



**Directorate of
Intelligence**

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Terrorism Review

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8 April 1985

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Terrorism Review [Redacted]

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

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Terrorism Review [Redacted]

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8 April 1985

Focus

**The Western Hostages in Lebanon:
Latest Developments and Implications** [Redacted]

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The series of kidnappings and disappearances of Westerners in Lebanon continued during the last week of March. In all, anonymous callers ostensibly representing five groups have claimed involvement in the nine kidnappings since 14 March; in some cases the claims have overlapped. Other recent developments, however, including the release of four of the hostages, have enabled us to begin sorting out the various groups and their motives. [Redacted]

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LARF Enters the Fray

On 24 March, Gilles Sidney Peyrolles, the director of the French Cultural Center in Tripoli, disappeared. On 25 March, in a statement delivered to a Western news agency in Beirut, the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction (LARF) claimed it had kidnaped Peyrolles and demanded that, in exchange for his safe return, France release from prison Abd al-Qadr Saadi. [Redacted]

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LARF is believed to be a relatively small group of fanatical Lebanese Christian Marxists, most from northern Lebanon. LARF has claimed credit and is believed to have been responsible for the assassination or attempted assassination of several US and Israeli officials in France and Italy during the last couple of years. Last October, French police arrested suspected LARF leader Georges Ibrahim Abdallah in Lyon on charges of possession of false passports and association with criminals. At the time of his arrest, Abdallah was traveling under the name of Abd al-Qadr Saadi. [Redacted]

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Last year, Italian police arrested suspected LARF operatives Abdallah Muhammad al-Mansouri in Trieste in August (for smuggling explosives and planning to engage in terrorism) and Josephine Abdu at the Rome airport in December (for belonging to a terrorist group and conspiring with al-Mansouri). In its communique the group also demanded the release of these two comrades and threatened that otherwise, "our future retaliation will be more severe and will bring catastrophe to inhabitants of Paris and Rome." [Redacted]

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On 2 April, Peyrolles was back in Beirut, a free man [Redacted]
[Redacted] Publicly, Peyrolles said he had been abducted from his office and taken first to a town northeast of Tripoli. His captors identified themselves as members of LARF and told Peyrolles that they regarded the United States and Israel as their enemies, not France, and that the reason they had kidnaped him was only to get Abdallah (whom they called Saadi) released from prison. [Redacted]

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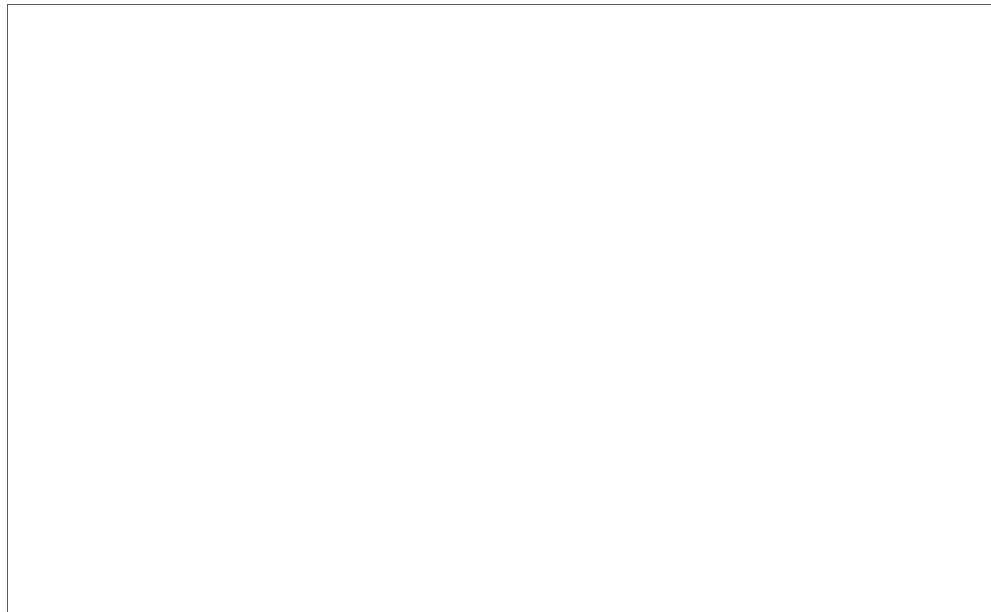
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ROSM Strikes Again

On 25 March, Alec Collett, a British journalist with the UN Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), was kidnaped in Khaldah, south of Beirut. Collett was traveling with an Austrian citizen in a clearly marked UN staff car when gunmen abducted him. The Austrian was not detained. On 28 March, in a statement delivered to the Reuter news agency in Beirut, the Revolutionary Organization of Socialist Muslims (ROSM) claimed responsibility for kidnaping Collett. ROSM asserted it had found "some documents related to spying missions in the service of Mossad [the Israeli intelligence service] and American intelligence" on Collett, and that his work with the United Nations was "only a coverup for his spying activities." ROSM also warned that it would "continue to chase and strike at whoever has a link with British imperialists wherever he may be until our organization's demands for the liberation of all Muslim freedom fighters from British imperialist jails are met." [redacted]

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We know very little about ROSM, other than that so far it has limited its attacks to British targets. Last year, ROSM claimed responsibility for the killing of British diplomats Kenneth Whitty (shot to death in Athens in March) and Percy Norris (shot to death in Bombay in November). We speculate, [redacted] that ROSM may be a covername for the Abu Nidal Group because members of that group are serving long prison terms in Britain for the attempted assassination of Shlomo Argov, the Israeli Ambassador to Britain, in June 1982. The evidence overall, however, is insufficient to make a firm judgment on who is behind ROSM. Whatever group is involved is clearly a capable terrorist organization. The kidnaping of Collett was quick and efficient, and the terrorists have taken advantage of the anarchic Lebanese environment to keep their prisoner hidden. Given that the British Government has no intention of meeting its demands, ROSM will be heard from again. [redacted]

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Anomalous Incidents

On 28 March, Jean-Claude Duvent and Robert Valnassian, two French teachers, were abducted in West Beirut but released two hours later. The gunmen who had captured them reportedly said they thought they had kidnaped citizens of another, unspecified nationality. []

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On 1 April, the body of Jesuit priest Nicolas Kluiters was found near a village north of Baalabakk in the Bekaa Valley. Father Kluiters had disappeared on 14 March in the Bekaa Valley; his car had been found several days later containing a note saying "Vengeance Party." Kluiters apparently had been strangled to death soon after he disappeared. This probably was not a politically motivated attack. Jesuit colleagues said he had been carrying a lot of money when he disappeared, so his killing may have been a criminal act. Another possibility is that he strayed into a sensitive area controlled by one of the Lebanese militias, and local security personnel overreacted to his presence. []

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The Khaybar Brigades ¹

On 26 March, an anonymous caller to a foreign news agency in Beirut claimed that the "Khaybar Brigades-Lebanese Branch," a previously unknown group, was holding five Westerners who had been kidnaped in West Beirut—French diplomats Marcel Fontaine and Marcel Carton, Carton's daughter Danielle Perez (a secretary at the French Embassy), British scientist Geoffrey Nash, and British businessman Brian Levick—but that it would soon release Perez, Nash, and Levick. Nash had been kidnaped on 14 March and Levick on 15 March; Fontaine had been kidnaped on 22 March, as had Carton and Perez (in a separate incident). Anonymous callers had previously claimed responsibility for all five kidnappings in the name of Islamic Jihad. []

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Nash was released on 27 March, Levick on 30 March, and Perez on 31 March. Nash described his captors as "simple Shia" angry over the mistreatment of Shias by other Lebanese groups and Israel; he said his captors initially accused him of being an American diplomat. He had been held in three different places, probably in Beirut's southern suburbs. Nash was released on the condition that he deliver to the French Embassy a document containing the demands of the Khaybar Brigades. He was warned that, if the demands were not publicized, the group would execute the two French hostages—presumably Fontaine and Carton. []

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Levick had also been mistaken for an American by his captors. During several rather brutal interrogation sessions the kidnapers—obviously amateurs—accused Levick of being an American spy or of having connections with Mossad. From Levick's description, his captors were unsophisticated but fanatic Muslims. He was held in two locations, probably in the Beirut area, and indicated that other captives were being held at the second location. Upon his release, Levick was told to say he had been held by the Khaybar Brigades. []

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¹ The name Khaybar Brigades apparently comes from a battle in the seventh century A.D. in which followers of the Prophet Muhammad triumphed over a Jewish tribe that refused to accept Muhammad's leadership. Khaybar is an oasis near Medina, Saudi Arabia, where the Jewish tribe had lived. Guerrillas launching attacks against Israeli troops in southern Lebanon have called themselves "Martyrs of Khaybar" in memory of this event. []

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Similarly, Perez described her captors as “devoutly religious.” She and her father were held together in the Beirut area, but she did not see any other hostages at the same location. Perez was questioned primarily about the personnel at the French Embassy, and she believes that she was released when the kidnapers realized she did not hold an important or sensitive position. [redacted]

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Based on the information provided by Nash, Levick, and Perez, it appears most likely that the Khaybar Brigades is one of the numerous quasi-independent Shia fundamentalist gangs that prowl the streets of West Beirut. The group seems to be distinct from the Hizballah, which usually takes credit for its actions in the name of Islamic Jihad. Similarly, the Khaybar Brigades probably has no connection to ROSM, or it would not have released its British captives. [redacted]

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Who Has the Hostages Now?

It seems reasonable to conclude that radical Shias, as opposed to any of the numerous other confessional factions operating in Lebanon, are holding the two French diplomats, along with AP correspondent Terry Anderson, who was abducted in West Beirut on 16 March. But which Shias? [redacted]

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One plausible theory is that one or more of the newest hostages are now in the hands of the Hizballah, even though they may have been kidnaped by the Khaybar Brigades or—in the case of Anderson—some other independent Shia street gang. Under this theory, Nash and Levick were abducted because they were mistaken for Americans and released once it was determined they were British. Perhaps Perez was released because direct attacks against women are a violation of Islamic principles. The valuable prisoners, however, were turned over to the Hizballah, perhaps in return for a material reward. There is some evidence to support this theory—for example, the telephone calls claiming credit for these kidnappings in the name of Islamic Jihad. The callers asserted that the kidnappings were part of continuing operations against the United States and its agents, and against “French imperialism.” This is the typical Hizballah modus operandi. [redacted]

[redacted]

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Alternatively, the Khaybar Brigades may still be holding Carton and Fontaine, and (since the Khaybar Brigades never claimed to have him) some other independent gang of radical Shias may be holding Anderson. Lending some support to this thesis is that fact that on 31 March prominent Hizballah cleric Shaykh Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah publicly condemned the kidnaping of foreigners in Beirut, adding that such acts serve Israel and its agents. The Shaykh said that the presence of foreign diplomats and journalists in Beirut is useful even if, as he put it, there are some spies among them. He asserted that unity, rather than kidnaping, is the way to fight these spies, and alleged that he is trying to secure the release of the kidnaped Westerners. [redacted]

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Fadlallah maintains close links with Iranian officials in Lebanon and leads a significant portion of the pro-Hizballah movement. He is almost certainly involved with the Hizballah elements which have long been holding the four American

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hostages, along with a Saudi hostage, in the Bekaa Valley, so his speech reeks of sanctimony. Nevertheless, in this case it is conceivable he was telling the truth. An article attributed to a Hizballah source that recently appeared in a local newspaper suggested that the more organized radical Shias intended to begin focusing their activities on Israel and southern Lebanon. If the Hizballah was not involved, then it is most likely that renegade Shias are holding the hostages. And, if Fadlallah meant what he said about trying to get them released, the renegades may be forced to give some or all of them up in the coming weeks.

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We are disinclined to believe Fadlallah. We think it more likely that, whoever kidnaped them, the Hizballah has the hostages now and has no intention of releasing any of them any time soon. At this point, however, the only firm conclusion that can be drawn from these recent incidents is that no Westerner is safe in anarchic Lebanon.

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Kidnapings of Westerners in Lebanon, 1984-85^a
(As of 10 April 1985)

Victim	Date and Place Kidnaped	Claimant Group	Fate
Frank Regier, US professor	10 February 1984, West Beirut	None	Rescued 15 April 1984 by Amal from an apartment controlled by Hizballah
Christian Joubert, French architect	15 February 1984, West Beirut	None	Rescued 15 April 1984 by Amal from an apartment controlled by Hizballah
Jeremy Levin, US journalist	7 March 1984, West Beirut	Islamic Jihad	Escaped 14 February 1985
William Buckley, US diplomat	16 March 1984, West Beirut	Islamic Jihad	Probably held by Hizballah
Rev. Benjamin Weir, US minister	8 May 1984, West Beirut	Islamic Jihad	Probably held by Hizballah
Pedro Aristegui, Spanish Ambassador	10 October 1984, West Beirut	None; Musa Sadr Brigade probably responsible	Released soon after abduction
John Cronin, US student	17 November 1984, West Beirut	None; group responsible unknown	Released 21 November after sustaining several beatings
Peter Kilburn, US librarian	30 November 1984, West Beirut	Islamic Jihad	Probably held by Hizballah
Rev. Lawrence Jenco, US priest	8 January 1985, West Beirut	Islamic Jihad	Probably held by Hizballah
Geoffrey Nash, UK scientist	14 March 1985, West Beirut	Islamic Jihad, Khaybar Brigades	Released 27 March by Khaybar Brigades
Rev. Nicolas Kluiters, Dutch priest	Last seen 14 March 1985, Bekaa Valley	"Vengeance Party"	Died of strangulation. Body found 2 April north of Baalabakk
Brian Levick, UK businessman	15 March 1985, West Beirut	Islamic Jihad, Khaybar Brigades	Released 30 March 1985 by Khaybar Brigades after persuading captors he is British
Terry Anderson, US journalist	16 March 1985, West Beirut	Islamic Jihad	Possibly held by Hizballah
Marcel Fontaine, French diplomat	22 March 1985, West Beirut	Islamic Jihad, Khaybar Brigades	Reportedly held by radical Shias
Marcel Carton, French diplomat	22 March 1985, West Beirut	Islamic Jihad, Khaybar Brigades	Reportedly held by radical Shias
Danielle Perez, French secretary at Embassy	22 March 1985, West Beirut	Islamic Jihad, Khaybar Brigades	Released 31 March by Khaybar Brigades
Alec Collett, UK journalist with UNRWA	26 March 1985, Khaldah	Revolutionary Organization of Socialist Muslims (ROSM)	Probably held by ROSM
Gilles Peyrolles, French diplomat	24 March 1985, Tripoli	Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction (LARF)	Rescued (released?) 2 April
Jean Claude Duvent, French teacher	28 March 1985, West Beirut	None	Released soon after abduction, when found to be French
Robert Valnassian, French teacher	28 March 1985, West Beirut	None	Released soon after abduction, when found to be French

^a During the same period, scores of Lebanese and several citizens of other Middle Eastern countries were also kidnaped in Lebanon. Although not a Westerner, one in particular seems to fit the pattern described above. Husayn Farrash, a Saudi diplomat, was kidnaped in West Beirut on 17 January 1984. Islamic Jihad claimed responsibility. Like most of the missing Americans, he is probably being held by Hizballah.

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Highlights

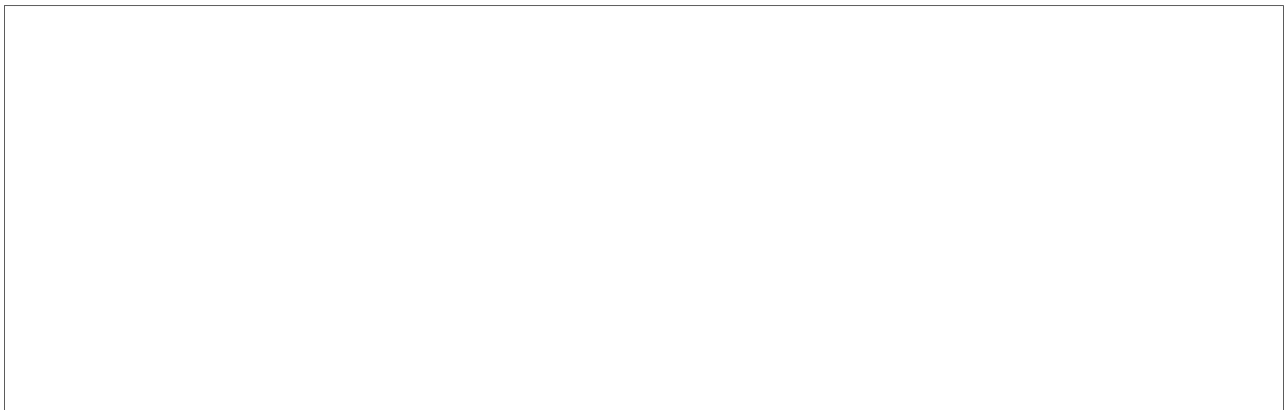
Alert Items

Cyprus

US Embassy Being Cased by Iranian Agent?

On 19 March, Gita Nassirian, an Iranian woman suspected of casing the US Embassy in Athens during December, visited the Consular Section of the US Embassy in Nicosia using a false name. Her behavior while acting (or posing) as an interpreter for another Iranian applying for a US visa aroused the consular officer's suspicions and led to consultations with other members of the staff, whence it transpired that Nassirian may have made as many as six visits to the US Embassy in Nicosia in recent months. It is not known if she is affiliated with any terrorist group.

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Portugal

Possible Terrorist Threat to Scientific Conference Participants

About 150 Americans and 25 Israelis are expected to attend the world conference of the Federation of European Biochemical Societies to be held 20-27 April in Albufeira. Although no Iranians are scheduled to attend, the Iranian Embassy has made telephone calls to conference sponsors requesting a list of participants. Interpreting this curiosity as possibly reflecting a terrorist threat, Portuguese authorities are enhancing their counterterrorist precautions.

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Lebanon

Explicit Hizballah Threat to Americans

An Arab magazine recently published an article from a "source close to Hizballah" in which the extremist Shia group threatened US personnel in Lebanon anew. It was a more explicit threat than most from that quarter, which have hitherto been issued in the name of "Islamic Jihad," to provide the Hizballah a modicum of plausible denial. Referring to the bombing on 8 March that killed at least 80 persons in Beirut, the article said that retribution might occur outside

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Beirut. The article reiterated that the “Islamic Resistance” would not accept the presence of “any American” on Lebanese territory for any reason, including “economic aid or social services,” and warned the United States to withdraw the “small number of American personnel” who remain in the US Embassy. [redacted]

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Key Indicators

Ireland

Provisional IRA Murders Alleged Police Informer

On 23 March, the body of John Corcoran, the 45-year-old father of eight children, was found in a farmer’s field outside Cork after a long search. Corcoran had disappeared on 19 March. Examination of the body revealed he had been tortured and then murdered with a single shot to the head. In a communique issued in Belfast, the Provisional IRA claimed responsibility for the murder, alleging that Corcoran had been an informer of the Irish Special Branch for more than seven years. Asserting that the Irish police have now adopted the same tactics of “intimidation and blackmail” used by the Royal Uster Constabulary (RUC) to recruit informers, the Provisional IRA offered other alleged police informers an undefined “14-day amnesty,” after which, the implication was clear, more such informers would be killed in Ireland. [redacted]

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Italy

Red Brigades Return to Action

The assassination of Rome University Professor Enzo Tarantelli on 27 March appears to mark the return of the Red Brigades (BR) to active operations after at least a year’s hiatus. The choice of Tarantelli, an eminent labor economist involved with the Christian-Democratic-oriented Confederation of Italian Labor (CISL) and an active participant in recent discussions on the politically sensitive topic of revising cost-of-living wage adjustments, indicates that the Red Brigades may continue to target primarily domestic rather than US or NATO targets. In the BR document left at the murder scene (Strategic Resolution 20), the group emphasized its intention to attack what it sees as a government-industrialist coalition to suppress workers’ rights. [redacted]

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Some Italian officials believe that the BR inactivity was due in part to squabbling between factions representing the activist “first position” (generally the younger generation) and the somewhat more ideological “second position” (generally the older generation), which resulted in the expulsion of the latter, smaller faction last October and subsequent efforts to consolidate the victory and reabsorb those expelled members now willing to go along with the majority. These officials think the Tarantelli attack may indicate that internal disarray no longer impedes terrorist action and that, consequently, more such BR attacks are likely soon. Moreover, defiant adherents of the second position—criticized in Resolution 20—may feel compelled to conduct attacks of their own in an effort to demonstrate their operational credibility and militance in protecting workers’ rights. [redacted]

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Colombia**Urban Violence Recurring in Colombia**

On the night of 27 March, seemingly related terrorist acts were conducted in the cities of Cali, Medellin, Popayan, and Bucaramanga. The most serious incidents occurred near Cali, a city about 300 kilometers southwest of Bogota, where the 19th of April Movement (M-19) is strong. There, attacks against a national police station and a local councilman's home resulted in the death of one policeman. There is some speculation that these attacks were conducted jointly by elements of M-19 and the Ricardo Franco Front. [REDACTED]

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Ecuador**AVC Becoming Increasingly Active and Violent**

[REDACTED]

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- On 12 March, AVC terrorists raided a Quito police arsenal and stole approximately 700 weapons, mostly used revolvers and carbines, along with some 50,000 rounds of assorted ammunition. What the small urban group intends to do with so many weapons is unknown.
- On 27 March, AVC members stormed into a Quito radio station, locked the employees in a bathroom, and aired a message denouncing the government.
- The same day, two AVC bombs exploded at noon in Guayaquil—one in a central market area injured a small child; the other near a radio station resulted in no injuries. [REDACTED]

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Previous AVC operations had been limited to Quito and had been designed to avoid causing indiscriminate casualties. The bombings in Guayaquil may have been conducted by a different element of the group, possibly looking for a new means of calling attention to its cause. The injuring of innocent bystanders by exploding bombs in crowded areas, however, is likely to repulse an Ecuadorean populace unused to such indiscriminate acts of terrorist violence. [REDACTED]

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Peru**Tupac Amaru Back in Business**

With the national election scheduled for 14 April, the Revolutionary Movement Tupac Amaru (MRTA) has resurfaced in Lima after several months of inactivity in the wake of the arrests of several of its members last fall:

- On 18 March, the group staged three operations in the Lima area: bombings at the private residences of the Labor Minister and of the brother of the Agricultural Minister, as well as the temporary occupation of a local Lima radio station, whence the group broadcast a revolutionary "communique." The bombings caused only minor damage.

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- On 20 March, Tupac Amaru firebombed three Kentucky Fried Chicken outlets.¹ One was destroyed; the other two suffered minor damage.
- On 28 March, Tupac Amaru dynamited six separate offices of the Lima area water company and one site of the local electric company.
- On 30 March, Tupac Amaru “expropriated” more than 40 weapons from two commercial gun shops, one in downtown Lima and the other in the Lima suburbs.

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In these latest incidents the group continued to demonstrate characteristically careful planning and disciplined execution along with an intent to avoid causing indiscriminate casualties. As usual, the Communist-dominated newspaper *El Diario* described the MRTA actions in great detail and with ill-concealed approval, suggesting that the group may somehow be linked to the Peruvian Communist Party. An MRTA communique published in *El Diario* on 31 March called on “democratic, progressive, and patriotic sectors” to close ranks against the IMF, support a moratorium on foreign debt, demand a minimum wage increase, and freedom for “social and political prisoners.”¹ Kentucky Fried Chicken franchises are the leading US fast-food enterprise in Peru.

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Philippines**Peace Corps Volunteers Targeted in Mindanao**

On 2 April in Marbel, an attempt to kill one or more Peace Corps volunteers by booby-trapping a Peace Corps vehicle with a grenade failed when the device malfunctioned. Peace Corps personnel had not previously been targets of lethal attacks in the Philippines. Such tactics would mark a major policy shift on the part of either of the two insurgent groups active in the region—the Communist New People’s Army (NPA) and the Muslim Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF).

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Unaffiliated individuals or members of either group acting without orders could have mounted the attack (grenades are fairly readily available in Mindanao), perhaps motivated by a recent local press article alleging a Peace Corps connection to the CIA. In response to the attack, and pending a determination of whether there is a continuing threat, the US Embassy has removed almost all of the personnel, both American and Filipino, associated with the Peace Corps training program in the province.

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**India–
Sri Lanka****Tamil Weapons Shipments Impounded**

In an apparent effort to exert tighter control over Sri Lankan Tamil insurgents operating from Indian territory, Indian customs officials in Madras have impounded three shipments of weapons and communications equipment intended for the guerrillas. All three shipments had been arranged independently with foreign suppliers without the prior knowledge of the Indian Government. Prime Minister Gandhi has reportedly established a policy that Indian customs will only clear shipments of weapons for the Tamil insurgents if they have been approved in advance by the government.

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¹ Kentucky Fried Chicken franchises are the leading US fast-food enterprise in Peru.

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Significant Developments**Bulgaria****Two Passenger Trains Bombed**

On 9 March, a bomb went off on a train near Bunovo, about 60 kilometers from Sofia. The government has admitted that seven persons were killed and nine injured, but the US Embassy has information indicating the toll was much higher. On the same day, [redacted] another bomb went off on a train in Sliven, causing some deaths and injuries. The government has not admitted the second bombing occurred. As was the case with the unsolved bombings last summer of the train station in Plovdiv and the airport at Varna, ethnic Turks angry over the government's assimilation policies are suspected.

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Western Europe**Jordan Under Siege by "BSO"**

On 21 March, the Jordanian Airlines offices in Athens, Rome, and Nicosia were the targets of grenade attacks that injured five persons. On 3 April, a Palestinian was arrested by Rome police after the US-made light antitank rocket he fired narrowly missed the Jordanian Embassy offices on the fifth floor of an office building. On 4 April, a rocket fired at a Jordanian airliner as it was taking off from Athens airport punctured the fuselage but did not explode. In telephone calls to press agencies, an anonymous spokesman claimed responsibility for the incidents in the name of the "Black September Organization" (BSO). [redacted]

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The name Black September commemorates the month in 1970 when Jordanian forces drove the Palestinian fedayeen out of Jordan. The original BSO, a covert element of Fatah that mounted a number of notorious terrorist operations in the early 1970s, has been defunct for more than a decade, however. Instead, Syrian-backed Palestinian radicals probably were responsible for these attacks. Use of the name BSO probably is intended both to provide cover and to heighten the publicity attending their attacks. [redacted]

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Lebanon**Jews Being Kidnaped, Too**

Six Jewish Lebanese citizens, including Isaac Sasson, the leader of Lebanon's Jewish community, which numbers fewer than 100 persons, were kidnaped between 28 March and 2 April. Last July a Jewish businessman was abducted and killed; another Lebanese Jew has been missing since last August. No group has claimed responsibility for any of the abductions. [redacted]

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Libya**Alleged Assassination Attempt Against Qadhafi Fails**

For the first time in two years, there was serious unrest in the Libyan military last month. [redacted] a group of 30 soldiers in Benghazi planned in early March to fly an armed plane to Tripoli and bomb the Palace of Congress

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when Qadhafi was present. The plot reportedly failed because one of the conspirators talked. Dozens of arrests have been made; one report states that as many as 80 members of the military have been executed. [redacted]

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Chile

The Right Strikes Back

On 30 March, the bodies of three men who had been kidnaped on 28 and 29 March were found nearly decapitated outside Santiago. Four other men who had been kidnaped on 28 March were released on 30 March, after allegedly having been interrogated and tortured by their unidentified captors. All but one of the victims were members of a Communist-dominated teachers' union; the other was a Communist sociologist connected with a Catholic Church welfare and human rights organization. [redacted]

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The kidnappings and killings were clearly the work of rightwing elements—most probably members of the intelligence services—although solid evidence is lacking. They probably were reacting to recent terrorist bombings by two leftwing extremist groups, the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) and the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR). A large demonstration protesting the kidnappings and murders so disrupted the traditional Palm Sunday mass being said by the Archbishop of Santiago that the mass had to be discontinued. A government investigation of the crimes is under way but not likely to uncover the culprits. [redacted]

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Meanwhile, on 29 March, carabinieri reportedly killed two brothers, allegedly members of the MIR, after a street shootout in which one carabiniero was wounded. The next day, a woman also associated with the MIR was killed when she shot at carabinieri raiding her apartment, suspected of being a MIR safehouse. [redacted] the apartment proved to contain a large cache of weapons, including mortars and submachineguns. [redacted]

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India

Soviet Diplomat Murdered

The victim, economics officer Valentin Khitrchenko, was shot while stopped at a New Delhi intersection in his car. The two attackers—described as Asian in appearance—fired from and fled on a motorbike. Although the unknown “Ukrainian Nationalist Front” claimed credit for the attack, elements of the Afghan or Iranian communities are more likely to have been responsible. If so, this attack may be followed by others. [redacted]

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Indonesia

Muslim Extremists Suspected in Bus Bombing

On 16 March in East Java, three of seven bombs hidden in a bus detonated while the bus was en route to the port where it was to board a ferry bound for Bali. Timers found on the remaining four devices indicate the bombs were meant to explode either while the bus was aboard the ferry or after it had arrived in Bali. Police believe that at least two men aboard the bus were carrying the devices; one of them was killed in the explosions, but the other is in custody. [redacted]

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The police have tentatively concluded that Islamic fundamentalists were responsible for the incident because the surviving terrorist is reportedly a member of such a group, and the recovered bombs are similar to devices used in two previous bombings in which Islamic fundamentalists were implicated. The Hindu island of Bali is a target of fundamentalist Muslim hostility on several grounds, not least of which is the allegedly licentious environment there.

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The Pre-Bonn-Summit Counterterrorism Experts Meetings [redacted]

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This year's meeting of the Summit Seven's group of counterterrorism experts was held in Bonn on 7-8 March. The French Government declined to send a delegation, however, and the Italian Government sent only an observer. Under the circumstances, it was not surprising that the group proved unable to reach any consensus on specific counterterrorism recommendations to be considered at the Bonn Summit itself on 2-4 May.¹ [redacted]

Moreover, the government believes, and has said before, that the summit should focus on economics and avoid institutionalizing working groups on diverse topics, which tends to detract from the informal tone of the leaders' exchanges. [redacted]

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Civil Aviation Experts Meeting

In a related session on 12-13 March, Summit Seven authorities on civil aviation security (including representatives from France and Italy) reached a consensus that sanctions against Ariana Afghan Airlines should be lifted, provided Kabul makes a conciliatory gesture. The aviation security group, whose work also contributes to counterterrorism discussions at the summit, will prepare a summary of conclusions from the session on aspects of a new interpretation of the seven-year-old Bonn Declaration. Most of the Summit Seven governments would like to drop the Ariana sanctions—the only ones ever imposed under the terms of the declaration—but believe that Kabul should make a public commitment to respect the Hague and Montreal Conventions, which govern air piracy. [redacted]

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The experts attending decided only to forward to their governments the meeting's minutes, consisting of a summary analysis of terrorism and some suggestions as to practical ways to increase counterterrorism cooperation among the seven countries.² The minutes cite, in particular, the continuing threat posed by West European terrorist groups involved in recent attacks and the growth in state-supported terrorism as reasons for enhanced cooperation. The minutes also "offer language" for a summit statement on terrorism, which encourages countries to intensify cooperative antiterrorist measures. [redacted]

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[redacted]
[redacted] President

Mitterrand made the decision not to send a French delegation to the preparatory meeting. Although the move apparently was a surprise to the other participants, the reported reasons behind it reflect no real change in French views on expanded multilateral cooperation against terrorism. Paris asserts that such exchanges contribute little to progress against terrorism because of their high level of generality and prefers to deal bilaterally on counterterrorism

Even if the Afghans will not consent to such a move, we believe a majority of the Summit Seven countries will push to drop the sanctions because of their ineffectiveness in changing the Soviet posture in Afghanistan and Kabul's longstanding threat to deny overflight rights to the airlines of countries that adhere to the sanctions. The French repeatedly stressed the importance of making clear that the lifting of sanctions does not signal any weakening of the seven governments' opposition to Soviet actions in Afghanistan. If the recommendation is approved, the sanctions probably will be lifted early in 1986. [redacted]

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¹ The countries that participate in the annual economic summit are Canada, France, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, the United States, and West Germany. The European Community also sends a representative. [redacted]

² At several previous summits, the issuance by the counterterrorism experts of a draft declaration helped smooth the way for agreements such as the 1978 Bonn Declaration on aircraft hijacking and the 1980 Venice Declaration on the protection of diplomats. [redacted]

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Wild, Wild West Beirut

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The continuing civil war in Lebanon has transformed West Beirut—once a major commercial, intellectual, and tourist center of the Arab world—into a lawless militarized zone contested by confessional and ideological factions. Turf battles, terrorism, rampant street crime, and the lack of central authority have made the city extremely dangerous for both local residents and foreigners. The Lebanese Government probably will be unable to reassert control over Muslim West Beirut for the foreseeable future. The area is gradually becoming a stronghold of the radical Shia Hizballah movement and could eventually become the center for Shia fundamentalist activism in Lebanon.



Many sections of West Beirut have been transformed into rubble.

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The decline of West Beirut began with the heavy influx of Palestinian fighters during the early 1970s. The guerrillas and the large Palestinian refugee population took over large sections of the city and transformed them into a de facto PLO capital. The civil war of 1975-76 devastated the city, but much of the damage was repaired during the years following the war.

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The Legacy of the Israeli Invasion

After spending much of the summer of 1982 shelling West Beirut, the Israeli Army finally entered the city in September. The combination of artillery barrages and street fighting left many sections of the city in ruins. Most of the PLO fighters were forced to leave, but elements of Muslim, Druze, and Christian militias remained in force in various neighborhoods.

West Beirut again erupted in street fighting in August 1983, after the Lebanese Army attempted to move against the Amal militia. Five days of fighting and heavy shelling left the majority Shia population in the southern part of the city angry and bitter. The Shias resented the fact that Lebanon's Christian and Druze communities had established "cantons" north of Beirut and in the Shuf, respectively, while the Shias had been left without their own piece of the geographical pie. Tensions in West Beirut continued to mount between September 1983 and February 1984 as relations between the Druze/Muslim coalition and the Lebanese Government/Christian coalition deteriorated.

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West Beirut was fairly stable for the next year, although factional militias were arming themselves with weapons from PLO caches throughout the city. In particular, the Shia Amal militia, which controlled Beirut's sprawling southern suburbs, was preparing to expand its territory. Amal's base of support in the city had swelled as a result of the influx of thousands of Shias from the south fleeing the Israeli-Palestinian war.

The decisive battle for West Beirut occurred during the first two weeks of February 1984. Amal—aided by units of the Druze Progressive Socialist Party militia—succeeded in driving the Lebanese Army into

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Christian East Beirut. Smaller militias also participated in the battle, including Palestinian groups, the Sunni Murabitun, the pro-Syrian Social Nationalist Party, elements of the Lebanese Communist Party, and the Communist Action Organization, and radical Shias belonging to the fundamentalist Hizballah movement. Following the takeover of West Beirut, these groups began to stake individual claims to particular neighborhoods. [redacted]

During the past year, unrest and lawlessness increased steadily in West Beirut to a point approaching chaos. Random violence has become as great a threat as politically motivated attacks. The implementation of the latest security plan, which assigned the job of policing the city to the predominantly Muslim Lebanese Internal Security Force and the Lebanese Army 6th Brigade, has failed to establish any central authority in the city. [redacted]

Turf Battles

West Beirut today is a patchwork of turfs loosely controlled by confessional and ideological factions. The Shia Amal, Druze PSP, and Sunni Murabitun militias operate in neighborhoods in which their respective confessional communities are predominant. Smaller, more extremist groups are continually challenging the authority of the major militias. [redacted] 44 distinct organizations are competing in West Beirut. [redacted]

Amal's turf is the largest of any group in the city, but Amal leader, Nabih Barri, exercises only nominal control over most of this territory. Radical Shia and other extremist elements operate freely throughout the Shia areas of West Beirut and have heavily infiltrated the Amal movement itself. [redacted]

Shia fundamentalist elements associated with the Hizballah have grown particularly strong in many parts of the city. [redacted] the Hizballah operates at least 16 paramilitary garrisons and arms depots in West Beirut. The US Embassy in Beirut reports that the Hizballah and other extremist groups are rapidly gaining ground while the moderate militias are losing control. [redacted]



Hundreds of women protest the kidnaping of their husbands, sons, and brothers. [redacted]

Checkpoints, the traditional Lebanese symbols of a faction's territorial claims, appear and disappear almost at random from day to day throughout the city. Travel from one section of West Beirut to another inevitably involves passing through several permanent and temporary factional checkpoints—which often become flashpoints for armed conflict. [redacted]

Violent turf battles, often sparked by only minor incidents, have become commonplace in West Beirut. Amal and the Murabitun, for example, engaged in a pitched battle for two days in late January after an Amal member ran a Murabitun checkpoint. Amal has also fought over turf with the Druze and with elements of the Hizballah. [redacted]

The Lebanese civil war more often takes the form of urban guerrilla warfare than of conventional warfare. The combat among the confessional groups in West Beirut often manifests itself as anonymous car bombings, assassinations, and kidnapings. Nearly all of the major factions target individual members of other groups for terrorist-style violence. Each of the major militias, for example, is believed to be holding several hundred hostages from other confessional groups. [redacted]

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A Hobbesian Society

Violence has become a way of life in West Beirut. The daily turf battles between militias are compounded by a growing crime wave that has flourished in the anarchic environment. Both regular militiamen and unaffiliated armed gunmen roam the streets of the city, behaving more like street thugs than representatives of legitimate movements.

Journalists in West Beirut report that armed bands in virtually every neighborhood force local residents and merchants to pay protection money. Those who refuse to pay are targeted for bombings or kidnappings directed against their families.

Robbery and vandalism have become increasingly common. Hizballah gunmen in particular have become notorious for harassing women in Western dress and raiding bars and restaurants that serve liquor. Most citizens of West Beirut carry arms whenever they leave their homes; even so, they no longer dare leave their homes at night.

The US Embassy recently described life in West Beirut as Hobbesian—a struggle for dominance in which there are no rules and the strong extremists have the advantage over the weaker moderates.¹ It has become as brutal a place to live for bystanders as for combatants. Nothing is exempt from the violence. Hospitals and schools are victimized nearly as often as government and commercial establishments. Innocent civilians are kidnaped as frequently as militia members.

The street violence in West Beirut is augmented by the danger from artillery duels in the mountains, which periodically spill over into the city. Even within West Beirut, the use in turf battles of car bombs, mortars, and the ever-popular rocket-propelled grenades heightens the risk of accidental casualties among noncombatants.

Foreigners Beware

West Beirut has earned the reputation of being the most dangerous city in the world for foreigners,

¹ "No arts; no letters; no society; and which is worst of all, continual fear and danger of violent death; and the life of man, solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short."

Hobbes
Leviathan



West Beirut child displays her collection of rocket fragments.

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especially Americans and Europeans. Violence against Westerners in recent years has included:

- Car bombings at the former US Embassy and the US and French Multinational Force (MNF) headquarters, claiming over 300 lives.
- Frequent incidents of sniping against MNF troops throughout the city in 1983.
- The kidnaping of a former president of the American University in Beirut and assassination of his successor.
- A series of kidnapings of US citizens since the beginning of 1984, including an Embassy officer, several journalists, and two Christian clergymen.
- The shooting of several members of the French observer force.
- The kidnaping of the Swiss Charge and of three French diplomats, and numerous public threats made against other European and American diplomats.
- The kidnapings of two British civilians.

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The increasingly bold Hizballah, which espouses Iran's fundamentalist ideology, poses the greatest threat to Westerners. Other groups, however, share the radical Shias' hostility toward the United States, including several Palestinian extremist groups and Lebanon's two Communist militias, all of which maintain a significant presence in West Beirut. [redacted]

The strength of the Hizballah fundamentalists in West Beirut is likely to grow. The chaotic security situation and depressed economic conditions, which have left many young men alienated and out of work, boost the appeal of fundamentalism and swell the ranks of potential Hizballah recruits. West Beirut is gradually becoming a radical Shia stronghold and could eventually become the center for fundamentalist Shia activism in Lebanon. [redacted]

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Outlook

The Lebanese Government probably will be unable to reassert its authority in West Beirut in the near future. The Lebanese Army generally splits along confessional lines when confronted with tense interconfessional situations. Moreover, most Christian units of the Army, which shelled Muslim neighborhoods repeatedly last year, would not dare enter West Beirut. [redacted]

[redacted]

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Official government forces remaining in West Beirut will be incapable of enforcing security. The Internal Security Forces and the Lebanese Army's predominantly Muslim 6th Brigade, which stayed in West Beirut after the battle for the city last February, generally take orders from Shia leader Barri. [redacted]

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Turf battles between militias and the overall climate of lawlessness in the city will continue. An entire generation has grown up accustomed to violence in West Beirut. Many of the young street militiamen know no other way of life; fighting has become their profession. [redacted]

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The extremists almost certainly will continue to gain at the expense of the moderates. Militancy, particularly in the Shia community, is likely to spread as the political and economic crisis drags on. Moderate Muslim leaders probably will remain afraid to denounce the radicals. The recent example of former Prime Minister Saib Salam, a Sunni whose house was bombed after he criticized the extremists, will discourage others from speaking out. [redacted]

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The African National Congress in Disarray

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The African National Congress (ANC), the major South African insurgent group, has been struggling since the Mozambicans expelled its military personnel a year ago. The group is suffering from deteriorating relations with some black African states in southern Africa and from internal divisions. A symptom of the group's plight has been the dramatic decline in ANC attacks: only two small bombings since last September. The ANC's military campaign is likely to continue to sputter as a result of Pretoria's success in pressing nearby states to clamp down on the group.

Regional Woes

South Africa's drive toward detente with its neighbors has led to growing restrictions on ANC military activities in southern Africa. The Frontline States lack the security resources to eradicate ANC military activity within their borders, but the ANC is constrained by the political costs of breaking rules imposed by its nervous hosts. For example, we believe the ANC has the capability to conduct some clandestine operations out of Mozambique, but this would risk the closure of the group's political office in Maputo and the end of Mozambican support at Frontline State and OAU meetings.

Angola. We believe the ANC's future in Angola, and possibly the survival of its military wing, hinges on the progress of the Namibian peace talks. The group has several thousand members in Angola, most of them in camps undergoing military training by Cuban and Soviet Bloc instructors. South Africa already has broached the subject of Angolan support to the ANC during the Namibian talks, according to US Embassy reports. The ANC undoubtedly is concerned that a breakthrough in the talks may lead to an eventual South African-Angolan nonaggression pact.

Botswana. Following concerted pressure from Pretoria, last month Botswana ordered the expulsion

of all ANC military personnel, according to press and US Embassy reports. After the Mozambican-South African nonaggression pact—the Nkomati Accord—was signed last year, Pretoria began to press for a similar treaty with Botswana, which has eschewed any formal agreement with the white minority regime. At the same time, the ANC presence in Botswana was growing as guerrillas worked to improve their infrastructure and establish new routes for infiltrating South Africa. Botswana subsequently became concerned about the threat of South African attacks against the ANC buildup. The bombing of an ANC residence in Gaborone early last month—probably the work of South African agents—and the South African warning that its forces would not stop at the border when pursuing fleeing guerrillas undoubtedly influenced or reinforced Botswana's decision to crack down on the ANC.

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Even before the recent crackdown, the ANC had been largely unsuccessful in efforts to infiltrate South Africa from Botswana. The border between the two states is long, but the terrain is not favorable for ANC infiltrations, primarily because it provides little cover. The South Africans have been successful recently in intercepting ANC guerrillas shortly after they have entered the country from Botswana. Last month, the South African Foreign Minister informed Gaborone that seven ANC incursions from Botswana had been detected since September 1984, according to press reports.

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Lesotho. The recent thaw in relations between Lesotho and South Africa does not augur well for the ANC. South African strong-arm tactics in recent years have forced the Jonathan government to abandon its preferred policy of turning a blind eye toward the ANC and to adopt instead a somewhat

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more active circumscription of the group's operations in Lesotho. The manner in which Maseru deals with the murder last month of a Lesotho soldier by an ANC member will be a barometer of Lesotho's relations with the group, according to the US Embassy. [redacted]

The South Africans, who we believe are not satisfied with the Lesotho Government's efforts, want Maseru to sign a security pact. If the intensity of South African pressure increases, Lesotho is likely to follow Botswana's example by cracking down on the ANC in the hope of satisfying Pretoria and avoiding a formal agreement. [redacted]

Mozambique. ANC Acting President Tambo has admitted publicly that Maputo's efforts to abide by the Nkomati Accord have dealt the ANC a devastating blow. The group previously used Mozambican territory to prepare and stage the vast majority of its attacks against South Africa. Shortly after the accord was signed, Mozambican security forces conducted raids on ANC facilities, forcing the group's personnel to relocate in neighboring states. The accord has prompted a great deal of personal animosity between President Machel and Tambo, who were once very close, according to US Embassy reporting. [redacted]

Swaziland. Relations between Swaziland and the ANC have deteriorated steadily, following a security agreement between Mbabane and Pretoria in 1982:

- Last year, security personnel engaged in several gun battles with ANC guerrillas who poured into Swaziland following the crackdown in Mozambique, according to press reports.
- Last December, an ANC member assassinated a Swazi police official suspected of collaborating with the South Africans against his group, according to press reports.
- In January, several armed ANC guerrillas stormed a jail in Mbabane and released three members of their group who were being held on weapons and immigration charges, according to press reports. [redacted]

A Swazi Foreign Ministry officer told the US Embassy that a meeting of Swazi and ANC officials this month to discuss their troubled relations did not go well. He described the ANC attitude at the meeting as "completely unacceptable." He added that no further talks would be held until the group publicly retracts statements alleging the Swazis have handed over ANC personnel to South Africa. [redacted]

Tanzania. Since the signing of the Nkomati Accord, Tanzania has increased its support to the ANC, but this has not offset the loss of the use of Mozambican territory. Tanzania's location offers the ANC slightly more protection from South African retaliatory strikes, but the distance guerrillas have to travel to reach South Africa makes it less attractive as a staging area for attacks. [redacted]

[redacted] Chinese military advisers in Tanzania recently refused to provide instruction to the ANC, claiming it is not part of their contract with Dar es Salaam. As a result, Tanzania has been seeking instructors from its own Army to train ANC recruits in guerrilla warfare and sabotage, but instructors already assigned have failed to report to the camp. The program is designed to accommodate 50 ANC trainees, but only 34 have arrived, and they are suffering from a lack of adequate housing and an acute shortage of water and electrical power. [redacted]

Zimbabwe. Pretoria has refrained from pressing Harare for a security pact and has even praised Zimbabwe publicly in recent months for acting quickly on intelligence provided to it by South Africa. Harare has continued to monitor the ANC closely in Zimbabwe, arrest its armed personnel, and seek out and confiscate weapons cached by the group. Zimbabwean officials, in our view, are well aware that South Africa would not hesitate to take harsh action in response to any shift in Harare's treatment of the ANC that facilitates the group's military campaign. [redacted]

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Despite Harare's vigilance, ANC military personnel do use Zimbabwean territory to a limited extent. Zimbabwean security officials claim that ANC operatives maintain an informal but close working relationship with the opposition Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) and members of its former military wing, [redacted] to escape detection when transiting Zimbabwe, ANC guerrillas often pose as former ZAPU military personnel. [redacted]

(b)(1)
(b)(3)**Internal Restiveness**

Dissension within the ANC has been growing, especially among guerrillas at camps in Angola and Tanzania. [redacted]

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(b)(3) NatSecAct

[redacted] younger ANC members are increasingly critical of the current leadership, especially over the low level of ANC activity. Many of these younger members fled South Africa following the widespread riots there in 1976 in the hope of gaining military training and striking back at Pretoria. The growing regional constraints on the ANC's military wing have left most of its personnel stranded in camps far from South Africa's borders; resultant disgruntlement has led to a series of mutinies in recent years. [redacted]

(b)(3) NatSecAct

Prospects for talks between the ANC and Pretoria have been widely publicized in recent months, undoubtedly contributing to splits in the ranks of the organization.¹ The ANC has a large contingent of young, militant black nationalists who, in our view, would be strongly opposed to opening any channel of communication with Pretoria at this time. Some who also are members of the outlawed South African Communist Party judge, probably correctly, that they would not be included in any government amnesty offer to the ANC in the foreseeable future. Nevertheless, the ANC leadership has indicated publicly that it would consider opening a dialogue with Pretoria if the government takes certain good-faith measures, such as the unconditional release of imprisoned ANC President Nelson Mandela [redacted]

(b)(3) NatSecAct

¹ We believe this was the primary objective of some South African Government sponsors of the plan, which involved using a South African academic and journalist to put out feelers to the ANC suggesting the possibility of negotiations. [redacted]

(b)(3) NatSecAct

The recent cancellation of a scheduled ANC congress demonstrates the present degree of discord within the group, even among its political leaders. Last month, ANC Secretary General Nzo said that the ANC is virtually incapable of meeting as a cohesive organization, [redacted] Nzo added that the group aborted plans for general elections at a congress because the divisive haggling over candidates threatened to weaken the ANC even further. [redacted]

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(b)(3) NatSecAct

Outlook

South Africa has long sought economic and security accords with neighboring states to strengthen its regional hegemony and break out of its diplomatic isolation. Since Botswana's decision to expel the guerrillas, Pretoria publicly has backed away from its demands for a nonaggression pact. Despite such assurances, Pretoria is likely to resume pressing Gaborone and other neighboring governments to sign formal bilateral agreements, especially if these governments prove unable or unwilling to control the ANC. South African covert operations against ANC targets are likely to continue even while Pretoria moves forward on the diplomatic front with its policy of regional detente. [redacted]

(b)(3) NatSecAct

ANC officials have indicated publicly that they believe a collapse of the Nkomati Accord is imminent. Even if relations between Pretoria and Maputo continue to falter,² we believe Mozambique is not likely to permit large numbers of ANC military personnel to return, because this would virtually guarantee a resumption of South African cross-border strikes into Mozambique. [redacted]

(b)(3) NatSecAct

Consequently, the ANC probably will not be able to rebound from its setbacks last year and mount an effective military campaign any time soon. The 73-year-old ANC, however, has survived against tough odds in the past and is likely to continue to cause problems for Pretoria in the years ahead. While the ANC's activities probably will remain at a low level

² Mozambican insurgent attacks have continued at a high level despite the accord, leading to accusations by officials in Maputo that Pretoria is still supplying the insurgents. [redacted]

(b)(3) NatSecAct

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Nelson Mandela



(b)(3) NatSecAct

because of the growing regional constraints, the group's military wing will still be capable of carrying out some headline-grabbing bombings.

(b)(3) NatSecAct

A change in the status of imprisoned ANC President Nelson Mandela might alter these prospects considerably. If Mandela were to be released unconditionally—something we believe is unlikely but possible—his overwhelming popularity among South African nonwhites would assure him a major role in domestic black politics. If he were to leave the country and actively resume his position as head of the ANC, many young blacks would follow him to fight under his leadership.

(b)(3) NatSecAct

A reinvigorated ANC with Mandela at the helm might even cause a shift in attitudes among leaders of neighboring black states. They currently are following a policy of cautious detente with Pretoria, but their hatred of apartheid could overcome fear of South African retribution if they believed the ANC's military campaign had a reasonable chance of success.

(b)(3) NatSecAct

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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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Early May

El Salvador. The first week of May contains several dates of importance to leftwing or rightwing elements; consequently, political violence tends to peak during that period.

1 May

Socialist world. May Day.

1 May 1980

Peru. Destruction of electoral material in Chuschi, Cangallo Province, marks beginning of armed struggle by Sendero Luminoso. Anniversary is commemorated throughout May.

2 May 1953

Jordan. King Hussein assumes constitutional power.

2 May 1982

Argentina, United Kingdom. Argentine cruiser Belgrano sunk by British naval forces in Falklands war.

5 May 1941

Ethiopia. Liberation Day.

5 May 1945

Netherlands. Liberation Day.

5 May 1954

Paraguay. Coup led by Gen. Alfredo Stroessner Mattiauda overthrows elected government of President Federico Chavez.

5 May 1955

West Germany. The Federal Republic becomes member of NATO.

5 May 1981

Northern Ireland. Death of imprisoned Provisional IRA member Bobby Sands in hunger strike.

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- 8 May 1945** **Czechoslovakia.** Liberation Day.
- East Germany, West Germany.** Capitulation of Third Reich. Celebrated in East Germany as Liberation Day.
- 8 May 1979** **El Salvador.** Police fire into crowd of demonstrators on steps of San Salvador cathedral, killing at least 25. Demonstration was in solidarity with leftwing activists who had occupied the French and Costa Rican Embassies on 4 May.
- 9 May 1881** **Romania.** Independence Day.
- 9 May 1945** **Albania, Poland, Soviet Union, Yugoslavia.** Victory Day.
- 9 May 1976** **West Germany.** Suicide in prison of Ulrike Meinhof, founding member of Red Army Faction (RAF).
- 10 May** **Jordan.** Arab Resistance Day.
- 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.** Attempt on life of Pope John Paul II by Mehmet Ali Agca.
- 14 May 1811** **Paraguay.** Independence Day.
- 14 May 1948** **Israel.** Declaration of independence. Celebrated as Republic Day.
- Middle East.** Beginning of first Arab-Israeli war.
- 15 May 1948** **Palestinians.** End of UN Mandate. Celebrated as Palestine Day. The 15 May Organization, founded in 1979 from remnant of PFLP Special Operations Group, takes its name from this event.
- 17 May 1814** **Norway.** Constitution Day (independence day).

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- 18 May 1980** **South Korea.** Civilian uprising in Kwangju against military rule. Usually marked by student demonstrations.
- 18 May 1981** **Northern Ireland.** Death of imprisoned Provisional IRA member Raymond McCreech from a hunger strike.
- 19 May 1890** **Vietnam.** Birth of Ho Chi Minh.
- 19 May 1895** **Cuba.** Death of Jose Marti.
- 20 May 1927** **Saudi Arabia.** Independence Day.
- 20 May 1972** **Cameroon.** Declaration of republic.
- 20 May 1973** **Western Sahara.** Polisario begins armed struggle.
- 21 May 1985** **Muslim world.** Ramadan (month of fasting) begins.
- 22 May 1972** **Sri Lanka.** Republic Day.
- 23 May 1949** **West Germany.** Proclamation of federal republic.
- 23 May 1951** **China, Tibet.** China asserts sovereignty over Tibet.
- 25 May 1810** **Argentina.** Beginning of revolution against Spain.
- 25 May 1892** **Yugoslavia.** Birth of Josip Broz Tito.
- 25 May 1923** **Jordan.** Independence Day.
- 25 May 1946** **Jordan.** Constitutional monarchy established.
- 25 May 1963** **Africa.** Establishment of Organization of African Unity (OAU). Celebrated variously as African Freedom Day, Day of Africa.

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- 25 May 1965** *Colombia.* Founding of Communist Party of Colombia/Marxist-Leninist (PCC/ML), the now defunct parent organization of the insurgent/terrorist group People's Liberation Army (EPL).
- 25 May 1967** *Bermuda.* Constitution adopted. Celebrated as Bermuda Day.
- 25 May 1969** *Sudan.* The "May Revolution" (coup by General Nimeiri and Revolutionary Council).
- 26 May 1966** *Guyana.* Independence Day.
- 27 May 1985** *Buddhist world.* Birthday of Gautama Buddha.
- 28 May 1983** *France, French Caribbean.* Formation of Caribbean Revolutionary Alliance (ARC) announced by 17 bombings.
- 30 May 1919** *Afghanistan.* Independence from Great Britain achieved.
- 30 May 1961** *Dominican Republic.* Assassination of Gen. Raphael Trujillo. Celebrated as Liberty Day.
- 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.* British colonies merged to form commonwealth. Celebrated as Union Day.
- 31 May 1961** *South Africa.* Proclamation of republic.



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Chronology of Terrorism—1985

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

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26 February

Iran: Terrorists killed in Tehran. According to press reports that did not identify the terrorists, one was killed in Tehran when a hand grenade he was holding blew up and a second was killed by Islamic Revolutionary Guards. Both men reportedly carried several hand grenades, Kalashnikov-type assault rifles, other small arms, and cyanide tablets.

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9 March

France: Two Iranians believed plotting terrorist operations expelled. French authorities also issued an expulsion order for a third Iranian believed to have already left the country for Turkey. The three were allegedly planning to assassinate an Iranian exile leader in France.

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12 March

South Africa: White couple killed in western Transvaal. AK-47 cartridges were found on a truck on the farm of the South African victims. A getaway vehicle was discovered near the Botswana border. South African authorities believe the three black gunmen were members of the ANC.

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14 March

West Bank: Bomb explodes inside Jewish settlement of Emanuel. No group has claimed responsibility for planting the small charge that exploded near a restaurant. It was the first bombing attack inside a West Bank Jewish settlement we have recorded.

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14-15 March

Sri Lanka: Three prominent Tamil businessmen kidnaped for ransom by Tamil insurgents, later released. A member of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) asserted the businessmen had donated money to the government's National Defense Fund. In protest, Tamil merchants in Jaffna closed their shops for two days and flew black flags demanding the release of their associates. On 24 March, they were released unharmed in Jaffna.

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15 March

Iran: Suicide bomb attack on President Khamenei. A man with a bomb strapped to his body detonated it at a Tehran mosque during a prayer service led by Khamenei. The regime blames the opposition Mujahedin-e Khalq for the attack.

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- 15-17 March** **Chile: Two Mormon churches bombed by unknown assailants.** The explosions caused minor damage to the exteriors of churches in Pudahuel and Nunoa. Last year, five Mormon churches in Chile were bombed during the period March-May. [redacted] NR
- Mid-March** **Spain: Unusually sophisticated firing device found in raid on ETA safehouse.** The device incorporates an antidisturbance feature that would make it extremely dangerous for anyone to tamper with a bomb to which it was attached. Such weapons have not previously been encountered in Western Europe. [redacted] NR
- Chile: Exiled leaders of MIR to visit Libya seeking aid and advice.** [redacted] the terrorist group Movement of the Revolutionary Left wants to establish a unified armed force drawn from several indigenous leftwing groups. Most of the group's members trained in Cuba and elsewhere are expected to return this year. [redacted] NR
- Colombia: Two Ecuadoreans carrying explosive material arrested at border.** Also in their possession were found floor plans of various embassies in Bogota and documentation from several Colombian military units. [redacted] NR
- Sudan: Priest reportedly killed by SPLA.** The government says the rebels attacked a church but fled after some of their number were killed in a firefight with the military. [redacted] NR
- 16 March** **India: Trial of 379 Sikhs begins in Jodhpur.** The Sikhs face charges of terrorism for acts committed prior to the storming of the Golden Temple in Amritsar by government troops in June 1984. The trial, being held *in camera*, is expected to take several months. [redacted] NR
- Lebanon: Amal gunmen kidnap Libyan diplomat in West Beirut.** The Libyan was reportedly released in Damascus on 28 March after Libya appealed to Syria for help. [redacted] NR
- Angola: Hotel in Huambo bombed by UNITA.** UNITA claimed credit for killing 75 persons, including Bulgarian and Cuban technical experts, but the government acknowledges fewer casualties. It also says the incident was perpetrated by thieves who had hoped to loot the hotel but were arrested at the scene instead. [redacted] NR
[redacted] the bomb may have been intended not for the hotel but for the building next door, which houses Soviet advisers. [redacted] NR
- 16-17 March** **Lebanon: Hizballah leader Fadlallah's house attacked by unknown assailants in Beirut.** Rockets and automatic weapons fire were directed at the building. Fadlallah evidently was not hurt, but his wife was wounded. [redacted] NR

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- 17 March** *Saudi Arabia: North Yemeni guest worker shot to death in skyjacking attempt.* Threatening to explode a grenade, the man had tried to divert to Tehran a Saudi Boeing 737 passenger airliner bound from Jidda to Kuwait. After the pilot insisted on landing in Dhahran to refuel, the skyjacker permitted the passengers to disembark. When he refused to surrender, members of the Saudi special forces rushed the plane and killed him. NR
- 18 March** *Italy: Tamil separatists charged with narcotics smuggling.* The Rome prosecutor's office has announced that at least part of the money raised in the operation went to finance Tamil guerrilla groups in Sri Lanka. NR
- Singapore: Bomb extensively damages building housing Israeli, Canadian Embassies.* No one claimed credit for the attack, which caused no casualties. It was the first deliberate bombing in Singapore in more than 10 years. NR
- Western Sahara: Polisario attacks Spanish trawler.* At least one man was seriously injured when the anchored ship was fired on by attackers in two rubber boats using recoilless rifles and heavy machineguns. NR
- 19 March** *Thailand: Two opposition politicians' houses attacked with grenades in Bangkok.* The explosions caused minor damage to the homes of the Thai Nation Party leaders but no casualties. No one has claimed responsibility, but police speculate the attacks were timed to influence the opening of Parliament in April. NR
- Israel: Police dismantle small bomb in Tel Aviv shopping district.* No group claimed responsibility for setting the bomb. NR
- 20 March** *Switzerland: Aluminum plant in Martigny severely damaged by bombs.* The "Valais Group against Hydro-Rhone," (a hydroelectric project) claimed responsibility for the attack, the most serious in recent Swiss history. The plant will be out of operation for at least six months. NR
- 21 March** *West Germany: Two impostors wearing French army uniforms fail in attempts to enter French military munitions depot near Emmendingen.* On their first attempt, the two men claimed to be an inspection team but were refused entry. Later the same day they approached the depot again but departed when guards arrived. The license plate number of their car proved to be bogus. NR
- 22 March** *Spain: Building housing bank and employment office in Bilbao bombed, probably by ETA.* There was damage to the building but no injuries. NR

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- 22-23 March** **South Africa: Hand grenade attacks in Soweto damage government building and mayor's house but cause no injuries.** The incidents occurred a day after police fired into a marching crowd, killing at least 19 blacks and wounding many others. The march was held to mark the anniversary of the Sharpeville massacre in which 69 blacks were killed. [] NR
- 23 March**
- Portugal: FP-25 assassinates industrialist at International Trade Fair.** In a well-planned attack, 10 members of FP-25 shot Alexandre Souto because of his alleged responsibility for the death of a worker a year ago. [] NR
- Portugal: FP-25 prisoner sprung from Lisbon jail.** Two suspected members of FP-25 held prison guards at gunpoint while Maria Suzete Goncalves scaled a 15-meter prison wall and escaped. [] NR
- Costa Rica: Floor plans of US Ambassador's residence uncovered in raid on leftist New Republic Movement safehouse.** Local authorities are investigating the possible involvement of two recently dismissed residence guards. [] NR
- El Salvador: Unknown gunmen kill retired General Medrano, former head of National Guard and founder of disbanded rightwing vigilante group.** The National Democratic Organization (ORDEN), allegedly used by the government to harass and murder suspected leftists, was outlawed by the Salvadoran Government in 1979. [] NR
- 24 March** **Italy: Police kill two suspected terrorists and capture two others following gun battle in Alessandria.** An anonymous telephone caller claimed the terrorists belonged to the neo-Fascist group Armed Revolutionary Nuclei. [] NR
- Late March** **West Germany: Security officials in Kaiserslautern recover stolen vehicle apparently rigged by terrorists.** They believe the vehicle was to be used by the Red Army Faction in a terrorist operation, perhaps in Kaiserslautern or nearby Ramstein Airbase. The region contains the largest concentration of US military personnel in Europe. [] NR
- 25 March** **Chile: Boobytrap bomb planted by MIR kills two security agents.** They were dismantling equipment in a hotel room that had been used by the Movement of the Revolutionary Left to broadcast a communique that had interrupted a prime-time television transmission of the Academy Awards. [] NR
- Government office in Caprivi Strip bombed.** The explosion, which occurred during office hours, injured three people in addition to causing heavy damage to the building. No group claimed credit for the attack, but SWAPO was probably responsible. [] NR

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26 March

France: Two Spanish Basques and several bystanders wounded in gun and grenade attack on bar in St. Jean de Luz. Damage to the premises was also substantial. The Anti-Terrorist Liberation Group (GAL) is believed responsible.

NR

Greece: US consular officer's car torched while parked in front of her home in Athens. No group has claimed credit for this act, a common way Greek extremists register disapproval.

NR

Netherlands: Police defuse letter bomb delivered to Bulgarian travel office in Amsterdam. A new group calling itself the Pan-Turkish Organization claimed credit and said more bombs would follow.

NR

Spain: Two ETA members torch cosmetics company in Ibarra. Apparently, the motive was the company's links to French interests. The fire destroyed the building.

NR

France: Basque refugee survives shooting in Ciboure bar. The Anti-Terrorist Liberation Group (GAL) claimed responsibility.

NR

Taiwan: Intelligence chief indicted in murder of Chinese-American journalist. Adm. Wang Hsi-ling and two subordinates were indicted in Taipei by the military prosecutor in charge of the case.

NR

27 March

Northern Ireland: Command-detonated bomb kills British soldier in Belfast. The bomb was planted in a storage building near a school playground and detonated as an army patrol walked by. The Provisional IRA claimed responsibility.

NR

Iraq: Car bomb explosions in Tikrit, Saddam Husayn's hometown, kill 36, injure many more. One vehicle bomb reportedly exploded outside a Women's Federation office and the other near the town's Labor Federation office. No one has claimed credit for the attacks, but Iranian-backed agents are the likely culprits.

NR

Syrian armed with knife and explosives briefly hijacks Lufthansa jet bound for Athens. He demanded to be flown to Libya, but the plane landed in Istanbul. All passengers and crew were released unharmed and the skyjacker—who made no other demands—was arrested.

NR

28 March

West Bank: Bicycle bomb disarmed near Jerusalem. The half-kilogram bomb attached to a bicycle outside a bank in Talpiot was found by police. No group has claimed responsibility for planting the bomb.

NR

West Bank: Two bombs found in Ramallah schools. One was disarmed and one was exploded by police. No group claimed responsibility.

NR

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29 March

France: Bomb explodes inside Paris cinema during Jewish film festival, injuring 18 people. The blast occurred during the showing of a film about Adolph Eichmann. Callers representing three groups, including Islamic Jihad, claimed responsibility, but none of the claims has been verified.

NR

France: Gunman fires six shots into crowded bar in Bayonne, killing one, wounding three. Patrons of the bar pursued and captured the gunman, who is believed to be an agent of the Anti-Terrorist Liberation Group (GAL).

NR

30 March

France: Basque journalist killed in St. Jean de Luz. The Anti-Terrorist Liberation Group (GAL) is believed responsible.

NR

31 March

Spain: French car showroom damaged by bomb in San Sebastian. Basque separatists, protesting attacks on their comrades in France, are suspected.

NR

Spain: French registered car burned, Renault and Peugeot showrooms attacked in Bilbao. The Spanish Basque separatist group ETA claimed the attacks were in retaliation for the 30 March killing by GAL of a Basque journalist in St. Jean de Luz, France.

NR

Guatemala: Retired general and grandson assassinated in Guatemala City by unknown assailants. Gen. Manuel Francisco Sosa Avila and members of his family were ambushed as they were driving in a residential section of the city. The general was a brother-in-law of ex-President Jose Efraim Rios Montt.

NR

West Bank: Israeli occupation official assassinated by unidentified assailant. Zalman Abulnik, a local government official who resided in the Jewish settlement of Hahadasha, was shot in the head with a 9-mm pistol. The murder closely resembles that of an IDF reservist two months ago. The DFLP claimed responsibility, although only after news of the murder was broadcast over the radio.

NR

1 April

Italy: Bomb damages Syrian Arab Airlines office in Rome. Three persons were injured slightly in the explosion. The bomb was left at the entrance to the closed office. No group has claimed responsibility.

NR

Lebanon: Skyjacking ends quickly, quietly. A Lebanese passenger claiming to have a pistol tried to commandeer an aircraft leaving Beirut bound for Jidda and demanded money for the "Lebanese National Resistance Movement." He surrendered to authorities when the plane made its scheduled landing in Jidda. He admitted he mostly wanted publicity for the Lebanese guerrillas fighting the Israelis in southern Lebanon.

NR

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2 April

West Germany: Two RAF leaders received multiple life sentences. Christian Klar and Brigitte Mohnhaupt were convicted of involvement in the 1977 murders of Federal Prosecutor Siegfried Buback, Dresdner Bank Chief Juergen Ponto, and Employer's Association head Hanns-Martin Schleyer, along with six bodyguards, as well as the attempt in 1981 to assassinate USAREUR Commanding Gen. Frederick Kroesen.

NR

Libyan businessman shot and killed in Nicosia by unidentified Arab. Cypriot police think the victim may have been an informant for the Libyan People's Bureau, although other government authorities reportedly believe he was an opponent of the Qadhafi regime. No group claimed responsibility.

NR

3 April

Spain: French car showroom in Pamplona damaged by bomb. No injuries were reported. The attack came in the wake of four days of protests against the 30 March murder in France of a Spanish Basque journalist.

NR

Northern Ireland: Remote-detonated car bomb kills policeman and civilian guard outside main courthouse in Newry. Six other policemen and three civilians were wounded. The Provisional IRA claimed credit.

NR

4 April

France: Bombs damage two buildings but cause no injuries in Bayonne. No one claimed responsibility.

NR

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