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Terrorism Review



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24 March 1988

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Terrorism Review [Redacted]

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This review is published biweekly by the Directorate of Intelligence. Other elements of the CIA as well as other agencies of the US Intelligence Community are encouraged to submit articles for publication. Comments and queries are welcome and may be directed to the Executive Editor

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Terrorism Review [Redacted] 25X1

24 March 1988

Focus

The Threat to US Personnel in the Philippines [Redacted] 25X1

Intelligence Community regional and counterterrorist analysts met on 19 February to reassess the threat to US personnel in the Philippines. A similar session was held in November 1987—reported in the 8 December 1987 Terrorism Review—following the killings of US military personnel near Clark Airbase. In November 1987, a lack of evidence prevented the Intelligence Community from making a firm judgment about who killed three US servicemen near Clark Airbase, though the Communists were the most likely suspects. Community analysts are now confident the Communists were indeed responsible, and the available evidence points to the Central Luzon Commission of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) as the instigators of the killings. [Redacted] 25X1

The Threat to Americans Since November 1987

Intelligence analysts agree the Communists were responsible for the killings of the servicemen but disagree about the level, nature, and implications of the decision to target Americans. Three basic viewpoints prevail at present:

- One view holds the decision to target and kill Americans has been ratified by the party at the highest levels and is now policy.
- Another view suggests that, although a policy decision to kill Americans may have been made, some party members are trying to delay the implementation of the policy and to continue the debate over benefits and costs of the killings.
- A third view believes a final decision about killing Americans has not been made and is still under debate within the CPP. [Redacted] 25X1

The consensus is that the CPP continues to target Americans, and nearly all Americans remain vulnerable to any concerted and determined attempt by a New People's Army (NPA) "sparrow unit," or assassination squad. Analysts believe, however, several factors will impinge on any Communist decision to attack an American:

- The CPP is not occupied solely with killing Americans. Any such decision would be made in a larger political context.
- Even if the party has made a decision to kill more Americans, its past record indicates that it is not rigidly wedded to its previous decisions; it might retreat from such a decision if the consequences seemed unfavorable.
- Some of the NPA hit squads are thugs who carry out the assassinations; they diverge in motivation and tactics from those who make the decisions. [Redacted] 25X1

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The Intelligence Community judges the threat to Americans has increased and is now more serious than the "moderate" threat level we assessed in November, because the CPP is now openly discussing killing Americans and may have decided to kill more. [REDACTED]

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Communist Motivations

Intelligence analysts believe a Communist decision to attack more US personnel would not be a freewheeling vendetta but would be designed to achieve strategic and tactical objectives that contribute to the overall CPP goal of overthrowing the Philippine Government. Some of these key objectives include:

- Create greater political instability, undermine the climate for investment, and drive a wedge between the United States and the Aquino government by demonstrating the inability of the Filipinos to deal with terrorist attacks.
- Demonstrate potency both at home and abroad, and perhaps gain greater material and political support from abroad by attacking Americans.
- Raise the costs to the United States of supporting the Philippine Government and undermine Washington's resolve.
- Force the US and Philippine Governments to concentrate on military rather than long-range social and political solutions to the insurgency. [REDACTED]

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This high-risk strategy could inflame anti-US nationalism and build support for the CPP program, but it could also work against the Communists should their violence generate greater domestic and international condemnation of their activities. Moreover, should the United States respond more forcefully to future killings, the benefits derived by the Aquino government could outweigh potential Communist gains. [REDACTED]

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Most Likely Targets

Although any of the more than 100,000 US personnel in the Philippines is a potential target, the degree of difficulty of a potential operation will be an important factor in choosing a subject to strike. Given similar levels of political value, terrorists probably will attack the more accessible subject. The Communists are most likely to go after those who can be linked to counterinsurgency efforts. Likely targets include:

- Uniformed military personnel in frequent contact with Philippine units, such as Joint United States Military Assistance Group (JUSMAG) personnel and the defense attaches, probably are at greatest risk because they are both vulnerable and identifiable.
- Government officials, especially the Ambassador and military commanders at Clark and Subic Bay, are at risk because of the psychological and propaganda value from a successful assassination. Officials who have high visibility and little protection in Manila, Davao, and other key locations are also at risk.
- Businessmen and other nonofficial personnel are probably less at risk because they have less political status. Nevertheless, some might be kidnaped and held for ransom; others might be attacked to create fear.
- Dependents are not likely to be at high risk, although an attack against US dependents could create massive fear and uncertainty, and, for this reason, might be considered by the NPA. [REDACTED]

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Communist Tactics and US Response

The NPA will continue to target and, perhaps under certain circumstances, attack Americans. The demonstrated inability of the Philippine Government to find the perpetrators of the Clark killings raises the prospect that further attempts will be made. [redacted]

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The Communists do not appear to have any pattern or timetable for an action. Intelligence analysts believe they will try to remain unpredictable, thereby maintaining pressure on both the Philippine and US Governments. Should an attempt be made against US personnel, it probably would be timed to coincide with other events to heighten public controversy about the US-Philippine relationship. An attack would be most likely to occur:

- As a response to high public controversy about base negotiations with the United States.
- As a response to successful government actions.
- As a response to public or press allegations of US meddling in the Philippines.

[redacted]

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The Philippine Government Response

The Philippine Government, beyond high-level expressions of sympathy, was not affected by the killings of three US servicemen last October. Unable to prevent the murder of its own citizens, it is not likely to take the position that an American life is worth more than a Filipino life and to devote greater resources to deal with future attacks on US personnel. Some Filipino officials believe Americans now share the burden that Filipinos have suffered for sometime. Under such strained circumstances, the Intelligence Community concludes the Philippine Government is not likely to respond in any significant way should the killing of Americans resume. [redacted]

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Highlights [redacted]

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Significant Developments**Western Europe****France****Iparretarrak Leader Arrested**

French police in February arrested five members of the French Basque terrorist group Iparretarrak, including suspected leader Philippe Bidart. The arrests may provide an election boost for French Prime Minister Chirac in the normally socialist Basque region; at any rate, it is another significant coup in his antiterrorist campaign. Bidart had been wanted in the murder of two policemen and two gendarmes and had been on the run for six years, most recently escaping a massive police search in July. Iparretarrak issued a communique following the arrests, acknowledging the blow to the group but warning the government of its continued existence and determination. It urged Basque patriots to become involved in the "armed struggle." [redacted]

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Iparretarrak is a small, violent group that has claimed approximately 60 bomb and gun attacks in the last few years. It usually targets government, police, and tourist facilities. Of the reportedly 40 to 60 members, 20 are now in jail. [redacted]

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Greece**17 November Group Begins Year With Two Attacks**

The first two attacks in 1988 claimed by the Greek terrorist group Revolutionary Organization 17 November indicate it will continue to attack both US and Greek interests. The assassination attempt against a US Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) agent in Athens on 21 January was justified as an attack on a CIA agent working on narcotics matters with Greek authorities. The group claimed it would attack other Americans until the last "mercenary" had left the country. The agent was the target of a bomb—hidden outside his home—that failed to explode. In 1987 Americans were the targets in two of the three attacks carried out by 17 November. [redacted]

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The group returned its focus to Greek issues with the murder of Alexandros Athanassiadis in Athens on 1 March. Athanassiadis was the manager of a group of manufacturing firms and was killed because of his crimes against the working class, according to a letter left at the scene. The proclamation also criticized Prime Minister Papandreou's economic and political policies that 17 November claimed have resulted from US blackmail. Athanassiadis, shot at close range in his car while waiting at a traffic light, was the first Greek target of 17 November since the kneecapping of another businessman in February 1987. [redacted]

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Italy**Major Terrorist Freed by Greece**

The Greek Minister of Justice's decision to release Italian terrorist Maurizio Folini suggests the Ministry will lean toward a liberal interpretation of "political crimes"

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in future decisions on terrorists. Following seven months of appeals and extradition hearings, the Deputy Prime Minister and Justice Minister Koutsogiorgas quashed an extradition ruling handed down and confirmed by Greek courts in September and released one of Italy's most wanted terrorists. The Minister said the offenses were "mainly political" or "not illegal in Greece," despite the Greek court's ruling that eight of the 12 charges presented by Italy fell within the Greek criminal code. These charges included kidnaping, attempted murder, armed robberies, and illegally importing weapons into Italy. [redacted]

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Folini has been a fugitive since 1981 and was sentenced in absentia to 18- and 10-year sentences. [redacted]

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Although Folini claims to have broken with terrorism in 1979, there are rumors that he has continued to be a major arms supplier for the Red Brigades. He showed no signs of repentance when arrested, did not cooperate with Greek police, and clearly expected to escape Italian justice. He has contacts with the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Palestine Liberation Organization, Syria, and East European security services. Codefendants have said Folini is active in spreading Qadhafi's political and cultural ideologies in central and southern Italy, through radio and television stations in Rome and Naples that he finances. [redacted]

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Cooperation between Greek and Italian police led to Folini's arrest in June for entering Greece with a false French passport. Among several others arrested with Folini were a Greek Government employee, Paola Roscam Staraki—ex-wife of suspected terrorist Ioannis Starakis; a former high government official; and a Japanese archeologist. All were released because of lack of evidence. [redacted]

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West Germany

Charges Brought Against Hammadi

Frankfurt's chief public prosecutor on 8 February announced that Muhammad Hammadi, a Lebanese, had been formally charged with complicity in the hijacking of a US plane in 1985 and the murder of an American passenger, as well as with taking hostages, aggravated assault, blackmail, and possession of explosives. The prosecution alleged that Hammadi and a Lebanese accomplice took over TWA Flight 847 on 14 June 1985 and forced the crew to fly to Beirut by threatening them with pistols and handgrenades. In Beirut, Hammadi and his accomplice allegedly shot and killed Robert Stethem, a US Navy diver. West German authorities in Frankfurt airport arrested Hammadi on 13 January 1987 after they discovered he was carrying a false passport and was attempting to smuggle four bottles of liquid explosives into West Germany. No trial date has been set; if convicted, Hammadi could be sentenced to life. [redacted]

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Middle East

Israel

Possible Car-Bomb Attack in Jerusalem Aborted

On 4 March, Israeli police in Jerusalem discovered an abandoned vehicle with 10 kilograms of high explosives cached in the front seat. A detonator and timing

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device were also in the car, although the device was not armed or configured for remote control detonation. Police discovered the vehicle—bearing Israeli license plates—crashed against a utility pole not far from the Jerusalem Hilton, where Secretary of State Shultz was staying. The driver of the car fled the scene and could not be located. Fatah claimed responsibility for the purported car bomb in an announcement released in Beirut. The announcement claimed the Secretary of State was the target of the attack but that the driver of the car had an accident, abandoned the vehicle, and fled. [REDACTED]

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The chief of the terrorism branch for the Israeli Defense Forces said there was no evidence Shultz was the target, although the incident probably was connected with his visit. Although Fatah's claim is suspect because of a lack of corroborating evidence, it is possible the group designed an operation—later aborted—to coincide with the Secretary's visit in an effort to undermine the US peace initiative and to embarrass Israel. [REDACTED]

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Bus Hijacking in Israel

Khalil al-Wazir (Abu Jihad), leader of Fatah's Western Sector, reportedly claimed that the three Palestinian terrorists killed in the bus hijacking on 7 March near Beersheba, in southern Israel, belonged to his organization. The hijacking—in which three Israelis were also killed—ended when Israeli troops stormed the bus. Abu Jihad reportedly claimed the hijacking was in retaliation for the deaths of three PLO officials in a car-bomb attack in Cyprus last month. The PLO accused Mossad of conducting that operation. On 12 March Israel retaliated for the bus hijacking by carrying out airstrikes against Palestinian positions east of Sidon, Lebanon. [REDACTED]

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Lebanon

French Intelligence Official Assassinated

The French Defense Ministry has acknowledged that a French citizen killed on 2 February in East Beirut worked for the French counterintelligence service (DGSE). Unidentified gunmen shot Jacques Merrin, reportedly the DGSE's deputy chief in Lebanon, as he got into his car after meeting with the director of Lebanese Internal Security. Lebanese Forces official Ili Hubayqa has accused the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) of conducting the attack, but an ASALA leader in an interview published on 2 March emphasized the group neither claimed nor denied responsibility for the operation. [REDACTED]

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Although the evidence so far is circumstantial, ASALA is one likely suspect for Merrin's slaying. ASALA is a prime suspect in a similar operation—the shooting of three French soldiers in East Beirut last October, resulting in two deaths.

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[REDACTED] At least one other group has targeted French interests in East Beirut: a Hizballah member arrested in February 1987 claimed he had assassinated the French defense attache there in September 1986.

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Oxfam Officials Abducted in Lebanon Released

On 8 March the Abu Nidal organization (ANO) released Peter Coleridge, the Middle East coordinator of the Oxfam relief agency, and the agency's representative in Lebanon, Omar Tarabulsi, after abducting them six days earlier. The two were set free at the home of Mustafa Sa'ad, Sunni leader of the Popular Nasirite Organization, whose militia controls Sidon. An ANO spokesman said the men were not kidnaped but had been arrested for security reasons after Coleridge, a Briton, was seen taking photographs at the Ain Helwah refugee camp east of Sidon. Coleridge claimed to have exercised bad judgment by taking pictures in an area where Palestinians are sensitive about the security measures in the wake of repeated Israeli airstrikes [redacted]

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It is probable that other Palestinian groups pressured the ANO to release the two officials. The abduction of the Oxfam officials came one day after the release of two United Nations Relief and Works Agency officials, who had also been kidnaped near Sidon and had been held for one month by unidentified captors, possibly Palestinians. [redacted]

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West German/Lebanese Hostage Released

Ralph Schray, a Lebanese-West German dual national who was abducted in West Beirut on 27 January, was released to Syrian authorities on 3 March. A group calling itself the Strugglers for Freedom announced it was releasing Schray after personal efforts from Syrian President Hafez Assad had produced unspecified "commitments and guarantees." The group also called on West Germany to release TWA Flight 847 hijacker Muhammad Hammadi and his brother Abbas. [redacted]

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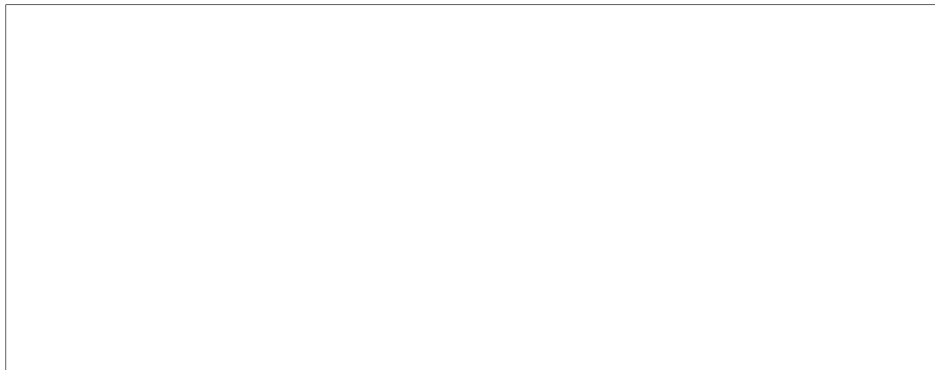
We suspect Hizballah elements abducted Schray in an attempt to pressure Bonn to grant leniency toward the Hammadi brothers. The West German Government, however, apparently did not put so much emphasis on freeing Schray as it has on freedom for the remaining West German, Rudolf Cordes. Pressure from Syria—which saw the abduction as a challenge to its control of West Beirut—also contributed to the group's decision to free Schray. [redacted]

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Syria

Ties to Kurdish Terrorists


Syrian concern with its antiterrorist image has caused it to distance itself from the Kurdish Workers' Party (PKK) while closely monitoring the group's activities.



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Relations between Syria and the PKK have been strained since last year when Syria—in response to Turkish pressure—began to distance itself from the group. In March 1987, Syrian officials ordered the transfer of all Syrian-based PKK members into the Bekaa Valley. Four months later, prior to an official visit by Turkish Prime Minister Ozal in July, Syria also closed the PKK office in Damascus and told Ocalan to leave the city. Despite the deterioration in Syrian-PKK relations, there is no indication Damascus plans to evict the group from training facilities in the Syrian-controlled Bekaa. Syria has two main motives to preserve ties to the PKK: it views the group as a bargaining chip to win concessions from Ankara on bilateral issues, and the ruling Alawite regime maintains a political alliance with the pro-PKK Kurdish minority population in northeast Syria. 

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South/East Asia

Burma

Karen Bombing Campaign?


Police officials suspect the Karen National Union (KNU) was responsible for a bombing near the Czechoslovak Embassy on 7 March. The explosion caused some minor damage to property, although there were no casualties. It was the second bombing in or near Rangoon this year and the first attack directed at a non-Burmese target. Earlier in January, a time bomb exploded on a passenger train en route to Rangoon, killing at least eight persons and wounding more than 40. The KNU is also suspected in the bombing of the Thamada Theater in Rangoon late last year. 

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We believe the KNU may be gearing up for a bombing campaign this spring. In January, state-controlled press reports indicated that a captured KNU insurgent claimed he had undergone sabotage training with at least 17 other insurgents. Their intended mission was to carry out terrorist attacks until the end of April.

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Nevertheless, the timing and placement of the most recent bombing incident suggest a campaign is probable and underscores the lethal potential of additional Karen attacks. We believe the apparent bombing campaign is likely to continue sporadically to draw both national and international attention to the KNU insurgency. 

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Secret**Pakistan****Hijacking Foiled**

A lone hijacker, armed with a pistol, failed in an attempt to hijack a domestic Pakistani International Airlines flight out of Karachi on 12 March. Abdul Mannan Achakzai was overpowered by a security guard on the flight deck moments after demanding the pilot fly to Kabul. The US Consulate in Karachi reports that Achakzai appears to be involved in arms and drug smuggling, and he may have been seeking the release from prison of certain criminal accomplices. The US Consulate in Karachi described security at Karachi airport as "lamentably lax" despite the tightened security procedures that followed the attempted hijacking of Pan Am Flight 73 in September 1986 and an ongoing hijack alert. The X-ray screening machine broke down after only half the passengers had boarded the plane, and Achakzai passed the body search by hiding his gun inside his sock [redacted]

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Eastern Europe/USSR**USSR****Soviets Attack Aircraft To Foil Hijacking**

Press accounts vary on exactly how Soviet authorities ended the hijacking of an Aeroflot flight on 8 March, but the Soviets employed what apparently is standard procedure for such incidents: a direct assault on the aircraft to overpower the hijackers. In addition, crews almost certainly are instructed to do whatever possible to land their aircraft in the Soviet Union. In the six successful hijackings of Aeroflot aircraft since the 1950s, the crews apparently were not able to bring the aircraft down in the USSR. According to the press, the approximately 34 failed attempts have all ended in shootouts aboard the planes after they had landed in the Soviet Union. We believe at least some Aeroflot flights are flown with security agents aboard, but we have no reporting that they have stopped a hijacking while the aircraft was airborne. [redacted]

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The Soviet press reported that in this latest hijacking at least nine persons—a stewardess, three passengers, and five hijackers—died and 20 were wounded during the shooting and reported explosion aboard the TU-154. Initial reports from TASS indicated Soviet soldiers forced their way aboard the aircraft shortly after it landed at a military airfield near Leningrad. Another account reported police stormed the plane after several hours of negotiations. In any event, the various reports suggest security forces inflicted some of the casualties among the passengers and crew. The hijackers ordered the plane to fly to London, but the crew convinced them they were landing in Finland to refuel. In 1983, 10 persons were killed when a hijacked Aeroflot aircraft was stormed in Tbilisi after the pilot returned the plane there rather than fly to Turkey as demanded by the hijackers. [redacted]

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**The Evolution of Middle East-Origin
Terrorism in Western Europe:
1985-87** [redacted]

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Middle East-origin terrorism in Western Europe has fallen in the last two years. Although states sponsoring this terrorism have also changed their relative levels of activity significantly, we believe none has abandoned such attacks. Despite fewer incidents, Middle East terrorist spillover remains an important and alarming part of international terrorism. Effective counterterrorist measures have reduced but not eliminated the attractiveness of Western Europe as a venue for Middle East-origin attacks. [redacted]

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In the last two years, Middle East-origin terrorism declined from earlier record levels. In 1987, there were 42 incidents of Middle East spillover in Western Europe, compared with 39 in 1986. This reflects a return to the 1980-83 period, when there was an average of about 35 incidents per year. An upsurge in attacks occurred in 1984—there were 61 attacks—and peaked in 1985 with 74, including the year's most dramatic and violent incidents worldwide. The number of attacks indicates little about the impact of this terrorism, which has generally been far out of proportion to its minor statistical place among overall terrorist incidents. [redacted]

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Attacks have changed in both type and target chosen. The majority have been assassinations and bombings. In the early 1980s, Americans were rarely specific targets. Middle Easterners mostly attacked each other: Western Europe happened to be a convenient location. In the mid-1980s the pattern shifted as groups added Western targets. Palestinian and state-sponsored groups recruited emigres and students, making Western Europe a base of operations for some groups and individuals. We expect Middle Eastern groups operating in Europe will increasingly use personnel in place to plan operations, although assassinations still are likely to be carried out by imported hit men. [redacted]

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State sponsors have been particularly prominent in guiding or supporting international terrorism in Western Europe. Although only one or two states have

been behind the majority of attacks in any given year, few groups would be able to operate outside the Middle East without the support of the three major terrorist state sponsors: Libya, Syria, and Iran. Some groups have developed extensive commercial and business dealings that make them less dependent on state sponsors. Other Palestinian groups have operated in Western Europe for years, using student and guest worker populations, and slipping past loose travel and visa restrictions. We believe Lebanese Shia radicals are attempting to do the same. Most of these groups have received their inspiration—and in some cases, direct guidance—from state supporters. [redacted]

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1985: The Year of the Palestinians

Palestinians were responsible for a record number of incidents worldwide in 1985—well over 200 attacks—and committed 60 percent of the terrorist spillover acts in Western Europe. Many of these incidents arose from bitter intra-Palestinian disputes and from Syria's backing of Fatah rebels. Elements of Fatah carried out 10 attacks in Western Europe, mostly against Syrian targets, although three Israelis were murdered on a yacht in Cyprus. Attacks occurred against a number of countries holding Palestinian prisoners—Italy, Greece, and Switzerland were among the nations that experienced attacks and demands for the release of jailed Palestinian terrorists. [redacted]

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The Abu Nidal organization (ANO) was the most active Palestinian group worldwide and in Western Europe. Sponsored principally by Syria, the ANO's closer relationship with Libya coincided with the group's attacks against Americans late in the year. The radical Palestinian group committed a dozen attacks in Western Europe in 1985. The ANO was responsible for some of the year's bloodiest incidents:

- In September, grenades thrown into a hotel in an Athens suburb wounded 19 British tourists.

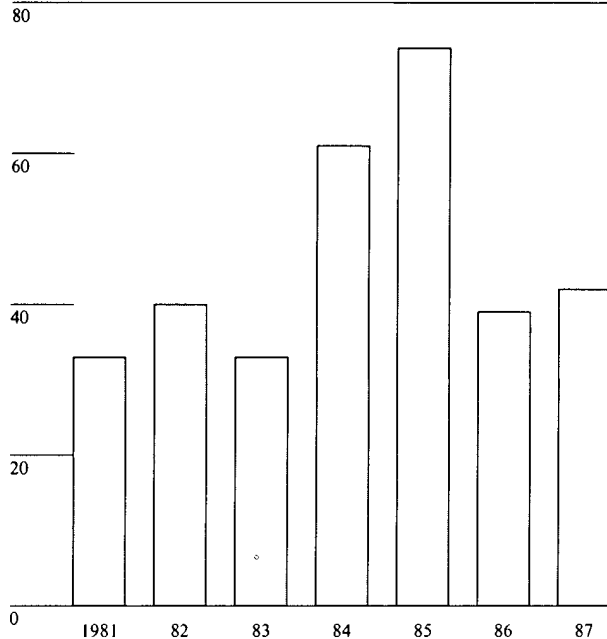
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Middle East—Origin Terrorist Attacks in Western Europe

Number of incidents



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- Two weeks later, grenades thrown by ANO operatives at a cafe in Rome wounded 38 tourists, including nine Americans.
- In November, ANO terrorists hijacked an Egyptair plane from Athens to Malta. They shot a total of five US and Israeli citizens in the head, killing two, before Egyptian commandos stormed the plane in a disastrous rescue mission.
- In December, ANO terrorists simultaneously attacked the Rome and Vienna airports, killing 20 persons and wounding 120. The group received logistic support from Libya in both attacks as well as in the Egyptair hijacking. [redacted]

There were two other major incidents of Middle East spillover, one committed by a Palestinian group, the other by Lebanese Shias. The Palestine Liberation Front—a group under the PLO umbrella—led by Abu Abbas, hijacked the Achille Lauro cruise ship in October. One US citizen was dead when the incident ended in Egypt several days later. The original target had been Israel, but the inexperienced operatives, upon being discovered, hijacked the ship before it docked in Israel. [redacted]

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The hijacking of TWA Flight 847 may have foreshadowed developments in 1986 and 1987, marking the first major terrorist event in Western Europe committed by pro-Iranian Lebanese Shias. The hijacking, unlike other events in 1985 in which US citizens were targets of opportunity, was a deliberate attempt to capture as many Americans as possible. After prolonged negotiations, Hizballah members released the US citizens they had been holding separately in Beirut. One US serviceman had been killed early in the hijacking. [redacted]

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1986: The Year of Libya and Syria

The issue of state sponsorship of terrorism came to a head in 1986, when both Libya and Syria were caught instigating major terrorist actions in Western Europe. The activities of these two states were so egregious that even previously reluctant West European states took steps to halt such terrorism, acting both unilaterally and through multilateral diplomatic cooperation. Palestinian activity in Europe was down, especially by the ANO. It committed only two acts of terrorism in 1986, an attack against a synagogue in Istanbul and, outside Europe, an attempted hijacking of a Pan Am plane in Pakistan. [redacted]

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Libya's share of terrorist incidents remained virtually the same: 19 attacks worldwide in 1986 compared with 17 in 1985, but targeting by Libya and the lethality of its attacks was markedly different. After a phase of antidissident activity cooled in early 1985, Qadhafi's increasing involvement with radical Palestinian groups became evident. Libyan support for the ANO in the Egyptair hijacking and the Rome and

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Vienna massacres—including writing communiques for the group and supplying it with passports—indicated a more virulent turn to Qadhafi's terrorist plotting, particularly against the United States. [redacted]

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In early April, Libyan-backed terrorists bombed a discotheque in West Berlin frequented by US servicemen. The powerful bomb killed three persons and wounded more than 200. Following US airstrikes against Tripoli and Benghazi, a rash of anti-US and anti-British attacks occurred; then Libyan activity subsided in mid-1986. Only one of these postraid attacks, a foiled plot to bomb a US Air Force facility in Ankara, occurred in Western Europe. [redacted]

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Syria became bolder in anti-Israeli attacks; rarely before had these taken place outside the Middle East. In 1986, Syria was involved in three terrorist plots in Western Europe. The bombing of a German-Arab Friendship Society building in West Berlin in late March was the work of hired Palestinian terrorists. A second attempted bombing by the leader of the same group of mercenaries had far more serious implications. An unwitting Irish woman was stopped before boarding an El Al plane in London with a powerful and sophisticated bomb that would probably have killed in midair the more than 300 passengers. The investigation and trial of the Palestinian cousins involved directly implicated senior Syrian intelligence officials. Damascus was also implicated in another attempted attack against an El Al plane in Madrid some months later. [redacted]

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The cumulative impact of these events generated the first concerted action in years against Middle Eastern terrorism by the European Community. West European governments were shocked into action, particularly by the US military action against Libya. Several Libyan "diplomats" were expelled, and some Western Ambassadors were recalled from Syria. Border controls and bilateral and multilateral responses improved. Syria and Libya reduced their profiles dramatically, which was reflected in lower terrorist activity throughout 1987. [redacted]

1987: Shia Terrorism Revealed

With Syria and Libya quiet and the ANO also refraining from out-of-region attacks, Iranian-

Middle East-Origin Attacks by Location, 1985-87

	1985	1986	1987
Austria	2	4	3
Belgium	1	0	2
Cyprus	12	1	4
Denmark	3	0	0
France	6	16	7
Greece	14	5	4
Italy	11	2	5
Malta	1	0	1
Netherlands	1	0	0
Norway	0	0	1
Portugal	0	1	0
Spain	6	2	6
Sweden	2	1	1
Switzerland	5	0	1
Turkey	4	3	1
United Kingdom	2	2	3
West Germany	4	2	3

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inspired terrorism came to the fore in 1987. Although many of these acts were committed in 1986, they were not attributed to radical Lebanese Shias at the time. In early 1987, a series of arrests by French police unraveled a terrorist cell that had committed the dramatic series of bombings in downtown Paris throughout 1986. [redacted]

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Extensive Shia involvement in terrorism became evident in Western Europe in the Paris bombings. The cell that carried out the Paris bombings was led by a charismatic pro-Iranian Tunisian national—with ties to the Lebanese Hizballah—who recruited other North African emigres. Lebanese from Beirut provided the explosives, according to [redacted] the press. When explosives buried by the cell leader were compared with unexploded portions of bombs from a rail station and the Eiffel Tower, they were found to be chemically identical. This discovery tied the group

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to the Paris bombings. Identical liquid explosives were carried by the group in Paris and were found in the possession of known Hizballah members, the Hammadi brothers, who had been arrested in Germany some two months earlier. This linked the Paris cell to Hizballah.

[Redacted]

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The year's most spectacular incident—and only hijacking—occurred in July when a Lebanese national hijacked an Air Afrique plane departing Italy and diverted it to Geneva, Switzerland. The hijacker killed one French national and demanded the release of the Hizballah and Lebanese prisoners in West Germany and France. The incident was also noteworthy because the terrorist boarded the flight in the Central African Republic, although the actual hijacking and murder took place in Europe. As Hizballah apparently attempts to expand its operating ability outside Lebanon, other locales with many Shia residents, such as West Africa, are also likely to see a rise in spillover attacks.

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There is not enough evidence to determine what role, if any, Iran played in the activities of these Hizballah-associated terrorists in Europe. The arrests in West Germany set off a wave of kidnappings in Lebanon, and those in France ultimately provoked ruptures in diplomatic relations and a hijacking in Europe later in 1987. Two German and three US citizens were kidnaped in Beirut in January. Tunisia and France broke diplomatic relations with Iran over allegations of Iranian support for the Paris cell. At yearend, however, France had resolved its diplomatic impasse with Iran and backed off from claims of Iranian sponsorship, probably as part of a deal with Iran to free two French hostages. One German hostage was freed amid press speculation that ransom had been paid and an agreement had been reached to give the Hammadi brothers lenient sentences. We believe the agreement also included a West German pledge not to extradite Mohammad Hammadi, one of the hijackers of TWA Flight 847, to the United States.

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Prospects for 1988

There is considerable potential for Middle Eastern terrorists to continue to operate in Western Europe. Many Western counterterrorism officials, although pleased with their successes since mid-1986, caution that terrorists may only be lying low under tighter police scrutiny and concede that high levels of security cannot be maintained indefinitely. Western Europe hosts large populations of students, immigrants, and guest workers from many Middle Eastern nations who may easily be tapped for membership in terrorist groups or for logistic support in terrorist operations. Large Muslim populations, easy access from the Middle East, relatively porous borders, and an abundance of targets suggest Western Europe will remain the venue for the majority of Middle Eastern terrorist attacks that occur outside the Middle East.

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Apart from Middle Eastern involvement in France's worst bombing episodes, attacks in 1987 were less dramatic than in previous years. One-third of the attacks in Western Europe were assassinations—all of Middle Easterners by Middle Easterners. No anti-Western terrorist spectaculars occurred as in the previous two years. Iranian agents were more active in assassinating regime opponents, attacking seven anti-Khomeini dissidents. Qadhafi operatives resumed a decadelong campaign of killing Libyan dissidents but killed only two Libyans, botching a third attempt. Qadhafi directed his wrath against France for its presence in Chad, but none of these attacks took place in Western Europe.

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As Qadhafi's sense of humiliation from US airstrikes in 1986 continues to diminish, we expect that he may launch a major attack in 1988 against French or US targets, possibly in Western Europe. Syria is likely to be more circumspect. Most of the other Middle Eastern groups active in Western Europe appear to respond more to events in the Middle East than to events in Western Europe, apart from the arrests of their members. For example, there may be renewed attacks against France when the North African cell comes to trial. We expect an upsurge in Middle East-origin terrorism if there is movement in the

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long-stalled Middle East peace process; if the Persian Gulf situation involves greater confrontation of Western powers; or if the Palestinian-Shia camp wars in Lebanon subside further, freeing Palestinian and Lebanese groups for activities outside their region.

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

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**Terrorism Versus Diplomacy:
Syria Reacts to Growing
Egyptian Influence** [redacted]

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Syria is keeping open the option of terrorism against Egypt—along with diplomacy—in competing for dominance in the Middle East. Syria's leading role in ostracizing Egypt from the Arab world after Cairo signed the Camp David accord leaves Syrian President Assad with little flexibility to deal openly with Egypt and the growing challenge to Syria's dominance in the region. The Amman summit meeting in November 1987, which resulted in the reestablishment of formal diplomatic relations between Egypt and nine Arab League countries, again leaves Syria struggling to maintain its position in the Arab world. As Egypt's gradual reintegration into the mainstream of Arab affairs begins to eclipse Syria's prominent role, the two countries may find themselves competing for influence in the Middle East. [redacted]

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If Assad intends to ease Syria's hardline position in the near future, he will be forced to work behind the scenes, exploring various tactics ranging from establishing a discreet dialogue with Cairo to terrorism, both options that Syria has previously employed. Although [redacted] outside interlocutors are willing to help promote a Syrian-Egyptian reconciliation, Assad has made no firm commitments but continues to maneuver to take advantage of these overtures. Assad ultimately may be forced to do so, if only to maintain Syrian influence in the Arab world. [redacted]

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In the meantime, Assad retains the option of using terrorism. Syrian support for numerous Egyptian opposition groups headquartered in Damascus since the early 1980s has been overt and unconditional. Groups such as the National Front, led by Egyptian ex-General Sa'd al-Din Shazli, have received Syrian training in terrorist tactics and sabotage. Although an overt use of terrorism would be considered a sign of bad faith by the Gulf states and would jeopardize chances for much needed, future financial assistance, Syria has ample precedent for using surrogates in terrorist attacks against Egypt. [redacted]

Syrian-Sponsored Attacks Against Egypt

- 15 April 1979 *Eagles of the Revolution bomb Egyptair office in Cyprus. Attack later claimed by individual arrested in Egypt for possession of explosives with intention to bomb Foreign Ministry building in Cairo.*
- 20 April 1979 *Eagles of the Revolution bomb post office in Cairo resulting in one death.*
- 13 July 1979 *Eagles of the Revolution attack Egyptian Embassy in Ankara.*

[redacted]

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No Syrian-sponsored attacks against Egypt took place during the 1980s, but covert Syrian support for groups capable of hitting Egyptian interests has continued.

[redacted] Sa'iqa, a group established in the late 1960s to represent Syrian interests in the Palestine Liberation Organization, reactivated its "Eagles of the Revolution" special operations unit in 1984 at Syria's request. The group was responsible for several bombings of Egyptian interests in the late 1970s and for attacking Jordanian targets in 1984 and 1985, in the wake of Jordan's resumption of diplomatic relations with Egypt and Hussein's dialogue with Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasir Arafat. [redacted]

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[redacted] Syria retains close

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contacts with various Palestinian groups such as Sa'iqa, which could also be used to hit Egypt. Nevertheless, press reports that Syria is preparing terrorist operations remain unsubstantiated. [redacted]

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Although a fundamental change in Syria's anti-Egyptian position is unlikely, Syrian economic ills are too great to risk alienating its Arab financial benefactors by overtly opposing their wishes for Egypt's reintegration into the Arab world. Damascus' recent maneuvering is no doubt intended to provide Syria with tactical flexibility in the face of changing political dynamics in the Arab world. Although we do not foresee a resurgence of Syrian-sponsored terrorism against Egypt in the near term, Assad, a master at hedging his bets, will retain the option of employing terrorism by continuing to nurture ties to terrorist organizations. [redacted]

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The Terrorism Diary for May

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Below is a compendium of May 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.

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- 1 May** *El Salvador.* The first week of May contains several dates important to leftwing and rightwing elements; consequently, political violence tends to peak during this period.
- 1 May 1888** *Socialist world.* May Day (commemorates labor violence in Chicago).
- 1 May 1980** *Peru.* Destruction of electoral material in Chuschi, Cangallo Province, marks beginning of armed struggle by Sendero Luminoso; anniversary is commemorated by acts of violence throughout May.
- 2 May 1953** *Jordan.* King Hussein assumes constitutional power.
- 2 May 1982** *Argentina, United Kingdom.* Argentine cruiser Belgrano sunk by British submarine in Falklands war.
- 3 May 1986** *Sri Lanka.* Air Lanka jetliner bombed by Tamil separatists at Colombo airport; 16 persons killed, 40 others wounded.
- 4 May** *Israel.* Independence Day.
- 4 May 1919** *China.* Students form Anti-Japanese Movement.
- 4 May 1978** *Namibia.* Kassinga Day (commemorates raid by South African forces that left hundreds dead).
- 4 May 1986** *Japan.* Chukaku-ha (Nucleus Faction) fires five homemade rockets at opening of Tokyo Economic Summit; no casualties.
- 5 May 1862** *Mexico.* Cinco de Mayo (commemorates victory over forces of Napoleon III).
- 5 May 1941** *Ethiopia.* Liberation Day.
- 5 May 1945** *Netherlands.* Liberation Day.
- 5 May 1954** *Paraguay.* Coup against elected government of President Federico Chavez by Gen. Alfredo Stroessner Mattiauda.
- 5 May 1955** *West Germany.* West Germany becomes member of NATO.

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- 5 May 1981** *Northern Ireland.* Death of Provisional Irish Republican Army member Bobby Sands in hunger strike.
- 6 May 1900** *Iran.* Birthday of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.
- 8 May 1945** *East Germany, Czechoslovakia.* Liberation Day.
West Germany. Capitulation of Third Reich.
- 8 May 1979** *El Salvador.* On steps of San Salvador cathedral, police fired into crowd demonstrating solidarity with leftwing activists who had occupied French and Costa Rican Embassies; at least 25 demonstrators killed.
- 8 May 1984** *Libya.* Armed dissidents attack Qadhafi's Azizziya barracks.
- 9 May 1881** *Romania.* Independence Day.
- 9 May 1945** *USSR, Poland, Yugoslavia, Albania.* Victory Day.
- 9 May 1976** *West Germany.* Suicide in prison of Ulrike Meinhof, founding member of Red Army Faction.
- 10 May** *Jordan.* Arab Resistance Day.
- 10 May 1985** *India.* Night of Sikh bombings leaves 80 dead, 200 wounded in New Delhi, other cities.
- 11 May 1983** *Chile.* Anti-Pinochet protests put down forcefully by government.
- 11 May 1984** *Chile.* Wave of bombings against government targets.
- 13 May 1981** *Vatican City.* Attempt on life of Pope John Paul II by Mehmet Ali Agca.
- 14 May 1811** *Paraguay.* Independence Day.
- 14 May 1948** *Israel.* Republic Day (declaration of independence).
Middle East. Beginning of first Arab-Israeli war.
- 14 May 1985** *Sri Lanka.* Tamil separatists kill more than 150 people in machinegun attack on Buddhist shrine at Anuradhapura.
- 15 May 1948** *Palestinians.* Palestine Day (end of UN mandate); 15 May Organization, founded in 1979 by remnant of Special Operations Group of Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), takes its name from this event.

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16 May 1983 *Sudan.* Founding of Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) and Liberation Movement (SPLM).

16 May 1985 *Peru.* Sendero Luminoso group marks fifth anniversary with wave of bombings, including US Ambassador's residence and Chinese Embassy.

17 May 1814 *Norway.* Constitution Day (independence day).

17 May 1983 *Lebanon, Israel.* Signing of troop withdrawal accord (known as 17 May agreement).

17 May *Muslim world.* Approximate date of Id al-Fitr (feast celebrating end of Ramadan).

18 May 1980 *Peru.* Beginning of armed struggle by Maoist group Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path).

South Korea. Civilian uprising in Kwangju against military rule; usually marked by student demonstrations.

18 May 1981 *Northern Ireland.* Death of Provisional IRA hunger striker Raymond McCreech.

19 May 1890 *Vietnam.* Ho Chi Minh's birthday.

19 May 1895 *Cuba.* Death of Jose Marti.

20 May 1927 *Saudi Arabia.* Independence Day.

20 May 1972 *Cameroon.* National Day (declaration of republic).

20 May 1973 *Western Sahara.* Polisario begins armed struggle.

20 May 1978 *Japan.* Opening of New Tokyo International Airport (Narita); annual focus of demonstrations and terrorist attacks.

22 May 1972 *Sri Lanka.* Republic Day.

23 May 1949 *West Germany.* Proclamation of federal republic.

23 May 1951 *China.* Tibet declared to be under Chinese sovereignty.

24 May *Buddhist world.* Birthday of Gautama Buddha.

25 May 1810 *Argentina.* Beginning of revolution against Spain.

25 May 1892 *Yugoslavia.* Birthday of Josip Broz Tito.

25 May 1923 *Jordan.* Independence Day.

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- 25 May 1946** **Jordan.** Constitutional Monarchy established.
- 25 May 1963** **Africa.** African Freedom Day; Day of Africa (founding of Organization of African Unity).
- 25 May 1965** **Colombia.** Founding of Communist Party of Colombia/Marxist-Leninist (PCC/ML), now-defunct parent organization of terrorist group People's Liberation Army (EPL).
- 25 May 1967** **Bermuda.** Bermuda Day (constitution adopted).
- 26 May 1966** **Guyana.** Independence Day.
- 27 May** **Israel.** Jerusalem Day.
- 28 May 1983** **France, French Caribbean.** Caribbean Revolutionary Alliance (ARC) surfaces with 17 coordinated bombings.
- 30 May 1919** **Afghanistan.** Independence from Great Britain achieved.
- 30 May 1961** **Dominican Republic.** Liberty Day (assassination of Gen. Raphael Trujillo).
- 30 May 1967** **Nigeria.** Declaration of independence by Biafra.
- 30 May 1972** **Israel.** Massacre at Lod Airport by members of Japanese Red Army.
- 30 May 1981** **Bangladesh.** Assassination of Ziaur Rahman.
- 31 May 1910** **South Africa.** Union Day (four provinces merged to form Union of South Africa).
- 31 May 1961** **South Africa.** Proclamation of republic.



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Chronology of Terrorism—1987-88 [redacted] 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. [redacted] 25X1

26 December *El Salvador: Eight armed assailants kidnap a soldier and five civilians from their homes in San Juan Loma Alta. They were freed the next day after being forced to listen to a propaganda talk. No group has claimed responsibility.* [redacted] 25X1

29 December *Colombia: Guerrillas from two fronts of the Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARC) coordinate attacks on towns of La Montanita and El Pajul in Caqueta Department. One civilian was killed, and five soldiers as well as two civilians were wounded.* [redacted] 25X1

2 January *Colombia: FARC guerrillas attack Valdivia in Antioquia Department and block its main highway, stopping all traffic headed toward the Atlantic coast. Six guerrillas were killed during the attack. The assailants abducted a police corporal, the commander of the municipal garrison, whom they killed outside of town.* [redacted] 25X1

Colombia: Seventy members of the FARC attack Gaitania in Tolima Department, killing a policeman and wounding five others. Before leaving the town, the terrorists destroyed its police post and raided an arsenal as well as an agrarian fund office. [redacted] 25X1

5 January *Colombia: Armed members of the FARC attack police station in Magdalena, killing one policeman and wounding another.* [redacted] 25X1

6 January *Peru: Sendero Luminoso (SL) assailants kill official of the Ministry of Interior in Huamachuco.* [redacted] 25X1

11 January *Colombia: FARC assailants kill a police officer and five civilians in Pozo Azul, Bolivar Department.* [redacted] 25X1

18 January *Peru: SL terrorists machinegun and kill state bank employees in Cangallo Province. A bank secretary, who was returning with the group from a weekend in Ayacucho, was released without being injured.* [redacted] 25X1

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- 19 January** **Colombia: Members of FARC assassinate two cattlemen near Simatoca in Santander Department.** [redacted] 25X1
- 31 January** **Colombia: Six 19th of April Movement gunmen unsuccessfully try to kidnap president of Javeriana University in Bogota.** The guerrillas knocked out a guard at the entrance to the building where the president has his office. After not finding him in the building, they tied up two guards and fled to a nearby park. [redacted] 25X1
- February** **Pakistan: Pakistani Government expels Iranian Revolutionary Guards responsible for attacking Mujahidin-e Khalq safehouses in Karachi and Quetta in July 1987.** The Iranians were arrested and detained immediately after the attacks occurred to demonstrate Pakistani unwillingness to tolerate such incidents. [redacted] 25X1
- Iran: Two powerful bombs are successfully defused in Tehran and in West Azerbaijan Province.** The bombs were allegedly planted by Iraqi agents. [redacted] 25X1
- 1 February** **Peru: Thirty SL assailants machinegun and kill mother-in-law of Ayacucho judge and her grandson at residence in Santa Ana de Barrios.** The assault on the home also caused extensive damage. [redacted] 25X1
- 2 February** **Portugal: Twenty-five members of the Popular Forces of 25 April receive jail terms ranging from 10 to 15 years.** They were found guilty of involvement in 12 murders and 20 bombings between 1980 and 1984. Five members of the group were acquitted; another was sentenced to 13 years but was freed for health reasons. [redacted] 25X1
- 3 February** **Peru: SL terrorists assassinate three civilians during attack in Sirinachayoc in Ayacucho Department.** The victims were killed in the town's main plaza. [redacted] 25X1
- 4 February** **Peru: Members of SL kill member of local human rights group and his wife at their home in Ayacucho.** [redacted] 25X1
- 5 February** **Israel: Israeli troops capture three Palestinians attempting to infiltrate from Egypt.** The terrorists carried guns and explosives and intended to carry out a raid in Israel. [redacted] 25X1
- West Germany: Kurdish Workers' Party (PKK) kidnaps former member in Braunschweig to be tried by a "Popular Tribunal."** The victim escaped and reported his abduction to police, who arrested two PKK members involved in the incident. [redacted] 25X1

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- 7 February** *Peru: Unknown individuals shoot and kill Peruvian Investigative Police (PIP) official in front of his home in Chincha.* No group has claimed responsibility for the assault. [redacted] 25X1
- 9 February** *Peru: SL terrorists attempt to set fire to two nightclubs in Huancayo.* Explosive experts deactivated approximately 21 incendiary devices placed at the clubs, without causing damage or injuries. [redacted] 25X1
- Peru: Five armed assailants, traveling on bicycles, assassinate PIP official in Chincha.* One of the terrorists was killed by authorities during the attack. Another PIP official was killed two days earlier in the same town. No group has claimed responsibility for either incident. [redacted] 25X1
- 10 February** *Peru: Two unidentified individuals shoot and kill civil guard lieutenant and his wife entering their car in Quinua.* No group has claimed responsibility for the assault. [redacted] 25X1
- Colombia: Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia guerrillas attack Ataco in Antioquia Department, killing three villagers and wounding another.* [redacted] 25X1
- 11 February** *El Salvador: Five armed members of the Popular Liberation Forces bomb carport of Ministry of Health in San Salvador.* The explosion damaged three vehicles and the carport's roof but did not injure employees, whom the terrorists had moved to a safe location. [redacted] 25X1
- 13 February** *Peru: Members of the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement, in a series of attacks in Lima suburbs, bomb Shell Oil facility, a pharmaceutical factory, a furniture store, and the ARMCO Peru plant.* The explosions caused extensive damage but no injuries. [redacted] 25X1
- 15 February** *Peru: SL terrorists machinegun and wound policeman in main square of Ayacucho.* [redacted] 25X1
- 16 February** *Iran: Car-bomb explodes, injuring 10 persons, three seriously, and damaging cars and windows along Shahid Bamonar street in Tehran.* Iranian dissidents were probably responsible. [redacted] 25X1
- West Germany: Five masked arsonists firebomb training facility of Deutsche Bank in Kronberg, a suburb of Frankfurt, causing considerable damage.* Two newspapers received unsigned letters, similar in content to others written by Red Army Faction (RAF) periphery members supporting of hunger strikes by RAF prisoners and Action Directe (AD) members jailed in France. [redacted] 25X1

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- 17 February** *Chile: Members of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front bomb power facilities in several areas, causing partial blackouts in Santiago and nearby regions.* The group said the bombs were set off to protest the Festival of Song held in Vina del Mar, which it called a "government circus." [redacted] 25X1
- 18 February** *Iran: Explosive-laden car detonates on a Tehran expressway, injuring two people and damaging several cars.* Authorities blamed "agents of the world arrogance," their label for Iranian dissidents. [redacted] 25X1
- 19 February** *Belgium: Two small bombs explode in Brussels shopping areas, causing minor damage but no casualties.* No group has claimed responsibility. [redacted] 25X1
- France: Police arrest suspected member of Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA) in Saint Jean-De-Luz in the Pyrenees-Atlantiques Department.* An international arrest warrant had been issued on Jesus Maria Osa Arocena, who reportedly was a member of ETA's logistic infrastructure in France [redacted] 25X1
- Israel: Bomb explodes outside synagogue in Tel Aviv.* There were no injuries. [redacted] 25X1
- 20 February** *Belgium: Authorities discover small bomb in hobby store in central Brussels shopping mall.* The detonator of the device had exploded but failed to ignite the bomb's main charge. No group has claimed responsibility. [redacted] 25X1
- Northern Ireland: Provisional Irish Republican Army (PIRA) members throw grenade at police patrol in Coalisland, County Tyrone, causing injury to two policemen.* [redacted] 25X1
- West Bank: Molotov cocktail causes minor damage to US Consular section on Nablus Road in East Jerusalem.* No group has claimed responsibility. [redacted] 25X1
- West Germany: Twenty-five Turks and Palestinians occupy Pan Am Airlines office in Frankfurt to protest Israeli treatment of Palestinians.* The demonstrators left peacefully when police arrived. [redacted] 25X1
- 22 February** *West Bank: Thirteen-year-old Palestinian girl is shot and killed by Israeli settlers in Baqa as-Sharqieh.* [redacted] 25X1
- West Germany: Minor explosions damage four trucks at US Army Cooke Barracks in Goepingen.* The improvised devices were placed near the vehicles' fuel tanks. Two other devices failed to explode. Members of local autonomous groups probably were responsible. [redacted] 25X1

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- 23 February** **West Bank: Molotov cocktail is thrown at Israeli car transporting laborers in the Ramallah area.** The passengers evacuated the burning car. There were no casualties. [redacted] 25X1
- 24 February** **Belgium: Bomb, placed under an employee's car, explodes behind office building of Le Soir, a leading French-language newspaper, causing minor damage.** An unknown group, International Action against Zionism, claimed responsibility for the incident. [redacted] 25X1
- Northern Ireland: Explosion of 70-kilogram bomb in central Belfast kills two Ulster Defense Regiment (UDR) soldiers and wounds two other soldiers and a civilian bystander.** A second bomb found in the vicinity was defused. PIRA claimed responsibility. Five UDR soldiers have been killed in Northern Ireland so far this year. [redacted] 25X1
- South Korea: Five Korean students armed with knives, gasoline bombs, and homemade firecrackers briefly occupy the USIS Library in Seoul.** Some windows were smashed and a fire was started in a library storage room before police stormed the facility and arrested the protestors. [redacted] 25X1
- Spain: ETA kidnap Emiliano Revilla, a wealthy industrialist, outside his home in Madrid.** Authorities believe the kidnaping could damage peace talks reportedly under way between government representatives and ETA leaders exiled in Algiers. [redacted] 25X1
- West Bank: Palestinian crowd in Qabatiyeh lynches Arab suspected of collaborating with Israel.** They hanged him from an electricity pylon with the outlawed Palestinian flag and set fire to his house. [redacted] 25X1
- 26 February** **South Korea: South Korean police find homemade bomb at US Cultural Center in Kwangju.** A timer set to trigger an explosion earlier had malfunctioned. Police in Seoul questioned a student during the brief occupation of the USIS building, who later confessed to planting the incendiary device. [redacted] 25X1
- 27 February** **Lebanon: Bomb intended for Hizballah spiritual leader Shaykh Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah is found and dismantled near the Islamic Cooperation Center in Be'r Al-'abd, a suburb of West Beirut.** The device was discovered 15 minutes before it was set to explode, and its detonation time coincided with Fadlallah's daily routine of arriving at a nearby mosque to lead midday prayers. [redacted] 25X1
- Lebanon: Rockets are fired into northern Galilee area.** No damage was reported. [redacted] 25X1

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Lebanon: Two Palestinian terrorists die when Israeli Defense Forces sink vessel attempting to infiltrate them into Israel. Fatah and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC) both claimed responsibility for the operation. [redacted] 25X1

West Bank: Two molotov cocktails are thrown at Israeli vehicles in At Tur, located on the Mount of Olives in Jerusalem. No injuries were reported. [redacted] 25X1

Northern Ireland: Two mortar bombs explode above homes in west Belfast without causing casualties. PIRA probably intended to attack a British Army base located just beyond the houses. [redacted] 25X1

South Africa: Bomb explodes at the Jan Smuts Airport. There was no apparent damage, and no organization claimed responsibility. [redacted] 25X1

28 February

United Kingdom: Firebombs damage four real estate offices in England near Wales. The Welsh Nationalist group Meibion Glyndwr claimed the attacks were carried out to force British land speculators from Wales. This was the first attack by the group outside their home country. [redacted] 25X1

West Bank: Settlers shoot and kill two Palestinian demonstrators at stone barricade west of Ramallah. One Israeli was arrested. [redacted] 25X1

West Bank: Demonstrators burn Israeli bus near Nablus as it prepares to carry laborers to Israel. [redacted] 25X1

West Bank: Palestinians burn two houses reportedly owned by suspected collaborators with Israeli authorities. [redacted] 25X1

Israel: Bomb explodes near sports stadium in Rishon Leziyyon area of Tel Aviv. There were no injuries, and no group has claimed responsibility. [redacted] 25X1

29 February

Northern Ireland: Small bomb wounds two policemen on patrol in west Belfast. PIRA claimed the 3-kilogram device was a new "directional antipersonnel" mine. [redacted] 25X1

Northern Ireland: Two PIRA members die in premature explosion of bomb they were transporting near the border with Ireland. The group identified the two as Brendan Burns and Brendan Morley. Burns was wanted for his involvement in at least 25 killings. [redacted] 25X1

West Bank: Bomb is found in supermarket at the Jewish settlement of Ramot Eshkol just outside green line in Jerusalem. Authorities detonated the bomb without incident. [redacted] 25X1

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1 March

Bangladesh: At least two die in an explosion in eastern Dhaka. Police reports said the blast apparently occurred while an explosive device was being assembled in an old government building. No further details were available. [redacted] 25X1

South Africa: Bomb explodes near bus transporting South African Air Force personnel in Benoni. There were no casualties, but the bus was hit by shrapnel. The bomb appeared to have been planted near a street light and is suspected to have been detonated by remote control. [redacted] 25X1

Spain: Bomb explodes outside Finance Ministry offices in Castellon, eastern Spain, causing damage but no injuries. No group has claimed responsibility for the incident. [redacted] 25X1

West Bank: Arab youths throw molotov cocktail at hotel in Bethlehem. The building was slightly damaged. [redacted] 25X1

West Germany: Arson attack on Renault Agricultural Technology Firm in Rosbach causes extensive damage. Police arrested three men, including a former member of the Baader-Meinhof Gang, fleeing the scene. Authorities believe the attack was carried out to show solidarity with AD prisoners on a hunger strike. [redacted] 25X1

2 March

India: Gunmen kill three persons in the Punjab in separate incidents of Sikh-related terrorist activity. One assassin was killed and two escaped in the Amritsar district. Police arrested at least seven other suspects in the districts of Faridkot and Gurdaspur, as well as seizing some arms and ammunition. [redacted] 25X1

3 March

Israel: Small car bomb explodes close to central bus station in Kefar Sava, near Tel Aviv. No injuries were reported. [redacted] 25X1

4 March

Lebanon: Iranian national and his Lebanese companion are kidnaped and released unharmed after two days. Four unidentified gunmen intercepted the victims' taxi on the airport road in West Beirut, shortly after they arrived at Beirut International Airport from Kuwait. [redacted] 25X1

West Bank: Demonstrators attempt to burn house of suspected collaborator in Jenin district. Soldiers, answering the call for assistance, killed one 16-year-old and injured several other Arabs. [redacted] 25X1

5 March

West Bank: Vandals break windshields and slash tires of Arab-owned cars in Bethlehem and Hebron. The perpetrators may have been settlers retaliating for recent attacks against their vehicles on the Jerusalem-Hebron road. [redacted] 25X1

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- 6 March** **Argentina: Members of previously unknown group, calling itself the Che Guevara Brigade, bomb US plant in Buenos Aires.** The explosion at Parke Davis Laboratories caused major damage but no injuries. The group said the bombing occurred because of alleged US complicity with the British in the Falkland Islands military exercise that began on 7 March. [redacted] 25X1
- 7 March** **Lebanon: Car bomb explodes near movie theater in Al-Murayjah area of Beirut, causing property damage but no casualties.** The intended target reportedly was an Amal office in the vicinity of the blast. There has been no claim of responsibility. [redacted] 25X1
- South Africa: Police kill two terrorists of the African National Congress during shootout at residence in Mungizi township near Queenstown.** The terrorist also used handgrenades in the incident, and six policemen were slightly wounded. [redacted] 25X1
- 11 March** **Northern Ireland: Head of the Ulster Defense Association, Andy Tyrrie, resigns after battalion commanders pass a vote of no confidence against him.** Four days earlier, the dissident Loyalist People's Reaction Force claimed responsibility for failed car-bomb attack against Tyrrie. [redacted] 25X1

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