



**Directorate of
Intelligence**

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Terrorism Review



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20 May 1985

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Terrorism Review [Redacted]

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This review is published every other week by the Directorate of Intelligence. Appropriate articles produced by other elements of the CIA as well as by other agencies of the US Intelligence Community will be considered for publication.

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20 May 1985

Focus

The Record of Libyan-Sponsored Assassination Attempts, 1980-85 [redacted]

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Since 1980, the Libyan Government has engaged directly in more than 30 assassination attempts outside its borders (see chronology), and the list continues to grow. Although the Qadhafi regime has been arming and training numerous insurgent and dissident groups as far back as the early 1970s, Libyan did not become an actual practitioner of terrorism until late 1979, when Qadhafi began his drive to eliminate dissidents permanently. Qadhafi's fear that the increasingly active Libyan exile movement challenges his claim to be the sole representative of the Libyan people has provided the principal motivation. [redacted]

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Apart from Libyan dissidents, Qadhafi's second major target for terrorism has been selected moderate leaders in Africa and the Middle East. The persistent objects of his unremitting hatred are the leaders of Egypt, Sudan, and Chad. Yasir Arafat, a former ally, and Jordan's King Hussein are also prime enemies as Qadhafi perceives them as traitors to the united Arab front against Israel and its patron, the United States. Qadhafi's hostility extends as well to Saddam Husayn of Iraq. However, Libya has yet to implement a direct attack on any of these leaders except Habre of Chad. [redacted]

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[redacted]

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[redacted] continuing Libyan ineptitude as well as efficient security measures have thus far been heavily responsible for preventing the plots from becoming actual attempts. Barring good luck or unusual lapses in security, these Libyan plots are no more likely to succeed in the future, despite the pressure from the increasingly influential radical element in Qadhafi's inner circle. [redacted]

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US diplomats have occasionally been the object of Libyan assassination plans, but again, no attacks have occurred. After the United States shot down two Libyan planes during an exercise in the Gulf of Sidra in 1981, for example, several incipient Libyan assassination plots against US diplomats in Western Europe were uncovered. Qadhafi, however, is a pragmatic political calculator who quickly backed down when informed that the United States was aware of his plans. We believe Qadhafi fears US retaliation and consequently has focused his attention on non-US targets that appear to be more vulnerable. This helps explain, in part, why he has thus far avoided directly targeting the United States or leaders like Jordan's King Hussein.¹ [redacted]

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¹ Analysts differ as to whether Qadhafi has changed his calculus regarding direct targeting of the United States. Some analysts believe that he will hold back as long as he thinks he runs the risk of having his hand detected and, therefore, having to face the prospect of US retaliation. Other analysts, however, believe the direct Libyan terrorist threat to US targets is growing. They believe Qadhafi has judged that he can survive US retaliation against him following an attack on US personnel or facilities.

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Chronology of Libyan-Sponsored Assassination Attempts, 1980-85

1985

6 April

West Germany: Anti-Qadhafi Libyan student killed in Bonn by Libyan gunman who was arrested. The assassin also wounded two German passersby, one seriously. The victim had been a target of the Libyan regime for at least two years.

2 April

Cyprus: Libyan businessman assassinated in downtown Nicosia by an unidentified gunman. The victim was the director of an offshore holding company and was believed to be an opponent of the Libyan regime.

1 March

Italy: Libyan jeweler murdered in his shop in Rome. A silencer-equipped pistol was left at the scene by the assassin.

28 February

Austria: Former Libyan Ambassador to Austria severely wounded by two shots fired from a car outside his home in Vienna. The victim had been a member of the original group of young officers who helped Qadhafi seize power in 1969. He quit his post in disgust at the regime in 1980.

February

Chad: Complaint lodged with United Nations, alleging Libya tried to assassinate President Hissein Habre in September 1984. Chad provided photographs of the suitcase bomb that was to be used in the attack.

1984

17 November

Egypt: President Mubarak announces that four assassins sent to Egypt by Libya to kill former Libyan Prime Minister al-Bakkush had been arrested and forced to send fake pictures to the Libyan Embassy in Malta showing Bakkush apparently dead. The official Libyan press had fallen for the ploy and claimed Bakkush had been executed by suicide squads sent abroad "to liquidate enemies of the revolution."

21 September

Italy: Libyan exile found gagged and strangled in a hotel in Rome. The victim had been the subject of Libyan deportation requests.

20 August

United Kingdom: One of six Libyans awaiting trial for bomb attacks in London in March 1983 found shot to death in a London apartment. The victim may have been silenced by the Libyan Government.

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- 4 July** **Greece:** Two Libyan students found murdered in their apartment in a crime reminiscent of Libyan killings of anti-Qadhafi students in 1980 and 1981. The two were gagged, beaten, and strangled before being shot twice in the back.
- 21 June** **Greece:** Anti-Qadhafi Libyan businessman killed by two men on a motorbike who avoided arrest. Libya's Foreign Minister concluded a visit to Greece the same day.
- 13 June** **Greece:** A Libyan-born Greek citizen known to have distributed anti-Qadhafi literature at his store was wounded by a Libyan employee of Libyan Arab Airlines.
- 17 May** **Libya:** JANA, the official Libyan news agency, announced "the Libyan masses have decided to form suicide commandos to chase traitors and stray dogs wherever they are and liquidate them physically."
- 17 April** **United Kingdom:** British policewoman killed and 11 anti-Qadhafi demonstrators wounded by gunfire from Libyan People's Bureau in London. After a siege, British authorities found weapons and spent shell casings in the vacated embassy.
- February** **Libya:** Following the annual Libyan General People's Congress, the Libyan Revolutionary Committees announce that all Libyan exiles must return to Libya or face "the death penalty."
- 1983**
2 September **Italy:** Four Libyans claiming to be seamen arrested in Rome while following the US Ambassador's motorcade.
- 19 February** **Libya:** Libyan General People's Congress warns all Libyans in exile to return home or face "the anger of the Libyan people."
- 1982** No attempts known.
- 1981**
20 October **Sudan:** Planned assassination of visiting Chadian President Hissein Habre failed when those sent to conduct the operation surrendered.
- 24 February** **Italy:** Several Libyan gunmen open fire on passengers arriving at Rome airport from Algiers. The head of the major anti-Qadhafi exile group was the target,

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1980

29 November

United Kingdom: Anti-Qadhafi Libyan student murdered in London by three Libyans who left the country the next day.

14 November

Morocco: [redacted] two Libyan diplomats and a businessman arrested in Rabat were part of an assassination team sent to attack Libyan dissidents.

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11 November

United Kingdom: Two children of an anti-Qadhafi Libyan poisoned by eating peanuts containing thalium. British authorities arrested a Libyan for attempted murder of the children's father.

October

United States: Anti-Qadhafi student shot in Fort Collins, Colorado; the victim lost his right eye in the assault. The Libyan-hired assailant, an ex-Green Beret and US citizen, was arrested and jailed. The incident is the only known case of a Libyan operation successfully carried out inside the United States.

11 June

Italy: Anti-Qadhafi exile wounded by fellow Libyan in Rome after an argument. Italian police believed the incident was part of Qadhafi's campaign to intimidate his political opponents abroad.

Italy: Libyan exile killed in Milan train station by an unidentified gunman, a few hours after expiration of a deadline set by Qadhafi for all Libyan exiles to return home.

21 May

Italy: Libyan exile shot at in Rome. The arrested Libyan gunman said he was sent by Libya "to kill an enemy of the people." Two accomplices escaped.

Greece: A Libyan exile and vocal opponent of the Libyan regime was killed in Athens. His throat was cut in his apartment.

20 May

Italy: Libyan businessman found stabbed and strangled to death in a boarding house in Rome.

10 May

West Germany: Libyan exile gunned down in Bonn. Local officials believed his murder was part of Qadhafi's assassination campaign.

Italy: Libyan exile killed in Rome by one of two Libyans with whom he had been chatting in a hotel cafe.

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United Kingdom: Libyan lawyer shot to death in London by two men who walked into his office and asked for the victim by name.

19 April

Italy: Well-known Libyan businessman killed. The arrested assassin, a Libyan national, said the victim was an enemy of Colonel Qadhafi.

11 April

United Kingdom: Two Libyan gunmen kill an anti-Qadhafi Libyan journalist outside a London mosque.



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Highlights**Alert Items****Middle East****Hizballah Revenge Threat to US Interests**

US interests in the Middle East face a new, serious threat of terrorist attack following press allegations of US complicity in an 8 March car bombing in South Beirut. The bomb killed some 80 Lebanese civilians and wounded scores of others, but the apparent target, prominent Hizballah cleric Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah, escaped injury. [redacted]

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So far, Fadlallah has responded in a low-key fashion to the story that the United States was involved with the group that tried to kill him. He reportedly said that his group has known all along of the roles of the United States, the Lebanese Phalangists, and Israel in the attack and added: "We consider the battle between the people and the US administration to be open ended." [redacted]

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Nevertheless, these allegations provide Hizballah—which has carried out several terrorist attacks against US interests under the covername of Islamic Jihad—with a new motive for launching further attacks on US facilities, particularly in Lebanon. It is important to note that previous Hizballah attacks have not been clearly linked to specific US actions or significant events. We believe Hizballah will attack any vulnerable US target whenever possible. The recent allegations, however, could prompt Hizballah operatives to accelerate the implementation of any plans to attack US interests. [redacted]

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Lebanon**Italian Embassy in Beirut Expects Attacks by LARF**

The Embassy has adopted rigorous security measures in the face of a recent statement by individuals claiming to represent the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction that the group considers every Italian citizen a target as Italy continues to detain two of its members. The group kidnaped a French diplomat on 25 March in an apparent attempt to exchange him for another LARF member being held in France, but released him unharmed on 2 April. [redacted]

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Key Indicators**France****US Attaches Under Surveillance Again?**

In Paris on 28 April, an unidentified male—described as 30 to 35 years of age with black hair, moustache, and swarthy complexion—was observed apparently watching the compound that houses personnel of the US Embassy's defense attache office. After similar incidents were noted in January and February, security measures were increased and the surveillance ceased. Although we do not know who is behind it, such surveillance could be the work of supporters of the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction, whose members killed a US defense attache in Paris in January 1982. [redacted]

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Terrorists Could Target Paris Air Show

This biennial event, to be held at Le Bourget Airfield from 30 May to 9 June, provides an excellent opportunity for terrorists to gain publicity. While we have no specific indications that European terrorists are planning to stage an attack against the air show, the easy access to airport facilities and the large number of Americans expected to attend make the show a tempting target for a bombing. Four of the US participants—Boeing, Hughes, Lockheed, and Northrup—were mentioned as potential targets in documents recovered from West European terrorist groups involved in recent “anti-imperialist front” activities. [redacted]

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The Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction may also represent a threat. The group claimed responsibility for bombing the US pavilion at the Marseilles International Trade Fair on 29 September 1983, and an attack at the air show would embarrass France, which is holding a major LARF leader. [redacted]

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Libya

Radical Officials Pushing Terrorism

[redacted] the influence of radicals in the Libyan Government responsible for terrorist operations is growing. Revolutionary Committee members are gaining ground because moderates elsewhere in the government have not joined efforts to restrain them. Several radical leaders compete to conduct terrorist operations. Implementation of any operation, however, requires the approval of Muammar Qadhafi. [redacted]

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The factional rivalry probably hinders Libya’s overall terrorist capabilities, but each radical group is still likely to press forward with independent action in order to curry Qadhafi’s favor. The increasing influence of the radicals should ensure that terrorism against Libyan exiles and moderate Arabs will continue apace. Western Europe—where many of the dissidents are located—is likely to remain a favored area for such attacks. [redacted]

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Libya-Chile

Libya Funneling Money to Chilean Armed Opposition

During a March meeting in Libya, Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi reportedly promised—and may since have delivered—\$100,000 to the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR). He stated, however, that future support would depend on the implementation of more visible operations. It is unclear whether the MIR and other groups, such as the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front and the Communist Party of Chile, will be able to fulfill that condition. Although the radical factions of these organizations are gaining influence, terrorist activity enjoys little popular support in Chile and some of the groups have been penetrated by the government. [redacted]

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India**Sikh Bombing Campaign Leaves 85 Dead**

A coordinated bombing campaign conducted by Sikh extremists during 10-12 May left 85 persons in Delhi and other cities dead and more than 150 wounded. More than a dozen bombs exploded in buses, bus stations, and other crowded areas; some of the unexploded devices found and defused were boobytrapped portable radios. This was the highest three-day death toll yet attributed to Sikh terrorism and the first coordinated bombing campaign since 37 train stations were bombed on 15 April 1984. These attacks came on the eve of the trial of three Sikhs accused of assassinating Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and prior to the 6 June anniversary of the storming of the Sikhs' Golden Temple by the Indian Army. Indian police have arrested 1,000 suspects so far and believe they have identified three persons responsible for the bombings. [redacted]

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Sudan**Libyans Continue To Build Terrorist Network**

On 24 April, influential Sudanese dissident figure Abdullah Zakariah returned to Khartoum accompanied by other armed Sudanese oppositionists [redacted]

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[redacted] Zakariah intends to organize—with Libyan help—a terrorist apparatus that can later be used against Americans, moderate Arabs, and Sudanese Government officials. He and his followers have held meetings, started recruiting, and begun distribution of copies of Qadhafi's *Green Book*. [redacted]

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[redacted] the Sudanese police recognize the danger posed by Zakariah, but are unlikely to keep his group under constant surveillance. Meanwhile, members of Sudanese Revolutionary Committees reportedly continue to infiltrate from Libya bearing funds, arms, and explosives. [redacted]

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Significant Developments**Belgium****CCC Resumes Bombing Campaign After Four-Month Lull**

On 1 May the Belgian terrorist group Combatant Communist Cells (CCC) resumed its bombing campaign with an attack that caused the first fatalities attributable to the group. A bomb placed in a car outside the Employers' Federation of Belgium exploded and killed two firemen who had been trying to defuse it. Group members had distributed pamphlets at the scene warning of the bomb and phoned police 15 minutes prior to the explosion. In addition to the fatalities, several other aspects of this attack were new for the CCC—the distribution of leaflets at the scene, the warning call, and publication of a communique in both French and Dutch. [redacted]

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France

Three Bombs Claimed by "Action Directe"

In a series of attacks in Paris on the night of 13-14 April, a branch of Israel's Bank Leumi, the French National Immigration office, and the offices of *Minute*, a conservative French weekly newspaper, were extensively damaged. There were no casualties. Individuals purporting to represent Action Directe claimed responsibility, but there are doubts about their claims. []

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It appears these bombings may be the work of disgruntled North African immigrants rather than Action Directe. For example, the communique, written in very poor French, probably was the work of a nonnative French speaker. Except for some anti-Zionist phrases, the communique lacked the usual Action Directe rhetoric and made no mention of NATO. Instead, it attacked French treatment of North African immigrants and alleged anti-Algerian actions by President Mitterrand. []

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Arrested Turkish Terrorist Linked to Action Directe

On 24 April Muzaffer Kacar, a Turkish national, was arrested at a Paris radio station while carrying dynamite, detonators, and false Belgian identification papers. Police determined that the dynamite and detonators were part of 800 kilograms of explosives stolen from the Ecaussines quarry in Belgium in June 1984. Explosives from that theft have been used by both the West German Red Army Faction and the French Action Directe terrorist groups. Kacar, who claimed to be a member of the Turkish People's Liberation Party/Front, first said that he had come to Paris to conduct a terrorist bombing in association with Action Directe, but later changed his story and stated that the explosives were for an attack in Turkey. []

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Police believe—and we concur—that Kacar, despite his claim otherwise, was planning to attack a target in France to coincide with the 27 April bombing of the Paris IMF building by Action Directe. That group usually strikes two or three targets simultaneously. []

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Terrorist Linked to Carlos Apparatus Expelled to West Germany

In keeping with the French policy of returning "undesirables" to their country of origin, urban guerrilla Magdalena Kopp was escorted to the West German border on 4 May. She had just completed serving a three-year sentence for transporting arms and explosives. Kopp was jailed with another suspected terrorist, Swiss national Bruno Breguet, whom the French are still holding on the same charge. Prior to their sentencing in 1982, the international terrorist Carlos claimed that the two belonged to his organization and warned he would strike in France if they were not released. A car bomb killed a woman and wounded more than 60 others on the day the two were imprisoned. []

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France-Spain**Setbacks for GAL**

For the first time since the Antiterrorist Liberation Group (GAL) appeared in 1983, two of its members have been sentenced to jail terms. The men were arrested in September 1984, convicted of carrying weapons, and sentenced by a Bayonne court to five-year terms. In Paris, three other GAL members were arrested on 13 April and charged with the 30 March murder of a Spanish Basque journalist. Judicial hearings on these three began in Bayonne on 17 April, while Spain has begun extradition proceedings. []

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Spain**Extradited ETA Members Released**

On 19 April a Spanish criminal court released two of the three ETA terrorists extradited from France in September. The third was convicted and sentenced to 54 years in prison. The Spanish Government had assured Paris it had an airtight case. The Spanish press is speculating that Madrid will not request further extraditions but will henceforth rely on French expulsions of alleged terrorists to third countries. The acquittals—reportedly the result of police and prosecution mismanagement of the cases—appear to be a setback to French-Spanish counterterrorist cooperation. We believe, however, that Paris may view them as proof of the fairness of the Spanish judicial system and, therefore, they could encourage additional extraditions. []

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ETA Bombs Hit Mediterranean Resorts

On 1 May ETA began a bombing campaign against Spanish resorts. So far 11 bombs have been detonated in the resort towns of Alicante, Javea, Villajoyosa, Demesa de Campoamor, Benidorm, Valencia, and Sidi San Juan. The bombs—timed for the start of the resort season—have caused no injuries and little damage. ETA has not attacked tourist targets since 1979. []

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Bahrain**Sabotage Attempt on Causeway**

In late April the Saudi Coast Guard reportedly picked up a young Bahraini male attempting to place explosives on the Saudi side of the causeway that links Saudi Arabia to Bahrain. During his interrogation, the terrorist claimed to have infiltrated into Saudi Arabia after having been trained in Syria for a "suicide mission." We suspect he is associated with one of the Iranian-sponsored Bahraini dissident movements. Recent evidence indicates that such groups have stepped up their recruitment activity in Bahrain. []

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Lebanon-United Kingdom**Wife of Kidnaped Journalist Receives Videotape**

On 9 May, the wife of Alec Collett received a videotape of her husband from an anonymous source. Collett, a British journalist who works for the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian refugees, was abducted south of Beirut on 25 March. The little-known Revolutionary Organization of Socialist Muslims (ROSM) claimed responsibility for the kidnaping. On the tape, Collett appeared healthy and said that he has been held in Beirut since the 25th and that he has been receiving medication for his diabetes. The tape contained no demands for his release. []

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The videotape marks the first time Collett's captors have been heard from since their 28 March statement claiming credit for the kidnaping. That statement threatened continued attacks against British targets until all Muslim "freedom fighters" were released from British jails. We suspect ROSM is a covername used by the Abu Nidal Group to claim credit for attacks against British targets. Members of the Abu Nidal Group are serving long sentences in the United Kingdom for the attempted assassination of the Israeli Ambassador to London in 1982. [redacted]

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Argentina

Increase in Rightwing Violence

In Buenos Aires, the broadcasting facility of Radio Belgrano was wrecked on 29 April by three bombs planted by 10 men, three of whom were wearing police uniforms. Rightwing politicians have criticized the station for carrying "Marxist" commentaries on Argentine politics. In another incident, in the town of La Plata, 65 km south of Buenos Aires, kidnapers abducted a human rights activist on 27 April and carved swastikas on his body before releasing him. [redacted]

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This recent spate of rightwing violence coincides with the opening in late April of the trials of nine former Argentine military leaders—three of them ex-presidents—accused of human rights violations during the 1976-83 period of military rule. [redacted]

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Sri Lanka

New Tamil Separatist Group To Be Formed

[redacted] two recently expelled members of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) intend to organize a new separatist group. Several key members reportedly plan to resign from the Tigers to join the new organization. The LTTE has threatened to assassinate the dissidents if they engage in political activity without LTTE approval. The Tigers, by far the most active and violent of all Tamil insurgent groups, will almost certainly carry out its threat if the new group is formed. [redacted]

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Iraq: Iranian Efforts Weakening Shia Dissidents [redacted]

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Much of the terrorism attempted within Iraq or against Iraqi targets abroad can be attributed to Iranian-sponsored opposition groups. Although Iraqi security is effective in countering most attacks, these groups still manage to carry out bombings and assassinations from time to time. [redacted]

the dissidents but probably has not achieved significant results. [redacted]

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Iran's efforts to cobble together an effective force of pliable Iraqi Shia dissident groups have left those groups more weakened and divided than ever. Iraqi Shias have largely resisted Tehran's attempts at domination but are split over ideological, leadership, and strategy issues. Even if a widely respected Iraqi Shia leader were to emerge, Iran probably would undermine his influence. [redacted]

Dawa—The Primary Recalcitrant

Dawa (Islamic Call Party) probably is the oldest, largest, and most prestigious Iraqi Shia dissident group. [redacted] Dawa was formed essentially as a political party in the late 1950s and went underground in 1980 after the Iranian revolution. Dawa estimated that its ranks had swelled to 30,000 to 40,000 inside Iraq by 1980, but [redacted] repression by Iraq's ruthless security services during the past several years has decimated the party inside Iraq. The creation of SAIRI and Iran's efforts to dominate the Iraqi opposition movement have reduced the influence of Dawa's principal leaders in exile. [redacted]

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Tehran is partly to blame for dividing and weakening the opposition by demanding subservience to its concepts and authority. Iraqi Shia dissidents are split over the **velayat-e faqih** concept, which holds that Ayatollah Khomeini is the supreme guide of all Shias worldwide. Of the four most important Iraqi Shia dissident groupings, the Iraqi Mujahidin accepts both the concept and Iranian control. The Islamic Action Organization also accepts some control from Iran. Dawa and Rabitat Ahl al-Bayt, on the other hand, reject both the concept of **velayat-e faqih** and Iranian control. [redacted] factions of Dawa also adamantly oppose Iran's plans to establish an Iranian-controlled state in southern Iraq. Despite their differences with Iran, all the groups, including Dawa, continue to accept support from Tehran. [redacted]

Dawa appears to be led by a coalition of leaders including Muhammad Mahdi al-Asifi and Murtada al-Askari, both Iranians. It favors the establishment of a democratic and secular Iraqi government guided by Islamic principles in which Sunni Arabs and Kurds would participate. [redacted]

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Rabitat Ahl al-Bayt

Rabitat Ahl al-Bayt (League of the Followers of the Prophet) is another Shia group that is reluctant to accept orders from Tehran. It brings together factions from SAIRI, Dawa, and other groups not resident in Iran. Mahdi al-Hakim, elder brother of SAIRI's leader, founded the organization in August 1983 in London, [redacted] Mahdi formerly was closely identified with Dawa, and his organization appears to engage largely in propaganda efforts similar to those of Dawa. We have no estimates on its size, but its weekly newspaper *Al-Tayyar Al-Jadid* has a circulation of 70,000. We believe that the group's independence gives it more appeal in Iraq than rival organizations headquartered in Tehran. [redacted]

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SAIRI: A Leaky Umbrella

[redacted] Iran is disappointed by the ineffectiveness of established Iraqi Shia opposition groups and the Tehran-based Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution in Iraq (SAIRI). The Iranians created SAIRI in 1982 to serve as an umbrella organization to coordinate the activities of Iraqi Shia dissidents and some non-Shia oppositionists such as Kurds and to enhance Iranian influence over the rebels. Tehran has provided substantial funding for

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The Iraqi Mujahidin (The Iraqi Strugglers)

The Mujahidin appears to be SAIRI's primary military wing. It was established in 1979 and is led by Abd al-Aziz al-Hakim, younger brother of SAIRI leader Muhammad al-Hakim. [redacted]

[redacted] the Mujahidin is based in Haj Umran, the Iraqi salient occupied by Iran in mid-1983, where it is supposed to cooperate with Iraqi prisoners of war and expelled Iraqi refugees of Iranian origin. [redacted] the Mujahidin receives military and paramilitary training from the Iranian Revolutionary Guard to prepare them for intelligence and paramilitary operations inside Iraq. [redacted]

Iraqi independence and support such groups as Dawa and the Rabitat Ahl al-Bayt. [redacted]

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US diplomats in Baghdad report that even though Iraqi Shia religious leaders support the overthrow of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, they are concerned that thousands of Iranians would flood into Iraqi cities containing some of Shia Islam's most revered shrines. They are also worried that Iranian religious leaders would demand precedence over their less numerous Iraqi counterparts. [redacted]

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We see little chance of an effective Shia dissident movement emerging from the badly splintered rebels. The chasms between them appear too numerous and too wide to be easily bridged. The emergence of a native Iraqi Shia leader with widespread popular support among Iraq's Shias would improve the rebels' prospects, but Iran probably would view him as a challenge to its authority and undermine his influence. [redacted]

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The Islamic Action Organization

The Iranians also appear to have considerable control over the Islamic Action Organization (IAO). The group is also known as the Islamic Work Organization or Amal but is distinct from the terrorist Amal group in Lebanon. The IAO, an offshoot and rival of Dawa, is headed by Muhammad Taqi al-Modarasi, an Iranian who has close ties to Ayatollah Khomeini. The IAO has conducted terrorist operations inside and outside Iraq, but none is known to have been directed at US interests. [redacted]

[redacted] SAIRI has given Modarasi responsibility for the training and operations of all Iraqi and Gulf Shia terrorist groups, including the Mujahidin. [redacted]

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Prospects

Iraqi Shia dissidents face a dilemma. Without Iranian backing and a presence in Iran, independent groups would be too weak and too distant to build an effective movement inside Iraq. The acceptance of Iranian backing and control, however, antagonizes many Iraqi Shia leaders and taints the groups, in the eyes of Iraq's Arab Shias who hold a deep-rooted animosity against the Persians. [redacted]

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The Iraqi Shia oppositionists appear divided along class and ethnic lines. [redacted]

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[redacted] lower-class Iraqis and Iraqi Shias of Iranian origin generally are willing to accept Khomeini as their supreme guide and to back pro-Iranian groups such as the Islamic Action Organization. Middle-class Iraqis, however, favor

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Nicaragua: Training of Italian Terrorists [redacted]

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[redacted] as many as 200 Italians, including some members of the Red Brigades, have received terrorist training in Nicaragua. [redacted] extremists in Nicaragua began to surface in the summer of 1984 and in February 1985 prompted Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi to publicly accuse Nicaragua of training terrorists. [redacted]

of the paramilitary trainees named by the Italians are known members of the Red Brigades, and at least five group leaders are now reportedly serving as instructors in the Nicaraguan armed forces. [redacted]

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[redacted] more than 1,000 Italians have traveled to Managua to participate in work brigades involved in economic and public health projects. Since 1983 Italian leftist extremists and unemployed workers have been recruited for this program under the auspices of the Italian-Nicaraguan Association. The work brigade participants travel by Aeroflot to Managua via Moscow and Havana; it is unclear whether their traveling expenses are covered by the Sandinistas or by the Soviets. Upon arriving in Managua, the Italians relinquish their passports to the authorities and are assigned to labor camps in the countryside. [redacted]

The training reportedly is conducted at two Nicaraguan camps, where Cuban, Spanish, and Nicaraguan staff members are said to instruct the trainees in small unit raid tactics, use of explosives, sabotage, weapons familiarization, assassination, and Marxist-Leninist doctrine. [redacted]

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[redacted] Following the 25- to 30-day course, most trainees reportedly return to their native countries. [redacted]

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[redacted]

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Fugitive Italian terrorists residing in France also participate in the program. [redacted] two Paris organizations, the Committee for Solidarity with Nicaragua and the Organization of Defense Lawyers for European Political Prisoners, recruit passengers for these subsidized Aeroflot flights to Nicaragua. [redacted]

[redacted] the paramilitary training of Italians in Nicaragua may soon be canceled due to the publicity it is receiving, but [redacted] training and refresher courses could then be provided in alternative sites, such as Portugal, Greece, Angola, Tanzania, or Cuba. [redacted]

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[redacted]

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[redacted] in reality, the work brigades provide a cover to bring members or sympathizers of the extremist Autonomia Movement and the terrorist Red Brigades into Nicaragua for paramilitary training. In his public statement to the Italian Parliament in February, Prime Minister Craxi accused Managua of hosting 44 of Italy's most dangerous terrorists, including senior Red Brigades leader Barbara Balzarani. [redacted]

[redacted]

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[redacted] Most

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**Colombia: Illicit Weapons
From the United States** [redacted]

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Terrorist, insurgent, and criminal groups in Colombia have long had access to weapons from a wide variety of sources, [redacted]

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[redacted]

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[redacted] Our analysis of these caches indicates that, although some obsolescent US and Latin American military weapons were found, most of the recovered firearms were new, commercially available weapons that had been purchased since the late 1970s from gunshops in the Miami area. [redacted]

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Bogota Cache

[redacted]

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Caqueta Cache

Weapons similar to those found in Bogota were discovered in March 1984, when the Colombian National Police Special Antinarcotics Unit raided what they described as the largest modern cocaine-processing center in South America. Accessible only by air, this center was located in the country's eastern plains at a remote site in Caqueta Department. According to State Department and press reports, police seized nearly 14 tons of cocaine and cocaine base—worth an estimated \$1.2 billion—and captured a number of weapons. [redacted]

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Although the US firearms closely resemble fully automatic military weapons, they are specially made, semiautomatic copies that can be sold legally on the US civilian "paramilitary" market. Similarly, the captured Uzi carbine is a semiautomatic version of the famous Israeli submachinegun made in Israel specifically for export to the United States. [redacted]

A comparison of these weapons and those discovered in the FARC safehouses in Bogota reveals several similarities. No Soviet or Bloc weapons were found.

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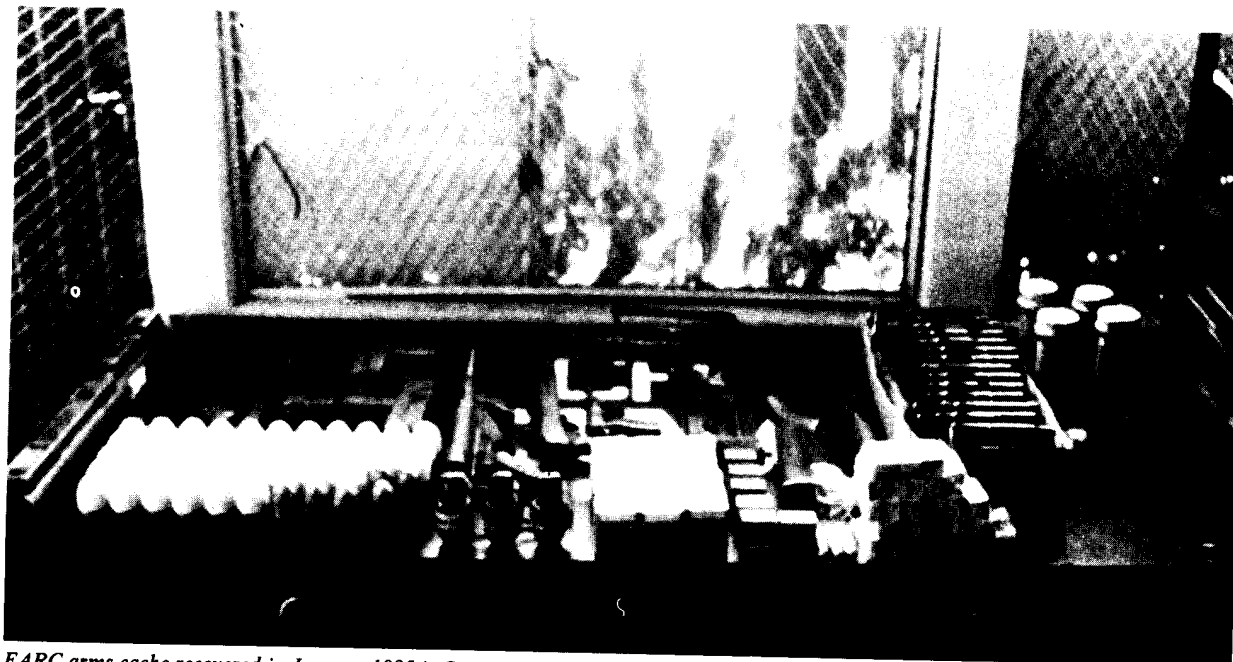
[redacted]

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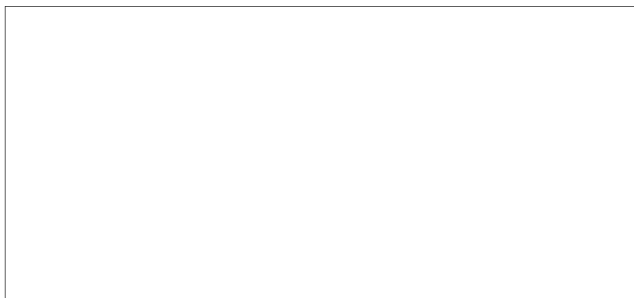
FARC arms cache recovered in January 1985 in Bogota. Captured weapons include a US antitank launcher, 54 US high-explosive grenades, and at least five firearms traceable to the United States.

[Redacted]

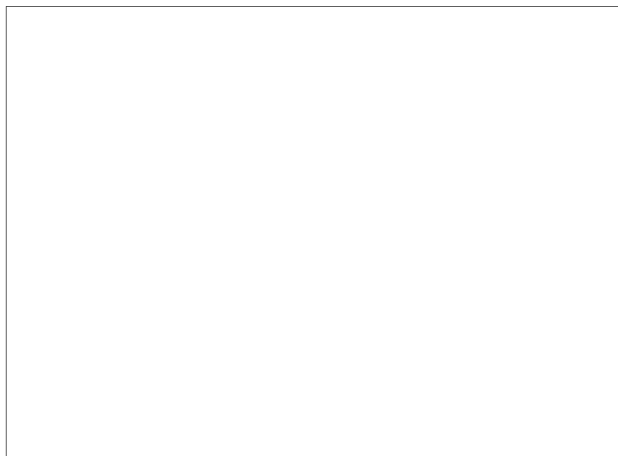
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Over half of the arms recovered in each case had been bought in the United States, and most of these:

- Were “paramilitary” style civilian firearms.
- Were last known to have been acquired in the Miami area between 1975 and 1983—often by individuals of Latin and Central American descent.
- Were in good condition.
- Could be silenced or converted to fire in the fully automatic mode by using parts commercially available in the United States. [Redacted]



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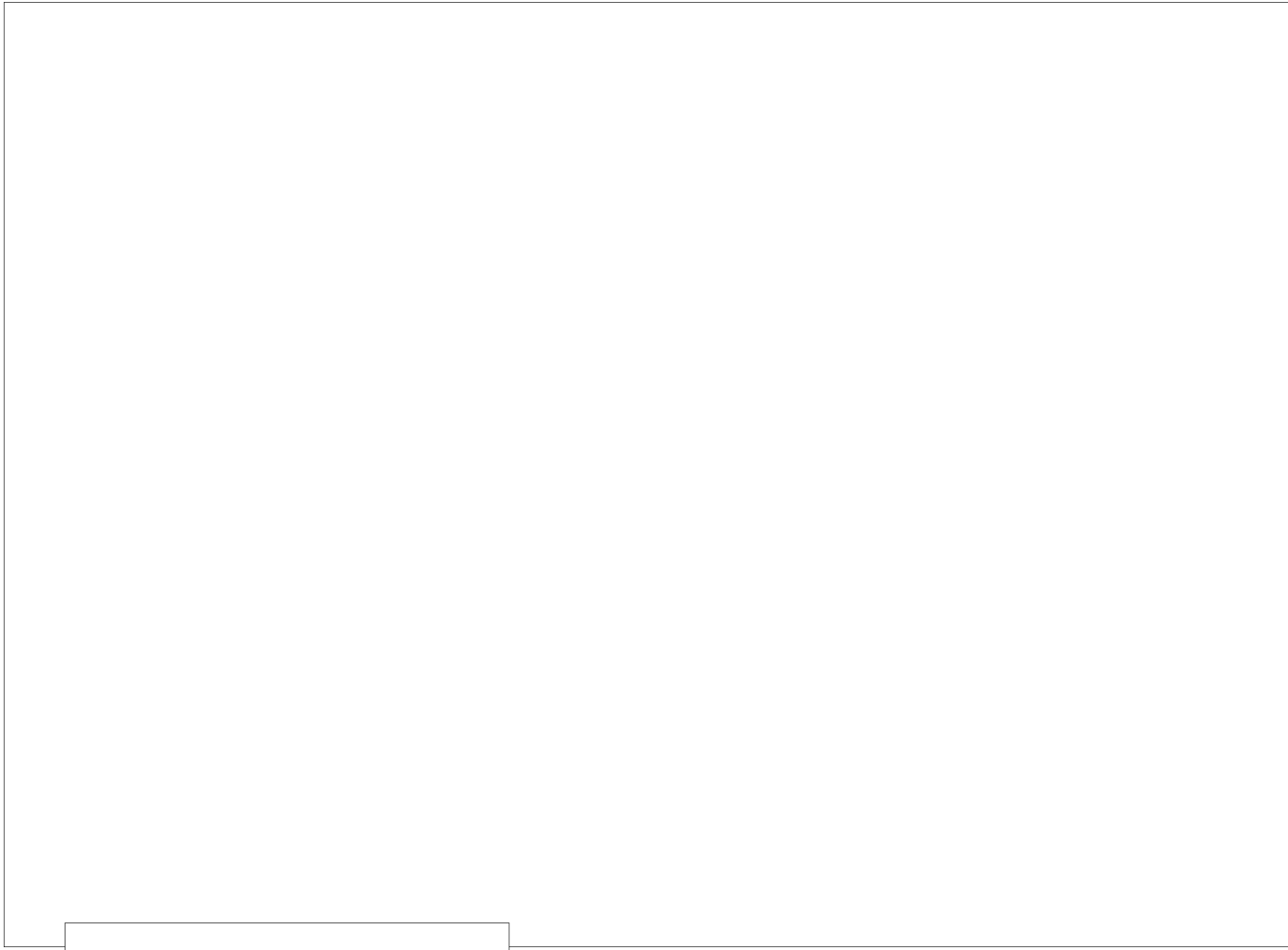
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Sources

We believe that most of the captured weapons traceable to the United States probably were purchased in Florida by drug traffickers, supporters of various insurgent groups, or illegal arms dealers motivated chiefly by profit. According to the US Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (BATF), such illicit arms trafficking is facilitated both by the ready availability of commercial weapons and the lucrative nature of smuggling in the Miami area.

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According to the BATF, for example, one US person purchased over 600 firearms—worth about \$150,000—from gunshops in the Miami area between 1977 and 1978. Almost all of these weapons were modern paramilitary-style carbines or large-frame, large-magazine-capacity pistols and were purchased using a federal firearms license, which not only had expired but also was limited to the purchase of antique weapons. Moreover, all the purchases were made in cash or traveler’s checks. In a single transaction, the individual in question paid nearly \$20,000 for 66 Browning 9-mm High-Power pistols and 100 extra magazines. When arrested by BATF agents in 1978, this person claimed that he had been providing these weapons to honest, hard-working people in Colombia. He was subsequently tried, convicted, and sentenced to six months in a federal prison. More recently, according to press reports, in April 1985 Colombian authorities in Barranquilla

confiscated 45 crates of “rifles, carbines, and machineguns.” The crates reportedly had arrived a few days prior to the seizure on board a commercial flight from Miami. [redacted]

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While most of the illegal US weapons in Colombia probably originated in Florida, [redacted] some US weapons may be reaching Colombia via Mexico. Mexican nationals—including police officers—illegally purchase large quantities of weapons in the United States, and Mexican authorities report that weapons available in Mexico are exchanged for drugs from Colombia and other Latin American countries. According to a US Government official, Mexican police from Baja California recently have stepped up their efforts to acquire weapons illicitly in California and Arizona. [redacted] since September 1984,

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members of the Baja State Police have illegally purchased over 200 weapons in the United States, and that the Sonora State Police attempted to purchase illicitly 1,000 Smith and Wesson .38-caliber handguns in January 1985. These clandestine attempts to purchase weapons illegally suggest that the arms were not for official use by the Mexican police.

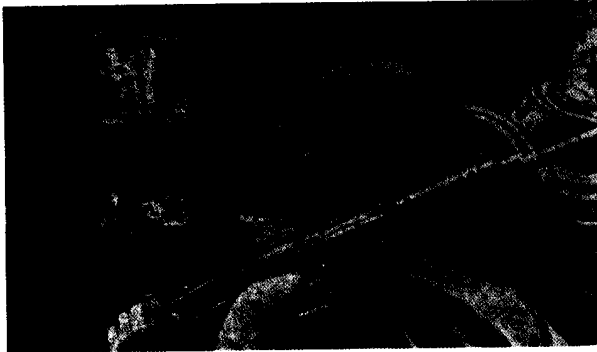
There have been other instances of illegal purchases of weapons in the United States and efforts to smuggle them into Mexico:

- The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms reports that some guns confiscated this year in Mexico have been traced to US residents from the Mexican state of Michoacan.

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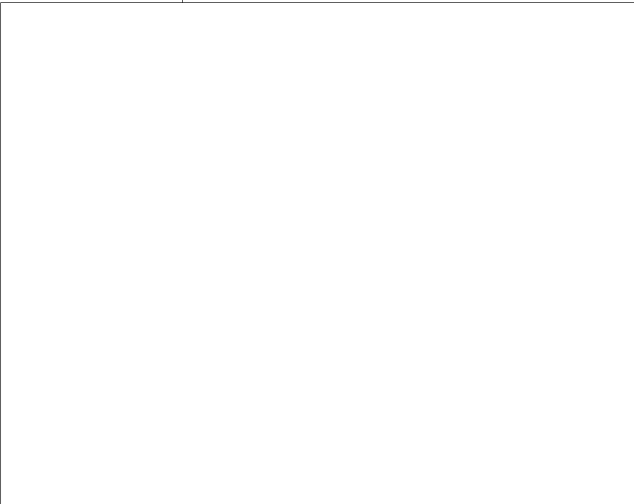
Colombian newspaper photograph of a FARC camp in late 1983. Note that one FARC member is carrying a long-barreled, semiautomatic "Uzi" made in Israel specifically for export to the United States. [redacted]

Reported Cuban Involvement

Although Cuba has attempted to supply weapons to subversive groups in Colombia in the past, we do not believe that Havana is currently smuggling weapons into Colombia. [redacted]

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- Customs agents discovered pistols, rifles, shotguns, and thousands of cartridges at Mexico City International Airport last year. The arms were carried by two Mexican nationals on a flight originating in Houston.
- Mexican police discovered 10,000 cartridges and six firearms close to the US border hidden in a truck with US license plates. The smugglers claimed to have bought the arms in Los Angeles, California, for delivery in Michoacan.
- According to a DEA report, 28 rifles and 15 machineguns were bought in Houston with cocaine and smuggled into Mexico. [redacted]



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In addition to increased illicit weapons purchases, Mexican authorities believe Mexican airfields are being used in a drugs-for-arms exchange between Mexico and Colombia, Panama, Belize, and Guatemala. Possible evidence of such a logistic route from Mexico to Colombia was provided in March 1985, when a leader of the Colombian 19th of April Movement (M-19) was arrested in Colombia in possession of 550 Mexican-made blasting caps used in manufacturing bombs. While we do not know how many of the weapons entering Mexico follow a similar route, the possibility that illegal US weapons are reaching Colombia via Mexico cannot be discounted. Owing to the paucity of information regarding the illegal weapons that have been found in Colombia, we are unable to trace any recovered weapons back to the western United States. [redacted]

The types of weapons illegally available in Colombia supports—in our view—the contention that Cuba is neither directly nor indirectly supplying arms to Colombian criminal and insurgent groups at this time. In contrast to the large quantities of obsolescent Bloc and Soviet ordnance supplied by Cuba and captured by US forces in Grenada, most of the ordnance recovered in Colombia appears to be either older US or Latin American military weapons or relatively new, commercial firearms obtained in the United States. The former probably were acquired by theft, while the latter weapons can almost all be traced back to the Miami area. [redacted]

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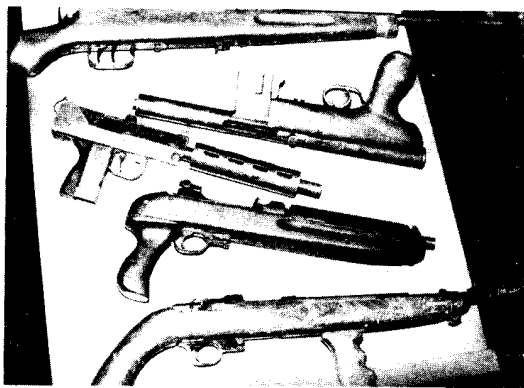
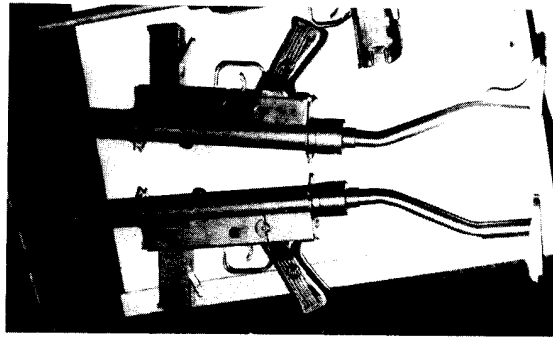
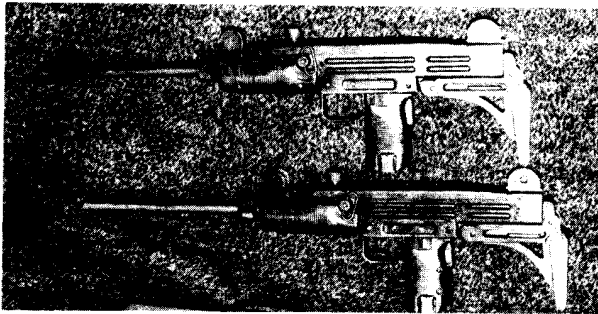
Implications

The presence in Colombia of large quantities of illicit weapons from the United States could undermine US credibility in advocating tougher Colombian measures against drug traffickers and terrorists. This would be particularly true if weapons procured in the United States were used increasingly in attacks against prominent Colombian political figures such as former Minister of Justice Lara, who was assassinated with a silenced US Ingram submachinegun in 1984, according to State Department reporting. Access to such weapons enhances the capability of drug

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Weapons captured during a raid on a cocaine-processing center in Caqueta Department in March 1984 include: long-barreled semi-automatic "Uzis" traceable to Miami gunshops (top left), commercial US M-1 carbines, and a US "Ingram submachinegun"—all traceable to Miami gunshops (lower three, lower left), and Brazilian Uru submachineguns that were probably acquired locally (top right).

25X1

traffickers to attack US citizens or facilities, should they decide to make good on their threats to avenge the extradition of major Colombian drug dealers to the United States. The availability of modern, well-made weapons procured in the United States also degrades Bogota's capability to combat the various insurgent and criminal groups active in Colombia.

[Redacted]

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Even if the supply of illicit US arms in Colombia could be reduced, however, Colombian insurgent and criminal groups could still acquire weapons either through theft or attacks on military and police garrisons, or from other sources in the region.

[Redacted]

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some Colombian insurgent groups purchase modern military weapons from gray market arms dealers in Panama and Venezuela.

[Redacted]

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Chronology of Terrorism—1985

Below are described noteworthy foreign and international terrorist events and counterterrorism developments that have occurred or come to light since our last issue. Events and developments that have already been described elsewhere in this publication are not included.

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February

Turkey: Two police officers and one Dev Yol terrorist killed in shootout near Malatya. Police reportedly captured two other Dev Yol (Revolutionary Way) terrorists in the same action.

25X1

April

Indonesia: Oilworkers in Iran Jaya kidnaped and released. Separatists of the Free Papua Movement abducted two Dutch and one Indonesian employee of Shell Oil and released them after the company paid an undisclosed ransom and provided the guerrillas with medical supplies.

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8-9 April

Uganda: Five people killed for their ties to government. In two separate attacks, a woman and man affiliated with the Ugandan People's Congress party were hacked to death. A relative of one of the victims and two members of the family of a policeman were shot to death in apparently related incidents.

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20 April

Belgium: New group claims bombing of North Atlantic Assembly in Brussels. A previously unknown Belgian group, the Revolutionary Front for Proletarian Action, claimed credit for detonating a 54-kilogram bomb that caused extensive damage to the Assembly offices and wounded two persons in a nearby apartment.

25X1

21 April

Belgium: FRAP claims second bombing in Brussels. The Revolutionary Front for Proletarian Action took credit for bombing the offices of the West German firm Telefunken. The explosion caused moderate damage but no injuries.

25X1

Namibia: Bomb blast in discotheque wounds five. The device, placed in the rear of the Oluno disco, exploded in the early evening when few people were in the building.

25X1

22 April

West Germany: Bomb damages offices of Siemens electronics firm in Duesseldorf. No group has yet claimed responsibility, but police suspect the Revolutionary Cells.

25X1

26 April

Northern Ireland: Police arrest seven Provisional IRA terrorists. The arrests followed the discovery of more than 1,500 kilograms of explosives on a farm near Belfast.

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GI TR 85-010
20 May 1985

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- 27 April** *France: World Bank in Paris bombed by Action Directe.* A car bomb, which exploded outside the building, wounded a night watchman and caused considerable damage. Action Directe bombed the same building on 6 June 1982. 25X1
- Bangladesh: Political candidate shot to death by masked gunmen in Jhenaidah.* He was seeking a seat in local council elections scheduled for 16 and 20 May. No group has claimed credit for the killing. 25X1
- Mauritius: Bombing of police station preceded by threat in name of Islamic Jihad.* However, police suspect either the Mauritian Militant Movement—a member of which was arrested while fleeing the scene—or the Mauritian Social Democratic Party actually carried out the attack. 25X1
- 29 April** *West Germany: Revolutionary Cells claim three bombings in Duesseldorf and Cologne.* The attacks damaged a bank, a pharmaceutical firm, and a building housing the All-Metal Employers' Federation. 25X1
- Lebanon: Unsuccessful attempt to kidnap French TV correspondent.* Norbert Balit said his cries for help drove off the five gunmen, who stole his car. 25X1
- 29-30 April** *France: Two defense-related telecommunications firms bombed in Paris.* The explosions wounded a night watchman and caused considerable property damage. In claiming responsibility, Action Directe alleged that the companies were producing equipment for NATO cruise missiles. 25X1
- 30 April** *Egypt: Defendants in Bakkush affair handed over to their own governments.* Egypt requested that the four—two Maltese and two Britons—be prosecuted in their respective countries. The November 1984 plan to kill former Libyan Prime Minister Bakkush was exposed after the four suspects were apprehended and Libyan leader Qadhafi was tricked into believing his plan had succeeded. 25X1
- Ecuador: Four AVC members escape through tunnel from Garcia Moreno Prison in Quito.* The most important prisoner was Hamet Vasconez, believed to be the number-two man in the Alfaro Vive, Carajo! organization. The other three had been arrested during attempted bank robberies in Quito in June 1984. 25X1
- Peru: Sendero Luminoso terrorists hurl dynamite sticks at public buildings.* One of the blasts caused severe damage but no deaths at the National Stadium, where government officials were counting votes from the 14 April national election. 25X1
- Peru: Three women found dead in Huanta Province.* The bodies had been mutilated by wild dogs, and one had a sign on her chest saying, "This is how the . . . collaborators die." Although no group claimed responsibility, the leftist terrorist group Sendero Luminoso, which has conducted similar slayings in the province, is suspected. 25X1

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South Africa: ANC bombs two mining companies and a bank. The early-morning blasts, which caused extensive property damage but no casualties, probably were meant to show ANC solidarity with striking mineworkers. []

25X1

April-May

Turkey: Police arrest leaders of anti-US terrorist group in Istanbul. Among the 29 members of the Turkish Revolutionary Communist Unit (TRCU) arrested so far are the group's leader and several other high-level figures who reportedly had been directly involved in many murders and robberies dating back to 1974. Police also seized weapons, explosives, anti-US literature, and propaganda materials indicating the group was attempting to reorganize. []

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1 May

West Germany: Bomb defused at German Aerospace and Defense Technology Association in Bonn. Police believe members of the Red Army Faction periphery were responsible. The offices are located one block from the US Ambassador's residence. []

25X1

2 May

Spain: US firm bombed in Bilbao. The attack on the Norton Company caused minor damage but no injuries. No group has claimed responsibility, but police suspect the Iraultza group. []

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Spain: ETA blows up three French automobiles on Spanish train. The vehicles were aboard a railway car at the Beasain station. []

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Lebanon: Amal official Jamal Zaydun killed by bomb in his car. No group has yet claimed credit for the attack. []

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Chile: Seven power pylons destroyed by bombs near Santiago. The attack occurred just before President Pinochet spoke to the nation in a radio and television address. []

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El Salvador: Unknown terrorists kill mayor of San Jorge. Edgar Mauricio Valenzuela, a Christian Democrat, had been kidnaped several days before his 1 May installation. He was released, but his captors warned him not to assume office. When he ignored the threats, he was shot to death. []

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3 May

West Germany: New group bombs French firm in Cologne. The French telecommunications company provides computer maintenance for the German Army. A previously unknown group, the Commando Proletarian Action, claimed credit for the attack. Police are investigating this claim and two others received from unnamed groups. []

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West Germany: Large bomb defused at Federal Office for Military Procurement in Koblenz. Police suspect the Red Army Faction or members of its periphery were responsible.

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Spain: ETA bombs explode at Hertz and Avis offices in San Sebastian and Ford showroom in Vitoria. The bombings caused minor damage and probably were intended to protest President Reagan's visit to Spain.

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Israel: Bomb defused at train station in Rosh Ha'ayin. A railroadworker discovered the device under a bench. No group has claimed credit.

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5 May

Corsica: Thirty bombs explode in Ajaccio area. A variety of businesses and private residences owned by mainland French citizens were struck, causing extensive property damage. Two policemen were slightly wounded while defusing one of the bombs. No one claimed responsibility, but the attacks probably are the work of Corsican separatists.

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6 May

Belgium: CCC claims bomb blast at gendarmerie administrative offices in Brussels. In a communique, the Combatant Communist Cells (CCC) had blamed the police for the deaths of two firemen in a 1 May bombing.

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7 May

Spain: Car bomb seriously wounds policeman in Pamplona. No group has claimed responsibility, but ETA is suspected.

25X1

Japan: Homemade rockets hit Narita Airport, wound officeworker. Rockets landed near the air traffic control center, a private security company's offices, and a radar installation, causing minor damage and brush fires. The leftist terrorist group Chukaku-ha (Nucleus Faction) is believed responsible for this attack as well as for two similar ones in April.

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8 May

Portugal: Radio Free Europe station near Lisbon bombed. A previously unknown group, the Anti-Capitalist and Anti-Militarist Group, claimed credit for the attack to protest Portuguese "dependence" on the United States.

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Lebanon: Israeli patrol boat sinks rubber raft off Tyre, killing five Palestinians. The raft was apparently heading for the Israeli coast when it was intercepted. An Israeli newspaper claims that Fatah has accepted responsibility for this operation and other recent seaborne attempts.

25X1

Singapore: Two arrested for smuggling arms to Tamil insurgents. Two Singaporean citizens are in custody, and a container of rifles, Sten guns, ammunition, and explosives was seized. Sri Lankan officials claim the shipment was intended for the separatist guerrilla group PLOTE.

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10 May

India: Sikh state political leader killed in Punjab. The victim, who was president of a Sikh party and a former member of Parliament, was shot by two unidentified assailants who subsequently escaped on a motor scooter.

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