



Directorate of
Intelligence

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Terrorism Review

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22 March 1990

Approved for Release
Date JUN 1999

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Terrorism Review

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Terrorism Review

22 March 1990

Focus

The Threat to Americans in the Philippines

The threat from the Communist New People's Army (NPA) to US personnel will remain high over the next several months. We believe the Communists will attempt to assassinate or kidnap US officials to disrupt base negotiation talks between the United States and the Philippines; further erode government stability, dissuade foreign investment, and raise the morale of their supporters. While preferring high-ranking targets, the NPA will not hesitate to assassinate lower-ranking personnel. Nonofficial Americans also are at risk, especially if the NPA's chain of command breaks down, or if the Communists launch indiscriminate attacks in the gamble that rightwing soldiers will be blamed. US citizens in the Philippines would generally be at risk during a coup attempt.

Communist Operations and Goals

they already have carried out several attacks against US personnel and property over the past few months:

- Last December the NPA fired rocket grenades into a US residential compound in Manila and strafed the United States Information Service (USIS) office in Davao.
- In January a bomb detonated outside the USIS office in Davao, causing minor damage.
- In late February the NPA killed an American geologist and his Filipino wife and father-in-law in an ambush in Bohol. the NPA probably was targeting the father-in-law for not paying revolutionary taxes.
- In early March a US rancher in the central Philippines was slain by the NPA for refusing to pay Communist taxes.

Goals include disrupting the Military Base Agreement negotiations set to begin in April, hastening the downfall of the Aquino government, and making up for the NPA's failure to take advantage of the chaos during the coup attempt in December. A successful assassination also would bolster the morale of the Communist rank and file, damaged last year by military setbacks and the arrests of key leaders.

Targets

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This frustration may prompt the NPA to attack lesser-ranking officials who are more accessible than senior personnel. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

Nonofficial Americans are at risk as well. The Communists may decide to kill US citizens in the belief that rightwing soldiers will be blamed, and local NPA commanders may make such decisions, regardless of their orders, as has happened in the past. We believe the NPA was responsible for the December grenade attack at the Embassy's Seafront compound in Manila. Had pedestrians been present, the attack would have caused indiscriminate casualties. The Communists probably had hoped that military dissidents would be held responsible. [REDACTED] b3

Americans—official and nonofficial—are also at risk from kidnapping. [REDACTED]

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The Threat From Military Dissidents

In addition to the NPA, dissident elements of the armed forces of the Philippines remain angry at perceived US support for President Aquino during the coup attempt on 1 December. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] We believe that, in the event of another coup attempt, some dissident soldiers would attack US targets if the United States were perceived to have intervened. Many of these soldiers are well armed, highly trained, and capable of independent action. Other soldiers, while not actively supportive of the dissidents, may not be willing to provide adequate security support to US facilities or may be slow to respond to requests for assistance. Manila lacks a dedicated counterterrorism unit to assist US personnel in the event of a major terrorist incident. [REDACTED] b3

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Highlights **b3**

Significant Developments

Western Europe

France

Sentencing Hizballah Terrorist

A French court sentenced pro-Iranian terrorist Fuad Saleh on 9 March to 20 years in prison for masterminding a wave of bombings in Paris in 1985 and 1986 that killed 13 people and wounded over 250. Eight of Saleh's accomplices also received sentences ranging from five to 10 years in prison; a ninth suspect was freed because of insufficient evidence. Saleh and the other members of the pro-Iranian Hizballah network were charged in this trial only with conspiracy and illegal possession of explosives; Saleh and several others will face murder charges in connection with the bombing campaign later this year. During the trial, the prosecution stated that Iran was behind the bombing campaign but that it lacked judicially admissible evidence implicating Tehran. **b3**

Greece

Revolutionary Solidarity Murders Doctor

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In its first claimed assassination, Revolutionary Solidarity murdered Greek psychiatrist Marios Maratos on 19 February in Athens as he was walking to his car. Maratos was shot with a 9-mm pistol. The police also reported that the claim letter—delivered to two Athens newspapers on 21 February—was written on the same typewriter as that used for the group's last attack, the bombing of a French bank in Athens on 10 March 1989. The claim stated Maratos was killed because of his work on drug cases at the Kordallos prison. He had been a terrorist target previously—on 28 May 1980, the Independent Cores group claimed responsibility for bombing his car and planting another bomb outside his home—**b3**

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Spain

ETA Launches Letter Bomb Campaign

The Spanish terrorist group Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA) claimed responsibility for a series of letter bombs that injured three people. The attacks began as ETA's political arm, Herri Batasuna, renewed a call for peace talks with the Spanish Government. Interior Minister Corcuera has reiterated that no dialogue will take place until ETA declares a cease-fire. ETA hardliners may believe that the terrorist campaign will improve the group's bargaining position if talks resume. As of mid-March, targets for attack included the following:

- **6 March.** Police explosive experts deactivated a letter bomb addressed to Spanish Minister of Interior, Jose Luis Corcuera, at the Congress of Deputies in Madrid.
- **28 February.** Police deactivated a package bomb received at the home of a district attorney assigned to the Spanish National High Court of Criminal Justice. The package contained a return address from the director general of the Spanish penitentiary system.

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- 28 February. A female postal employee at the main post office in Madrid was seriously injured when she opened a letter returned as undeliverable. The letter had been addressed to a prison functionary assigned to temporary duty at the Alcala-Meco prison near Madrid who had since departed the area.
- 27 February. A package bomb addressed to a retired Spanish Army supply lieutenant in Valencia detonated while police attempted to deactivate it. The blast damaged a police vehicle, and a policeman standing nearby was treated for an ear concussion caused by the shock waves.
- 27 February. A package bomb seriously injured the President of the Spanish National High Court of Justice in Madrid.
- 5 February. Police deactivated a letter bomb received by a Spanish policeman in Basauri (Vizcaya). [REDACTED] b3

Turkey

Four Assassinations in Turkey

Turkish terrorists claimed responsibility for three assassinations—and may have carried out a fourth—in Istanbul and Ankara between 24 January and 7 March 1990:

- On 24 January, a retired officer of the Turkish National Intelligence Organization was murdered outside his apartment. [REDACTED] he was an expert on Armenian affairs and may have been killed by an Armenian group. No organization has claimed responsibility. b3
- On 30 January, Revolutionary Left (Dev Sol) claimed it killed a policeman because he fired on demonstrators in May 1989.
- On 31 January, the Islamic Action Organization claimed responsibility for killing the president of the Turkish Law Association in Ankara. The group said Muammer Aksoy was targeted because he did not permit female students to wear Islamic headaddresses in classrooms.
- On 7 March, Cetim Emec, editor of the "Hurriyet" newspaper, was assassinated. The Union of Turkish Islamic Commandos told three newspapers that it had killed Emec because he was "an enemy of Islam." The Marxist-Leninist Armed Propaganda Unit also claimed responsibility for the killing. [REDACTED] b3

The assassinations indicate that Turkish terrorist groups are returning to a level of violence reminiscent to that of the late 1970s and that Islamic fundamentalism is challenging Ankara's secular government. Since the mid-1980s, almost all attacks by Turkish groups have been bombings designed to avoid injuries; however, the frequency of such attacks has increased since 1988. The expertise demonstrated in the four murders indicates the terrorists have significantly improved their capabilities. If Islamic extremists were responsible, the Aksoy and Emec murders indicate growing fissures within Turkish society—not only between the political left and right but also between secularists and religious fundamentalists. [REDACTED] b3

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West Germany

RAF Terrorist Campaign Continues

The Red Army Faction (RAF) hardcore apparently aborted an attack against West German Agriculture Minister Ignasz Kiechle planned for a birthday party at his home on 3 March. Kiechle is the first federal minister to be targeted by the group. West German news agencies received two claim letters: the first claimed responsibility for an attack; the second explained that the original claim letter had been mailed prematurely and that the attack had been aborted because innocent casualties would have resulted. RAF militants claimed responsibility for an arson attack against the Siemens communication and technical school in Bonn-Bad Godesberg over the weekend of 24-26 February that caused substantial damage but no casualties. [REDACTED] b3

Both targets are consistent with the RAF's avowed opposition to "imperialism" and West European economic integration. [REDACTED] b1 b3

[REDACTED] The group also criticized West German firms, including Daimler-Benz, Siemens, Deutsche Bank, and Bayer—the latter three have been targets of recent RAF attacks—for capitalist exploitation. [REDACTED] b3

Latin America

Costa Rica

Terrorist Suspects Arrested

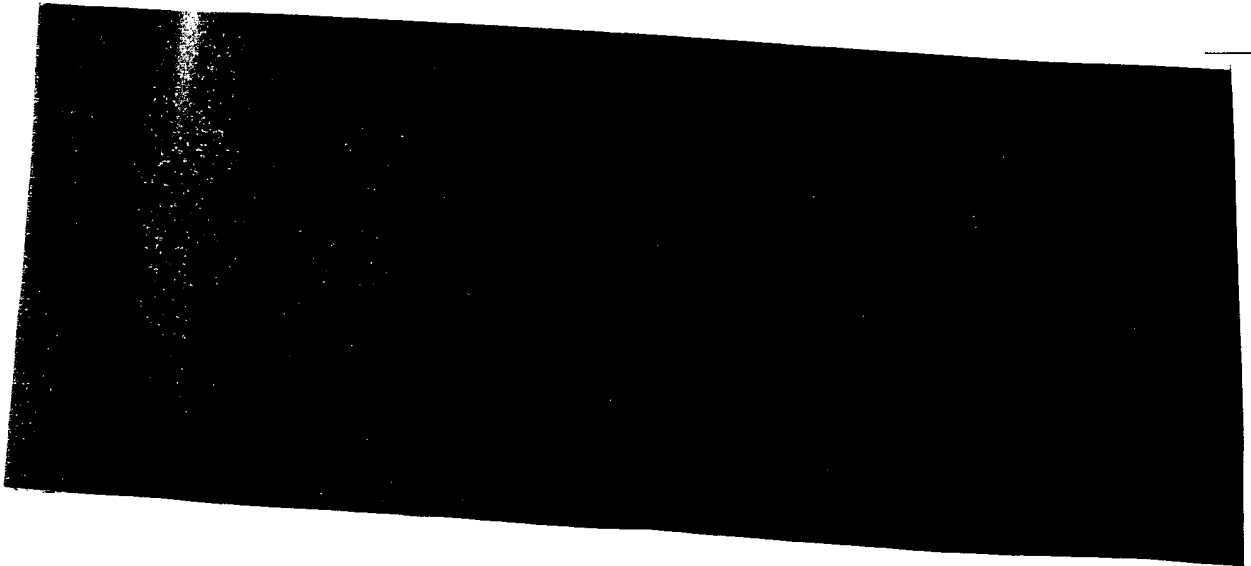
b3 [REDACTED] 11 suspected members of the radical Santa Maria Patriotic Organization (OPS) were arrested in February in connection with bombing attacks against the US Consulate in April 1986 and the US bi-national center in April 1988. All 11 allegedly received terrorist training in Libya. [REDACTED] b1 b3

b1 b3 The OPS and other radical Costa Rican leftist groups pose only a limited terrorist threat to US interests. The groups lack strong domestic support and a well-developed infrastructure, despite limited outside support from Libya, Cuba, and Nicaragua. [REDACTED]

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South/East Asia



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The Philippines' Sparrows: Birds of Prey [REDACTED] b3

Communist urban assassin teams in the Philippines, commonly called sparrows, are likely to continue their activity at about the same rate this year as in the last several. Since their reactivation in the early 1980s, the sparrows have killed more than 100 persons a year, most of them low- or middle-ranking Philippine civilian and military officials. The Communists believe these killings create the image that they are omnipresent, demonstrate the Philippine military's "impotence," and weaken public support for the Aquino government. Although tough security measures and divisions within the Communist Party have prevented the sparrows from killing a large number of senior Philippine officials or US personnel, we believe that the sparrows will continue to target high-ranking officials and lower-ranking US personnel to demonstrate the continued viability of the Communist movement. [REDACTED] b3

History

In the early 1980s the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) decided to resume armed warfare in major cities and established special armed groups to carry out assassinations. In 1981 the party's leaders reactivated the urban underground, which had carried out bombings and assassinations in the late 1960s and early 1970s. [REDACTED]

b (3)

The local media branded the reactivated assassins "sparrows" because of their swift hit-and-run attacks. The sparrows also are called political assassination teams and armed city partisan units. The Communists believed these attacks would create an atmosphere of lawlessness and violence, undermining the public's faith in the government. By 1984 the CPP had built a clandestine communications, logistic, and intelligence network in Manila capable of launching a sustained campaign of urban terrorism. [REDACTED] b3

Targets

From 1984 to 1987, sparrow attacks often were indiscriminate, killing low-level civilian and military personnel and, on occasion, senior government members. Among the CPP's most prominent victims was

the superintendent of the northern Manila police district, Gen. Tomas Karingal, who was gunned down in a Quezon City restaurant in May 1984. [REDACTED] in the mid-1980s the sparrows also carried out a brief series of kidnappings in northern Luzon, where South Korean engineers constructing roads were seized and released only after their company paid a ransom. In 1987 sparrows killed the Secretary of Local Government, Jaime Ferrer, the highest government official to be assassinated by the Communists. [REDACTED] b3

The indiscriminate murders eventually proved counterproductive. The excessive violence alienated the public and spurred government efforts to form anti-Communist civilian defense groups. [REDACTED] Some members of the New People's Army (NPA)—the military wing of the CPP—started to question the propriety of assassinating persons not involved in the government's counterinsurgency operations. [REDACTED] b3

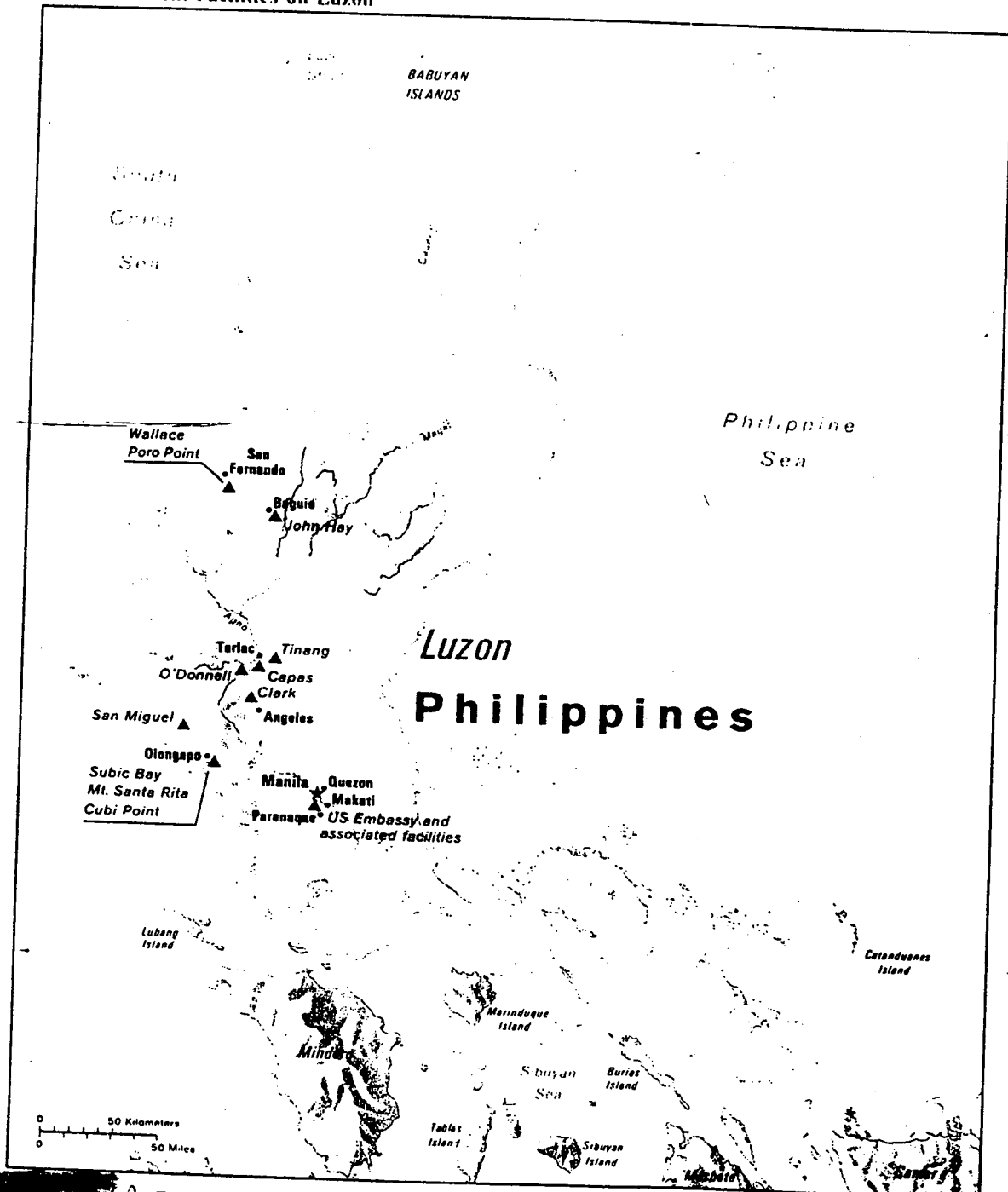
Over the past two years the Communists have abandoned random killings in favor of carefully selected individuals. Although high-ranking government officials remain the sparrows' primary targets, the Communists make few attempts against them because of stringent security. Intended victims are chosen because of their political "offenses" and "crimes against the people":

- Most sparrow victims in 1988 and 1989 were low-level police and military officials involved in counterterrorist operations. Some midlevel officials also were assassinated. [REDACTED] among the sparrows' 100 kills last year were the police chiefs of Makati and Paranaque and the mayors of several small towns. [REDACTED] b3

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US Government Facilities on Luzon



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- The sparrows have targeted and killed several US personnel in addition to Filipinos. At its 9th plenum in 1986, the CPP declared that all foreigners assisting the government's counterinsurgency program—as well as foreign managers of multinational corporations—were targets for assassination. [REDACTED] Sparrow victims include two active-duty US airmen and a retired one in 1987 and a US Army colonel in 1989.

b (1) b (3) In recent months the sparrows have increased their targeting of US citizens. [REDACTED] a sparrow unit was spotted last November in Angeles City near Clark Airbase. [REDACTED]

b (1) b (3) [REDACTED]

Units

Sparrow units operate throughout the Philippines but are concentrated in the Manila area. [REDACTED]

b (1) b (3) [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] last year the Philippine military identified at least 18 sparrow bases in Manila, many of which were established during the 1986-87 cease-fire between the government and the Communists. [REDACTED]

b1, b3 [REDACTED]

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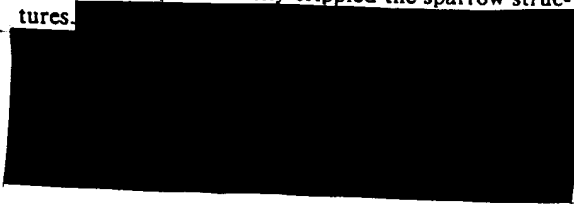


Can Their Wings Be Clipped?

The Philippine military and police have made only modest inroads in combating the sparrows. [REDACTED] throughout 1989 the NPA—particularly in Manila—was hurt by the arrests of key leaders and raids on safehouses. The government last year was aided by the defection of some ABB members who broke with the Communists because of their disgust with assassinations. Nonetheless, the government has not permanently crippled the sparrow structures.

b (3)

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Outlook

Attacks by the sparrows almost certainly will continue at the pace of previous years, particularly against low-level and midlevel Philippine officials, most of whom take few or no security precautions. Lax security at

many government facilities and Manila's crowded streets and traffic jams provide countless opportunities for assassinations. [REDACTED] b3

We believe that senior US personnel in the Philippines will remain the priority US targets. Although the sparrows have been frustrated in recent months by US security measures, they will continue to look for opportunities to strike, most likely in the chaos of another coup attempt. Other US personnel also are at high risk. Lower-ranking military personnel near Clark Airbase and the Subic Bay Naval Base are "softer" targets, [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] The sparrows also may target US businessmen, who, they claim, are exploiting the Philippine worker; [REDACTED]

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Lebanon: Who Murdered President Muawad?

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Lebanon's Syrian-backed President Rene Muawad was killed by a bomb on Independence Day, 22 November 1989.

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Motive

We believe 'Awn stood to gain the most from Muawad's removal. Muawad's death eliminated 'Awn's main rival for political legitimacy and muted opposition to 'Awn within the Christian community. We believe that Muawad's death was engineered primarily to torpedo the Ta'if process of national reconciliation. In addition, the removal of the Syrian-backed President was probably intended to deal a blow to Syrian prestige and politically weaken Christians who advocated compromise and accommodation with Lebanon's Muslims.

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Circumstantial Evidence

'Awn had in place the infrastructure to conduct unconventional attacks in West Beirut.

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The Ta'if Accord

The Saudi-sponsored meeting of Lebanese legislators in At Ta'if, Saudi Arabia, produced new but fragile hope for Lebanon. After several weeks of wrangling, the legislators reached a compromise—referred to as the Ta'if accord—that mirrored earlier political compromises that Lebanon's Christians had rejected. The importance of the Ta'if accord was not its content, however, but the process by which it came about. The mere fact that representatives of Lebanon's normally fratricidal sects were able to come to terms on a power-sharing agreement is an indication that the civil war is not necessarily interminable. The commitment of Christian legislators to share power with their Muslim counterparts in a unified Lebanese state could represent the beginning of a new political order. This process represents a formidable challenge to those actors in Lebanese politics who benefit from the continuation of the status quo and the militia system.

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Other Suspects

Other players in Lebanon have come under suspicion in the murder of Muawad, although they are far less likely than 'Awn to have been involved:

- The Lebanese Forces militia's opposition to Syria's intrusion into Christian affairs and expertise in car bombing make them suspect. At the time of Muawad's death, however, the political arm of the Lebanese Forces was supporting the Ta'if process and probably would have foreseen the political setback it suffered within the Christian enclave as a result of Muawad's death.
- The Iranians and Hizballah seek to promote disorder in Lebanon as a step toward establishing an Islamic republic. Hizballah, however, usually takes credit for its bombings; there has been no claim of responsibility for the Muawad bombing. Although the Iranians may have calculated that Muawad's death would promote their interests in Lebanon, a revelation of Iranian complicity would jeopardize Tehran's strategically important relationship with Damascus—something Tehran has been unwilling to do.

- Syria is highly unlikely to have killed Muawad; some 20 Syrian security personnel also died in the blast. ~~██████~~ b3

Conclusion



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The Terrorism Diary for May **b3**

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. **b3**

<i>1 May</i>	<i>El Salvador.</i> The first week of May contains several dates important to leftwing and rightwing elements; consequently, political violence tends to peak during this period.
<i>1 May 1988</i>	<i>Socialist World.</i> May Day (commemorates labor violence in Chicago).
<i>1 May 1980</i>	<i>Peru.</i> 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 but especially on 16 May.
<i>2 May 1953</i>	<i>Jordan.</i> King Hussein assumes constitutional power.
<i>2 May</i>	<i>Islamic World.</i> Quds Day or Jerusalem Day—Muslims protest Israeli occupation of Jerusalem.
<i>2 May</i>	<i>Jewish World.</i> Commemoration of the Holocaust.
<i>3 May 1986</i>	<i>Sri Lanka.</i> Air Lanka jetliner bombed by Tamil separatists at Colombo airport; 16 persons killed, 40 others wounded.
<i>4 May</i>	<i>Israel.</i> Independence Day.
<i>4 May 1978</i>	<i>Namibia.</i> Kassinga Day (commemorates raid by South African forces that left hundreds dead).
<i>4 May 1986</i>	<i>Japan.</i> Chukaku-ha (Nucleus Faction) fires five homemade rockets at opening economic summit; no casualties.
<i>5 May 1862</i>	<i>Mexico.</i> Cinco de Mayo (commemorates victory over forces of Napoleon III).
<i>5 May 1941</i>	<i>Ethiopia.</i> Liberation Day.
<i>5 May 1945</i>	<i>Netherlands.</i> Liberation Day.
<i>5 May 1955</i>	<i>West Germany.</i> West Germany becomes member of NATO.
<i>5 May 1981</i>	<i>Northern Ireland.</i> Death of Provisional Irish Republican Army (PIRA) member Bobby Sands in hunger strike.

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6 May 1900	<i>Iran.</i> Birthday of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.
8 May 1945	<i>Czechoslovakia.</i> Liberation Day.
8 May 1945	<i>East Germany.</i> Liberation Day.
8 May 1945	<i>West Germany.</i> Capitulation of Third Reich.
8 May 1984	<i>Libya.</i> Armed dissidents attack Qadhafi's Azizziya barracks.
9 May 1881	<i>Romania.</i> Independence Day.
9 May 1945	<i>Albania.</i> Victory Day.
9 May 1945	<i>Poland.</i> Victory Day.
9 May 1945	<i>USSR.</i> Victory Day.
9 May 1945	<i>Yugoslavia.</i> Victory Day.
9 May 1976	<i>West Germany.</i> Suicide in prison of Ulrike Meinhof, founding member of Red Army Faction (RAF).
10 May	<i>Jordan.</i> Arab Resistance Day.
10 May	<i>Israel.</i> Independence Day.
10 May 1985	<i>India.</i> Night of Sikh bombings leaves 80 dead, 200 wounded in New Delhi, other cities.
14 May 1811	<i>Paraguay.</i> Independence Day.
14 May 1948	<i>Israel.</i> Independence declared.
14 May 1948	<i>Middle East.</i> Beginning of first Arab-Israeli war.
15 May 1948	<i>Palestinians.</i> 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.
16 May 1983	<i>Sudan.</i> Founding of Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) and Liberation Movement (SPLM).
17 May 1814	<i>Norway.</i> Constitution Day.
17 May 1983	<i>Lebanon, Israel.</i> Signing of troop withdrawal accord (known as 17 May agreement).
18 May 1980	<i>South Korea.</i> Civilian uprising in Kwangju against military rule; usually marked by student demonstrations.

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18 May 1981	<i>Northern Ireland.</i> Death of PIRA hunger striker Raymond McCreesh.
19 May 1980	<i>Vietnam.</i> Ho Chi Minh's birthday.
19 May 1895	<i>Cuba.</i> Death of Jose Marti.
20 May 1972	<i>Sri Lanka.</i> Republic Day.
23 May 1949	<i>West Germany.</i> Proclamation of federal republic.
23 May 1951	<i>China.</i> Tibet declared to be under Chinese sovereignty.
24 May	<i>Buddhist World.</i> Birthday of Gautama Buddha.
25 May 1810	<i>Argentina.</i> Beginning of revolution against Spain.
25 May 1892	<i>Yugoslavia.</i> Birthday of Josip Broz Tito.
25 May 1923	<i>Jordan.</i> Independence Day.
25 May 1946	<i>Jordan.</i> Constitutional monarchy established.
25 May 1963	<i>Africa.</i> African Freedom Day; Day of Africa (founding of Organization of African Unity).
25 May 1965	<i>Colombia.</i> Founding of Communist Party of Colombia/Marxist-Leninist, parent organization of terrorist group People's Liberation Army.
25 May 1967	<i>Bermuda.</i> Bermuda Day (Constitution adopted).
26 May 1966	<i>Guyana.</i> Independence Day.
27 May	<i>Israel.</i> Jerusalem Day.
28 May 1983	<i>France, French Caribbean.</i> Caribbean Revolutionary Alliance (ARC) surfaces with 17 coordinated bombings.
30 May 1961	<i>Dominican Republic.</i> Liberty Day (assassination of Gen. Raphael Trujillo).
30 May 1967	<i>Nigeria.</i> Declaration of independence by Biafra.
30 May 1981	<i>Bangladesh.</i> Assassination of Ziaur Rahman.
31 May 1910	<i>South Africa.</i> Union Day (four provinces merged to form Union of South Africa).
31 May 1961	<i>South Africa.</i> Proclamation of republic.

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Chronology of Terrorism—1990

Below are described selected noteworthy foreign and international events involving terrorists or the use of terrorist tactics. These events 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.

Western Europe

25 February

United Kingdom: Bomb damages Royal Army recruiting office in Halifax. The Provisional Irish Republican Army claimed responsibility.

Belgium: Ethnic Albanian who was president of "Committee for the Defense of Human Rights in Kosovo" assassinated by two gunmen while driving his car. No claims have been made.

26 February

West Germany: Police discover vehicle laden with explosives near Deutsche Bank in Eshborn. The "Fébé Elisabeth Combat Unit," probably a Red Army Faction (RAF) militant group, claimed responsibility.

27 February

West Germany: Arsonists attack Siemens communication and technical school in Bonn-Bad Godesberg with molotov cocktails. The media received a claim letter believed written by RAF sympathizers. It was signed "Fighting Unit Hueseyin Huesnue Eroglu."

2 March

Greece: Security men defuse two devices planted under police car in Attiki. The anarchist organization Mikhail Kaltezas claimed responsibility.

Middle East

2 March

West Bank: Car heading for Har Adar is fire bombed in Qatannah.

Israel: Bomb explodes at Herzliyya central bus station, causing no injuries.

Lebanon: Shaykh Khalil Al-Barazi, head of the Muslim Ulema League, is shot and seriously wounded by unknown gunmen in Beirut.

3 March

West Bank: Firebomb thrown at an Israeli bus in the Sharafah Quarter of Al Birah.

Gaza Strip: One suspected collaborator is killed and another is beaten in Al Burayj refugee camp.

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5 March

West Bank: Masked individuals kill woman suspected of collaborating in Hebron. b3

11 March

Lebanon: Boobytrapped car explodes in the Qasqas area of Beirut, injuring 17 people. b3

Latin America

23 February

Argentina: Citibank branch bombed in Buenos Aires, causing minor damage. Che Guevara Brigade claimed responsibility. b3

25 February

Guatemala: Police disarm bomb on pedestrian overpass in Guatemala City. The bomb was left by the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Union. b3

27 February

Chile: Popular Lautaro Revolutionary Forces fire rocket and automatic weapons at military court in Santiago, causing minor damage. b3

2 March

Panama: Grenade kills one American and injures 16 others in Panama City. The Organization for the Liberation of Panama claimed responsibility. b3

4 March

Peru: Bomb damages offices of Amnesty International in Lima, causing moderate damage. No group has claimed responsibility. b3

9 March

Chile: Unknown terrorists bomb Mormon Church in Santiago. b3

South/East Asia

26 February

Cambodia: Bomb explodes in front of Phnom Penh hotel frequented by foreigners. No damage or injuries were reported. b3

28 February

Philippines: Police defuse time bomb at Makati shopping center. The device consisted of a shoe box containing two pipe bombs—one containing C-4 explosive and the other black powder—wrapped in a plastic bag, with the warning "Don't touch, time bomb" taped to it. No one has claimed responsibility. b3

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3 March

India: Explosion in three-tier sleeper coach at Ambala in Haryana State kills one and injures 38 persons. No one has claimed responsibility. b3

Philippines: Grenade explodes in car parked at gas station 100 meters from Malacanang Presidential Palace in Manila, injuring one person. No one has claimed responsibility. b3

Africa

4 February

South Africa: Rightwing extremists fire shotgun at British Embassy in Pretoria in apparent reprisal for London's support of apartheid reforms. A previously unknown group, Order of the Boer People, claimed responsibility. b3

18 February

South Africa: Two Soviet-made limpet mines explode in electrical substation near Johannesburg in Eldorado Park township, causing large fire and cutting off electrical power for much of township. No one has claimed responsibility, but the African National Congress is suspected. b3

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