

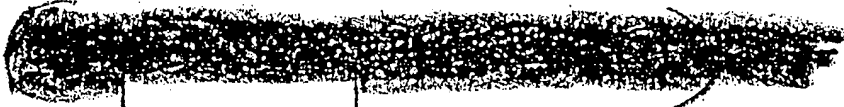
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Directorate of Intelligence

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Terrorism Review



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10 March 1988

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Terrorism Review [redacted] b3

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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 [redacted]

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Terrorism Review **b3**

10 March 1988

Focus :

Lebanon: Implications of the Higgins Abduction **b3**

Chances that US Marine Lt. Col. William Higgins will be rescued are fading as time passes and Amal—the moderate Shia militia in southern Lebanon—comes under increasing pressure to find him. Since Higgins was abducted in southern Lebanon on 17 February, his captors have had time to reinforce security around him and shift the burden of public guilt onto Amal for trying to release a US "spy." Higgins' kidnaping is the latest in a series of attacks on the Western presence in Lebanon, and we believe additional operations targeting US and UN personnel, in particular, will continue. **b3**

The Act

Higgins, who is head of the Lebanon unit of the United Nations Truce Supervisory Organization (UNTSO), was not merely a target of opportunity: he was kidnaped in a well-planned operation after he left a meeting with Amal officials in Tyre. While driving alone behind another UNTSO vehicle, Higgins was waylaid by several gunmen near the Ar Rashidiyah refugee camp south of Tyre. The gunmen apparently hustled Higgins into a car and drove him to a nearby village. The car was later found abandoned, and the terrorists probably moved him quickly to another location. **b3**

b1
b3 Hizballah terrorists most likely are responsible for Higgins' abduction. **b3**
the on-the-scene mastermind of the operation was Khalil Harb, chief of Hizballah forces in the Tyre area, **b3**
Harb reportedly owned the car used to kidnap Higgins and may have had a personal motive for the operation: Harb probably is related to a popular cleric in southern Lebanon, Shaykh Raghil Harb, who helped found Hizballah there and who was killed in 1984 by a bomb probably planted by the Israelis. Harb and Hizballah may have timed the Higgins abduction to commemorate the cleric's murder; Higgins was abducted on the fourth anniversary of the Shaykh's death. Harb also probably shared Hizballah's opposition to the UN presence in Lebanon and may have seen abducting Higgins as an opportunity to lash out at Israel, the United Nations, and the United States. **b3**

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b3 We believe that Hizballah tried to cover its involvement by issuing communiques through two other groups that took credit for the operation. The first communique, issued by the Islamic Revolutionary Brigades, was not accompanied by any authentication. The second communique, by the Organization of the Oppressed on

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Earth, was sent to a Western news service along with photocopies of Higgins' UN identification cards. The Organization of the Oppressed is a name used previously by renegade Shia terrorists who have kidnaped and murdered Lebanese Jewish hostages and

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[REDACTED]

Dim Prospects for Finding Higgins

We are not optimistic that Higgins will be found soon. His captors probably consider him highly valuable and are likely to take extraordinary security precautions. Hizballah leaders and Iran are now aware that the UNTSO commander once served as a military aide to former Secretary of Defense Weinberger, and they probably assume he has detailed knowledge of US programs and plans in Lebanon and the Middle East.

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[REDACTED]

Amal chief Nabih Barri may fear that military clashes with Hizballah in the south would expose his organization's growing weakness there, and, thus, he would not want to force a showdown over the kidnaping. Higgins was seized near Tyre, an area ostensibly under Amal control, which suggests the organization is losing its political base and ability to control security there. If Higgins is still in the south, he is almost certainly being held in a Hizballah-controlled village.

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[REDACTED]

The searches have exacerbated tensions between Amal and Hizballah, which has been waging its own campaign to win over the Shia villagers in the south. Hizballah has long opposed Amal's policy of not challenging the Israelis and the Army of South Lebanon—which Amal regards as merely another, albeit pro-Israeli, militia—in the security zone. With money and a more radical ideology, Hizballah is wooing away Amal adherents.

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[REDACTED] Sporadic fighting between Amal and Hizballah units was also reported.

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**Recent Terrorist Attacks Against
Western Interests in Lebanon**

	Target	Responsibility
27 January	German-Lebanese national Ralph Schray abducted in West Beirut.	Claimed by Revolutionary Justice Organization; released 2 March 1988.
2 February	Jacque Merrin assassinated in East Beirut.	Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) suspected but has denied responsibility; no arrests.
5 February	Two United Nations Refugee Welfare Agency (UNRWA) officials kidnaped near Sidon.	No claim but various Palestinian Hizballah factions accusing each other; released 1 March 1988.
16 February	Assassination attempt possibly on French military attache or US naval attache in East Beirut.	No suspects.
17 February	USMC Lieutenant Colonel Higgins kidnaped near Tyre.	Islamic Revolutionary Brigades and Organization of the Oppressed on Earth take credit, but Hizballah believed responsible.
4 March	British Middle East Director of Oxfam and his Lebanese counterpart kidnaped from 'Ayn al Hulwah refugee camp.	No claim.

Nor is Damascus likely to apply strong pressure to obtain Higgins' release. Syria pressed hard for the release of US hostage Charles Glass and made a serious effort to obtain the release of German-Lebanese hostage Ralph Schray, both of whom were kidnaped in areas in or near Beirut that are under Syrian control. Higgins, however, was abducted in an area where there is no Syrian presence, and we judge Damascus is unlikely to risk a confrontation with Hizballah or its Iranian backers for him.

The Backdrop: Renewed Terrorism Against Western Presence in Lebanon

The Higgins abduction is probably part of a larger effort by Hizballah elements to intensify pressure on the United States, France, and the United Nations to end their presence in Lebanon and to resolve Western hostage issues on Iranian and Hizballah terms.

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(UNRWA) officials and a German-Lebanese national. [REDACTED]

We believe Hizballah's leaders and their Iranian patrons consider the United States and France particularly vulnerable now because of upcoming elections in both countries. Iranian leaders believe they were able to use the US diplomats held hostage in Tehran to manipulate the 1980 elections in the United States, and Hizballah officials have already suggested that the release of American and French hostages currently held in Lebanon would depend on the US and French elections. Hizballah—or elements of it—will probably try to stage additional kidnappings, release videos, free a hostage, and seek other public relations stunts to upset the political process in both Paris and Washington. [REDACTED]

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Hizballah and Iran will also continue their efforts to eliminate the United Nations from Lebanon. The Hizballah terrorists implicated in the Higgins abduction [REDACTED] probably see Higgins as an especially attractive target because he is both a US and a UN official. [REDACTED]

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Highlights [REDACTED] b3

Significant Developments

Western Europe

Italy

Red Brigades Fugitive Returns, Surrenders

The voluntary return to Italy of a fugitive convicted of membership in an armed band and in subversive associations is likely to test the government's recent policy of showing leniency toward repentant terrorists. Leftist intellectual and nuclear physicist Franco Piperno was arrested on his return to Italy after seven years as a fugitive in France and Canada.

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[REDACTED]

his views have changed little. He calls for amnesty for all convicted terrorists and suggests indemnities should be paid both to victims of "autonomists" and to terrorists or their survivors who fell "victim" to the "reaction and repression of the state."

Italy had been considering a proposal for greater clemency for the more than 400 leftist extremists still in Italian jails. A recent poll indicated strong popular opposition to greater leniency, however. In addition, the recent discovery of preparations for a major attack by the Red Brigades is likely to lessen government interest in the proposal. After 10 years of inactivity, Piperno probably has little information to give the government, as his predecessors did, in return for amnesty.

Trial Concludes for 1985 Rome Airport Attack

On 12 February, a Rome court sentenced in absentia Abu Nidal organization (ANO) leader Sabri al-Banna and a top aide to life imprisonment for masterminding the attack at the Rome airport on 27 December 1985. The grenade and machinegun attack killed 13 persons, including four Americans, and injured 69.

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[REDACTED] The sole surviving terrorist, Ibrahim Mohammad Khalid, received a 30-year sentence.

The ANO rejected the court's verdict in a statement issued two days after the trial concluded. The group threatened to retaliate if Italy continued to support "Zionist and imperialist" interests rather than those of the Italian people. Although the ANO in the past has conducted operations against countries holding its members prisoner,

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Middle East

Egypt

Egypt's Revolution Members Indicted

The Egyptian public prosecutor announced on 18 February that 20 defendants linked to the terrorist group Egypt's Revolution have been indicted and will stand trial on a variety of charges, including murder and forming a secret organization. Authorities are seeking the death penalty for 11 defendants, including Khalid Abdel Nasser, the son of the late President of Egypt and alleged leader of the group. The prosecution will seek sentences of life at hard labor for the remaining nine who will be charged with aiding and abetting. No trial date was announced, but observers expect proceedings to begin within the next few weeks. Cairo has contacted Yugoslav authorities to request the extradition of Nasser, who fled to Belgrade before he could be arrested.

Latin America

Colombia

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Peru

Sendero Luminoso Operations Broadening

In recent weeks Sendero Luminoso (SL) has carried out widespread terrorist activities—marked by assassinations, arson, bombing, and sabotage—along with urban political action. recent SL attacks have concentrated mainly in the Upper Huallaga and Mantaro valleys, as well as in Ayacucho, where assassinations—apparently the SL's most frequently employed terrorist tactic—continue to occur. Between 8 and 18 February, the group killed 29 individuals, including five telecommunications employees, four policemen, the wife of a police officer, and a university professor. SL members also ambushed two army convoys in separate emergency zones, killing 18 soldiers and wounding 16—two of the most successful attacks against the military by the SL. On 10 February, following an operation that blacked out Huancayo, members of the group set off explosives at nine businesses and government offices in the city, causing considerable damage but no casualties. SL arsonists set fire to government offices outside Tocache Nuevo on 13 February.

Other attacks by the group have included destruction of a railroad track and three assaults—in less than 10 days—against the State Mining Company (CENTRO-MIN) facility in Cerro de Pasco. In accord with the SL's decision to become

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involved in open political activities, masked members participated in a student demonstration in Lima on 12 February, the first anniversary of the government's raid on university campuses.

South/East Asia

India

Dialogue With Sikhs, Continuing Violence

Public statements by Prime Minister Gandhi and Sikh political leader P. S. Badal suggest talks may be in the offing on how to rein in Sikh violence. [REDACTED] Gandhi recently told a parliamentary group he would hold talks with Sikh organizations that reject violence, which has reached record levels in the Punjab. In a recent speech, Badal said he would continue to press New Delhi to address Sikh demands, including more autonomy for the Punjab and the release of some Sikh detainees, but he pledged to keep his campaign peaceful. Nevertheless, Sikh extremists allegedly placed bombs that killed at least 22 persons recently.

Gandhi may undertake a political initiative in the Punjab to deflect parliamentary criticism that he has failed to protect the public there. He almost certainly recognizes that progress against Sikh extremists is not likely without a sign that New Delhi will look for political solutions, including reinstatement of the Punjab state assembly; he may agree to discuss moderate Sikh demands. Murders this year in the Punjab have risen steadily during Gandhi's tenure and are likely to surpass last year's record of more than 900. To date, [REDACTED] more than 200 persons have died this year in Sikh killings.

Africa

Senegal

Libyan Terrorist Team Arrested

On 20 February, Senegalese authorities arrested two Libyans at Dakar airport as they attempted to smuggle arms and explosives into the country aboard an Air Afrique flight that originated in Cotonou, Benin. Police [REDACTED] detained another suspected member of the team, who was carrying false Malian travel documentation as he entered Senegal by train from Mali 24 hours earlier. The team is believed to have been planning to attack French targets in Senegal.

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Technical Trends

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State Support for International Terrorism: 1986-87 b3

The events of 1986 and 1987 emphasized the vigorous role that state support plays in international terrorism even though, statistically, state-supported incidents constituted a small percentage of international terrorist incidents. In 1986 we could detect state support in less than 10 percent of the total of 774 incidents; in 1987 the percentage rose to 24, or 191 out of 832 total incidents. These numbers, however, do not reflect the severity of the state-supported terrorist incidents.

State-supported terrorist incidents frequently are more deadly and destructive than those of lone actors:

- Libya was implicated in the West Berlin disco bombing that killed a US soldier in April 1986 and in the attempted Pan Am hijacking in Karachi in September 1986 that resulted in 16 deaths.
- Syria was implicated in two attempts to bomb El Al airliners in 1986, one in London and one in Madrid.
- Iranian-supported groups conducted several kidnappings, including that of US journalist Charles Glass in 1987.
- Afghanistan was responsible for 128 bombings in Pakistan last year, killing 299 persons and injuring 1,515 others. On 14 July, 75 persons died in a series of bus bombings in Karachi.
- North Korea was responsible for the downing of a South Korean airlines flight that killed all 115 persons aboard in November 1987.

In addition to the direct state supporters of terrorism, we also see two other levels of state support. First, states such as Iraq, the Soviet Union, East Germany, Bulgaria, Cuba, and Nicaragua provide groups with varying degrees of support, including weapons, training, money, and safehaven. These regimes rarely become involved directly in terrorist operations, although we believe the Soviet Union is backing, if not controlling, the Afghan-sponsored bombing campaign in Pakistan. On the next level, governments such as Algeria, South Yemen, and Yugoslavia permit groups

safehaven, and some of them give training and passports. This wide-ranging state support improves the capability of terrorist groups to operate outside their native regions.

In our view, state support of terrorist incidents often goes undetected. The use of surrogate groups complicates detection of state sponsorship, particularly since many terrorist groups—the Abu Nidal organization (ANO) and the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA), for example—have more than one state sponsor. Furthermore, many attacks go unclaimed, particularly in Israel and the occupied territories. In 1986 and 1987, we could not attribute responsibility for more than one-half of the terrorist incidents in the Middle East, and we believe several of these attacks had state sponsorship. We expect the difficulties of detecting state sponsorship will continue. In particular, Libya and Syria have been more cautious since the West took retaliatory measures in 1986.

Trends In State Support

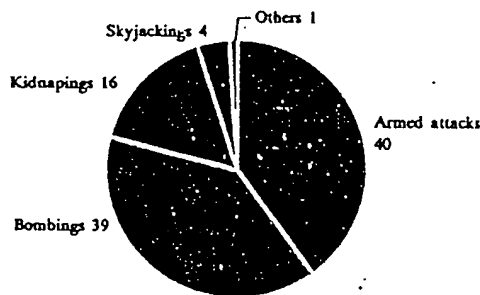
In 1987 we identified two positive trends in state support for international terrorism:

- The number of anti-US attacks or attempted attacks declined from nine in 1986 to four in 1987. US fatalities in state-supported incidents dropped from four in 1986 to none last year.
- Incidents involving state sponsorship of indiscriminate violence in West Europe also declined. Of the 11 state-sponsored incidents in Western Europe in 1987, 10 were antidissident attacks by Libya or Iran. In previous years, the region suffered indiscriminate bombings and armed attacks, such as those at the Rome and Vienna airports in late December 1985 and the West Berlin disco bombing in April 1986.

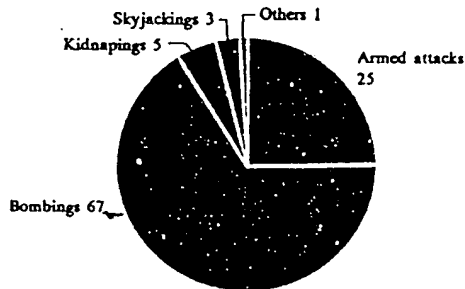
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State-Supported International Terrorist Incidents by Type of Attack, 1985-87

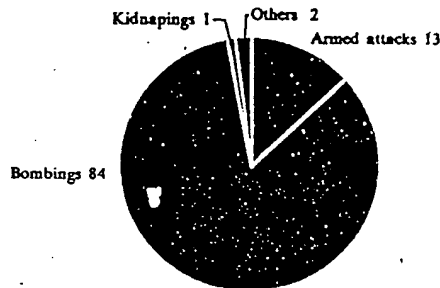
Percent
1985



1986



1987



In our judgment, the positive trends were largely the result of improved Western counterterrorist security and cooperation. The US airstrike against Libya in April 1986 and Western sanctions against Syria in November 1986 led these two regimes to decrease their sponsorship of terrorist activity. Libyan-sponsored incidents dropped from 19 in 1986 to six in 1987, and Syrian-sponsored incidents declined from 34 in 1985 to six in 1986 to two in 1987. Neither regime sponsored anti-US attacks in 1987. Iran, which has not paid a significant price for its support of terrorism, was linked to 44 terrorist acts last year, an increase over 1986. Even so, Tehran has been hesitant so far to use terrorism against the United States and West European nations involved in the Persian Gulf. b3

We also noticed two other trends in 1986 and 1987:

- The location of state-sponsored incidents shifted significantly from 1986 to 1987 as the Afghan-sponsored bombing campaign in Pakistan made Asia the stage of most state-supported incidents: in 1987 approximately 72 percent of all such incidents occurred in Asia compared with about 50 percent in 1986. In the Middle East and Africa the number of incidents increased respectively from 20 to 33 and from three to nine.
- Bombings as a percentage of state-sponsored terrorist incidents have increased from 67 percent in 1986 to 84 percent last year. Although the Afghan-sponsored bombing campaign in Pakistan is largely responsible for this increase, other state sponsors—and their surrogate groups—appear to be expanding their use of explosives because they leave behind little evidence. b3

Outlook

Although the number of state-sponsored incidents may fluctuate widely from year to year, state support will remain a major feature of international terrorism. Iran, Libya, Syria, and, at this time, Afghanistan continue to view terrorism as an instrument of foreign policy used primarily to kill exiled dissidents, intimidate or overthrow neighboring states, and target

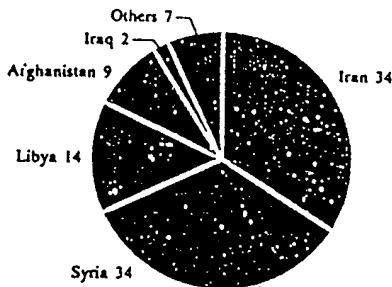
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State-Supported International Terrorist Incidents by Country, 1985-87

Percent

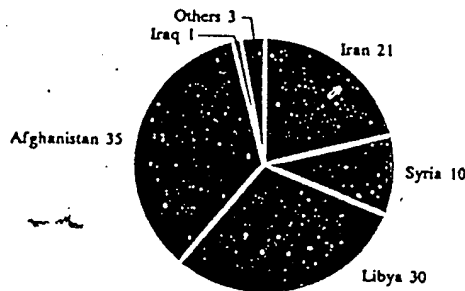
1985

Total = 101 attacks



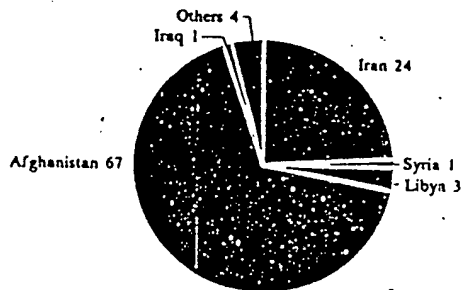
1986

Total = 63 attacks



1987

Total = 191 attacks



Western or Israeli interests. Regimes such as the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, East Germany, Poland, Algeria, Yugoslavia, Cuba, and Nicaragua have a variety of motives to continue supporting guerrilla groups and terrorist groups: ideological affinity, guarantees against attacks on their own soil, and profits from arms sales.

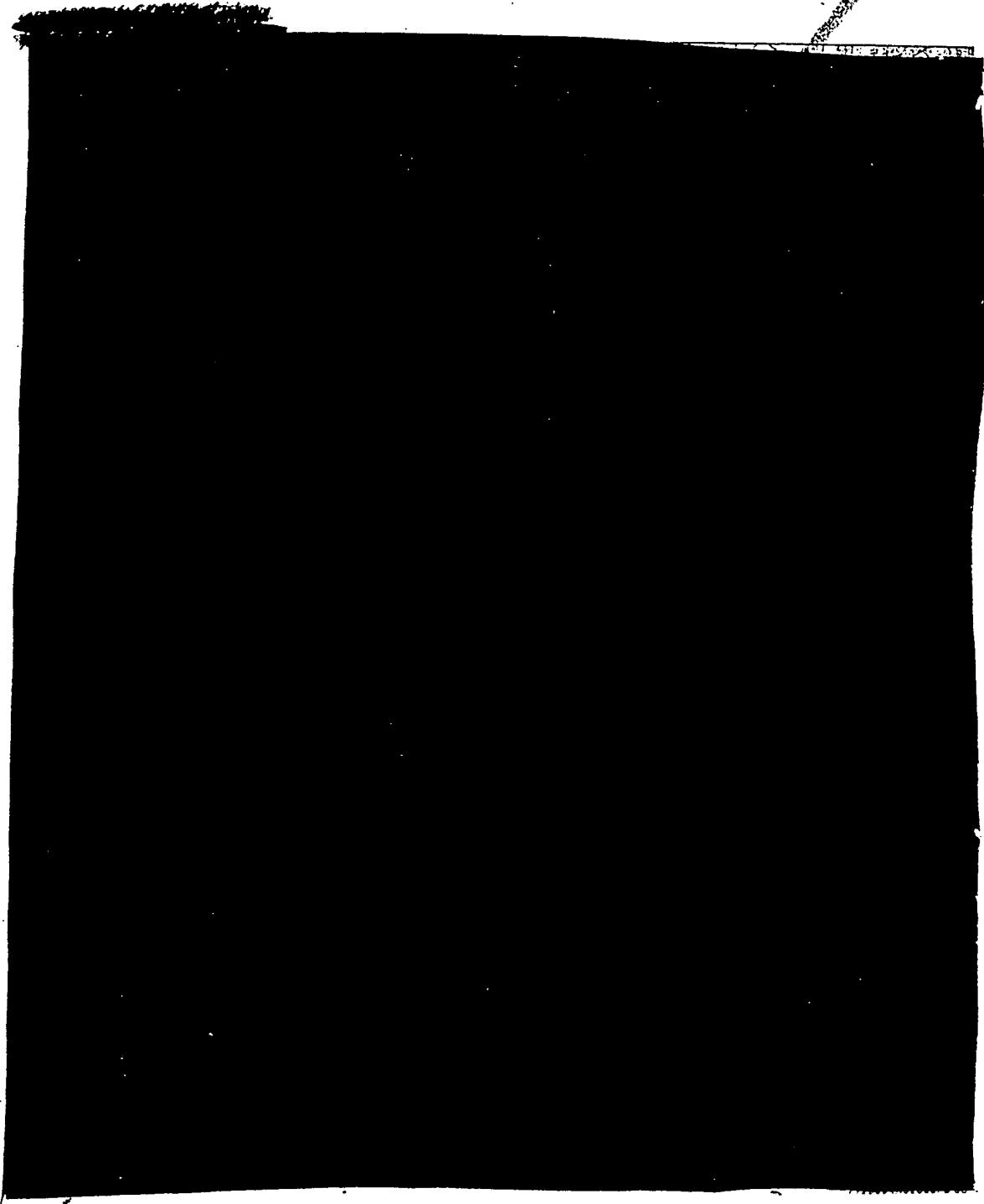
State sponsors probably believe that they can effectively employ terrorism without risking another strong Western response—as long as they maintain plausible deniability. We expect to see several trends continue in 1988:

- State sponsors will increasingly rely on highly professional surrogate groups rather than their own personnel or mercenaries.
- More state-sponsored incidents are likely to occur in Africa and Asia, where counterterrorist efforts are neither so pervasive nor so effective as in Western Europe.
- Greater use of bombings and fewer hijackings and armed attacks will occur because bombings are more likely to allow plausible deniability.

In 1988 we also expect an increase in anti-US attacks. Libya and Iran, in our judgment, constitute the most serious threat to US interests. Libya has two motives to hit the United States: to retaliate for the 1986 airstrike before President Reagan leaves office and to punish Washington for its support of Chad, particularly the delivery of Stinger antiaircraft missiles. Radical Shia terrorism, most of which is sponsored by Iran, probably poses the greatest threat to the United States over the next year.

We are also concerned with the tightened links between the ANO and both Libya and Iran. The ANO historically has tailored its operations to coincide with the interests of its state sponsors.

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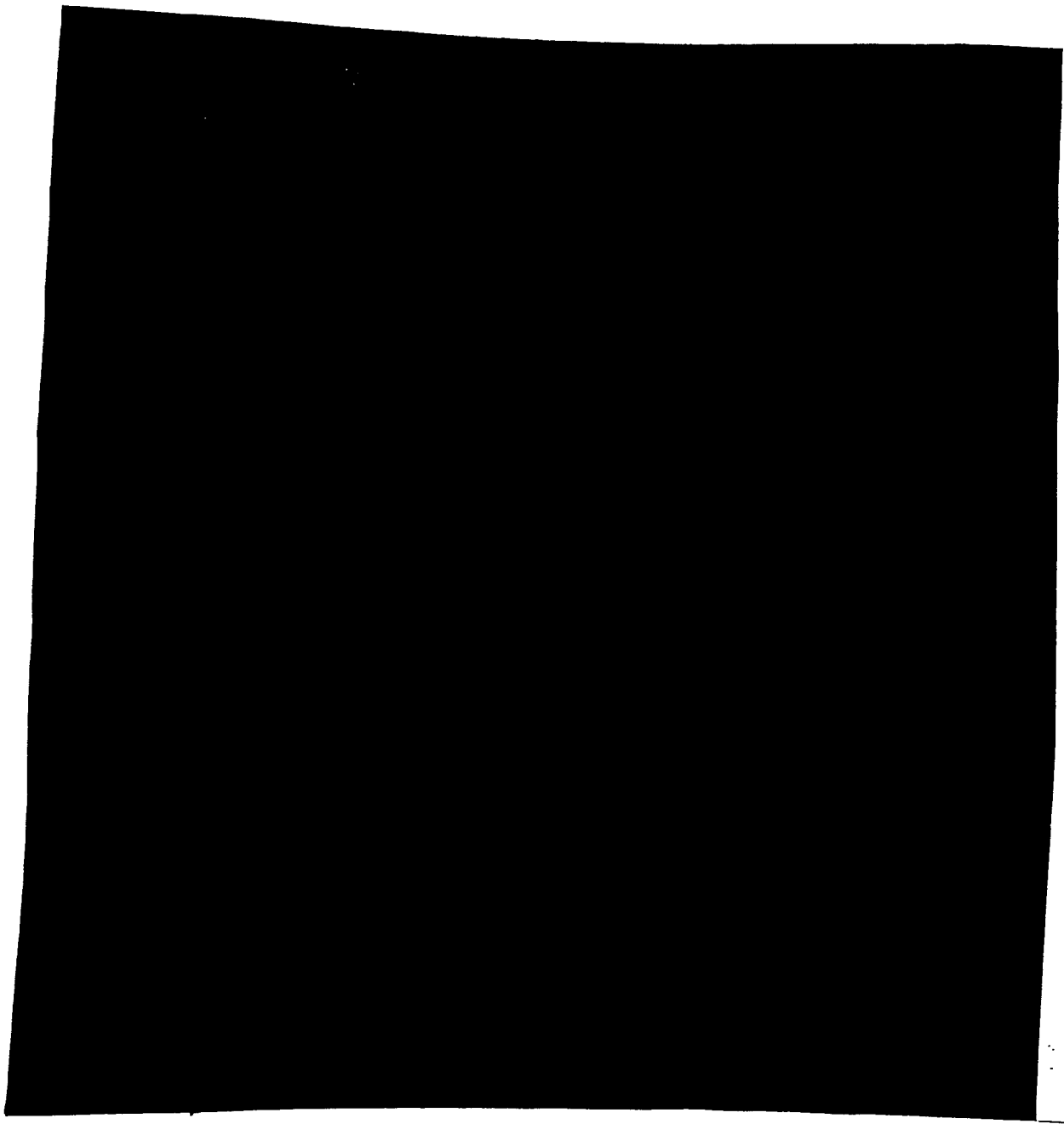
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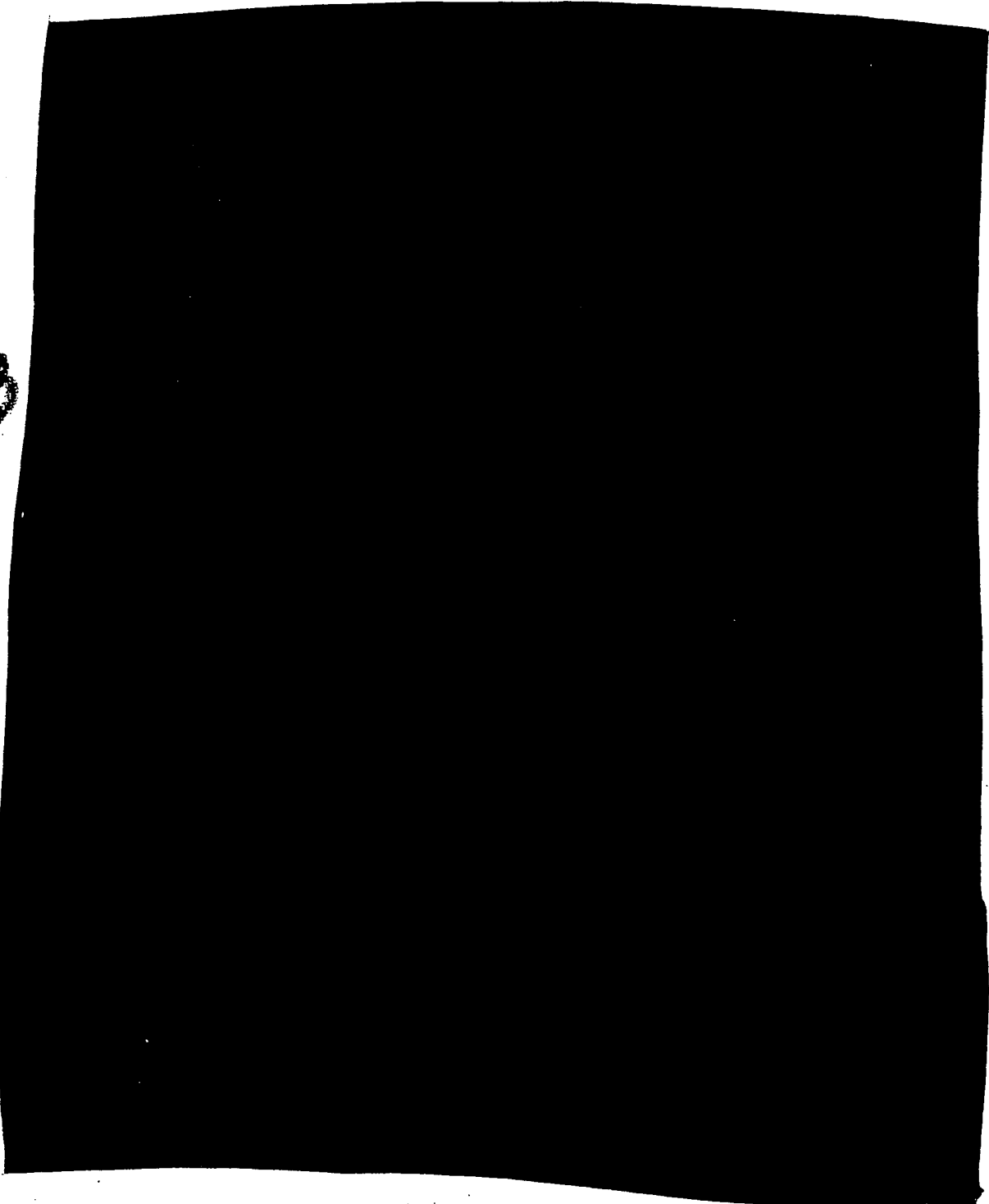
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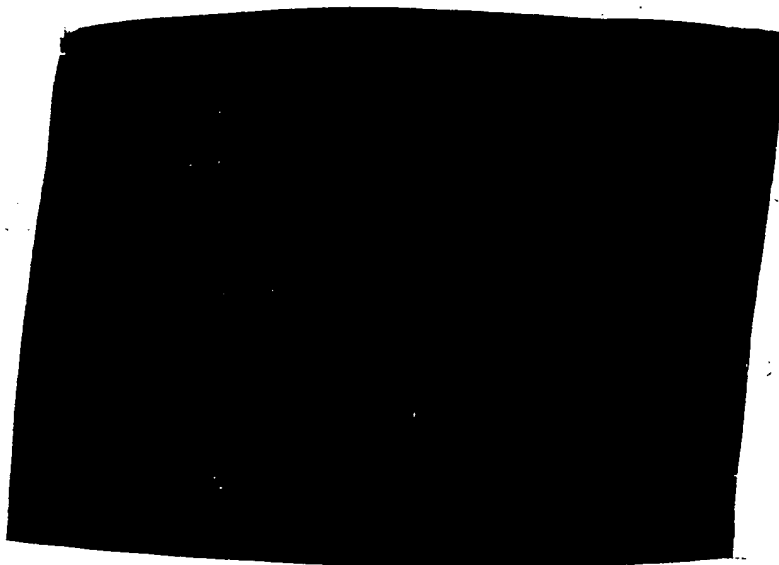
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Peru: Sendero Luminoso's
Latin American Contacts (CONT)

Peru's Sendero Luminoso (SL) may be attempting to gain moral support for its special brand of Marxism, Leninism, and Maoism—with emphasis on Maoism—from leftist movements and on university campuses in various Latin America countries. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], Latin America's most secretive guerrilla organization apparently has provided lectures on its philosophy and status reports on its people's revolution to leftist audiences—primarily from the fringe—in [REDACTED] Bolivia, and perhaps elsewhere. Hints of a pro-SL group in Colombia suggest further spread of the group's influence. The group appears to be seeking solidarity with individuals responsive to its own philosophy. Anti-US propaganda is probably an important part of the group's message abroad, and it is likely to encourage anti-US activities in other parts of Latin America. Despite the SL's apparent proselytism, we believe the SL would resist any foreign influences on its actions in Peru. (S/NF)

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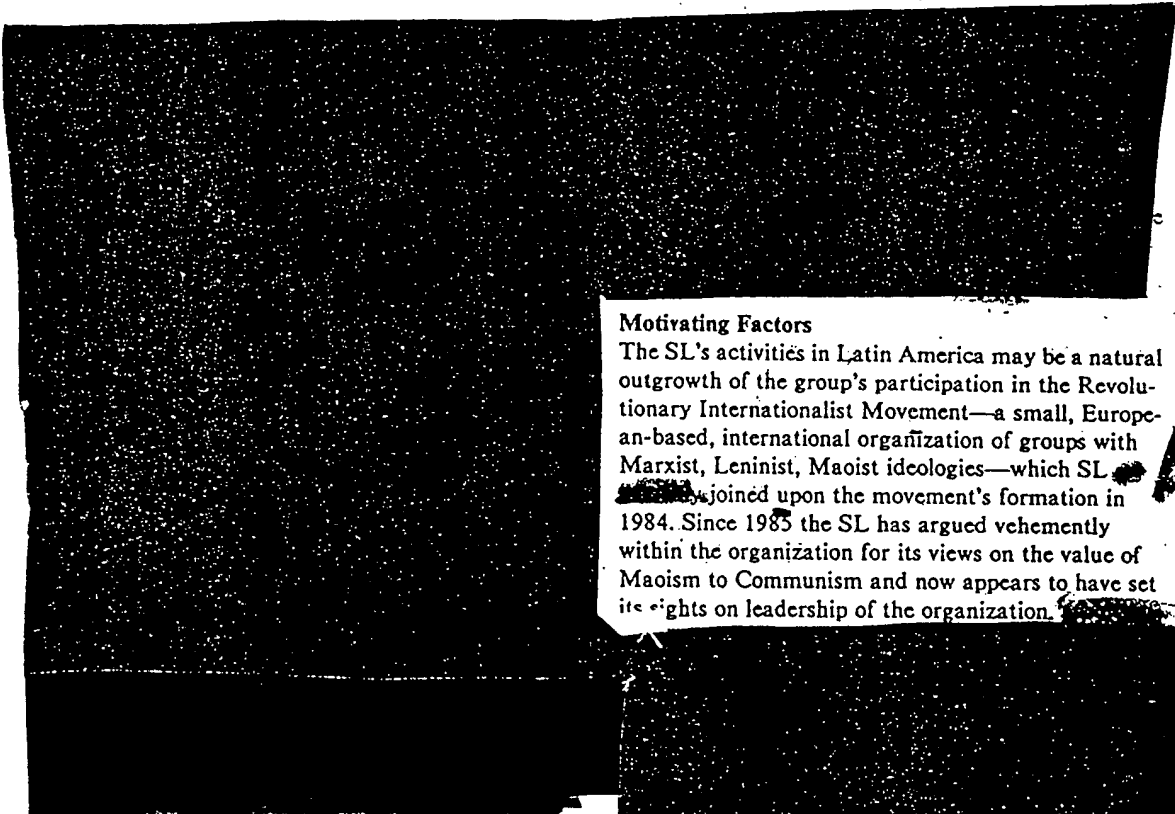
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•Bolivia

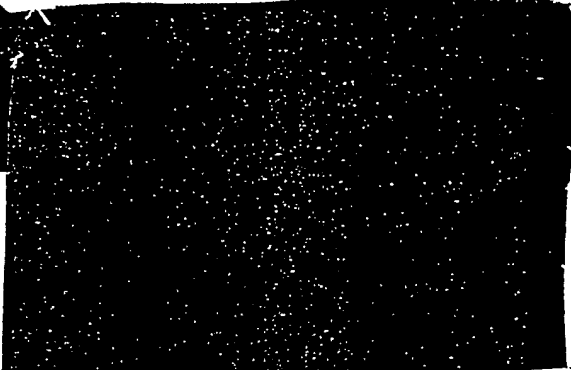


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Motivating Factors

The SL's activities in Latin America may be a natural outgrowth of the group's participation in the Revolutionary Internationalist Movement—a small, European-based, international organization of groups with Marxist, Leninist, Maoist ideologies—which SL joined upon the movement's formation in 1984. Since 1985 the SL has argued vehemently within the organization for its views on the value of Maoism to Communism and now appears to have set its sights on leadership of the organization.

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Other Latin American Initiatives

The SL also appears to have gained sympathy from a group in Colombia.



SL efforts to develop support outside Peru may also have been the result of crackdowns by security forces in 1983 and 1984, which apparently forced a number of the SL's top leaders to leave the country. The group's leaders may have seen the need for a cooperative network of sympathetic supporters abroad to assist with clandestine travel arrangements.

Despite numerous reports of SL links to well-established Colombian and Ecuadorian terrorist groups, no connections has emerged.

Finally, the new political challenges SL encountered when it expanded into Peru's cities in 1985 may have prompted its initiatives in Latin America. The SL's bid for prominence in Lima's shantytowns was not

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easy for a guerrilla group accustomed to isolated reaches of the Andes. Urban settings demanded different political tactics. Sympathetic supporters are important to the survival of any urban terrorist organization. Other leftist groups already situated in the crowded barrios [redacted] neither welcomed the SL nor approved of its fanaticism. The need to compete with rival leftist groups in the squatter settlements probably led the SL to develop more sophisticated recruiting and propaganda techniques. These new challenges have resulted in a new SL openness at home, [redacted]. We believe these new political challenges, the travel of SL leaders outside Peru, and its membership in the Revolutionary Internationalist Movement have all contributed to its apparent efforts to acquire moral support from sympathizers abroad.

Outlook

The SL's contacts in Latin America do not appear to have altered the group's inward-looking strategy of revolution—which precludes external sponsorship

state or otherwise. Nevertheless, its new attention to propaganda and public relations indicates a desire, however limited, to garner public sympathy and moral support. Encouragement and support shown by leftist organizations abroad may strengthen the group's determination to step up its war against the Peruvian Government and increase its desire for public attention. It may seek to bolster its stature through more terrorist attacks on high-visibility targets such as US diplomatic and business institutions. Another result of SL activity abroad—particularly its propaganda—may be increased hostile actions against US interests in other Latin American countries.

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Chronology of Terrorism—1987-88

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.

- 25 November** *Turkey: Molotov cocktails thrown at two banks in Istanbul cause small fires and minor damage. Turkish People's Liberation Army—Revolutionary Path Organization (Dev Sol) involvement.*
- 7 January** *Pakistan: Bomb explodes near oil storage tanks at Caltex Oil installations in Peshawar but causes no property damage or casualties. The Afghan secret police (WAD) is suspected in the incident.*
- 9 January** *Lebanon: Bomb targeted against parliamentary deputy's car explodes in East Beirut. The explosion occurred in the parking lot of the building in which the deputy resides. No group has claimed responsibility.*
- 10 January** *Peru: In Ayacucho Department, presumed Sendero Luminoso (SL) terrorists machinegun and kill 26 peasants returning to their villages from a fair. Six peasants also were wounded during the assault.*
- 14 January** *Mozambique: Members of the Mozambican National Resistance Movement release unharmed Portuguese priest taken hostage in Moamba on 3 January. Fifteen armed men abducted Father Fernando Simoes from his car and took him to a rebel camp in the mountains near the South African border.*
- 16 January** *India: Authorities arrest six Gurkha National Liberation Front members at an arms-manufacturing site in Darjiling. Explosive materials and weapons were seized.*
- Pakistan: Another bomb explodes near oil storage tanks at Caltex Oil installations in Karachi but causes no damage or casualties. WAD is suspected.*
- 17 January** *Spain: Arson attack on two French-registered vehicles parked at customs post near French border causes damage but no injuries. Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA) is suspected.*

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18 January

Colombia: Guerrillas from the National Liberation Army (ELN) assassinate city treasurer of El Cerrito in Santander Department.

Chile: Police find weapons, ammunition, and subversive literature during raid on residence in the San Miguel neighborhood of Santiago. The house was apparently vacant, and no arrests were made.

19 January

Colombia: About 70 Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARC) attack village of Lopez de Micay in Cauca Department. During the five-hour assault, the guerrillas—four of whom were killed—wounded a policeman, destroyed a small police station, robbed \$30,000 from a bank, and stole food and medicine.

20 January

France: French antiterrorist force arrests six ETA suspects at several locations in southern France. Five of the arrested are Spanish Basques.

21 January

Peru: Unknown individuals assassinate lieutenant governor during an attack on Anitya in Apurimac Department. The victim was a member of the ruling American Popular Revolutionary Alliance (APRA).

Colombia: Members of FARC attack police post in Pores, Casanare Department, killing two policemen and wounding a civilian.

22 January

Greece: Bomb found in front of Drug Enforcement Administration officer's residence in Athens. Police, acting on information supplied to an Athens newspaper, discovered the bomb in a sidewalk trash can.

23 January

Chile: Masked group steals 200 sticks of dynamite from explosives depot at Las Avenillas mine near Andacollo in Enti Province. Police suspect members of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front were responsible for the theft.

24 January

Colombia: Approximately 60 FARC guerrillas, traveling in buses, attack Yolombo in Antioquia Department. One policeman was killed, and a civilian and two police officers were wounded during the assault.

Peru: Thirty unidentified terrorists, armed with guns and knives, temporarily occupy Charcari in Ayacucho Department. After holding a mock trial for two persons and finding them guilty of cooperating with the government, they stabbed them to death.

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24-25 January

Colombia: Members of the ELN attack and shut down gold mining operations of Mineros de Antioquia along Nechi River in Antioquia Department. On 24 January, attackers dynamited the electrical substation at Puerto Claver, and the next day they blew up five towers near Puerto Claver, cutting off power and closing operations along the river. Company officials estimated the gold works would be closed for a month, idling 600 employees.

25 January

Ecuador: Armed Montoneros Patria Libre (MPL) members attack two radio stations in Quito. At the first station, the assailants locked three employees in a restroom and left behind dynamite and a cassette calling for the resignation of Ecuadorian Minister of Government Robles. The group at the second station left behind two empty tubes, after locking the station's employees in a restroom.

26 January

Chile: Boobytrapped explosives kill police major and seriously wound two policemen at residence in La Cisterna municipality of Santiago. Six bombs in the ceiling of the house were detonated when the police responded to a call concerning explosives in the residence. The Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) has claimed responsibility.

Guadeloupe: Five low-intensity bombs, directed at French interests, explode at several locations in Guadeloupe, causing minimal damage and no casualties. Although no group has claimed responsibility, authorities suspect members of the Caribbean Revolutionary Alliance.

Spain: Bombs explode outside civil guard barracks at Oropesa del Mar in Catalonia and near shop in a village in northern Spain. There were no injuries. Spanish separatists are suspected in the attacks.

Turkey: Authorities capture eight separatists, probably members of the Kurdish Workers Party (PKK), during operations in Mardin Province. Shelters and hiding places of the organization were also discovered.

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27 January

Turkey: Security forces capture 40 individuals suspected of assisting and harboring terrorists in Siirt Province. The authorities acted on information obtained from terrorists, who gave themselves up to security forces. Caches of arms and equipment have also been found in 11 locations in Siirt.

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28 January

Turkey: Security forces capture 80 militants in Diyarbakir Province and seize large quantity of arms and ammunition. Three PKK members who surrendered to security forces provided information that led to the arrests and discovery of weapons. The authorities have accused the captured militants of killing 56 people and wounding 20 others in several terrorist operations.

30 January

El Salvador: Suspected members of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) kidnap and murder a Supreme Court magistrate near his residences.

31 January

India: Sikh extremists kill six civilians and wound three others during separate attacks in the Punjab. None of the assailants was apprehended.

Late January

Turkey: Military court in Adana sentences three members of Dev Sol to death but commutes sentences to life imprisonment in return for agreement to provide information on the organization. Two other Dev Sol militants were tried with them and were given short prison terms.

Early February



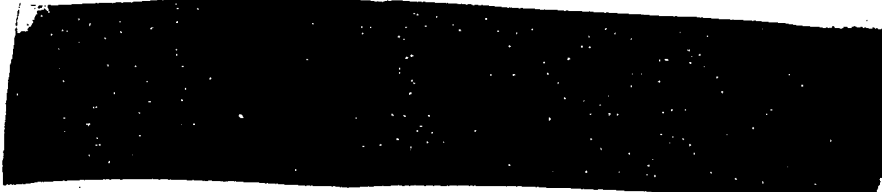
1 February

India: Extradition of Sukminder Singh Sandhu from the United States to India is approved. He was charged with various crimes, including the assassination of retired Army General Vaidya. Extradition hearings for another suspected terrorist, Ranjit Singh Gill, were scheduled for 5 February.

Pakistan: A bomb, hidden in a tomato crate, detonates in a vegetable market in the old city district of Peshawar, killing six persons and wounding at least 33 others.

63

3 February



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4 February

Pakistan: Vehicle carrying civilians to wedding in Karachi detonates landmine on road in Kurram Agency, killing 13 Afghans and seriously wounding nine. In another incident, a woodcutter was killed when he stepped on a landmine near Malli Khel. [REDACTED]

b3

5 February

Colombia: Powerful vehicle bomb explodes at main office of Occidental Petroleum located in the company's building in Bogota. The explosion injured 13 persons and caused extensive damage to the front of the building as well as to nearby businesses and apartments. The attack is being attributed to the ELN. [REDACTED]

Turkey: Court sentences 146 PKK members and acquits 45 in mass trial that began in 1981. Twenty of those found guilty were given death sentences and 13 life imprisonment. The court has been hearing cases against 750 suspected members of the Kurdish group. [REDACTED]

b1

6 February

b1



8 February

India: Bullet-riddled body of local constabulary found in field near Amritsar, Punjab. Police believe Sikh militants were responsible. [REDACTED]

India: Six militants armed with Chinese-made weapons kill four suspected police informants in a village in Punjab. Members of the Khalistan Liberation Force claimed responsibility for the killings. [REDACTED]

India: Suspected Sikh militants shoot and kill nine members of a Hindu wedding party, including the bridegroom and a 10-year-old boy, in Chandigarh, Punjab. The assailants escaped on motorcycles. [REDACTED]

Philippines: New People's Army (NPA) members murder official of the National Labor Relations Commission near its headquarters in Manila. No motive has been established, and no arrests have been made. [REDACTED]

9 February

Lebanon: Ivorian Ambassador's residence is target of grenade attack in East Beirut. There were no casualties, and no one has claimed responsibility for the bombing. [REDACTED]

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10 February

France: Police capture Philippe Bidart, head of the French Basque separatist group Iparretarak, and four of his accomplices, in a village near Bayonne. Bidart had been sought for killing two policemen in March 1982 and for numerous other terrorist acts, including murders of two more police officers in 1983 and 1987. He also is believed responsible for masterminding the successful escape from prison of two Iparretarak terrorists in December 1986.

b1 [REDACTED]

11 February

Lebanon: Gunmen mistakenly kidnap two Swedish journalists near Beirut International Airport. The gunmen intercepted a taxi carrying the Swedes, forcing the driver out of the vehicle and then commandeering it. The abductors released the journalists nearly two hours later, after determining they were not West German.

Pakistan: Unknown assassin kills director of Afghan Information Center in front of his home in Peshawar. The victim was a frequent speaker at international seminars on Afghanistan. Although no group has claimed responsibility for the incident,

12 February

Philippines: Approximately 10 suspected NPA members shoot and kill three policemen and a cigarette vendor in Cebu during shootout. Authorities have arrested eight suspects in the incident.

13 February

South Africa-Zimbabwe: Five suspected members of the African National Congress attack farmhouse near the border in northern Transvaal, causing major damage but no injuries. South African authorities claim the assailants came from Zimbabwe and used RPG-7 rockets and mines in the attack.

15 February

Bangladesh: Handgrenade is found at gas station near US Chancery in Dhaka. A bomb disposal unit cleared the area and detonated the device, shattering several windows in an adjacent building.

16 February

b1 [REDACTED]

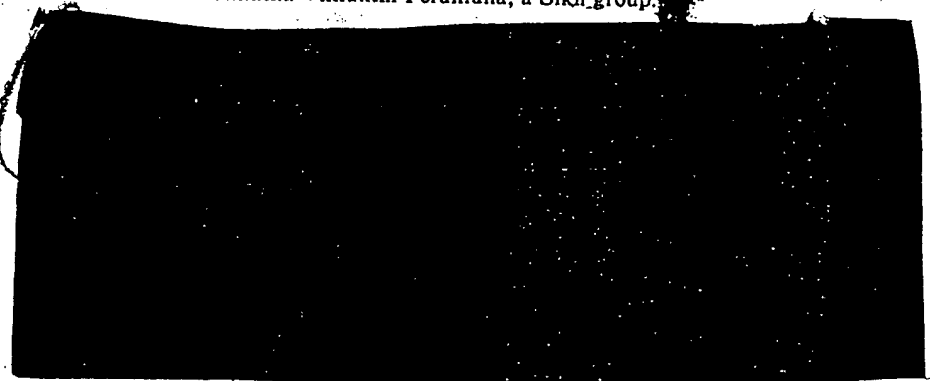
Pakistan: Two small bombs explode on campus of Peshawar University, causing minor damage but no casualties. Authorities do not believe the bombing was connected to the terrorist bombing campaign conducted by WAD.

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Philippines: Grenade explodes in front of bank building that houses Israeli Embassy in Manila, shattering windows but causing no casualties. Following the explosion, police searched the area and defused another fragmentation grenade. The attack was the third in three months on diplomatic targets. No group has claimed responsibility for the incident.

Sri Lanka: Two gunmen kill Sri Lankan Mahajana Party leader outside his home in Colombo. The assailants, who escaped on a motorcycle, are members of the Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna, a Sikh group.

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17 February

Poland: Warsaw court gives 10-year jail sentence to man accused of trying to hijack an airplane to West Germany on 15 May 1987. The man wounded a passenger on a bus that he commandeered to take him to the Warsaw airport.

Switzerland: Swiss police arrest suspected terrorist wanted in West Germany. Mark Steinbrueck was arrested when he got off a flight from Nicaragua. He is wanted for involvement in several robberies and arson attacks.

18 February

Chile: Rightwing group sends letter containing death threat to Cardinal Raul Silva Henriquez, former Archbishop of Santiago and frequent critic of the Pinochet government. A group calling itself the Chilean Anti-Communist Action sent the letter to the Cardinal and in recent months has sent similar threats to priests, military opponents of the government, and union and student leaders.

Lebanon: Bomb is found in movie theater in the Al-Barbir area of West Beirut. A Syrian bomb expert dismantled the device without mishap. There has been no claim of responsibility.

19 February

Chile: Unknown persons attack journalist, a former press secretary for the ruling Junta, while he is driving his car near Santiago. A van forced journalist Federico Willoughby's car off the road and caused it to overturn. No one has claimed responsibility for the incident.

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Namibia: Suspected members of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) detonate 25 kilograms of explosives at the First National Bank in Oshakati, near Angolan border. At least 23 persons were killed and more than 30 were wounded.

21 February

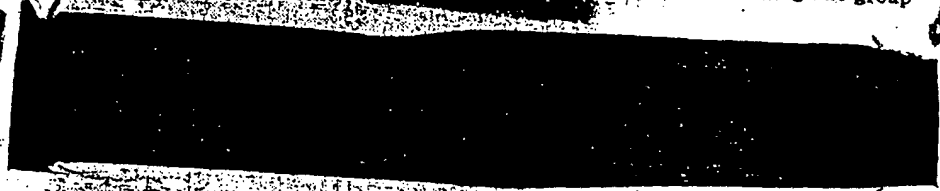
Lebanon: Bomb explodes at door of Ivorian Ambassador's residence in East Beirut, causing property damage but no injuries. The attack was the second in less than two weeks at the residence. No group has claimed responsibility for either incident.

22 February

France: Bomb at city morgue in Paris causes extensive property damage. Tracts signed by the group International Revolutionary Solidarity claimed responsibility, saying they were not supporters of Action Directe but were enemies of the world capitalistic and bureaucratic order.

Pakistan: Bomb explodes at hotel frequented by Pakistanis and Afghans in Peshawar, killing a watchman and injuring two other persons. Although no group has claimed responsibility.

b1



23 February

Ethiopia: Rebels release unharmed six foreign relief workers kidnaped on 18 February in northern Tigray Province. Members of [redacted] attacked the village of Idaga Hamus, abducted the workers, and took medical supplies.

France: A group calling itself Black War claims responsibility for bombing a Paris school affiliated with the Church of Scientology. Several days earlier, the group claimed an attack on the National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies.

24 February

Lebanon: Boobytrapped taxi explodes in the crowded Al Hamra residential district in West Beirut, killing its driver, a Palestinian female passenger, and a vendor in a nearby shop and injuring three persons. The explosion also set several cars ablaze and caused property damage. Police determined a 2-kilogram explosive device had been packed in the rear of the taxi.

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