



**Directorate of  
Intelligence**

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# Terrorism Review



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**December 1986**

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**Terrorism Review** [Redacted]

25X1

December 1986

1	Focus: Tunisia—The Threat of Terrorism [Redacted] [Redacted]	25X1 25X1
5	Highlights [Redacted] [Redacted]	25X1 25X1
21	Syria and the SSNP: Complexities of State-Sponsored Terrorism [Redacted] [Redacted]	25X1 25X1
25	EC: Counterterrorist Cooperation [Redacted] [Redacted]	25X1 25X1
29	The Islamic Front for the Liberation of Bahrain: Never Say Die [Redacted] [Redacted]	25X1 25X1
33	The Kurdish Workers' Party: Changing Course? [Redacted] [Redacted]	25X1 25X1
41	The RAF Resurrected . . . Once Again [Redacted] [Redacted]	25X1 25X1
47	The Libyan Role in Anti-US Attack in Sanaa [Redacted] [Redacted]	25X1 25X1
49	The Terrorism Diary for January [Redacted] [Redacted]	25X1 25X1
53	Chronology of Terrorism—1986 [Redacted] [Redacted]	25X1 25X1

*This review is published every month 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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**Terrorism Review** [Redacted]

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December 1986

Focus

**Tunisia—The Threat of Terrorism** [Redacted]

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Tunisia's continuing domestic problems raise concerns about its potential attractiveness as a terrorist staging ground. [Redacted]

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[Redacted]

Even though the government has been unable to deal effectively with the unprecedented political and economic ferment, President Bourguiba's hardline stance toward internal opposition has inhibited foreign-sponsored terrorism. [Redacted]

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Should a radical regime come to power following Bourguiba's departure from the scene, however, incentives for terrorists to establish operational bases there would grow. Although Tunisia is geographically removed from the center of the Arab-Israeli dispute, the country's proximity to Western Europe makes it a potentially attractive staging ground for operations on the continent. [Redacted]

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**State Supporters**

We judge that Libya is the most likely candidate to try to exploit Tunisia as a base for terrorist operations. Qadhafi traditionally has cast a broad net in his search for allies and surrogates to conduct terrorism and he may see Tunisia as a desirable location to establish an operational base and apparatus. Such an apparatus could be used to develop and launch attacks within Tunisia or in Western Europe, and against regional opponents—particularly Egypt:

- Libya expelled a number of Tunisian workers during the summer of 1985, and Qadhafi may have used the occasion to infiltrate Libyan operatives into Tunisia, giving him access to agents of influence already in place.
- Qadhafi continues to provide support to Tunisian dissidents who reside both inside and outside Tunisia. Qadhafi has in the past used Libyan operatives, and on at least one occasion Libyan diplomatic facilities, to launch terrorist attacks against Tunisian nationals in Tunis.
- Libya has trained Tunisians in Libyan terrorist training camps, and in 1980 some 50 Libyan-trained Tunisian nationals launched an abortive commando raid on the southern town of Gafsa. [Redacted]

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Iran probably maintains some contact with indigenous Islamic fundamentalist groups in Tunisia—as it does with such groups elsewhere—and may proselytize through these groups. [Redacted]

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Secret

DI TR 86-011  
December 1986

Secret

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**Palestinians**

Since the Palestinians were expelled from Lebanon in 1982, several hundred Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and Fatah members have been located in Tunisia. [Redacted]

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[Redacted] In October 1985, Israel bombed PLO headquarters in a Tunis suburb, beginning a year of transfers and relocations for many Palestinian factions, including terrorist groups:

- Abu Abbas's Palestine Liberation Front (PLF) faction was headquartered in Tunis.

[Redacted]

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- Fatah also reportedly maintained a forged documentation facility in Tunis [Redacted]

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[Redacted]

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Approximately 200 Palestinians remain in Tunis, including about 50 PLO officials and their families, according to the US Embassy. The expulsions and relocations probably affected the clandestine Fatah terrorist apparatus in Tunis and could significantly hamper any efforts to launch terrorist operations from Tunis. Arafat almost certainly would be unwilling at this time to risk further strains in PLO relations with Tunisia by launching operations from that country. Nevertheless, it is possible that some Palestinians in Tunis could constitute an infrastructure for planning terrorist operations in the future. Tunisian authorities probably will keep a close watch over the remaining PLO and Fatah personnel there:

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[Redacted]

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- The PLF probably has a few members remaining in Tunisia, although its leader, Abu Abbas, and most prominent members are primarily resident in Iraq.

[Redacted]

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**Prospects**

Despite Tunisia's unstable political environment and the presence of potentially subversive elements, we do not see any evidence that state sponsors of terrorism or radical Palestinian terrorist groups will try to turn Tunisia into a base for terrorist operations—either now or after Bourguiba's death:

- Tunisia is far removed from Israel—still the favored venue for most Palestinian attacks—and would not be as attractive a location as Syria or Lebanon for planning or launching terrorist operations.

- Radical Palestinians like the Abu Nidal Group maintain headquarters in Damascus and training facilities in Syria and Lebanon.

[Redacted]

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- Libya lost its diplomatic facilities and the cover they provided for terrorist activity when Tunisia broke relations in September 1985. Libya's official presence in Tunis is, therefore, limited, restricting its ability to use traditional facilities, like the Libyan People's Bureau, to develop a terrorist base.

[Redacted]

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In the unlikely event that a radical regime succeeds Bourguiba, terrorist groups might take advantage of a favorable environment to move large numbers of operatives to Tunisia. Tunisia's proximity to Western Europe would make it an attractive staging ground for operations there. Most terrorist groups and sponsors, however, probably would continue to find it easier to use Beirut and other places to launch operations in Western Europe and could do so without having to create a new structure or relocate operatives to North Africa.

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**Highlights** 

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**Alert Item****Peru****Terrorist Surveillance of US Personnel**

Recent events indicate leftist terrorists probably are conducting surveillance of US officials and installations in Lima. On 13 November, the US charge, escorted by the ambassador's protective motorcade, was followed closely for several minutes by four men in an unidentified automobile. That same evening, an unlicensed automobile drove by the US Marine house four times. Both Sendero Luminoso (SL) and the Revolutionary Movement Tupac Amaru (MRTA) generally use unlicensed vehicles in their terrorist operations. Unknown terrorists attacked a US Binational Center in Trujillo on 18 November. In addition, MRTA attacked the US Marine house in November 1983.

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**Significant Developments****Western Europe****Canada****Three Armenians Sentenced in Ottawa**

Three Armenian men who killed a Canadian security guard when they seized the Turkish Embassy in Ottawa in March 1985, were convicted of first degree murder by an Ottawa court and sentenced to life imprisonment on 31 October. The Armenian Revolutionary Army (ARA) had claimed responsibility for the takeover.

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A dozen young Armenians peacefully occupied the Air Canada office in Lyons, France, while several other unarmed Armenians, claiming they represented the ARA, briefly occupied Air Canada's Paris office in early November. The men were protesting the life sentences given to the defendants in Ottawa. Reaction to the sentencing has been minimal, despite considerable financial and moral support from the Armenian community for the prisoners during the trial. We do not anticipate violent retaliation by the ARA, because this group previously has not attacked states holding its members prisoner.

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**France****ASALA-RM Leader Convicted in Paris**

Monte Melkonian, the American-born leader of the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia-Revolutionary Movement (ASALA-RM), was convicted on 28 November in Paris on charges of forgery and possession of weapons and explosive devices. The prosecution reportedly has asked for a six-year prison sentence for Melkonian and 18 months detention for a Syrian Armenian woman charged with providing shelter to Melkonian while he lived in the Paris area.

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DI TR 86-011  
December 1986

Secret

ASALA-RM, which split from ASALA after the Orly airport bombing in 1983, says it opposes violence against non-Turkish targets. The group has not claimed responsibility for any terrorist attacks since its formation, although Melkonian probably was attempting to organize ASALA-RM to carry out attacks against Turkish targets in France when French authorities arrested him in November 1985. [redacted]

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**Abdallah Case May Generate More LARF Bombings**

In late November, the French Government announced that it would try the imprisoned leader of the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction (LARF) on additional charges, an action that increases the likelihood that his group will resume bombing attacks in an effort to free him. George Abdallah was to stand trial in February for complicity in the murder in 1982 of US military attache Charles Ray, but the evidence probably is insufficient for conviction. Under pressure from lawyers representing US Government interests, French authorities agreed to join charges from the attempted murder of Robert Homme, the US Consul in Strasbourg in 1984. The joining of the two cases will raise the odds of a conviction, bolstered by new evidence in the Homme case. [redacted]

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Handwriting on a map linked to LARF over two years ago was analyzed recently [redacted] The handwriting turned out to be Abdallah's. The map contains marginal notations, and Homme's residence is marked. [redacted]

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[redacted]

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LARF conducted a two-week bombing campaign in Paris in September 1986 to pressure authorities to release Abdallah, an action that backfired. In the wake of these attacks, Paris negotiated a truce with LARF that probably was contingent on a quick trial and speedy release. [redacted]

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[redacted] LARF is likely to respond with violence to these developments, and could resume targeting US personnel. [redacted]

**Action Directe Murders Important Industrialist**

On 17 November, two members of the terrorist group Action Directe (AD) assassinated Georges Besse, president of the French auto firm Renault, as he approached his Paris home. A man and woman fled the scene on foot and a communique was later found at a nearby subway station claiming credit in the name of "Commando Pierre Overney." Overney was a Marxist worker killed by a Renault watchman during a 1972 demonstration. Several years later, AD retaliated and killed the watchman. [redacted]

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Besse's prominence in the French Government and business establishments made him an ideal target. As Renault president, he had recently presided over a realignment of the company that laid off many workers. In addition, he was a past official of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (a previous AD bombing target); a former president of the uranium consortium

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Eurodif, the father of the French nuclear industry; and a close friend of the Prime Minister and the Defense Minister. The choice of Besse and the communique's language suggest that the killing may be tied to the West German Red Army Faction's (RAF) campaign that led to the deaths of a Siemens executive and a top official of the West German Foreign Ministry earlier this year. [redacted]

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The communique was typical of an AD document left near the scene: it was undated and claimed credit for an unspecified attack as part of a united West European anti-imperialist front. The group uses this format for its initial claims, so that if a letter is intercepted before the actual attack, details are not revealed. AD has not yet followed up the attack with a more specific communique—its usual practice—nor has a link to the RAF in this attack been confirmed. [redacted]

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[redacted]

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**Action Directe Trial Postponed**

On 8 December, the trial of three Action Directe (AD) terrorists was postponed after the defendants intimidated members of the jury. Regis Schleicher, on trial with two other AD members for the murders of two policemen in 1983, threatened members of the court with "the rigors of revolutionary justice." Five of the nine jurors requested permission to leave the case and the government needs the postponement to impanel a new jury, a two- or three-month delay. [redacted]

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Two days later, the Justice Minister announced that the government would ask Parliament to revise a recently enacted law under which a panel of judges will try terrorist cases when jurors may be intimidated. The law must be made retroactive to apply to the current case, an uncertain prospect. The Parliament is unlikely to address the issue until it reconvenes in April 1987. [redacted]

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**Counterterrorist Success Against ETA-M**

A French police raid on 5 November on a hideout of the Basque terrorist group Fatherland and Liberty Military Wing (ETA-M) in southern France, is likely to cripple the group's operations there and in Spain for months to come. [redacted]

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[redacted]

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[redacted]

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[redacted] Several senior

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ETA leaders were arrested, [redacted]

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[redacted] Spanish Government officials have called the raid the "single-most important development in the history of Spain's campaign against ETA-M." The raid, coming on the eve of French Prime Minister Chirac's visit to Spain, will be likely to improve the cooperation between the two nations in combating Basque terrorism. [redacted]

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Greece

**Senior PLO Official Assassinated in Athens**

On 21 October a car bomb explosion in Athens killed Brig. Gen. Mundhir Abu Ghazalah, a senior PLO official and chief of the Palestinian naval forces. [redacted]

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[redacted]

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An anonymous caller claimed the Palestine Revenge Organization Dier Yassin Unit carried out the execution. The PLO reportedly believes the Israeli Mossad was responsible and has vowed revenge. [redacted]

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**A Change in Direction for Greek Terrorists?**

Two Greek leftist terrorist groups carried out new variations on their traditional operations in early October. Revolutionary People's Struggle (ELA) claimed responsibility for the bombings of two district government offices and the General Confederation of Greek Workers headquarters in Athens on 1 October, citing government and labor union collusion against the workers' interests. The bombs, which were directed at property and caused no injuries, fit ELA's usual form of attack. This is the first time since the socialist PASOK party came to power in 1981, however, that the group has included the government and the labor movement, along with business, as enemies of the working class. Such an identification could lead to future attacks on Greek Government targets. [redacted]

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The leftist organization 17 November also launched several attacks, claiming responsibility for bombs that exploded outside four government tax collection offices in Athens on 5 October, causing limited property damage but no injuries. In its statement, the group criticized the Greek tax system and threatened those associated with it, including the Minister of Finance and the tax collection directors. The 17 November organization has never before attacked property, having been known instead for assassinations. The 17 November claim may not be authentic, but Greek police are intensifying security. [redacted]

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**Athens Safehouse Uncovered**

Greek police in early December stumbled onto an apartment in an Athens suburb that contained a cache of weapons and explosives belonging to the Greek leftist group Anti-State Struggle. A neighbor drew police attention to the apartment when he reported water was leaking from it. Police confiscated several pistols, including one used to kill an Athens district attorney in April 1985, and two others used in the shootout with police in May 1985 which Anti-State Struggle member Christos Tsoutsouvis was killed. Guns, explosives, identity cards, license plates, burglary tools, police and military stamps, and two lists of intended victims—none of them Americans—reportedly were discovered in the apartment, which had been rented as a storage space. [redacted]

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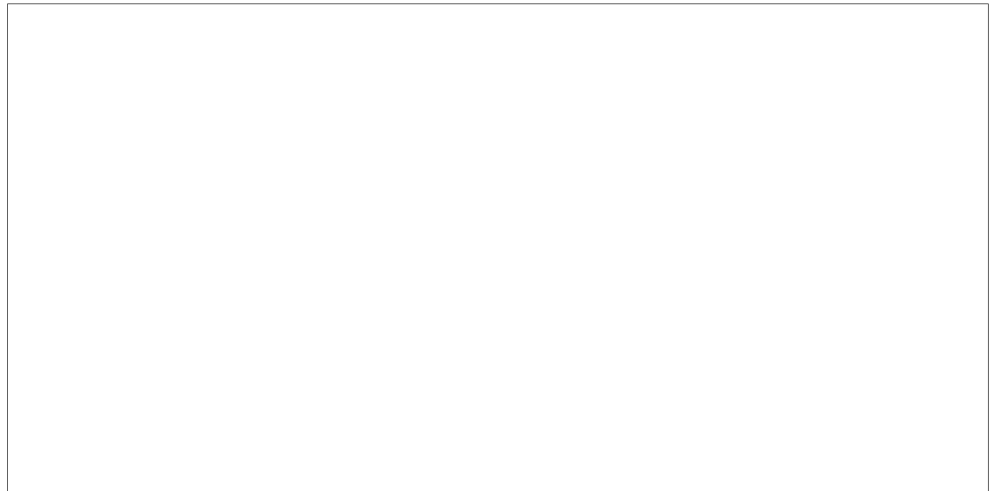
Police previously had discovered another Anti-State Struggle safehouse after the Tsoutsouvis shootout but were unable to make any arrests. The group may be linked to the 17 November organization that was responsible for the deaths of a CIA station chief and a US naval attache. Leads from this latest discovery may help police in the hunt for Tsoutsouvis's accomplices, who remain at large. [redacted]

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**Ireland**



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**Malta**

**Egyptair Hijacking Trial Approaches**

The Maltese Government still awaits letters of evidence from three key witnesses in the trial of a terrorist who hijacked an Egyptair jet in 1985, meaning that the trial probably cannot take place before these documents arrive, according to the trial's prosecuting attorney. The defendant, Omar Mohamed Ali Rezak, is the only surviving member of the bloody Egyptair hijacking on 23 November 1985, that resulted in the deaths of nearly 100 passengers. [redacted]

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Rezak reportedly faces Malta's maximum sentence, which is only 25 years, even if several of the charges against him are dropped. The prosecuting attorney has stated that the Maltese Government will not consider any extradition requests until after the trial's completion. [redacted]

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**Spain**

**Basque Group Resumed Terror Campaign**

The Basque separatist group Fatherland and Liberty Military Wing (ETA-M) kidnaped a Spanish industrialist on 10 December in northern Spain. This was the first major attack in nearly six weeks. The group has had a number of setbacks in recent months including:

- On 10 September the assassination of a former ETA leader for participating in Spain's amnesty program backfired by causing public outrage.
- On 5 November French police raided a major ETA arsenal in southern France (see earlier Highlight).
- France has arrested and expelled at least 23 ETA members and leaders this year while scores more have abandoned the group for Spain's amnesty program, which pardons former terrorists who have not committed any violent crimes and who renounce violence. [redacted]

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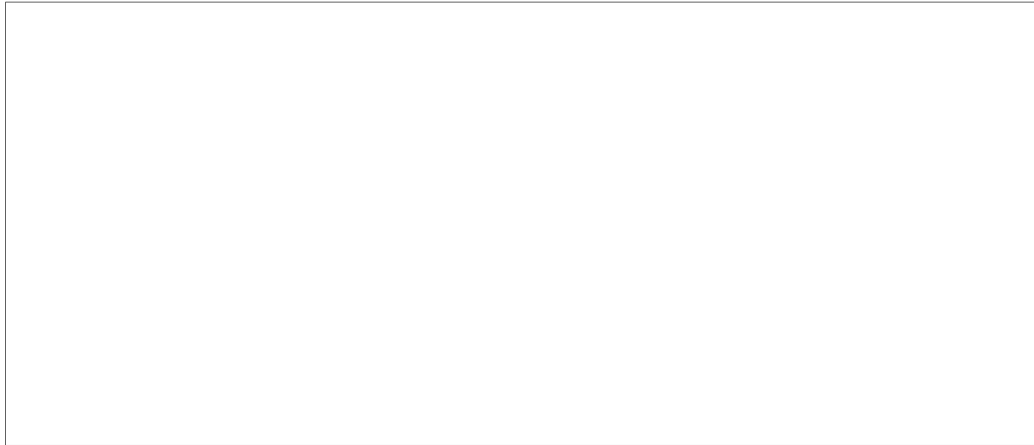
As a result of setbacks and internal problems, ETA may find it more difficult to keep up the tempo of its attacks in the near future. Some members may also forgo attacks until the role of ETA's political arm in the newly elected Basque regional parliament becomes clearer. The party won 17 percent of the seats and reportedly could become a viable part of the new coalition government. [redacted]

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Spain/Algeria



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Turkey

**Iranian Dissident Leader Killed in Istanbul**

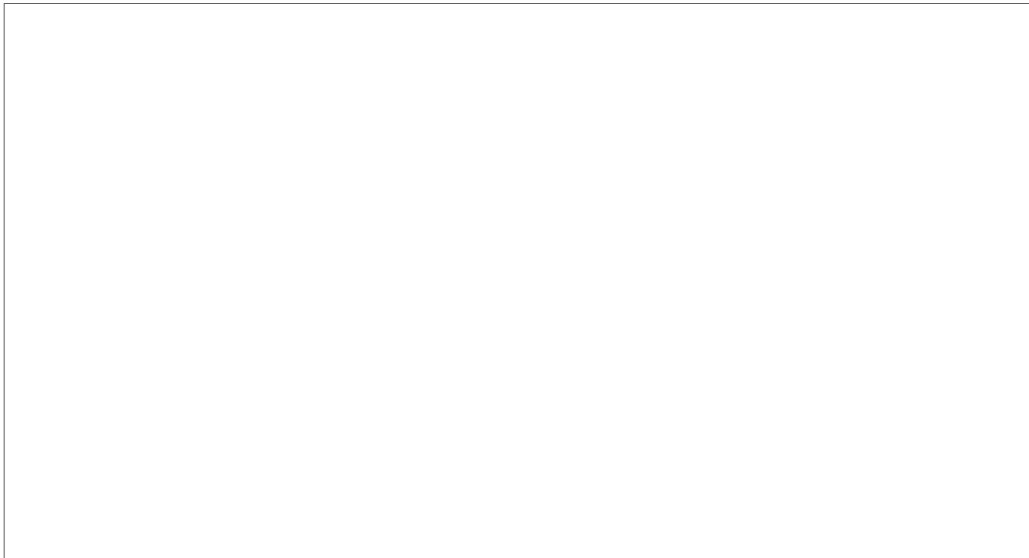
Hamit Ferzani, a senior official of the Iranian National Resistance Organization (INRO), and former senior military officer under the old regime, was shot while waiting for a bus. He is the third Iranian exile to be killed in Istanbul since August 1985.



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Documents relating to the organization and membership of the INRO were allegedly taken from Ferzani's bag. On 18 August 1985, gunmen killed a former Iranian police major, a member of Shapur Bakhtiar's Iranian National Resistance Front, a rival faction. According to the press, documents relating to his group also were removed. Although intergroup rivalry may have been a motivation for one of the killings, it is possible that Iranian state agents were behind all three killings. Turkish officials believe the Iranian Government is responsible for two of the killings.

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**United Kingdom**

**London Deports Six; Jails One Abu Nidal Member**

On 26 September a London court sentenced Abu Nidal member Rasmi Awad to a 25-year jail term for his role in a Libyan-backed plot in September 1985 to mount a grenade attack in the United Kingdom. The jury cleared Awad's codefendant on

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charges of conspiring to cause an explosion. Members of the British Antiterrorist Squad arrested the two on 22 September 1985 after they received grenades in London. The grenades had been flown in on a Libyan Arab Airlines flight from Tripoli. The British Home Secretary also ordered six suspected Abu Nidal members out of Britain on 12 October. [redacted]

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[redacted]

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The Abu Nidal organization has staged attacks against British interests in the past in an effort to force the British Government to release its members jailed for the attack on the Israeli Ambassador to London in 1982. Although the group has not carried out any attacks against UK targets in 1986, the recent sentencing and deportation order increases the likelihood that the group will stage retaliatory attacks. [redacted]

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**West Germany**

**Revolutionary Cells Escalate Attacks**

The West German terrorist group Revolutionary Cells (RZ) shot a West German Government official—only the second such attack in the group’s history—on 28 October. The previous shooting was in 1981 when a state economics minister was murdered. Two gunmen wounded Harald Hollenberg, chief of the West Berlin Foreigners’ Registry Office, as he left his home. A letter claimed the attack was part of the RZ’s current campaign against West Germany’s immigration policy and the eighth this year. [redacted]

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The RZ also claimed responsibility for bombing a Lufthansa Airline office in Cologne the same day. A pattern of attacks in different cities on the same day—this was the third such double attack since August—indicates an unusual degree of coordination among the independent cells that make up the organization. The RZ changes its themes according to public interest, so we expect the group to develop another campaign soon, probably in 1987. Nevertheless, these attacks are likely to increase support for the national antiterrorist legislation proposed after the murder of a Foreign Ministry official in October. [redacted]

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**Middle East**

**Iran**

**Crackdown on Armenians**

The discovery of an arms and explosives cache at the home of an Armenian Revolutionary Federation Party (Dashnag) leader in Isfahan, Iran, in late August reportedly led to the arrest of 11 of the party’s leaders and as many as 100 Armenians throughout the country. Iranian authorities later announced that they had discovered a Dashnag plot to assassinate 10 Turkish diplomats stationed abroad two days before Turkey’s Foreign Minister visited Tehran. Iran’s crackdown on the Armenian party that opposes the Turkish Government’s control of traditional Armenian lands may have been intended to improve Tehran’s relations with Turkey. [redacted]

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**Israel****PLO Attack in Jerusalem**

On 15 October two assailants hurled grenades at Israeli soldiers and their families near Jerusalem's Wailing Wall, killing one and injuring 69. The attack took place shortly after the swearing-in ceremony of new members to Israel's elite Givati Brigade. Israeli authorities subsequently arrested three suspects, all residents of Jerusalem's Arab neighborhoods. According to a press report, the three were members of Islamic Jihad and had been recruited into Fatah. Four groups, including the PLO, the Abu Nidal organization, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, and a previously unknown group, the Islamic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, claimed responsibility for the incident. [redacted]

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The grenade attack—the bloodiest in Jerusalem since 1984 and the first in many years against a military target—was most likely carried out by the PLO. PLO Chairman Arafat evidently hopes to reassess his revolutionary credentials and counter recent reverses by demonstrating renewed PLO commitment to the armed struggle against Israel. If the three suspects are Islamic fundamentalists the attack may represent a decision by the PLO to use Islamic fundamentalism to its own advantage. [redacted]

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**Latin America****Colombia****Pipeline Attacks Intensify**

The National Liberation Army (ELN) campaign against the Cano Limon–Covenas Pipeline continues with dynamite bombings, kidnappings of Colombian oil developers, and thefts of explosives. Major oil spills resulted, and several Colombian rivers have been contaminated. The attacks are beginning to cause significant financial losses for Occidental Petroleum and Ecopetrol, and also harm the national economy through lower exports and increased repair and cleanup costs. If such strikes continue, they may hinder much-needed new foreign investment in Colombia. The recent series of attacks prompted President Barco to note publicly that the ELN was hurting Colombians, not the multinationals, since the bulk of the pipeline-derived income belongs to Colombia. [redacted]

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The vulnerability and accessibility of the pipeline, along with the theft in late November of 870 kilogram of dynamite by Colombian insurgents, indicate that future attacks are very likely. The ELN appears determined to continue its campaign against the pipeline, and apparently is undeterred by negative publicity over the ecological damage resulting from its attacks:

- *5 November*: ELN dynamited the pipeline valve. The pipe was destroyed, leading to a major oil spill.
- *8 November*: Guerrillas dynamited three gas and oil lines leading to the Barrancabermeja refinery.
- *11 November*: Section of pipeline near Samore, Norte de Santander Department, was dented by an ELN bombing.

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- *18 November:* An explosive device planted by the ELN on the pipeline near the Tibu River dented but did not break the line.
- *20 November:* An ELN bomb severed a section of pipe located 7 kilometers (km) from Samore, Norte de Santander Department. An undetermined quantity of oil spilled into the Cubugon River, resulting in an oil slick 6 km long.
- *22 November:* The section of pipe dented in the 11 November action ruptured, spilling thousands of barrels of oil into the Margua River. This oil spill reportedly constitutes a major environmental disaster, affecting three rivers in Colombia, one of which forms a boundary with Venezuela. The oil also may seep into and contaminate Venezuela's Orinoco River.
- *24 November:* Twenty unidentified guerrillas stole 750 kg of dynamite from a road construction crew in Putumayo Intendency.
- *25 November:* Twenty ELN guerrillas stole 120 kg of dynamite from a railroad station at Curumani in the northern Cesar Department. The Cano Limon-Covenas Pipeline is likely to be the target.
- *28 November:* The ELN dynamited a section of pipe near Banadia, Arauca Intendency, rupturing the pipe and causing a fire. About 300 barrels of crude burned but no oil spilled.
- *28 November:* ELN raided a pipeline support camp in Norte de Santander and kidnaped three Colombian employees, two engineers and a driver. The camp is operated by Technicontrol, a Colombian firm under contract to Ecopetrol/Occidental. The driver was released later with a verbal message for Occidental that ELN held the engineers. No demands were reported.
- *29 November:* An ELN dynamite attack occurred near Samore, Norte de Santander Department, the site of several previous bombings. About 200 meters of tubing were destroyed

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#### **Conflicts Between the M-19 and ELN for Control of National Guerrilla Coordinating Group**

A dispute for leadership is reportedly developing in Colombia's National Guerrilla Coordinating Committee, a loose alliance of subversive groups including the National Liberation Army (ELN), the People's Liberation Army (EPL), and the 19th of April Movement (M-19). Because of the M-19's key role in forming the committee, most members have accorded it a leading ideological role within the organization. ELN leaders have challenged this arrangement in recent months, noting that although the ELN provides much of the funding for the committee, it does not have a proportional share of influence in the group. The ELN reportedly has acquired considerable funds—mostly through extortion and kidnaping—and has donated funds to competing guerrilla groups. If ELN leaders succeed in gaining control of the committee, an upsurge in guerrilla activity is probable. In

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contrast to M-19's concept of a long-term "people's war," ELN advocates a rapid confrontation with the government, and has recently accelerated its attacks on oil facilities and other economic targets. [redacted]

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**People's Liberation Army Bolstering  
Urban Commando Groups**

The People's Liberation Army (EPL) reportedly has reactivated its urban commando groups in an effort to gain greater influence in the major Colombian cities. One of these new groups, the Pedro Leon Arboleda (PLA) commandos, stormed a Bogota radio station on 3 September and left behind an audiocassette denouncing the government. EPL urban elements also are targeting members of the armed forces to obtain weapons and intimidate military personnel. The new emphasis on urban activity is likely to include attempts to infiltrate organized labor, designated an area of strategic interest in the group's national conference last September. [redacted]

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**National Liberation Army Terrorist Objectives**

The National Liberation Army (ELN) reportedly has begun a series of operations with the objectives of damaging the Colombian economy, attacking foreign-owned companies, and forcing other Colombian guerrilla organizations to recognize the ELN's dominance in certain geographic areas. As of late November, the ELN National Directorate had decided that the ELN should refrain from kidnappings for financial reasons because the group already had plenty of money. The edict is unlikely to reduce ELN-related kidnappings, however, because the group still endorses "political" kidnappings and kidnappings of multinational company employees if their companies refuse to pay protection money. The group's violent offensive in late November in northern Colombia may have signaled the implementation of this new strategy. [redacted]

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**Ecuador**

**Counterterrorist Successes**

Ecuadorean security forces scored several counterterrorist successes during October. In late October, the security forces captured three Alfaro Vive, Carajo (AVC) terrorists, and, on 27 October, the government announced that it killed Ricardo Arturo Jarrin, the group's chief leader, following a shootout. [redacted]

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Jarrin's death follows the death of a number of AVC terrorists in the past year, including second in command Fausto Basantes last January, and Hamet Vasconez, another key leader, last September. The elimination of AVC's key leadership and the arrests of many other cadres severely impair the group's ability to mount terrorist attacks and demonstrate the increasing effectiveness of the government's counterterrorist forces. We expect the AVC to reevaluate its current militant strategy and possibly consider a move into leftist political organizing while it attempts to rebuild its terrorist infrastructure. [redacted]

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**Peru**

**Bizarre Bombs**

Sendero Luminoso (SL) terrorists continue to devise strange methods of conveying explosives. On 12 November, a bomb disguised to look like a child's doll—

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composed of explosives frequently used by SL—was left near a Lima hotel where visiting Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez was staying. The bomb was detonated by police, and no injuries or damage were reported. On 13 November, SL terrorists operating in the rural village of Chupamarca tortured and then killed two members of the ruling American Popular Revolutionary Alliance party by sticking dynamite charges in the victims' mouths. Press reporting indicates that the murders occurred after the town was occupied by 30 heavily armed members of the Maoist group. [redacted]

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**South/East Asia****Australia****Armenians Bomb Turkish Consulate in Melbourne**

A car bomb exploded at the Turkish Consulate in Melbourne, Australia, on 23 November. One man, believed to have been delivering the bomb when it exploded prematurely, died in the blast, which also injured a woman and caused extensive damage to the building housing the Consulate. The Greek-Bulgarian-Armenian Front, a previously unknown group, claimed responsibility for the attack and threatened more attacks against Turkish targets in Australia. Police arrested an Armenian restaurateur in Sydney a few days later and charged him with planning the attack with the man who was killed, also identified as an Armenian.

[redacted]

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The bombing may have been the first of several planned attacks: a police search of the suspect's restaurant disclosed fuses, detonators, and explosives. The Greek-Bulgarian-Armenian Front may be a covername for the Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide (JCAG), a rightwing Armenian terrorist group now probably using the name Armenian Revolutionary Army. This group assassinated a Turkish consul general in Sydney in 1980, but it has been inactive since March 1985. There are no indications as yet that the Melbourne attack was externally directed.

[redacted]

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**India****Sikh Bus Hijacking Results in 22 Dead**

In one of the bloodiest incidents in the Punjab, four Sikh extremists hijacked a state transport bus on 30 November, killing 22 and wounding nine. According to survivors, four passengers pulled out Sten guns and forced the driver to detour onto a deserted country road. The hijackers forced all non-Sikhs off the bus and gunned them down, including one Sikh who looked like a Hindu. The Khalistan Liberation Force—a recent merger of six Sikh militant groups—has claimed responsibility. This gruesome act suggests a continuing shift by Sikh extremists toward more spectacular terrorist attacks to draw attention to their cause and to weaken the legitimacy of Sikh moderates and authorities in New Delhi. [redacted]

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**Unsuccessful Attempt To Assassinate Prime Minister**

On the morning of 2 October 1986, a Sikh extremist reportedly tried twice to assassinate Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. The first attempt occurred when the Prime Minister and his party were arriving for a prayer ceremony at the grave of

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Mahatma Gandhi. A single shot was fired as the group walked toward the memorial. It struck no one. Security officers reportedly mistook the gunshot sound for a car backfiring, but, after the ceremony, three more shots were fired. This time, Gandhi was whisked to safety, and security forces apprehended a lone gunman who had been hiding nearby. The would-be assassin used a homemade 12-bore pistol and buckshot ammunition. Six persons, including two members of the Prime Minister's bodyguard, were slightly wounded by the pellets. [redacted]

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[redacted] the Sikh culprit probably acted alone. The man told his interrogators he purposely had carried identification to indicate he was a Hindu, rather than a Sikh. He said he had resolved to assassinate Rajiv after a friend died during the storming of the Sikh Golden Temple in Amritsar in June 1984. [redacted]

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**Pakistan**

**Abu Nidal Member Identified in Karachi Hijacking**

Sulayman al-Turki—the so-called fifth man with a Libyan passport arrested for involvement in the 5 September Pan Am hijacking in Karachi—has been identified as an Abu Nidal member. [redacted]

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[redacted] We believe Libya played a supporting role in the attack, providing Turki's passport and facilitating his travel. [redacted]

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**Philippines**

**Wave of Violence**

During October and November, Manila faced a series of at least 10 incidents of politically related violence including bombings, a kidnaping, and three murders. The perpetrators have not been identified, but government officials have called it an organized campaign to destabilize the Aquino government. Suspects range from the New People's Army and the Moro National Liberation Front to Marcos loyalists and supporters of former Defense Minister Enrile. Since late November, politically related violence appears to have tapered off but is likely to escalate over the next several months as the country moves toward scheduled local elections, which traditionally have been accompanied by violence:

- *22 November:* A prominent Muslim leader, Ulbert Ulama Tugung, was killed when three gunmen shot him from a passing car as he left a Manila hotel. Tugung had been attending a meeting on the formation of a new progovernment organization.
- *19 November:* An explosion caused considerable damage to a downtown department store in Manila, injuring at least 35 people. Philippine police believe the bomb, placed on a counter near the store entrance, was detonated by a timer.
- *18 November:* Gunmen dressed as women shot and killed former assemblyman David Puzon and two companions. The New People's Army claimed responsibility, stating Puzon was sentenced to death for "his close relationship to former Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile."
- *15 November:* Japanese businessman Nobuyuki Wakaoji was kidnaped after armed men stopped his car as he returned to Manila from a golf tournament.
- *13 November:* The mutilated body of prominent leftist labor and political leader Rolando Olalia was found by police along a highway near Manila. He had been shot and stabbed several times.
- *9 November:* At least sixteen persons were hurt when a homemade bomb thrown by an unidentified man exploded inside a cinema in Quezon City.
- *28 October:* Gunmen in a passing jeep strafed a fast-food restaurant in Makti. The only damage was broken windows.
- *26 October:* A grenade exploded on the eighth floor of an office building that once housed President Aquino's campaign headquarters, causing minor damage.
- *25 October:* A small bomb that exploded outside a fast-food restaurant injured at least three people.
- *20 October:* A bomb that exploded at the back of a bank building caused little damage. [redacted]

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**The Threat of Urban Terror**

The Communist party has an embryonic network capable of conducting an urban terrorism campaign in Manila, [redacted]

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[redacted] The Communist party in Manila is vulnerable to a government crackdown, and a campaign would risk permanently alienating large numbers of potential supporters. [redacted]

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[redacted] the party's Special Operations Department has built a supply and communications network in the city since 1983 to support specially trained urban guerrilla units, known as sparrows. [redacted]

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[Redacted]

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[Redacted] Nevertheless, if the counterinsurgency strategy now being developed by President Aquino and Defense Minister Ileta focuses on Communist activities in Manila, the party may consider urban terrorism a necessity. The party's resources in Manila would allow it to escalate urban terrorism but not to the point of threatening the stability of the government. [Redacted]

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**Africa**

**Somalia**

**Somali Democratic Salvation Front  
Terrorism Campaign**

During the week of 20 October, at least three bombs exploded in downtown Mogadishu, causing minor damage and no serious injuries. The first explosion occurred in the men's room of the Aruba Hotel; Somali officials believe an explosive device was planted behind a toilet. The two additional explosions occurred in the Hammer Weyne area and along the outside wall of an Italian social club. [Redacted]

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[Redacted] The Somali Democratic Salvation Front (SDSF), a leftist guerrilla group based in Ethiopia, has claimed responsibility. These isolated incidents were probably an attempt by the SDFS to coincide with Revolution Day on 21 October and to embarrass the regime. [Redacted]

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### Syria and the SSNP: Complexities of State-Sponsored Terrorism [redacted]

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In 1985 the Syrian-supported Lebanese-based Syrian Social Nationalist Party (SSNP) conducted a string of suicide bomb attacks in southern Lebanon, killing an estimated 85 persons and wounding 276 others. Most of the casualties were from the pro-Israeli South Lebanon Army. The bombings continued into 1986, but factional feuding within the organization has blurred somewhat the relationship between Syria and the SSNP. For example, the failed SSNP-PFLP joint commando raid on an Israeli resort town last July reportedly involved SSNP faction members who, according to some accounts, had not received approval from Damascus. May Elias Mansur, who has ties to the SSNP, probably planted the bomb that killed four Americans on TWA Flight 840 last April, although she may have been working for a Palestinian group.

[redacted] SSNP operations may increase: Syria is supporting efforts by the organization to expand terrorist operations beyond Israeli targets in Lebanon, and anti-Syrian faction members probably will try to compete by conducting sensational attacks, possibly in collaboration with Lebanese-based Palestinian groups. [redacted]

#### The Ties That Bind

Following the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982, Syria turned to the SSNP and other surrogate groups to confront Israeli occupation troops in southern Lebanon. SSNP leaders made several trips to Damascus in the summer of 1983, and Syria increased its military support to the organization. As the Israeli troops began to withdraw and the Syrians reasserted themselves in Lebanon in the period 1983-84, the SSNP increasingly subordinated itself to Damascus in the hope that Syria would provide them training and weapons, protect them from the larger Shia, Druze, and Amal militias and give the organization new political prominence in Lebanon. [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] The group

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#### The Syrian Social Nationalist Party (SSNP)

*The SSNP was founded in 1932 by a Greek Orthodox Lebanese, Antun Sa'da, as a Fascist youth movement in Lebanon that advocated a "Greater Syria." In 1949 a crackdown by the Lebanese Government led the organization to disband and then relocate in Syria. Six years later the SSNP was banned in Syria after one of its members assassinated a popular Alawite officer, and the group returned to Lebanon. In 1961 another crackdown by the Lebanese Government drove the SSNP underground; in 1970 it was again legalized. Meanwhile, the SSNP converted to a pan-Arab ideology and rallied to the Palestinian cause in the aftermath of the 1967 Arab-Israeli War. Most members have since returned to the idea of a "Greater Syria" which would comprise Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Palestine, and parts of Turkey.*

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*Today, Shtawrah is the political and military center of the SSNP. Although the SSNP is strongest in the Al-Khura and Duhur Ash Shuwayr regions, and weakest in southern Lebanon, the organization is unique among Lebanese militia groups in that its members move more freely throughout the country.*

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*The highest SSNP decision making body, the Supreme Council, is composed of 12 members. The president of the Council exercises executive power and commands the militia, but the SSNP depends on local village and neighborhood councils to conduct day-to-day operations. The SSNP militia comprises probably 2,000 to 2,500 members, largely Greek Orthodox Christians and a few Muslims. Offices in other countries provide financial backing. The SSNP, however, could use these offices as a logistic support network for terrorist operations abroad. [redacted]*

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DI TR 86-011  
December 1986

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demonstrated a shocking ability to recruit willing suicide bombers, including women. [redacted]



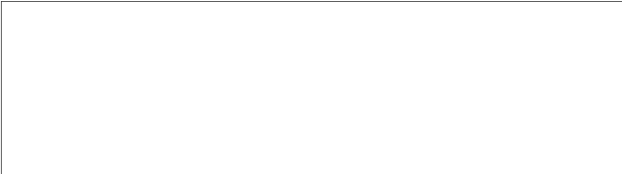
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Militant lower level officials in the SSNP led by As'ad Hardan, the SSNP commander for special operations in southern Lebanon, made the decision to conduct the suicide bombing campaign last year. There are other indications of indirect Syrian involvement in the bombings:

Syrian pressure on the SSNP to side with Amal against the Palestinians in the war of the camps last May provoked further controversy within the organization. According to press reports, SSNP members sympathetic to the Palestinians—probably meaning those in the Ra'd faction—were warned by pro-Syrian members to get in line or be purged. Syria is believed to be behind the assassination on 29 September 1986 of Khalil Faris, an SSNP official with close links to Arafat. Ra'd faction members reportedly retaliated two weeks later by blowing up Muhayri's residence. [redacted]

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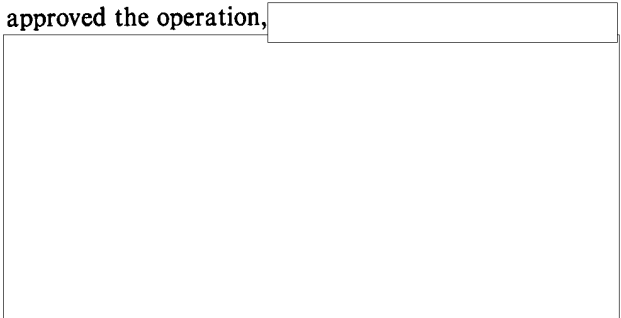


- Syrian television stations have broadcast prerecorded interviews with SSNP suicide bombers following several operations. On 10 July, for example, interviews with two SSNP members who had died the night before were shown. Some of the SSNP bombers said they gave their lives for Syrian President Assad. [redacted]

The complexities of the SSNP's relationship with Syria are perhaps best illustrated by the joint PFLP-SSNP failed commando attack last July. Syrian press coverage the next morning suggested that Syria approved the operation, [redacted]

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Syria currently provides the SSNP with weapons, financial support, and training. Most of the training courses are conducted in Syrian-occupied Lebanese territory, although the more sophisticated training takes place in Syria, [redacted]



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**SSNP Politics**

The relationship between Syria and the SSNP has been blurred by factional infighting. There appear to be at least two main factions within the SSNP, [redacted]

**Prospects**

The Syrian-SSNP relationship may soon show signs of strengthening. Embarrassment about revelations of its direct involvement in both the London El Al bombing plot and the German-Arab Friendship Union bombing last spring, is likely to cause Syria to rely once again on surrogate groups. Furthermore, since relations between Syria and its most active surrogate, Abu Nidal, apparently are strained, Damascus may turn elsewhere. Finally, Syrian officials are concerned about the rise of Hizballah in southern Lebanon and probably will pressure the SSNP to assist other Syrian-supported groups against the radical Shia movement. [redacted]

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- Issam Muhayri, the SSNP Secretary General since July 1985, is pro-Syrian but wants operational independence. Hardan, leader of the fanatical faction responsible for the car bomb attacks in southern Lebanon, apparently is aligned with Muhayri, although he has personally sought closer ties to Syria.
- In'am Ra'd leads a faction that is sympathetic to PLO Chairman Yasir Arafat. He is believed to be hostile to Syrian influence in the organization [redacted]

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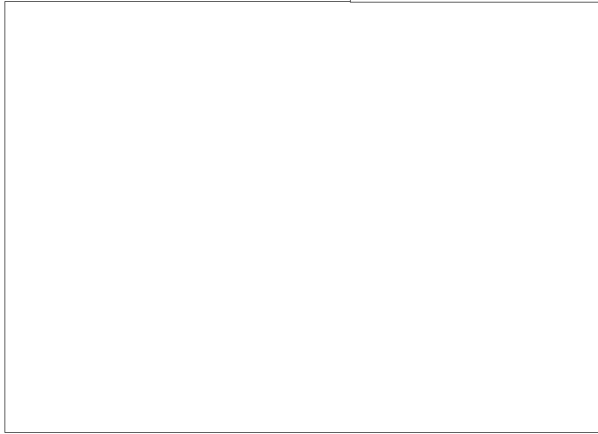
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The SSNP has proved its paramilitary credentials in Lebanon, and there are indications that Damascus may now be encouraging pro-Syrian elements in the group to expand its operations. [redacted]

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We expect Syria will try to resolve some of the factional feuding in the SSNP in order to gain more control over the organization. In the meantime it will continue to support the Muhayri and Hardan factions and encourage them to pursue the active bombing campaign the SSNP embarked on last year. [redacted]

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**The Islamic Front for the Liberation of Bahrain: Never Say Die** [redacted]

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The Iranian-sponsored Islamic Front for the Liberation of Bahrain (IFLB) may have to curtail its ambitious plans for a terrorist campaign against Bahrain's ruling family because of recent changes in the group's operational status in Iran. [redacted]

[redacted] Earlier, Bahraini security officials had claimed that the group was planning operations for 1987, which probably were intended to assassinate a member of the Al Khalifa family and destabilize the government. [redacted]

The group—whose most recent major operation was an unsuccessful coup attempt in 1981—had long been held in check by Bahrain's efficient security service, rivalries between its leaders and its Iranian patrons, and the lack of local Bahraini support. We believe, however, that a growing number of Bahraini Shia, troubled by their lack of a political role and faced with shrinking economic opportunities, are increasingly willing to give tacit support to Shia extremists. They could provide the IFLB with the kind of local support it now lacks to rebuild its base and resume planning for terrorist operations against Manama. [redacted]

**Old Methods, New Challenges**

The overall objective of the IFLB remains the overthrow of the Al Khalifa family and the establishment of a Shia Islamic republic closely tied to Tehran. The US Embassy reports that most IFLB recruits are young, rural, poor men moving into lower-middle-class urban life who are frustrated with established Shia organizations. Estimates of the size of its following vary widely—from 200 to 5,000 local Shias may belong to or support the front. We believe about 1,500 of the 250,000 Bahraini Shias are actually engaged in subversive activities; thousands more probably are sympathetic to the cause. [redacted]

Until mid-November the IFLB's military wing provided Shia dissidents subversive training at seven

camps within 50 kilometers of Tehran as well as at sites in Lebanon and Syria. The training reportedly consisted of courses in weapons and explosives, sabotage, guerrilla tactics, survival techniques, unarmed combat, and first aid. An estimated 500 guerrillas were undergoing continuous, intensive training. Much of this training now may be transferred to Lebanon, where IFLB recruits could train with other Shia factions and Iranian Revolutionary Guard units located in the Bekaa Valley. [redacted]

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Since the foiled coup attempt in 1981, the IFLB has weathered several operational challenges. Bahrain's security service successfully infiltrated some IFLB groups. In August 1986 it uncovered a cell and arrested 37 members. Overseas branches were reduced following the expulsion of an IFLB group from the United Kingdom in June 1985. Although well-established front structures still exist in Syria and India—major transit points for Bahraini trainees traveling to and from Iran—Bahraini officials claim activities have been curtailed. [redacted]

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The impact of the closure of IFLB activities in Iran could be devastating to the organization. Tehran reportedly has stopped all financial and political support and closed the group's training centers in Iran. [redacted]

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Tehran's reasons for shutting down the IFLB are not clear. It probably does not represent a major, new trend in Iranian policy on terrorism. Modarasi long has been reported at odds with his Iranian patrons,

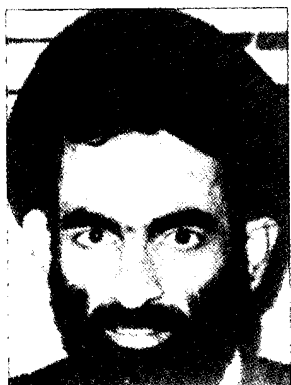
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DI TR 86-011  
December 1986

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*Abd al-Hadi Mohammad Modarasi*



United Press ©

*Abd al-Hadi Mohammad Modarasi's influence with the Iranian regime has been on the decline since 1981, when his attempted coup against the Bahraini Government failed. He admits that his extremist militant positions and independence have alienated Ayatollah Khomeini and other government officials.*

*Working out of the headquarters of the Islamic Front for the Liberation of Bahrain (IFLB) in Tehran, Modarasi oversaw the Front's guerrilla training camps, where he lectured on political and Islamic subjects. He sent messages to his Bahraini supporters via an Iranian Government radio station calling for*

*the violent overthrow of the ruling family. However, in order to broaden his support with the Iranian Government, Modarasi recently had tempered his strident broadcasts and had attempted unsuccessfully to improve relations with the Islamic Cell Party of Bahrain.*

*As the only Iranian among the IFLB founding members, Modarasi became Khomeini's "personal representative" to Bahrain in 1979. Shortly after his arrival, he was deported for subversive activities among local Shias, went to the United Arab Emirates (where he was also later expelled), and then returned to Iran.*

*Modarasi, a Hojrat ol-Eslam (midlevel cleric) comes from a family long-involved in Shia fundamentalist activities. He is the son of Ayatollah Mohammad Modarasi, a Khomeini supporter who was in exile during the Shah's reign in Iran. His brother, Muhammad Taqi, headed the Iranian-based Islamic Amal Organization, and his uncle, Ayatollah Mohammad Shirazi, has been active in anti-Iraqi Shia activities since the Iranian revolution.*

*[redacted] Modarasi, about 39, was born in Bahrain and has spent most of his adult life in Lebanon, Iraq, and Kuwait. [redacted]*

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unspecified Iranian policy also may have cost him support. Tehran reportedly had been cutting back support to the group over the last several years, including withdrawing ration cards and refusing to provide housing for IFLB members, and reducing the level of paramilitary and terrorist assistance provided by the Revolutionary Guards. Iranian Foreign Minister Velayati, who prefers diplomatic initiatives to violent export of the revolution, apparently threatened earlier this year to shut the group down and expel its members. He may have supported the action now to signal Iranian intentions to improve relations with the Persian Gulf states. Iran also warned the Islamic Cell Party, another Bahraini Shia dissident faction it supports, to moderate its covert activities, cooperate with Manama on selected issues,

and try to infiltrate supporters into government positions. The group was to continue, however, to recruit young Bahrainis for secret paramilitary training in Iran. [redacted]

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**Implications for the Regime**

We believe the IFLB will continue to be a long-term threat to the Al Khalifa family, with or without strong Iranian support. The group has proved that it can maintain recruitment and fundraising efforts. [redacted]

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[redacted] In addition, Manama's efforts to isolate the Shia economically and remove them from management positions in both government and industry will

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exacerbate tensions between the Sunni ruling family and the Shia community, which comprises 70 percent of the population. Faced with the prospect of a loss in economic status, many Shia who might have ignored religious extremists may now be attracted to their cause. Although Bahraini Shias, in general, have not actively supported terrorist activities, we believe that sympathy for religious extremism is growing. [redacted]

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**Outlook**

The IFLB may go the way of most exiled opposition factions—allowed to open an office in Damascus or Lebanon but not permitted to conduct any operational activity that would jeopardize Syria’s relations with the Persian Gulf states. Or, the IFLB may survive these apparent setbacks. We believe the group could relocate its offices and training facilities in Lebanon, where elements in Tehran could continue to offer it discreet levels of financial and paramilitary assistance while denying any support for its activities. Financial contributions from overseas groups could enable the IFLB to support itself in exile. Members who have left or been expelled from Bahrain and Iran maintain contact with those who remain in Bahrain and will probably continue to meet abroad to formulate new policies and strategies. [redacted]

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[redacted]

IFLB leaders probably believe they need a successful operation soon to regain their credibility and ensure continued support. Indicators which would suggest the IFLB was planning to resume operations include:

- Resumption of training in Syria or Lebanon with the emphasis on more sophisticated terrorist techniques.
- [redacted] increased financial support for recruiting efforts, training, and propaganda.
- More visible activities by Modarasi, his brother, or other IFLB leaders driven by the uncertainty of continued Iranian support.
- Exhortations to IFLB followers by Modarasi to be ready at short notice, accompanied by statements that Gulf governments will change “soon.”
- Propaganda and arms caches uncovered in Bahrain or elsewhere in the Gulf. [redacted]

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## The Kurdish Workers' Party: Changing Course? [ ]

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The Kurdish Workers' Party (*Partiya Karkeren Kurdistan*, or PKK) is the most active, dangerous, and the least willing to compromise of all Kurdish exile organizations. In mid-1984 the PKK in Western Europe began a series of violent attacks on members who had defected to other Kurdish groups. This campaign was designed to establish the PKK as the leader of a unified struggle for an independent Kurdish state. By the middle of 1986, the PKK was once again directing its attention against Turkish interests in Western Europe. [ ]

### PKK Origins and Goals

The PKK emerged in Turkey sometime in the late 1960s or early 1970s. PKK ideology is a curious combination of Marxism-Leninism and ultranationalism, with the ultimate goal of establishing an independent Kurdish state encompassing Turkey's southeastern provinces. Party leaders believe the only way to reach that goal is through armed force, including terrorism, directed as much against perceived Kurdish collaborators with the Turkish state as against Turkey itself. [ ]

After the military coup in Turkey in 1980 and the resulting crackdown on antigovernment organizations, the group moved its base to Syria. At about the same time, the PKK also expanded its operations to West European countries, where sizable Kurdish populations provided targets for recruitment and propaganda as well as a base for operations against Turkish targets abroad. At present most of the PKK's followers are expatriate laborers in Western Europe.<sup>1</sup> [ ]

<sup>1</sup> Other Kurdish groups, less violent than the Kurdish Workers' Party, also operate in Western Europe. The Federation of Kurdish Workers' Organizations in West Germany (KOMKAR) and the Federation of Democratic Kurdish Workers' Unions (KKDK) reportedly want the people in Turkey and in the Turkish area of Kurdistan to live together in a federation. For the past eight years or so, the KKDK and KOMKAR have fought the political idea of the PKK's Kurdish state and view the PKK as an "anarchist" organization. The PKK has responded to these two groups' challenge with an increase in a violent activity against KKDK and KOMKAR members through its terrorist arm, the National Liberation Front of Kurdistan. [ ]

The Kurdish Workers' Party reportedly characterizes its Kurdish opponents as "traitors, agents, liquidators and enemies of the Kurdish people," and claims that the PKK has the right to eliminate these opponents in the name of the Kurdish people. Several PKK dissidents have been killed by the group. PKK former Central Committee member Cetin Gungor published a paper that criticized the assassination of dissenters within the organization, as well as the authoritarian and rigid leadership of Abdullah Ocalan, the party's general secretary. Afterward he was considered an enemy of the PKK leadership, and eventually died at the hands of a PKK assassin in 1985. [ ]

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### Organizational Structure

PKK membership has been estimated at a few thousand. There are members in Syria and several West European countries:

- The PKK's Politburo and Central Committee reportedly are based in Syria and between them control all PKK activities. The party's general secretary, Abdullah Ocalan, heads both these bodies and reportedly personally makes decisions on the most significant and crucial matters.
- The Liberation Units of Kurdistan (HRK), which are under the Central Committee are in charge of the organization's military operations. [ ]

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The PKK announced the establishment of a subgroup, the National Liberation Front of Kurdistan (ERNK), on 21 March 1985, apparently to coordinate the elimination of its opponents. This group may have replaced the HRK: its purpose and structure closely resemble those of the HRK. The ERNK reportedly hopes to unite all Kurdish organizations under the PKK and liquidate those forces that inhibit the national and political union of all Kurdish people. Since the founding of the ERNK there has been an increase in PKK attacks in Western Europe against

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DI TR 86-011  
December 1986

**Secret**

dissident Kurds who deserted the PKK, and against members of less radical Kurdish associations. [redacted]

The ERNK reportedly is made up of small groups called information nets, each of which consists of approximately three to five people, who seek out dissident Kurds. If a dissident member refuses to return to the PKK, ERNK operatives are instructed to kill him. PKK attacks generally have taken the form of knifings and beatings, though some victims have been shot. [redacted]

The PKK also has a Marxist organizational structure in Western Europe:

- A Politburo and Central Committee head the PKK's structure in Western Europe. Headed by Ali Cetiner and probably based in Cologne, West Germany, these units report to the Central Committee in Syria. They also direct the country-based central committees in West Germany, and probably the Netherlands, France, and Sweden.
- The European Central Committee also directs an "information network"—probably the ERNK—that we believe is in charge of intimidation and extortion, as well as finding dissident members. Individual country organizations apparently suggest operations to the Central Committee for Europe, which in turn relays those suggestions to the Central Committee in Syria. Actual approval for an operation reportedly must come from Abdullah Ocalan. [redacted]

#### Sources of Support

The PKK fills its coffers largely by taxing members and extorting money from members of the local Kurdish community. PKK members, sympathizers, and followers are expected to contribute a portion of their income to the party, arrange fundraising banquets, and establish businesses in support of PKK activities. As of July 1986, the Kurdish Worker's Party reportedly was demanding money from its members in the Celle area of West Germany to purchase clothing for "freedom fighters" in the Kurdish region of Turkey. Every member's family was expected to provide one fighter with clothing for a

year, and even large families living exclusively on public assistance were expected to contribute funds or lose face. [redacted]

Through such campaigns, the PKK intends to finance its operations in Western Europe, and more importantly, in Kurdistan. Several front organizations associated with the PKK provide it with additional support:

- The Federation of the Kurdish Patriotic Workers and Cultural Unions in Germany (FEYKA-Kurdistan), the PKK's legal arm, aids PKK efforts financially, ideologically and materially, and also serves as a propaganda tool. It reportedly is in charge of training and organizing Kurds for the "fight at home" to be waged "until the last drop of blood." The FEYKA-Kurdistan concentrates on propaganda in support of the Kurdish resistance.
- As part of its duties, the ERNK often extorts financial contributions for the PKK from Kurdish businessmen or other Kurds who have the financial means to help the organization. [redacted]

#### The PKK's Campaign in Turkey

Before 1980 the PKK was active throughout Turkey, particularly in ethnic Kurdish neighborhoods of major western Turkish cities and in the predominantly Kurdish provinces of southeastern Turkey. After the military takeover on 12 September 1980, many PKK members were captured while others fled abroad. [redacted] by 1982 exiled PKK members in Syria and elsewhere in the region already had begun training and planning to develop an insurgent base in southeastern Turkey, and to commence "armed propaganda" in the region. [redacted]

In August 1984 the PKK began a new insurgent campaign in Turkey's southeastern provinces with attacks on Turkish security forces there. By August 1986 these attacks reportedly had resulted in over 100 deaths. In one particularly lethal attack that month, PKK members ambushed a military convoy near the Iraqi border—killing two officers and 10 soldiers—then returned to camps inside Iraq, as they had done

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**The Palme Killing: Circumstantial Evidence**

*There are some indications that the Kurdish Workers' Party (PKK) may have been involved in the killing of Swedish Prime Minister Olaf Palme last February:*

- *A press report in August 1985 claimed Swedish police had information that the PKK was planning terrorism against Sweden and Prime Minister Palme, because Sweden had refused to allow the PKK leader, Abdullah Ocalan into the country. Swedish antagonism toward the PKK reportedly dates from the June 1984 murder in that country of former PKK leader Enver Ata.*
- *Sweden also may have incurred the PKK's wrath by detaining PKK spokesman Husayin Yildirim in May 1985. Yildirim reportedly threatened Sweden after he was released, saying that the PKK would regard Sweden as the enemy because of its "lies" about the group's terrorist nature.*
- *Two days before the Palme assassination, a Swedish court sentenced a PKK member to life imprisonment for the 1985 murder of PKK dissident Cetin Gungor in Stockholm.*

• [Redacted]

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- *PKK overt propaganda has included statements specifically directed against Palme.*

[Redacted]

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frequently. In retaliation, Turkey launched an airstrike against the camps, with estimates of PKK casualties ranging from 50 to 335. [Redacted]

The Turkish raid failed to curb the group for long. Violence has been on the rise since August. PKK armed actions previously had been limited to ambushing security patrols and assassinating individuals. But two recent attacks show that the PKK has escalated to more sophisticated and lethal attacks:

- On 16 October five village guards were injured when a landmine blew up the minibus in which they were riding. PKK separatists allegedly planted the mine.
- PKK militants attacked a NATO radar site, also in Mardin, with rockets and automatic rifles on

19 October, slightly damaging the radar but causing no casualties. The four attackers escaped under cover of darkness, despite an intensive search by security forces. [Redacted]

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**Prospects**

In cracking down on PKK activities in Turkey, Ankara may have opened itself up to a wave of PKK violence abroad. The group's structure in Western Europe has been unaffected by Turkish domestic action, and PKK leaders could decide to stage retaliatory attacks on more vulnerable Turkish targets in Western Europe. [Redacted]

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Indeed, in recent months there have been indications that the PKK may be planning to attack Turkish targets in Europe:

- West German police arrested a young Turkish PKK member on 15 August as he opened a train station locker containing explosives, weapons, and ammunition. He apparently was planning to use the explosives and weapons in an attack on the Turkish Consulate General in Hamburg.



25X1

Ankara could have an increasingly difficult time limiting PKK activities in neighboring countries. The group allegedly has used Syria as a training point before shifting personnel to operating bases in northern Iraq, but the proximity to the Syrian border of the two October attacks, indicates the PKK may already be operating out of northern Syria. Given Syria's support for terrorism, PKK leaders may have decided that their camps in Syria are safer from Turkish retaliation than they are in Iraq. Turkey may be less likely to bomb camps inside Syria as a means of fighting the group.

25X1

The PKK also may be initiating more international attacks. According to the Turkish press in September, a PKK leaflet signed by Abdullah Ocalan included NATO and US installations among a list of targets to be attacked and sabotaged in Turkey. The group, however, may have attacked the NATO radar facility in Mardin in October—its first attack on a NATO target—because it was a perceived symbol of the Turkish Government. Whatever the reason, the Mardin attack indicates that the Kurdish Workers' Party is not hesitant about attacking NATO facilities in Turkey.

25X1



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**Selected Chronology of Kurdish Violence in Western Europe****1979****8 January**

Austria: Masoud Barzani escapes assassination attempt in Vienna. Barzani, son of Kurdish Democratic Party leader Mustafa Barzani, was unharmed by the gun attack, but two of his bodyguards were wounded. The two assailants, described only as "looking like Arabs," remain unidentified. [redacted]

25X1

**1980****8 October**

West Germany: PKK members occupy Turkish Consulate General in West Berlin and physically attack consular personnel. [redacted]

25X1

**10 November**

France: Turkish consulate bombed in Strasbourg. The blast damaged the building but caused no injuries. According to local press, a spokesman for the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia and the Kurdish Workers' Party called the French news agency office in Beirut and claimed both groups were responsible for the bombing. [redacted]

25X1

**1984****29 May**

West Germany: PKK members kidnap and attempt to assassinate former group member in Nieder-Olm. [redacted]

25X1

**20 June**

Sweden: Former PKK member assassinated in Uppsala. [redacted]

25X1

**7 August**

West Germany: Former PKK member killed in Ruesselheim. [redacted]

25X1

**1985****18 January**

France: Turkish national found dead in Reims. His death was attributed to the PKK. [redacted]

25X1

**4 March**

West Germany: PKK members in Duisberg beat member of the Kurdish Workers' Union with sticks and stones. [redacted]

25X1

**13 March**

Netherlands: PKK members wound two Federation of Kurdish Workers' Unions (KOMKAR) members, assault another in The Hague. [redacted]

25X1

**29 March**

West Germany: Head of Federation of Democratic Kurdish Workers' Unions (KKDK) in Hamburg beaten on an open street. [redacted]

25X1

West Germany: Several Turkish nationals beat up a PKK member in a Hamburg subway station after a demonstration. [redacted]

25X1

Secret

DI TR 86-011  
December 1986

Secret

<b>4 April</b>	West Germany: Hamburg PKK members stab and seriously wound KOMKAR member. [ ]	25X1
<b>5 April</b>	West Germany: Six Turkish citizens beat a fellow countryman unconscious in a Hamburg train station. One of the attackers reportedly had participated in the 4 April attack. [ ]	25X1
<b>8 April</b>	West Germany: Former PKK sympathizer beaten and stabbed by two Kurds in Hamburg. The victim claimed he had been told several times to join the PKK and donate money to the group. [ ]	25X1
<b>16 April</b>	West Germany: Former PKK member seriously wounded in PKK attack in Cologne. The victim, who had left the PKK four years earlier, claimed the PKK members who attacked him with a knife, chain, and wooden stick also were responsible for the deaths of two other PKK defectors. [ ]	25X1
<b>1 May</b>	West Germany: Former PKK member attacked with knife in Oldenburg. The victim, Cemil Elma, had joined the KKDK. The PKK member, who lured the victim away from a German trade union-initiated demonstration, was arrested. [ ]	25X1
<b>25 August</b>	Switzerland: PKK and Turkish Communist Party/Marxist-Leninist Path members engage in armed clashes in Basel. The violence came after the Turkish group published criticism of the PKK. [ ]	25X1
<b>2 November</b>	Sweden: PKK defector killed in Stockholm while attending a Kurdish Social Democratic Party festival. A suspect in the killing was arrested. The victim had written a letter maintaining that the PKK suppressed deviating opinions in the organization and therefore had members assassinated if they criticized the PKK or joined other leftist organizations. [ ]	25X1
<b>4 November</b>	Denmark: Member of Kurdish group opposing PKK discovered shot to death in Copenhagen. [ ]	25X1
<b>23 December</b>	France: PKK member Mevlet Aktas killed in Paris. A member of the Turkish leftist group Devrimci Yol was arrested for the killing. [ ]	25X1
<b>24 December</b>	Sweden: Suspected PKK terrorist knifed in Stockholm subway station. The victim claimed he had left the PKK earlier in the year and that his attacker was a Kurdish Vanguard Labor Party (PPKK) member. He also speculated that the PPKK had arranged the murder attempt so it would seem to be the work of the PKK. [ ]	25X1
<b>27 December</b>	France: Devrimci Yol member assassinated in Paris. The killing may have been to avenge Aktas's death in Paris on 23 December, for which Dev Yol probably was responsible. [ ]	25X1

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1986

25 February

West Germany: Leader of extreme left Turkish organization Devrimci Isci assassinated in Hamburg. Eyewitnesses to the killing claimed Kursat Timuroglu's assailant had been seen earlier talking to an active PKK member. As in the 27 December slaying, the assassination may have been carried out by the PKK in revenge for the death of Aktas. [redacted]

25X1

26 March

West Germany: Member of Orthodox-Communist Federation of Kurdish Workers' Associations (KOMKAR) stabbed and wounded by three unidentified Kurds in Steinkirchen. The attack presumably was carried out by PKK members and/or supporters. [redacted]

25X1

18 April

West Germany: Three individuals beat up PKK member in Jork. The victim claimed two of the attackers had stabbed him in January 1986. [redacted]

25X1

20 June

Austria: Police investigate the possibility that an attempted rocket attack on Iraqi Embassy in Vienna may have been carried out by Kurds. [redacted]

25X1

15 August

West Germany: Police arrest a Kurd as he is about to remove 1.2 kg of military explosive from a luggage locker at a Hamburg train station. The man, who belonged to the PKK, reportedly planned to carry out a bomb attack at the home of the Turkish consul general. [redacted]

25X1

Late August

[redacted]

25X1

8 September

France: About a dozen Kurds claiming to carry explosives seize Iraqi Airways office in Paris and threaten to blow it up unless reporters listen to their protests against the Turkish and Iraqi Governments. The Kurds, who surrendered peacefully after 90 minutes, turned out to be unarmed. The incident probably was in response to the August Turkish air raid against PKK camps in Iraq. [redacted]

25X1

[redacted]

25X1



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Secret

The Terrorism Diary for January 

25X1

*Below is a compendium of January dates of known or conceivable significance to terrorists around the world. Our inclusion of a date or event should not by itself be construed to suggest that we expect or anticipate a commemorative terrorist event.*

25X1

- 1 January 1804** *Haiti.* Independence Day.
- 1 January 1956** *Sudan.* Independence Day. Proclamation of republic.
- 1 January 1959** *Cuba.* Liberation Day. Batista government fell.
- 1 January 1960** *Cameroon.* Independence Day.
- 1 January 1962** *Western Samoa.* Independence Day.
- 1 January 1965** *Palestinians.* Palestinian revolution; founding of Fatah.
- 1 January 1984** *Brunei.* Independence Day.
- 2 January 1984** *Tunisia.* Start of countrywide bread riots over removal of subsidies for bread and pasta.
- 4 January 1948** *Burma.* Independence Day.
- 4 January 1974** *Burma.* Constitution of socialist republic adopted.
- 5 January 1921** *Luxembourg.* Birthday of Grand Duke. National Day.
- 5 January 1928** *Pakistan.* Birthday of executed former President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.
- 5 January 1956** *Laos.* Founding of Lao Patriotic Front.
- 6 January 1963** *Colombia.* Founding of National Liberation Army (ELN).
- 7 January 1979** *Cambodia.* Vietnamese invasion overthrows Khmer Rouge regime of Pol Pot.
- 8 January 1912** *South Africa.* Founding of African National Congress (ANC).
- 9 January 1964** *Panama.* Martyrs' Day. Day of mourning commemorating anniversary of anti-US riots.
- 11 January 1946** *Albania.* Proclamation of republic.
- 12 January 1964** *Tanzania.* Zanzibar Revolution Day. People's republic established.

Secret

DI TR 86-011  
December 1986

Secret

**13 January 1967**      **Togo.** Liberation Day. Military coup.  
**13 January 1972**      **Ghana.** National Redemption Day. Anniversary of coup.  
**15 January 1918**      **Egypt.** Birthday of Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir.  
**15 January 1922**      **Ireland.** Founding of Irish Free State.  
**15 January 1985**      **West Germany, France.** Red Army Faction and Action Directe issue joint  
 communique declaring anti-imperialist front.  
**16 January 1977**      **Benin.** Liberation Day; Martyrs' Day. Repulsion of invasion by mercenary troops  
 from Gabon.  
**16 January 1979**      **Iran.** Shah Burning Day. Departure of Shah from Iran.  
**17 January 1974**      **Colombia.** Nineteenth of April Movement (M-19) steals sword of Simon Bolivar  
 from Botoga Museum. Founding dates from this act.  
**18 January 1974**      **Egypt, Israel.** Disengagement Agreement signed.  
**20 January 1973**      **Guinea-Bissau.** National Heroes Day. Commemorating assassination of Amilcar  
 Cabral, founder of ruling party—PAIGC.  
**20 January 1981**      **Iran.** US Embassy hostages released.  
**21 January 1924**      **Soviet Union.** Death of Vladimir Ilich Lenin.  
**22 January 1498**      **St. Vincent and the Grenadines.** Discovery Day.  
**22 January 1918**      **Ukraine.** Independence Day.  
**22 January 1945**      **Kurdish regions.** Qazi Muhammed uprising.  
**22 January 1946**      **Iran.** Kurdish Republic Day.  
**24 January 1859**      **Romania.** Union Day.  
**25 January 1554**      **Brazil.** Foundation Day.  
**26 January 1918**      **Romania.** Birthday of President Nicolae Ceausescu.  
**26 January 1950**      **India.** Republic Day. National Day.  
**26 January 1978**      **Tunisia.** Black Thursday. Anniversary of labor riots.  
**28 January 1788**      **Australia.** Australia Day.

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- 28 January 1853**                      **Cuba.** Birthday of Jose Marti.
- 28 January 1948**                      **India.** Assassination of Mahatma Gandhi by Hindu extremist.
- 28 January 1961**                      **Rwanda.** Proclamation of republic.
- 28 January 1982**                      **Italy.** Freeing of Red Brigades' captive US Army Brigadier General Dozier.
- 30 January**                              **Chinese-speaking world.** Lunar new year. Beginning of Chinese year 4685.
- 30 January 1933**                      **East and West Germany.** Accession to power by National Socialist (Nazi) Party.
- 30 January 1972**                      **Northern Ireland.** Bloody Monday; 13 killed, 16 wounded during demonstration in Derry.
- 31 January 1968**                      **Nauru.** Independence Day.
- 31 January 1980**                      **Guatemala.** The People's Front of 31 January (FP-31), a front organization of the Guerrilla Army of the Poor (EGP), takes its name from this date, on which some of its members occupied the Spanish Embassy.



25X1



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**Chronology of Terrorism—1986** 

25X1

*Below are described noteworthy foreign and international events involving terrorists, or the use of terrorist tactics, which have occurred or come to light since our last issue. In some cases, the perpetrators and their motivations may not be known. Events and developments that have already been described elsewhere in this publication are not included.*

25X1

**31 May**

**Malta: Arms cache discovered.** Examination of explosive material from the cache confirmed sample as being Semtex, a plastic explosive produced in the Soviet Bloc.

25X1

**25 June**

**Turkey: Izmir court gives nine Dev Yol (Revolutionary Way) members death penalty; eight receive life imprisonment.**

25X1

**Turkey: Court hands down death penalty to five PKK (Kurdish Workers Party) defendants, bringing their six-year trial to an end.**

25X1

**31 August**

**West Germany: Revolutionary Cells claim responsibility for attempted bombing of Higher Court Building in Luenberg.** Court actions on immigration issues were cited as the reason for the attack.

25X1

**1 September**

**South Africa: Limpet mine—disguised as package—explodes at supermarket in Durban, injuring 18 persons.** The African National Congress is believed to be responsible.

25X1

**5 September**

**West Germany: Revolutionary Cells claim arson attack against property of West Berlin Red Cross official.** The official was accused of being associated with West German police on political asylum.

25X1

**8 and 11 September**

**Turkey: Fake banner bombs discovered in Istanbul and Izmir.** No one claimed responsibility, but police suspect the Turkish Communist Party (TKP).

25X1

**11 September**

**Western Sahara: Spanish seaman dies in machinegun and mortar fire attack on ship off coast of Western Sahara.** The attack was carried out by unidentified gunmen in rubber dinghies. Polisario Front guerrillas probably were responsible.

25X1

Secret

DI TR 86-011  
December 1986



Secret

- 17 September** **Greece: Police arrest Palestinian woman traveling on Lebanese passport at Athens airport.** She was about to board a Cyprus Airways plane en route to Larnaca and Damascus. She carried more than 200 rounds of ammunition in a secret compartment in her luggage.  25X1
- 17 September** **South Africa: Bomb—planted in or underneath parked car—explodes behind hotel in Durban, causing severe damage to three other cars in vicinity.** No group has claimed responsibility for the explosion.  25X1
- 19 September** **Pakistan: Police seize four high-explosive bombs during raid in Peshawar.** An Afghan national, apparently a member of Khad, was apprehended.  25X1
- 20 September** **Angola: UNITA rebels kidnap a Brazilian priest and two Angolan nuns in Angola, after ambushing car in central Bie Province.** There has been no word on their release.  25X1
- South Africa: Bomb explodes in Johannesburg train station, causing slight damage but no injuries.** There has been no claim of responsibility.  25X1
- 22 September** **Turkey: Police confiscate three Austrian-made handgrenades from Iraqi diplomat's luggage at Ankara airport.** The man, an undersecretary at the Iraqi Embassy, told police he was going to use the weapons for "personal protection."  25X1
- 24 September** **Cyprus: Larnaca court jails Lebanese man for arms possession, after he pleads guilty to possessing 18 grenades, a loaded pistol, and a silencer.** The man allegedly smuggled arms on two flights to Cyprus.  25X1
- South Africa: Bomb explodes at Johannesburg home of white female official, causing extensive damage but no casualties.** The official had been criticized by blacks for trying to evict residents of the black township of Soweto. No group has claimed responsibility.  25X1
- 25 September** **West Germany: Nearly simultaneous bomb explosions damage Foreigner's Registration Office in Hamm and the Resident's Registration Office in Hagen.** Revolutionary Cells claimed responsibility.  25X1
- West Germany: Arson attack on police station in Weil causes minor damage and no injuries.** There was no claim for the incident.  25X1

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- 25-30 September**      **West Germany: Unidentified persons attempt breaking and entering of explosives storage bunker at railroad construction site near Munden.** The perpetrators have not been identified, but it is possible that Red Army Faction supporters were responsible.  25X1
- 26 September**      **Corsica: Six small bombs explode in Ajaccio, damaging banks, customs offices, and a holiday camp.** There was no claim of responsibility, although the National Front for the Liberation of Corsica probably was responsible.  25X1
- Thirteen suspected Dev Yol members arrested in Ankara.** Police confiscate ten 7.65 mm automatic pistols and 150 rounds of ammunition.  25X1
- Colombia: National Liberation Army attacks a petroleum substation owned by Chevron resulting in approximately \$2 million worth of damage.** There were no injuries; the attack occurred in the early morning before employees arrived. The Rio Zulia field and pipeline have been closed down, perhaps permanently.  25X1
- South Africa: Bomb explodes in a central Johannesburg hotel, injuring five people and causing extensive damage.** No group has claimed responsibility for the bombing.  25X1
- 27 September**      **Corsica: Thirteen small bombs explode in Ajaccio, causing damage but no injuries.** The blasts occurred at banks, a holiday village, and apartments owned by persons from mainland France, leading police to suspect the National Front for the Liberation of Corsica was responsible.  25X1
- West Germany: Unidentified persons firebomb Hanover police station, destroying the office and all the files.** No one claimed responsibility.  25X1
- Bangladesh: Homemade bomb explodes at opposition political rally in Dhaka, seriously wounding at least 10.**  25X1
- 28 September**      **Northern Ireland: Policeman discovers bomb-laden suitcase outside a pub in Downpatrick.** The officer carried it into a field where it exploded 15 minutes later. The Irish National Liberation Army claimed responsibility.  25X1
- Spain: Suspected Basque Fatherland and Liberty members set fire to a train near Bilbao.** There was no claim for the arson attack and no injuries.  25X1
- Afghanistan: Rockets explode near canteen of Soviet Embassy, slightly injuring members of a Soviet delegation visiting Kabul.** Security has been tightened and the Afghan mujahedin are believed responsible.  25X1

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**Afghanistan: Car bomb explodes near Soviet Embassy in Kabul, killing three and injuring one.** Two of the dead were students, and the third was a shopkeeper. The explosive material apparently was timed to explode as the students came out of school. No group has claimed responsibility.

25X1

**South Africa: Grenade thrown at entrance to crowded nightclub injures one man and two women.** No group has claimed responsibility for the incident.

25X1

29 September

**Spain: France hands over suspected Basque Fatherland and Liberty member to Spanish police in Irun.** He is the tenth alleged Basque separatist expelled by France in less than two months.

25X1

**West Germany: Unknown perpetrators throw Molotov cocktail at a bank in Rosenheim, causing no damage.** No group claimed responsibility for the arson attack.

25X1

**West Germany: Police discover and defuse improvised explosive device at police station in Walldorf.** No one claimed credit.

25X1

**Colombia: Joint efforts of Ecuadorean and Colombian police result in capture of four Alfaro Vive, Carajo terrorists in Ipiales, Colombia.** The four terrorists were staying in a hotel in Ipiales, planning to cross the final border checkpoint further inside Colombia.

25X1

**Ecuador: Police attack safehouse in Quito, killing three Alfaro Vive, Carajo terrorists.** The terrorists refused to surrender at police request and opened fire. They died in the ensuing 15-minute shootout.

25X1

30 September

**Turkey: Kurdish guerrillas ambush police patrol in Ortaklar, killing two persons and injuring three others.** Guerrillas seeking autonomy for Kurds have clashed frequently with government forces during the past two years.

25X1

**West Germany: Two bombs explode at Bayer AG chemical company in Cologne.** A two-page claim letter signed with a five-pointed star similar to the Red Army Faction's logo was found at the scene. Police suspect, however, the Revolutionary Cells or members of autonomous groups were responsible.

25X1

**Chile: Explosive device detonates in ladies' restroom in Santiago Binational Center.** The device was in a plastic container inside a plastic trash can. No group has claimed responsibility.

25X1

Late September

**Turkey: Police arrest 12 members of a Kurdish separatist organization in Mus and seize weapons cache.** The interrogation of the militants revealed efforts were being made for recruitment and the creation of a safehaven.

25X1

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**October**

**Peru: Terrorists create Lima's first "dog bomb" by tying explosives to a dog and covering them with a Peruvian flag.** The bomb exploded and killed the dog but caused no other injuries. The Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement is believed responsible. Two other bombs found in the city were deactivated. [ ]

25X1

**Guadeloupe: Member of radical independence group turns herself in to French authorities after 18 months in hiding.** She is accused of participating in the November 1983 bombing of a police station in Basse-Terre. [ ]

25X1

**1 October**

**Corsica: Five small bombs explode in Ajaccio and Bastia, causing extensive damage to a government office, banks, and apartment buildings.** Police suspect the National Front for the Liberation of Corsica. [ ]

25X1

**Italy: Rome appeals court annuls lower court acquittal and orders new trial for six men originally known as the "Ladispoli Seven."** Seven Lebanese—six arrested in Ladispoli, Italy, and one in Switzerland—were arrested and charged in 1984 with plotting a possible car bomb attack against the US Embassy in Rome. [ ]

25X1

**Spain: Security guards foil break-in at Egyptian Embassy in Madrid.** Two gunmen fired at the guards and fled. There were no injuries. [ ]

25X1

**2 October**

**Corsica: Three small bombs cause extensive damage to banks in L'Ile-Rousse.** There were no injuries. Police believe the National Front for the Liberation of Corsica was responsible for the bombings. [ ]

25X1

**Denmark: Large quantity of explosives stolen from Danish military base near Copenhagen.** The unidentified perpetrators escaped with over 100 kilograms of dynamite and an unspecified amount of small arms ammunition. [ ]

25X1

**France: Police arrest Basque terrorist wanted in Spain on murder charges.** He is also an alleged exmember of the Anticapitalist Autonomous Commandos. [ ]

25X1

**Spain: Police defuse bomb planted at dry cleaner's shop in San Sebastian.** There was no claim for the attempted bombing, but the Basque Fatherland and Liberty organization is suspected. [ ]

25X1

**Turkey: Police arrest two West Germans in Kayseri suspected of being terrorists.** During a routine airport search, the Germans were caught carrying a bag containing equipment believed to be a remote-controlled detonator. [ ]

25X1

**West Germany: Two vehicles belonging to West German servicemen were destroyed by arson in Neubiberg.** A previously unknown militant group, the "NDRF" claimed responsibility. [ ]

25X1

**Ecuador: Police in Guayaquil arrest five Alfaro Vive, Carajo members.** The terrorists are being held on 12 counts, including participation in the kidnaping of businessman Hahim Isaias in August 1985, which resulted in his death. [ ]

25X1

Secret

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- Israel: Bus hit by roadside bomb north of Ramallah.** No one was injured and there was no property damage. [ ] 25X1
- 3 October**
- France: Police in Carcassonne arrest a Spanish Basque wanted in connection with the 1984 assassination of three military men in Spain.** [ ] 25X1
- Spain: Police arrest four suspected Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA) members and discover arms cache in San Sebastian.** The police action may have disbanded a small ETA commando unit. [ ] 25X1
- Spain: Basque separatist released from prison on bail.** The man—who had been expelled from France on 27 August—was charged with acting as a messenger for the Basque Fatherland and Liberty organization, an offense that carries a one-year jail sentence. [ ] 25X1
- Spain: Bomb explodes outside French car showroom in San Sebastian, causing some damage but no injuries.** There was no claim for the attack. [ ] 25X1
- West Germany: Parcel bomb explodes at Frankfurt post office, causing extensive damage but no injuries.** There was no claim for the bombing. [ ] 25X1
- Lebanon: Guards at Soviet Embassy in Corniche Al-Mazra find and defuse rocket set to be fired at embassy compound, after exchanging machinegun fire with gunmen in passing car.** No injuries were reported, and no group has claimed responsibility. [ ] 25X1
- 5 October**
- West Germany: Authorities suspect explosives were stolen from US munitions storage site in Langen.** Civilian guards, responding to an alarm at the facility, discovered two grenade booster charges were missing. [ ] 25X1
- 6 October**
- Italy: Rome pardons three Libyans jailed for killing Libyan dissidents there.** In return, Tripoli releases four Italians serving prison sentences. Secret negotiations by the two countries reportedly led to the prisoner exchange. [ ] 25X1
- United Kingdom: Police arrest two men for possession of firearms at a hotel in Bournemouth.** Delegates attending the annual Conservative Party conference were staying at the hotel. [ ] 25X1
- 7 October**
- Northern Ireland: Part-time Ulster Defense Regiment member killed in ambush near Dungannon.** The Provisional IRA claimed responsibility for the shooting. [ ] 25X1
- West Germany: Unidentified perpetrators firebomb nuclear engineering offices in Hanau, causing extensive damage but no injuries.** There was no claim for the arson attack but antinuclear power militants are suspected. [ ] 25X1

Secret

58

Secret

- Lebanon: Sunni leader killed on Beirut street.** Shaykh Subhi al-Saleh, a prominent Sunni cleric active in the Higher Islamic Council, was assassinated by unknown gunmen. Both Iranian and Lebanese Shia leaders, including the Mufti of Lebanon and the Deputy Chairman of the Higher Islamic Shia Council— who cut short their visit to the Soviet Union to attend Subhi's funeral—have condemned this relatively uncommon killing of a religious figure.  25X1
- 8 October**
- Turkey: Terrorists opened fire on a police patrol car in Bingol, seriously injuring two policemen.** No one claimed responsibility for the attack.  25X1
- West Germany: Arson attack on Administrative Court offices in Lueneberg causes minor damage.** No group claimed responsibility.  25X1
- 9 October**
- Portugal: Lisbon police defuse parcel bomb addressed to Prime Minister and Social Democratic Party leader Cavaco Silva.** A similar device was delivered to the Opposition Socialist Party headquarters and defused on 7 October. No one claimed responsibility for the homemade bombs.  25X1
- Spain: French car showroom bombed in San Sebastian, shattering windows but causing no injuries.** Police believe the Basque Fatherland and Liberty organization planted the bomb.  25X1
- 10 October**
- Corsica: Overnight bomb attacks in Bastia, Cargese, and Sagone damage police station, banks, and shops.** There were no injuries. Police suspect the National Front for the Liberation of Corsica.  25X1
- France: Suspected Spanish Basque militant expelled from France, the eleventh in less than three months.** Miguel Urriz-Dustorne is a member of the Anticapitalist Autonomous Commandos.  25X1
- Spain: Bomb explodes at Barcelona bank, causing damage to building and nearby cars but no injuries.** The Basque group Terra Lliure (Free Land) claimed responsibility for the blast in protest against Barcelona's bid to host the 1992 Olympics.  25X1
- Turkey: Separatists raid Dadakli village in Siirt, killing the village leader and injuring two guards.** The gang members escaped on foot after the incident.  25X1
- 11 October**
- Greece: Homemade bomb explodes in front of Athens city hall, causing slight damage but no injuries.** The Revolutionary People's Struggle group claimed responsibility for the attack.  25X1
- The Netherlands: Police discover and defuse bomb outside Flemish cultural center in Amsterdam.** A warning note was found nearby from the Dutch Combatant Communist Cells, a previously unknown group.  25X1

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**Turkey: Police arrest six Palestinians, allegedly members of the Abu Nidal organization, in connection with the 1985 murder of a Jordanian diplomat in Ankara.** Three men were charged with conspiring to commit premeditated murder, and one was charged as an accessory to murder for providing the weapon. Two others were released for lack of evidence.

25X1

12 October

**Greece: Time bomb explodes at firm that imports used ship engines in Athens, causing slight damage but no injuries.** No one claimed responsibility.

25X1

13 October

**Philippines: Three unknown gunmen shoot at car providing security for the wife of Vice President Laurel, injuring a nearby taxi driver.** There were no casualties in the attack. The New People's Army is believed responsible.

25X1

14 October

**Spain: Car bomb explodes at Barcelona police station, killing one policeman and injuring 18 passersby.** The Basque Fatherland and Liberty organization claimed responsibility.

25X1

**Peru: Four Sendero Luminoso assailants critically wound a retired admiral in a machinegun and grenade attack.** A chauffeur and an aide also were wounded, and two terrorists were captured. One of the assailants had been released for lack of evidence after an arrest on terrorism charges last August.

25X1

**Japan: Unidentified assailants fire homemade missiles at the Diet Building, Prime Minister Nakasone's residence, the Foreign Ministry Building, and the Shinto Shrine.** There was little damage and few casualties. Although no one claimed responsibility for the attack, three radical leftwing groups are suspected: Senkhi-Ara Ha (Battle Flag), Chukaku-Ha (Middle Core), and Hazama-Ha.

25X1

15 October

**Spain: France hands over suspected Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA) member to Spanish police in Irun.** Joaquin Azcarate Echarrondo is wanted in connection with five murders and is considered a close ally of ETA leader Domingo "Txomin" Iturba Abasolo.

25X1

**Spain: The Basque Fatherland and Liberty organization kidnaps Basque businessman in Vitoria.** A shootout between his captors and police on 2 November leads to his release. A director of the police force and one of the terrorists are killed; another terrorist is captured and one escapes.

25X1

**West Germany: Anarchistic Cells claim responsibility for bombing the Deutsche Marathon Petroleum pipelines near Munich.**

25X1

**Peru: Terrorists kill the manager of a peasant cooperative about 150 kilometers from Huancayo, and injure the assistant manager.** The individuals reportedly then stole a cooperative truck which was blown up several hours later in Huancayo. No group claimed the attack, but Sendero Luminoso probably was responsible.

25X1

Secret

60

Secret

16 October

**Corsica: Bombs explode in Corte, Bastia, and Ajaccio damaging property and slightly injuring one person.** There was no claim for the attacks, but police suspect the National Front for the Liberation of Corsica was responsible. [ ] 25X1

**Northern Ireland: Two gunmen kill elderly Catholic woman and son at their Ballynahinch home.** The Ulster Freedom Fighters claimed responsibility, alleging the man was a field intelligence officer for the Provisional IRA. [ ] 25X1

**Lebanon: Police in Beirut safely defuse time bomb found in Italian news agency ANSA's office mailbox.** A note signed by the Committee for Solidarity with Arab and Middle East Political Prisoners was found with the device, stating it was a last warning to Italy. The group is believed to be a covername for the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction. [ ] 25X1

**Peru: Sendero Luminoso guerrillas murder parents of a judge in the Andean village of Autahuara.** Approximately 40 armed members of the Shining Path invaded the village and ordered everyone to gather at the town hall. After accusing the two of collaboration, the terrorists murdered them. The victims were the parents of a judge who is presiding over the trials of several alleged terrorists. [ ] 25X1

**Pakistan: Bomb explodes in outpatient department of Lady Reading Hospital in Parachinar, injuring 15 people.** This was the first explosion in Peshawar in several months. No group has claimed responsibility. [ ] 25X1

17 October

**West Germany: Bomb explosion causes extensive damage to offices of the Johannes Gutenberg University in Mainz.** Members of the leftist autonomous elements in Mainz claimed responsibility. [ ] 25X1

18 October

**France: Suspected Basque separatist expelled to Spain, the 13th to be handed over since the summer crackdown.** Alberto Barrenza Zugazagoitia, an alleged Basque Fatherland and Liberty member, had lived in France for the past 10 years. [ ] 25X1

**Spain: Bombs explode in five French car showrooms in Bilbao, slightly injuring four persons including a policeman.** The Basque Fatherland and Liberty organization claimed responsibility for the attacks. [ ] 25X1

**Turkey: A village guard and a Kurdish separatist killed in armed clash in Diyarbakir.** A lieutenant with the security forces was slightly injured. [ ] 25X1

**West Germany: Red Zora, a feminist-oriented subversive group, attempts to bomb the Gen-Fechnic Institute in West Berlin.** The bomb was discovered by a security guard and defused by West Berlin police. [ ] 25X1

Secret



Secret

- 19 October**
- Spain: Bomb explodes at French-owned sporting goods firm in Manresa, causing slight damage but no injuries.** No one claimed responsibility.  25X1
- Peru: Five Jehovah's Witnesses, including a pregnant woman, are killed and five wounded in a Sendero Luminoso attack.** Thirty guerrillas surrounded the evangelist temple in Torotoro, while two rushed in shouting and sprayed the congregation with machinegun fire.  25X1
- Pakistan: Powerful bomb explodes on empty passenger train at Peshawar railway station.** Two people on the platform were injured by debris from the explosion. Police suspect the Afghan secret police.  25X1
- 20 October**
- Greece: Explosion outside Athens police station causes property damage but no injuries.** The Christos Kassimis revolutionary group claimed responsibility for the attack in memory of their founder.  25X1
- Ireland: Police arrest leading member of Sinn Fein in Dublin.** Martin McGuinness was detained under an act that covers antiterrorist offenses against the state.  25X1
- Northern Ireland: Provisional IRA member arrives in London to stand trial for the murder of an off-duty police constable in 1975.** William Quinn was flown from San Francisco where he has been jailed more than five years while fighting his extradition.  25X1
- Spain: Two bombs explode simultaneously at French-owned electronics firm in Barcelona, causing some damage but no injuries.** There was no claim for the blasts.  25X1
- Turkey: Kurdish rebels kill gas station watchman near the town of Adiyaman.** Nine people have been killed in the last three weeks, five of them members of the security forces.  25X1
- 21 October**
- Greece: PLO official killed in Athens when his car explodes.** Police speculate the vehicle was transporting a bomb that accidentally exploded before being placed at the intended targets. No one claimed responsibility.  25X1
- Lebanon: Mine explodes in gardens off French Embassy in Beirut, injuring two French soldiers.** No one has claimed responsibility for the incident.  25X1
- Lebanon: US citizen, Edward Austin Tracy, abducted in West Beirut.** The "Revolutionary Justice Organization" claimed responsibility in a statement delivered to a news agency, along with a photograph of Tracy and a photocopy of his passport.  25X1

Secret

62

Secret

22 October

**Colombia: Three unidentified assailants opened fire on a key liberal politician as he left his Bogota home.** Police spotted the gunmen shortly after they fled the scene, killing one. The other two escaped. Narcotics traffickers are suspected since the congressman had sponsored the narcotics extradition treaty with the United States. [ ]

25X1

**Philippines: Probable New People's Army members kidnap two South Korean engineers during raid on Hanil Construction Company.** [ ]

25X1

23 October

**Spain: Two bombs explode at French-owned brewery warehouse in San Sebastian, causing extensive damage but no injuries.** No group claimed responsibility but the Basque Fatherland and Liberty organization is suspected. [ ]

25X1

**West Germany: Explosion at Spandau prison administrative building in West Berlin causes severe damage but no injuries.** A previously unknown group, "Free Rudolf Hess," claimed responsibility. [ ]

25X1

**Japan: Small bus and cardboard box set on fire by time-delayed firebombs in front of police facilities in Chiba prefecture.** Authorities believe Chukaku-Ha radicals were responsible. [ ]

25X1

25 October

**Spain: Bomb placed on a car in San Sebastian explodes, killing military governor of Guipuzcoa, his wife and son, injuring 14 other people.** The Basque Fatherland and Liberty organization claimed responsibility for the attack. [ ]

25X1

**West Germany: Bomb explodes at used car dealer lot in Freiburg.** No one claimed responsibility. [ ]

25X1

**Lebanon: Bomb explodes in front of Italian Embassy in Beirut, slightly injuring a woman.** The bomb was under a car bearing Italian diplomatic license plates parked in front of the embassy. The Committee for Solidarity with Arab and Middle East Political Prisoners claimed responsibility. [ ]

25X1

**Peru: Police defuse a car bomb in Puno's main square the day before President Garcia visits the city.** The area is a major center of operations for the Maoist Sendero Luminoso guerrillas. [ ]

25X1

**India: Three gunmen shoot and kill eight people and injure six others in crowded village market in Punjab.** Both Hindus and Sikhs were killed or injured in the attack. The assailants fled the scene; no one has claimed responsibility. [ ]

25X1

25 and 27 October

**India: Unidentified assailants shoot and kill two Communist Party of India leaders in Punjab.** Police have arrested two suspects in the latter slaying. [ ]

25X1

Secret

Secret

26 October

**Italy: Police arrest six individuals for possession of explosives during a routine roadblock in Massa-Carrara Province.** Two West German women were among the six. Italian authorities discounted press speculation that the six were connected with the Red Army Faction. [ ]

25X1

**Sweden: Sweden announces the expulsion of seven Peruvians thought to be members of Sendero Luminoso (SL).** The seven, who reportedly had sought political asylum in Sweden, were collecting money for SL and were found painting revolutionary slogans on the Peruvian Embassy in Stockholm. [ ]

25X1

**Israel: Driver subdues knife-wielding Palestinian trying to take control of a public bus carrying high school girls in Jerusalem.** No one was injured. [ ]

25X1

**Peru: Four dynamite bombs explode outside a sports stadium in Arequipa hours before President Garcia was to arrive for an inaugural ceremony.** There was slight damage to buildings but no injuries. Twenty people were arrested following the blast, but it was not clear whether the bombs were the work of the Maoist Sendero Luminoso or the leftist Tupac Amaru. [ ]

25X1

**Peru: A group of armed terrorists kill two individuals and wound two others in a market outside of Lima when they attempted to solicit money for their cause.** The terrorists started shooting when a guard sounded an alarm. Reporting does not indicate any group affiliation. [ ]

25X1

27 October

**Portugal: Police in Lisbon arrest members of the Popular Forces of 25 April.** Jose Dos Santos Silva allegedly participated in armed robberies of several banks and shops. [ ]

25X1

**Pakistan: Police detect a radio-controlled car bomb for the first time in Peshawar.** The car bomb was placed near an Afghan resistance leader's house and introduces a more sophisticated bomb to the North West Frontier Province. [ ]

25X1

28 October

**Spain: Off-duty policeman fatally shot in Bilbao while walking home with his four children.** The Basque Fatherland and Liberty organization claimed responsibility. [ ]

25X1

**Pakistan: A large explosion in a market in Peshawar's old city kills six and injures 21.** The explosion started a fire which destroyed several shops. Pakistani police believe rdx explosive was used. [ ]

25X1

**Czechoslovakia: Explosion in a park in Ceske Budejovice damages nearby buildings but causes no injuries.** There has been no claim for the bombing. [ ]

25X1

29 October

**France: French authorities expel suspected Basque Fatherland and Liberty member to Spain.** This was the 15th expulsion since the government ordered a crackdown on Basque refugees in July. [ ]

25X1

Secret

64

Secret

**Spain: Madrid court sentences two alleged Basque Fatherland and Liberty members to 29 years in prison.** Juan Manuel Gaztelumendi and Joaquin Urain Larranaga were found guilty of killing a retired army colonel in 1984. [ ]

25X1

**Spain: Bomb explodes at car showroom near Bilbao without causing injuries.** A caller telephoned a warning in the name of the Basque Fatherland and Liberty organization. [ ]

25X1

**United Kingdom: Fire forces evacuation of prisoners from top security police station in London.** Terrorists are frequently held at the Paddington Green station. The cause of the fire was not known but police suspect it was the result of a guerrilla attack. [ ]

25X1

**Gaza Strip: Terrorists throw firebomb through the windshield of a car.** The bomb did not explode but the two Israeli passengers were hit by flying glass. [ ]

25X1

**The Netherlands: French Government agrees to extradite suspected kidnapers to Amsterdam.** Cor van Hout and Willem Holleeder are suspected of kidnaping brewery magnate Freddie Heineken in 1983. He was released after three weeks, unharmed, when an \$11 million ransom was paid. [ ]

25X1

**31 October**

**Sweden: Explosives stolen from unguarded army mobilization bunker near Helsingborg.** The theft involved a quantity of handgrenades, plastic explosives, and detonators. [ ]

25X1

**West Germany: Till Meyer, former 2 June Movement member, paroled after 10 years in prison.** [ ]

25X1

**Early November**

**Greece: Athens court sentences Palestinian to two and one-half years for illegal possession of firearms.** Samis Hamed Salem was arrested in November 1985 and claimed to be a member of the Palestinian "Black September" organization, which is now defunct. [ ]

25X1

**1 November**

**Peru: President Garcia announces the creation of special courts and the appointment of judges to speed up the prosecution of terrorists.** Judges will receive appropriate protection. The announcement follows the recent murder of a Peruvian Navy admiral. His killer had been released from prison for lack of evidence. [ ]

25X1

**Pakistan: A bomb rips apart a bus in northwest Pakistan near the Afghan border, killing five and injuring 13.** The victims were mainly local residents, but included some Afghan refugees. [ ]

25X1

Secret

Secret

- 3 November** *Peru: Terrorist radio station raided on outskirts of Lima, five arrested.* The Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement transmitted propaganda from the San Martin de Porras district near a hill where a portable antenna could be erected for the broadcasts.  25X1
- 4 November** *West Germany: Stuttgart court sentences Red Army Faction hardcore member Karl-Friedrich Grosser to nine and one-half years in prison.*  25X1
- 7 November** *Ireland: Two bombs explode on Dublin's main street but cause no injuries.* Two other bombs fail to detonate. Ulster Freedom Fighters, a Protestant paramilitary group, claimed responsibility.  25X1
- Turkey: Separatists attack Mardin police station, injuring one person.* The militants managed to escape after the incident.  25X1
- Peru: First foreigner convicted of terrorism in Peru.* German citizen Renata Herhn, arrested in 1983 in Arequipa and charged with several terrorist acts and transporting explosives, received a 12-year jail sentence.  25X1
- 11 November** *Israel: Bomb explodes at the central bus station in Ramleh, causing property damage but no casualties.* No group claimed responsibility.  25X1
- 12 November** *Japan: The residence of a Japan National Railways senior executive in Chiba-ken is totally destroyed by fire.* Burnt remains of a timed incendiary device were recovered near the front door. The radical leftist group Chukaku-Ha claimed responsibility.  25X1
- 13 November** *Greece: In Athens, unidentified youths throw two Molotov cocktails at police patrol; another group of youths break windows in two shops.* There were no injuries. A previously unknown group, the "Suicide Squad-Blind Tormentors," claimed responsibility, stating the attacks were in response to strict security measures imposed by police in an area of Athens.  25X1
- Mid-November** *Turkey: Security authorities announce cash rewards for Kurdish guerrilla informants.* Brochures have been distributed that list the names and codenames of 31 wanted rebels in the eastern and southeastern provinces.  25X1
- 17 November** *Colombia: Former head of antinarcotics police Col. Jaime Ramirez is killed by four gunmen on the outskirts of Bogota.* His wife and two teenage sons, who were traveling with him, suffered minor bullet wounds. In 1984 Ramirez was responsible for one of the world's largest cocaine seizures, worth \$1.2 billion.  25X1

Secret

Secret

- 19 November**
- Greece: Bomb explodes in car in Corinth, damaging three other cars in the area, but causing no injuries.** No one claimed responsibility for the attack. [ ] 25X1
- Lebanon: Gunmen on motorcycle fire rocket-propelled grenade into sixth floor of Central Bank in West Beirut, causing furniture damage and slightly wounding one employee.** An anonymous telephone caller claimed the attack on behalf of a new underground group calling itself "Black Panthers—The People's Poor." [ ] 25X1
- 20 November**
- Greece: A previously unknown organization in Greece, the "Revolutionary Cells," assumes responsibility for Athens arson attacks.** Several fires on 20 November resulted in the destruction of 17 shops. [ ] 25X1
- Lebanon: Bomb explodes near Bristol Hotel in West Beirut, injuring several people.** There has been no claim of responsibility. [ ] 25X1
- Lebanon: Car bomb kills three Fijian soldiers with the UNIFIL contingent, and two civilians wounded.** The driver and his accomplice apparently became nervous and exploded the bomb after being stopped at the checkpoint. It is probable that a nearby checkpoint manned by a unit of the Israeli-backed Army of South Lebanon at the entrance to the Israeli security zone was the intended target. [ ] 25X1
- 21 November**
- Sweden: Swedish authorities expel the Deputy Head of the PLO office in Stockholm, Hala Salameh, for "actions incompatible with her duties."** Swedish authorities apparently believe Salameh was involved in terrorist activity in Sweden. [ ] 25X1
- Lebanon: Three UNRWA staff members kidnaped in truck hijacking.** The staff members were later released but the truck, containing medical supplies and flour, has not been found. UNRWA has temporarily suspended the movement of staff and supplies south of Beirut. [ ] 25X1
- 26 November**
- Turkey: Two soldiers killed in clash with Kurdish Workers Party (PKK) militants in Siirt.** The attack, which broke out when the terrorists refused to surrender to security, occurred on the eve of the PKK's anniversary. [ ] 25X1
- Turkey: Village guard shot and killed by PKK militants in Eruh.** The militants escaped after stuffing the victim's mouth with money. [ ] 25X1
- December**
- Italy: An Italian juvenile court sentenced the fourth Achille Lauro hijacker to 16 years and three months in jail for complicity in the murder of US passenger Leon Klinghoffer and for illegal weapons possession.** Bassam al-Ashker was a minor at the time of the incident and was not tried last summer with the other three captured terrorists. [ ] 25X1

Secret

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- 1 December**      ***Iraq: Suspected car bomb explodes in central Baghdad near a large hotel and a United Nations staff apartment.*** The motivation for the bombing, the first terrorist incident in Baghdad in nearly two years, is unknown. There was minor damage and injuries, and no group claimed responsibility. [redacted] 25X1
- 2 December**      ***Cyprus: Senior policeman killed by gunmen in Limassol.*** No one claimed responsibility for the shooting. [redacted] 25X1
- Turkey: Four Kurdish militants killed in armed clash in Tunceli.*** The rebels were members of the outlawed Turkish Peasant Party (TKP). Arms and ammunition were seized by security forces following the 20-minute attack. [redacted] 25X1
- 3 December**      ***Peru: Bomb defused in high-level government official's office in Lima.*** No terrorist organization claimed responsibility for the attempted attack, but police believe the five sticks of dynamite and a clock mechanism, discovered inside a briefcase, is the work of Sendero Luminoso in commemoration of their leader's birthday. [redacted] 25X1

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