureau when the shooting occurred. This provocative act of public terrorism occurred five weeks after a series of bombs exploded in London and Manchester at locations frequented by Libyan exiles. British investigation of the earlier bombings indicated Qadhafi agents almost certainly were responsible.

Four days after the incident at the People's Bureau, a 2-pound bomb hidden in an unclaimed suitcase exploded and injured 25 at London's Heathrow Airport. The bag was in the terminal serving European and Middle Eastern airlines, and a British police spokesman said the device was detonated with a timer and was similar to those used against Libyan dissidents in March. Although six unclaimed bags were offloaded from a Libyan Arab Airlines aircraft a short time before the explosion, police cannot confirm that the bomb was in one of these. Libya has been linked to three similar cases of delayed-action bombs in airport baggage since 1981. While these facts suggest Libya is the most likely perpetrator of the Heathrow bombing, a man claiming to represent the anarchist Angry Brigade (see box) claimed credit for the attack in a phone call to the British Press Association.

Qadhafi's Concern About Dissidents

The Libyan Government had prior knowledge of the demonstration and clearly encouraged the attack on the dissidents. The London People's Bureau asked the British Foreign Office "to prevent the staging of this demonstration out of a feeling of concern for the efforts being made to improve relations between the two countries." Following the shooting incident, Tripoli announced that it had warned the British Ambassador prior to the incident of the danger to Britain in

**Bombs in Airport Luggage
Linked to Libya**

13 October 1981 Two explosions killed two and injured several others at Cairo's International Airport as a Dutch-owned aircraft was being offloaded following a flight from Valletta, Malta, via Tripoli.

25X1
25X1

25X1

11 January 1984 Bomb blast from a suitcase offloaded from a Soviet airliner destroyed the baggage room at the airport in Kinshasa, Zaire. The plane had made stops at Tripoli and Lagos, Nigeria.

25X1

10 March 1984 Twenty-five injured when two bombs in luggage destroyed a French airliner that had just landed in N'Djamena, Chad, after a flight from Brazzaville, Congo, via Bangui, Central African Republic. We believe Brazzaville has become a center of Libyan intelligence activity since late 1983. Two Libyans were seen leaving the French flight in Bangui before it left for Chad.

25X1

25X1

Secret

The Angry Brigade?

We believe it is unlikely that this anarchist group committed the Heathrow bombing, although it has reemerged recently to claim responsibility for blasts in 1982 at a welfare office, a prison guard's office, and a Conservative Party office, as well as in August 1983 at an American Express travel office in London. None of these bombs caused any injury, and the targets suggest that the group is intent on striking at symbols of governmental or commercial authority. Angry Brigade bombings between 1968 and 1971, the group's last active period, were directed at government offices and the homes of government ministers. Four members of the group were jailed for the earlier bombings, but all were paroled by 1979. We know of no link between Libya and the Angry Brigade, a group probably of less than a dozen members. [redacted]

allowing its territory to be used for "action hostile to the interests of the people of the Jamahiriyah," and blamed London for "the consequential results of the direction adopted by it, which makes its territories an arena for an open conflict." [redacted]

Colonel Qadhafi's willingness to stand firmly behind the actions of his People's Bureau and to jeopardize relations with the United Kingdom, a nation whose nationals hold many important positions in Libya's oil and service industries, reveals the extent of his anger at Libyan dissidents. The increasing number and visibility of the dissidents outside Libya make a mockery of his claim to be spokesman for the Jamahiriyah, a united people's state, and pose an increasing challenge to his authority. Qadhafi also may feel especially vulnerable to dissident action in the wake of the assassination in January of a Libyan diplomat in Rome and several recent bombing attacks inside Libya in which dissidents are the suspected culprits. [redacted]

Libya's Next Moves?

The British decision on 22 April to break diplomatic relations because of Libya's lack of cooperation in the

investigation of the shootings and because of public anger over the Heathrow bombing may be perceived by Qadhafi as an affront to his prestige. He undoubtedly will wage an intense diplomatic effort to blame the British for the break, and may order the harassment of British diplomats leaving Tripoli if the United Kingdom questions Libyan officials leaving London. He also may arrange "popular" demonstrations against the British Government in Libya or elsewhere, which could provoke violence against British citizens and property. Tripoli is unlikely to allow widespread threats or violence against the 8,000 British citizens in Libya, however, because of their importance to the economy. British interests elsewhere in Europe or the Middle East may not be similarly exempt, however. [redacted]

More ominous options are available to Qadhafi. Libyan agents are likely to continue their operations against dissidents in Western Europe, and additional bombings or assassinations may occur. A Libyan diplomat in Madrid stated publicly on 18 April that Libyan agents may be in Europe "to liquidate enemies of the Republic." [redacted]

[redacted] While the threat in the United Kingdom will be reduced by the closing of the People's Bureau, terrorist attacks may be made against the interests of other nations that Qadhafi believes are supporting his opponents. [redacted]

Official US personnel or facilities located in Europe or the Middle East could be targeted. Qadhafi, at the very least, is likely to increase his allegations that behind-the-scenes maneuvering by the United States is responsible for British actions. Even if he does not order attacks on US targets, his rhetoric could incite loyal radical Libyan elements not under Qadhafi's direct control to attack US interests or could encourage non-Libyan groups to do so. On a more public level, Qadhafi could try to regain lost prestige by risking a limited confrontation with the United States. [redacted]

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

Secret

Secret

**Italy:
Current Status
of the Red Brigades** [redacted]

25X1

On 15 February 1984 Leamon R. Hunt, civilian head of the Sinai Multinational Force and Observers, was assassinated outside his residence in Rome. A half hour later the Combatant Communist Party, the militarist wing of the Red Brigades (BR), claimed responsibility in a call to a Milan radio station. The caller stated:

This is the party of Communist combatants. We claim responsibility for the attack on General (sic) Hunt, guarantor of Camp David. Imperialist forces out of Lebanon, Italy out of NATO, no to missiles in Comiso. [redacted]

success. [redacted] the BR is currently operational in the Lazio region of Italy, and the "Center" or executive committee in Rome headed by Barbara Balzerani is fully operational. At least some Italian officials believe that they never completely destroyed the Rome entity, which remains the largest and most active component. [redacted]

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

The following morning, BR members on trial in Genoa reiterated the claim of responsibility for the shooting. On the 17th, authorities received a written communique in which the BR repeated its claim and set forth the organization's raison d'etre and its strategic directives. [redacted]

25X1

25X1

25X1

Two months have passed since the assassination and a number of questions remain unanswered, including the status and capabilities of the BR and whether some outside party—most likely Middle Eastern—may have played a role in Hunt's murder. [redacted]

25X1

25X1

25X1

The Organization

The Red Brigades, a Marxist terrorist group which originated in Italy some 15 years ago, was responsible for a wave of violence that plagued Italy during the 1970s and early 1980s. Considerable counterterrorist successes over the last several years—highlighted by the release of kidnaped US Gen. James Dozier in January 1982—have diminished the size and capability of the organization, but [redacted] the urban guerrillas remain a force to be reckoned with. [redacted]

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

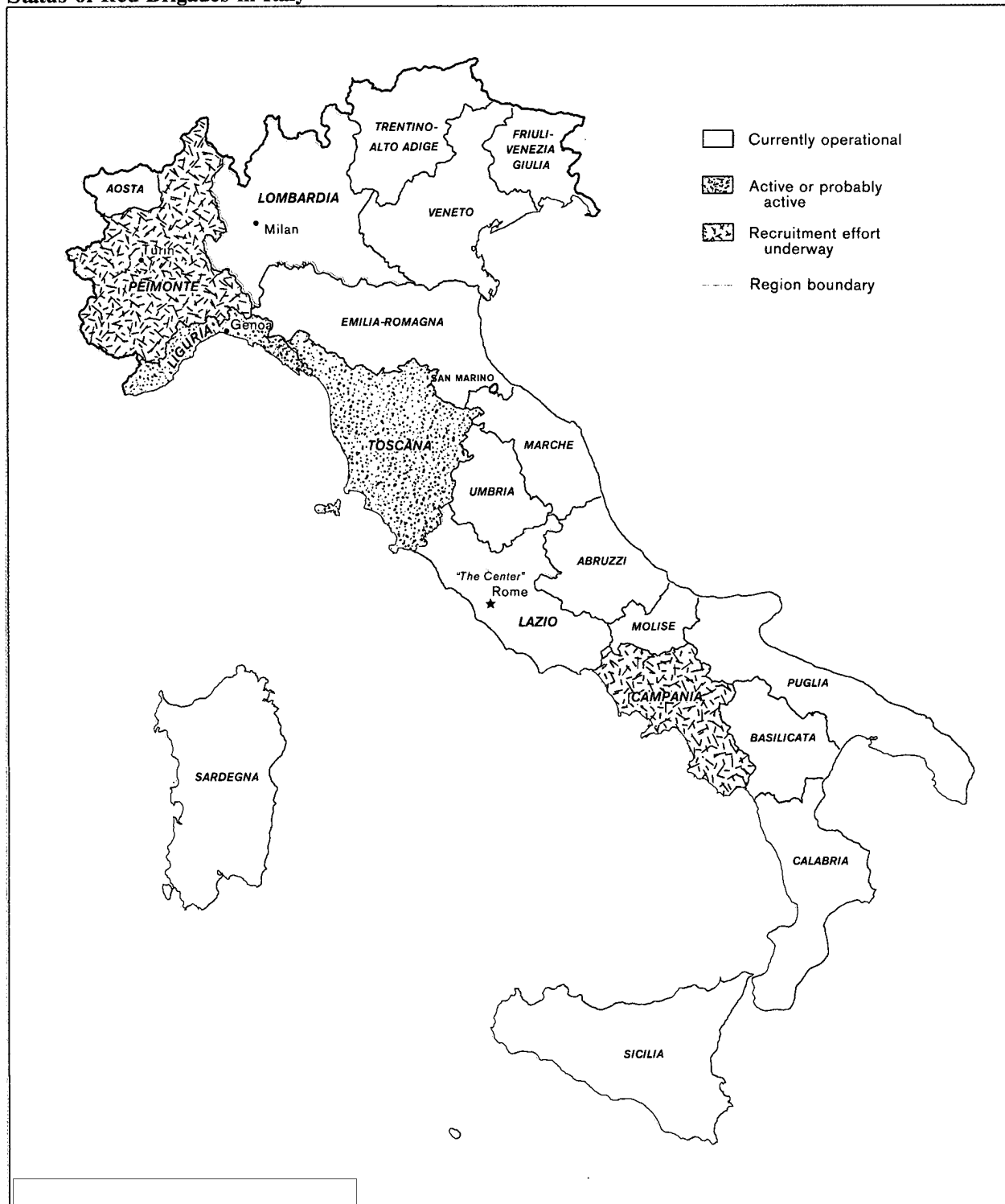
25X1

25X1

Location and size. [redacted]
[redacted] the organization is continuing its efforts to expand and that it has in fact met with

Secret

Status of Red Brigades in Italy



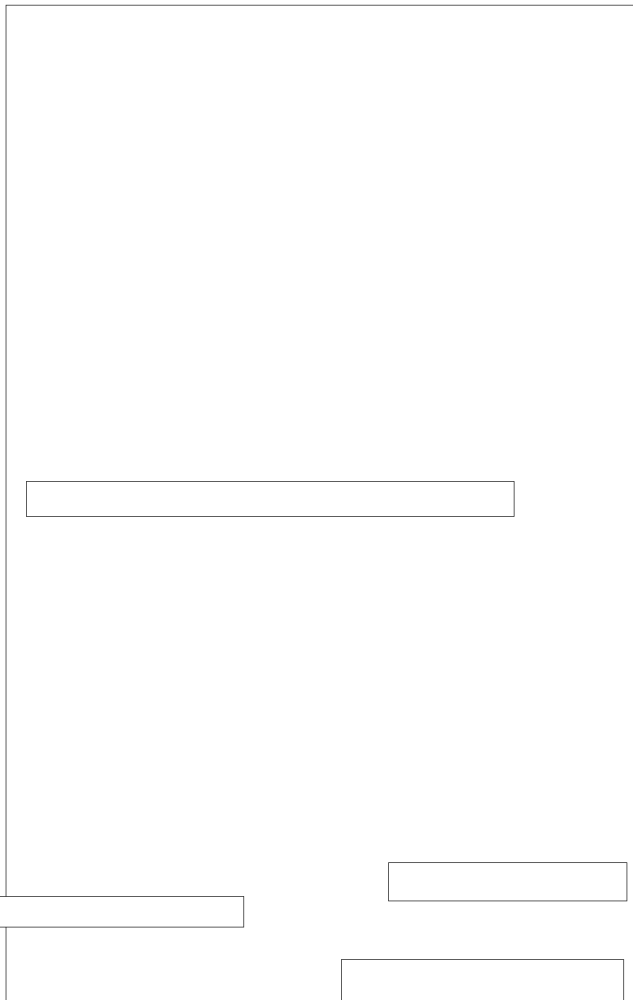
702201 (A04550) 4-84

25X1

Secret

Page Denied

Next 1 Page(s) In Document Denied



25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

A recent edition of the Italian publication *L'Espresso* contains an assessment by 36 Italian magistrates on prospects for violence in the coming years, and it underscores the growing concern that BR terrorism is once again a serious problem. The judges, who have long-term experience with the terrorism problem in Italy, are convinced that the "armed party" is alive and well, that it is reorganizing, and that it soon will resume active operations. The magistrates fear that countering terrorism may be particularly difficult now because of the more relaxed atmosphere in Italy, and because Italian authorities have shifted their focus from fighting terrorism to fighting organized crime.

[Redacted]

25X1

[Redacted]

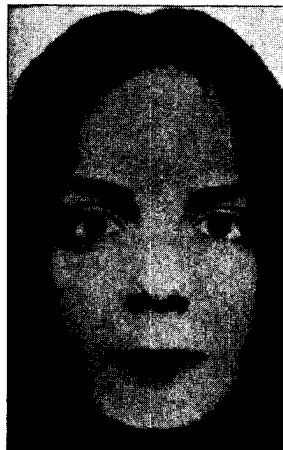
25X1

Terrorist Profile:
Barbara Balzerani

25X1

Barbara Balzerani has been a fugitive from justice for the past six years. Italian authorities have told the press that they consider her one of the most notorious and most dangerous female leaders of the Red Brigades (BR).

25X1



Barbara Balzerani

25X1

Balzerani has received several prison sentences, in absentia, for crimes related to her BR activities. In December 1981 she was sentenced to nine years in prison by a Genoa court. In the same month she was also given a life sentence by a court in Verona for participating in the kidnaping of US Gen. James Dozier. In January 1983 she was among 32 BR leaders sentenced to life in prison for participation in the kidnaping and murder of Christian Democratic Party President Aldo Moro in 1978 and for involvement in several other murders, attempted murders, and kidnapings. In February 1983 a Genoa court that sentenced some 40 BR terrorists for several serious crimes absolved her, saying there was not sufficient evidence that she had participated personally in the crimes committed by the Genoa BR group. Her other sentences were not affected by that decision.

25X1

Most of the evidence against Balzerani has come from the confessions of jailed BR repentants as a result of plea-bargaining procedures recently adopted by Italian authorities. One of these repentants in 1980 accused Balzerani and her boyfriend, BR master tactician Mario Moretti, of being among the leading planners of the Moro operation. Another imprisoned BR activist told Italian interrogators in February 1982 that Balzerani had ordered him to keep several NATO installations in the city of La Spezia under close surveillance.

25X1

Balzerani, 35, is a teacher of handicapped children. She is separated from her husband, Antonio Marini, who in 1978 was arrested for having acted as a lookout man for Moro's kidnapers.

25X1

25X1

Secret

**West Germany:
Prosecution of *Radikal* Journalists
Proves Controversial** [redacted]

25X1

The recent jail sentences imposed on a journalist and a student associated with one of West Berlin's radical leftist newspapers, *Radikal*, for incitement to commit, and approval of, terrorist actions, have been denounced by the West German press as a miscarriage of justice. [redacted]

The trial received extensive publicity in West Germany, and the press reaction to the conviction and jail sentences has been extremely negative. Haerlin and Kloeckner are widely perceived to be scapegoats, not only by the radical press, but also by the mainstream media. The West German Journalists' Union called the sentences "absurd" and said they reflected the Court's desire to censor the press. [redacted]

25X1

The prosecution of Benedikt Haerlin and Michael Kloeckner stemmed from articles in *Radikal* calling for "protest" activities during President Reagan's 1982 visit to West Berlin. According to the Court, the two had incited terrorist actions by publishing a series of letters from Revolutionary Cell members calling for direct actions and claiming "credit" for earlier bombings in the city. The trial focused on assigning responsibility for publication of these letters, because—as is the case generally with articles in the alternative press—they carry no bylines. The prosecution claimed that Haerlin's and Kloeckner's association with *Radikal* in editorial and bookkeeping capacities was sufficient to establish responsibility for incitement and approval of terrorist actions—an argument widely criticized as a smokescreen to disguise the fact that the actual authors could not be determined. In his concluding statement, the prosecuting attorney contended that Haerlin and Kloeckner had acted as "public relations managers for terrorism" in West Berlin. [redacted]

West Berlin has long had a radical subculture, of which the alternative press is an integral part. Terrorist incidents and mob violence frequently are accompanied or preceded by press articles calling for such actions. The attempt by officials to clamp down on the press probably reflects their concern that the radical media is being used to coordinate terrorist incidents, and their displeasure with the serious violence that accompanied President Reagan's visit in 1982. The prosecutor commented during the trial that there was a "reign of chaos" in the city during the period of the visit. West Berlin officials probably also are concerned about the continuing existence of the radical subculture, despite the decline in serious terrorism during the past two years. As one commentator remarked, however, the trial may have had an unexpected outcome: sales and volunteers for *Radikal* have increased significantly over the past few months. [redacted]

25X1

25X1

25X1

The defendants were tried under a controversial section of the West German penal code in which membership in, support of, or recruitment for a terrorist organization are designated as punishable offenses. Critics claim that the law clearly is directed against the media, and that its broad application endangers freedom of the press. [redacted]

[redacted]

25X1

25X1

Secret

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.

25X1

**27 February–
21 March 1984**

Turkey: Terrorist Arrests Continue

Turkish police in Adana arrested 23 longtime members—many of them in leadership positions—of the illegal terrorist organization Turkish Communist Party/Marxist-Leninist Turkey Workers and Peasants Liberation Army (TKP/ML-TIKKO). Arms, ammunition, and equipment used to duplicate propaganda, as well as medicine, books, and documents were confiscated. The group is known for its expertise in making explosive devices and targeting US military personnel in Istanbul in 1979. Members of TIKKO also were arrested in Istanbul in February and March.

25X1

March 1984

Algeria: Support for PFLO Reduced

Oman was officially informed by Algeria that the Algiers offices of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman (PFLO) will be closed. The action is attributable to gradually improving relations between Algeria and Oman. Algerian financial support for the group also may end, leaving the PFLO dependent on Syria, Libya, and South Yemen, where it also retains offices. The PFLO is a Marxist group trying to rebuild its capability to conduct insurgent or terrorist operations in Oman.

25X1

30 March 1984

West Germany: Arson Attack on NATO Equipment Manufacturer

In Berlin, an unsuccessful arson attack was directed against the premises of a company that manufactures engines for military vehicles used by NATO. An unidentified Revolutionary Cells element has claimed responsibility for the incident.

25X1

31 March 1984

Iran: Split in Anti-Khomeini Resistance

A brief communique issued in Paris by the National Council of Iranian Resistance stated that former Iranian President Bani-Sadr and Massoud Rajavi, leader of the leftist Mujahedin-e Khalq, had decided to end their political coalition. Press reports suggest the split occurred because Bani-Sadr opposed contacts with Iraq undertaken by Rajavi. We believe the break will weaken the already limited ability of Iranian exiles to organize opposition to the Khomeini regime.

25X1

Secret

GI TR 84-009
26 April 1984

Secret

4 April 1984

West Germany: Fire at Amerika Haus

In Hamburg, fire caused by an explosive device seared the side of Amerika Haus. There was no serious damage to US property and no group claimed responsibility.

[redacted]

25X1

5 April 1984

Saudi Arabia: Airline Hijacking

A Syrian national claiming to have a bomb in his pocket forced a Saudia Airlines DC-10 flying from Jidda to Damascus to divert to Istanbul. The hijacker was overpowered by the pilot after Turkish authorities kept the plane on the ground for two hours. Four of the 277 passengers on the plane were injured while escaping down emergency shutes because additional hijackers were erroneously thought to be aboard. The captured Syrian did not have a bomb and stated he was trying to avoid deportation to Syria from Saudi Arabia.

[redacted]

25X1

7 April 1984

Lebanon: Israeli Reprisal

Israeli aircraft bombed the Carlton Hotel in Bhamdan, Lebanon, alleged to house members of the DFLP. The air raid was in retaliation for the 2 April terrorist incident in Jerusalem claimed by the DFLP.

[redacted]

25X1

7-12 April 1984

Guatemala: Security Successes

Guatemalan security forces raided several safehouses in Guatemala City used by the Organization of People in Arms (ORPA) and captured the chief of ORPA's Urban Front and a member of the mortar team that fired six rounds into a military installation in Guatemala City on 1 April. The authorities believe the raids have rendered ORPA's Urban Front operationally ineffective for the next few months.

[redacted]

25X1

8 April 1984

Lebanon: Possible Reactivation of Terrorist Group

Following the murder of a Christian family of five in their West Beirut apartment by unidentified assailants using a silenced 9-mm pistol, an anonymous caller informed the press that the Front for the Liberation of Lebanon From Foreigners is reconstituting itself and will not permit attacks against Christians to continue. This name was used by an unidentified group or groups that claimed credit for a series of car bomb attacks, principally against Palestinian targets, before the 1982 Israeli invasion. Most Christians believe the killings of a Greek Orthodox father and his four teenage children is meant to encourage Christians to leave West Beirut.

[redacted]

25X1

Corsica: Separatist Bombings Continue

In Sartene, a bomb caused extensive damage to a government building and the surrounding area. No group has claimed responsibility for the attack, but we believe the National Front for the Liberation of Corsica (FLNC) was responsible.

[redacted]

25X1

Secret

Secret

25X1

Indonesia: Swiss Pilot Released

A Swiss pilot for a missionary air service abducted on 26 March by guerrillas of the Free Papua Movement was freed unconditionally. [redacted] 25X6



10 April 1984

Honduras: Salvadoran Embassy Bombed

[redacted] the Salvadoran Embassy was targeted by terrorists who threw a stick of dynamite into the Embassy courtyard. Damage was minor and no casualties resulted. To date, no group has claimed credit for the operation. The local security guard left his post without permission one hour before the attack and did not return until two hours after the bombing. On 26 March, the Salvadoran Consulate in San Pedro Sula was bombed in an apparently coordinated operation for which the Honduran Cinchoneros claimed responsibility; we believe the Cinchoneros to be the likely perpetrator of this latest attack. [redacted] 25X1

West Germany: Railroad Tracks Sabotaged

Near Frankfurt, unknown perpetrators protesting the building of the third runway at Rhine-Main Airport damaged railroad tracks used by US military trains. The sabotage was discovered before any trains were damaged. [redacted] 25X1

Saudi Arabia: Threat Letter Sent to US Embassy

A letter threatening death to all American nationals in Saudi Arabia and other Muslim countries was sent to the US Embassy in Jidda. The letter appears to be a reaction to recent proposals put forth in the US Congress for the relocation of the US Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. The name on the envelope was that of "Mohammad Abdullah al-Qahtani," the leader of a group that seized the Grand Mosque in Mecca in November 1979. Al-Qahtani subsequently was executed. [redacted] 25X1

11 April 1984

Lebanon: More Anti-Druze Bombings

A bomb exploded in the evening in front of the building that houses the Druze Law Court in West Beirut. Several shops owned by Druze in West Beirut have been damaged by bombs since the PSP victory over the Sunni Murabitun militia last month. [redacted] 25X1

Sudan: Chevron Receives New Warning

Chevron officials have indirectly received a threat from the Sudanese Peoples Liberation Army to attack them at Rabak, their main supply base in Sudan. The SPLA perceives Chevron and other Western companies as exploiting southern resources to benefit the hated northern-dominated government. [redacted] 25X1

Secret


Secret

12 April 1984



25X6


Israel: Palestinians Hijack Bus

Four Palestinian terrorists hijacked an Israeli civilian bus carrying 25 passengers from Tel Aviv to Ashkelon. As the bus headed south, crashing through roadblocks, Israeli soldiers fired at the bus's tires; when they deflated, the bus halted. The four abductors demanded the release of 500 prisoners and safe conduct to Egypt for the prisoners and themselves. IDF forces assaulted the bus. The casualty toll was four terrorists and one Israeli passenger killed, and seven other passengers injured. In Damascus, the PFLP publicly claimed credit for the attack. On 14 April, a memo from the DFLP/PFLP to the UN Secretary General was left at US Embassy Damascus claiming responsibility for the bus hijacking and the 2 April grenade attack in Jerusalem. The memo claimed that both attacks were undertaken to obtain the release of prisoners. 

25X1


13 April 1984

Lebanon: Presidential Palace Hit by Rockets

An RPG-7 rocket destroyed three rooms of the residence of President Amin Gemayel in an attack by unknown assailants late at night. The Gemayel family apparently was in the palace, but no one was injured. 


25X1

Spain: Policemen, Military Officer Slain

In Pamplona, police suspect that the two terrorists who shot and killed a retired military officer were also responsible for a car bomb which later killed two Spanish policemen. We believe ETA/M was responsible for both attacks. 

25X1


Lesotho: Bombing in Maseru

A bomb exploded, apparently accidentally, in an office. Police searching the premises found additional explosives, detonators, arms, and ammunition. Later, a trunk filled with petrol bombs and detonating equipment was discovered at a gas station. The police commissioner feared a new wave of terrorist actions in conjunction with the Easter holiday. 

25X1

14 April 1984


Lebanon: Apparent Assassination Attempt Against Shia Leader

According to press reports, sources close to the vice president of the higher Shia Council Shaykh Mohammad Mahdi Shams-ud-Din say bodyguards foiled an assassination attempt by a gunman preparing to fire into Shams-ud-Din's house. 

25X1

15 April 1984

Lebanon: French Official Wounded

A French Army doctor attached to the French Embassy was wounded slightly by gunfire from a passing car. No group claimed responsibility for the attack. 

25X1

Secret

Secret

Namibia: Two US Diplomats Killed

Two US diplomats monitoring the disengagement of Angolan and South African troops from Namibia and two local residents were killed and four injured in a gas station explosion. The Americans were probably in the wrong place at the wrong time and were not specifically targeted. The South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) has targeted this station in the past and has been blamed for the attack. SWAPO, however, has denied responsibility. [redacted]

25X1

India: New Terrorist Organization

A newly formed Sikh terrorist organization, the Dashmesh Regiment, has claimed responsibility for a well-coordinated effort in which 37 railway stations and a post office were set on fire. The Dashmesh Regiment, which first surfaced in late March, has claimed responsibility for three political assassinations. [redacted]

25X1

Pakistan: Threatening Phone Call

A young male Pakistani phoned the US Embassy and stated that it was going to be attacked. There has been no incident to date. [redacted]

25X1

16 April 1984

El Salvador: Salvadoran Security Officer Murdered

According to newspaper reports, the Salvadoran chief of security for the US Embassy, who had also served as Deputy Chief of Criminal Investigations for the National Police, was shot to death and his wife seriously wounded in downtown San Salvador. A local radio station received a communique purportedly from the Popular Forces of Liberation claiming credit for the assassination. The Regional Security Officer questions the communique's authenticity because it differs from previous FLP claims. [redacted]

25X1

France: Basque Trial and Relocations

In Bayonne four members of ETA currently are standing trial for an assault on a policeman in Saint Jean De-Luz. Two imprisoned members of ETA-M have been transferred from Pau to residence in Paris. [redacted]

25X1

17 April 1984

Peru: State of Emergency Extended

The Peruvian Government extended the state of emergency for another 60-day period in 13 southeastern provinces where security forces are countering terrorist actions by the Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) guerrilla organization. [redacted]

25X1

18 April 1984

Corsica: Another Wave of Bombings

In Ajaccio nine explosive attacks caused extensive damage to banks, shops, office buildings, and a police van. There were no injuries in this latest in a series of bombing attacks by the separatist group, National Front for the Liberation of Corsica (FLNC). [redacted]

25X1

Secret

Secret

19 April 1984

Bolivia: Dynamite Attacks

The offices of *El Diario* newspaper and Nueva America radio station in La Paz were the targets of dynamite attacks. A night watchman was injured in the attack on the newspaper offices. No group has claimed responsibility for the incidents.

25X1

Angola: UNITA Bombing

The Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) claimed responsibility for a bombing in Nuambo which it claimed killed more than 200 people. UNITA stated that the explosion opened a new phase of guerrilla warfare in Angola's main towns. Previous attacks had been limited to economic sabotage, raids on military and similar targets, and the kidnaping of foreigners. The Angolan Government confirmed the explosion but claimed that there were only 24 casualties.

25X1

20 April 1984

West Germany: Bombing at Pan Am Office

In Stuttgart, a bomb explosion outside the Pan American Airlines office caused \$6,000 in damages. No injuries were reported from the explosion which is unclaimed by any group.

25X1

Secret

Page Denied

Secret

Secret