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Patterns of International
Terrorism: 1982

September 1983

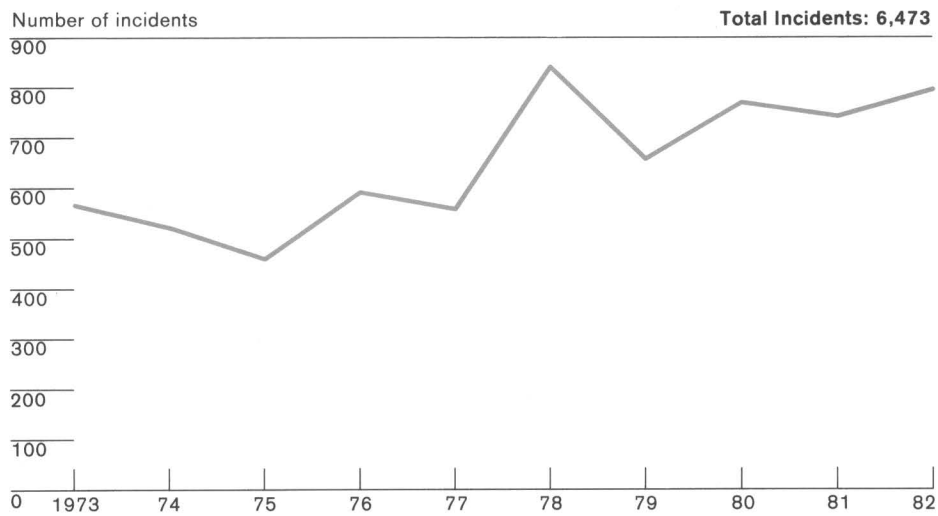
Terrorism: *The threat or use of violence for political purposes by individuals or groups, whether acting for, or in opposition to, established governmental authority, when such actions are intended to influence a target group wider than the immediate victim or victims.*

International Terrorism: *Terrorism conducted with the support of a foreign government or organization and/or directed against foreign nationals, institutions, or governments. International terrorism has involved groups seeking to overthrow specific regimes, to rectify national or group grievances, or to undermine international order as an end in itself.*

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
Introduction	1
The Year in Brief	1
Types of Attacks	1
Types of Victims	1
Terrorist Groups	4
Regional Patterns	6
Western Europe	7
Latin America	8
Middle East	11
International Terrorist Reversals in 1982	11
Italy	11
West Germany	12
State-Supported International Terrorism	13
Libya	13
Syria	14
South Yemen	14
Iran	14
Iraq	15
Nicaragua	15
Cuba	15
Appendixes	
A.	Chronology of Significant Terrorist Events in 1982 17
B.	International Terrorist Incidents, 1982 23

Figure 1
International Terrorist Incidents, 1973-82



Patterns of International Terrorism: 1982

Introduction

International terrorism continued as a serious problem in 1982. In particular, the volatile situation in the Middle East, the instability in Central America, and the intensifying opposition to US and NATO policies in Western Europe generated significant terrorist activity. In many cases, subnational groups seeking political change were responsible. In addition, some states—particularly in the Middle East—continued to conduct or sponsor terrorism as a means of achieving national policy objectives. On the positive side, major counterterrorism successes in Italy and West Germany markedly reduced—at least for the short term—both the capabilities and the activities of two major leftist West European terrorist groups—the Red Brigades (BR) and the Red Army Faction (RAF).

The Year in Brief

In 1982 we recorded 794 international terrorist incidents,¹ the second-highest annual total since we began keeping records in 1968.² Nearly one-third of the total number of incidents, however, were threats that for one reason or another were never put into action. The number of actual recorded terrorist attacks—bombings, kidnappings, assassinations, hostage takings, and the like—was 8 percent lower than the previous year. In 1982, as in most years, international terrorist actions against Americans remained high, nearly equaling the previous high recorded in 1978.

¹ Because of the nature of terrorism, many details involving international terrorist incidents inevitably escape our attention. Our data tend to emphasize incidents involving US citizens and facilities. For these reasons, the statistics in this report should be regarded as approximations chiefly useful in determining levels of magnitude and configurations of activity.

² The largest number of recorded incidents (838), which occurred in 1978, was disproportionately high because of the violence accompanying the Iranian revolution and the deposal of the Shah.

Types of Attacks. International terrorists continued to utilize a wide variety of methods to achieve their goals, but bombings were the most common, accounting for 42 percent of the total number of incidents last year. The number of kidnappings increased over the previous year, while the number of hostage takings, armed attacks, and assassinations declined. Even so, the pattern of killings remained a serious problem. At least 140 people were killed last year as a direct result of international terrorist actions, bringing to more than 3,500 the total number killed since the beginning of 1973.

Types of Victims. Diplomats were the primary target, accounting for 54 percent of all victims last year. This was largely because of the continuing practice by certain states of sponsoring terrorist attacks against official representatives of adversary countries. Corporate officials—mostly Americans in Latin America—and military personnel accounted for another 31 percent of the victims.

As in past years US citizens were the primary target of international terrorists. Of the total number of incidents in 1982 involving individuals, nearly half were against US nationals (table 1). Other countries whose citizens were often victims included Turkey, Israel, France, Yugoslavia, and West Germany. Less than 2 percent involved Soviet nationals.

The 954 casualties produced by terrorist incidents during 1982 were slightly fewer than the 1,009 recorded in 1981, and substantially fewer than the 1,709 recorded in 1980. The 140 recorded deaths is the lowest figure for any year since 1973.

Figure 2
Casualties Resulting From International Terrorist Attacks,
1973-82

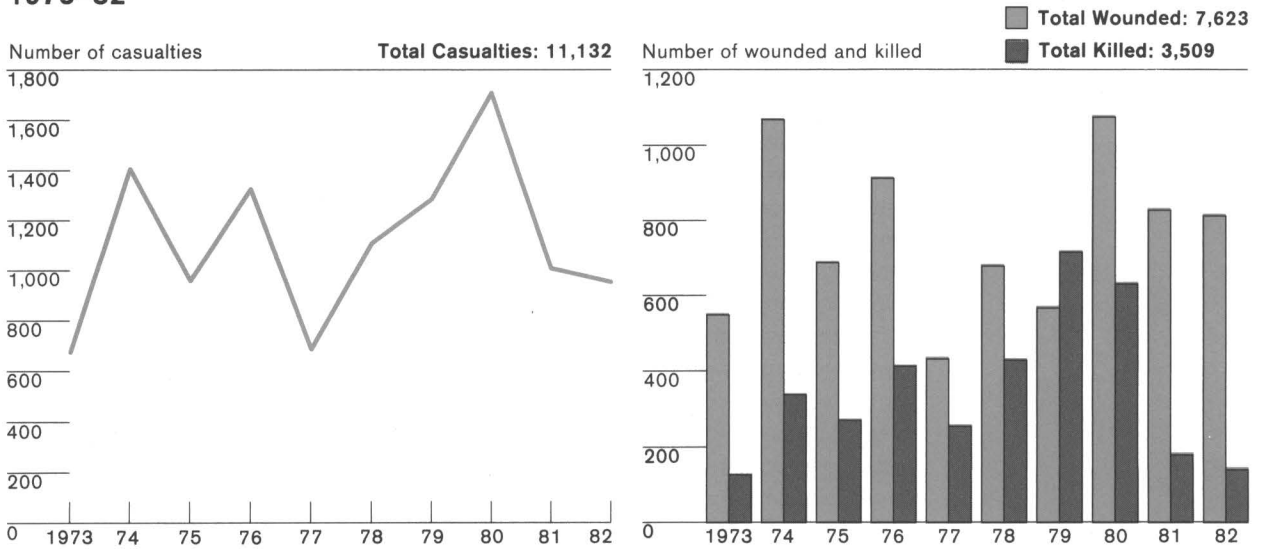


Table 1
International Terrorist Incidents Against
US Citizens and Property, 1973-82, by Type of Event

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	Total
Total	224	187	162	217	183	371	236	272	257	401	2,510
Kidnaping	22	14	23	9	6	8	8	9	9	7	115
Barricade-hostage	3	2	1	2	2	0	6	6	1	3	26
Bombing	106	130	94	112	125	158	115	95	93	168	1,196
Armed attack	8	6	7	8	5	12	7	11	6	3	73
Hijacking	0	1	2	5	4	2	12	20	18	10	74
Assassination ^a	4	2	8	14	6	7	9	14	15	8	87
Sniping	0	3	1	6	8	7	20	9	9	7	70
Threat, hoax	75	19	18	53	23	159	47	74	82	177	727
Other	6	10	8	8	4	18	12	34	24	18	142

^a Includes attempts.

Target: USA

While the total number of recorded terrorist attacks worldwide declined from the previous year, anti-US violence increased in 1982. Excluding threats and hoaxes—which were more than double the 1981 figure—actual attacks against Americans numbered roughly as many as the previous high recorded in 1978. Seven Americans were killed last year.

Of 224 recorded attacks against US citizens and property about half were bombings in Western Europe. The number of attacks involving US interests in West Germany alone—primarily US military installations—was nearly twice the figure of the previous year. Illustrative of the problem was the 1 June 1982 attack by the Revolutionary Cells (RZ) on a number of US military and commercial facilities. The headquarters of the US Army V Corps in Frankfurt (a frequent terrorist target) was hit, as were the officers' clubs at US bases in Hanau, Gelnhausen, and Bamberg. In Duesseldorf, RZ bombs caused extensive damage to the lobby areas of offices of the IBM and Control Data Corporations.

The RZ and many other terrorist groups cite "anti-imperialist" motives in striking at US targets. The Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction (LARF) claimed responsibility for the assassination in January 1982 of assistant US military attache Charles Ray in Paris, identifying him as an "imperialist military representative." In Spain, the First of October Group of Anti-Fascist Resistance (GRAPO) claimed credit in early August for explosive attacks that occurred outside the premises of a US bank in Madrid and a US department store in Barcelona, citing its "solidarity" with the Palestinian cause. There are other reasons for the frequency of attacks on US interests:

- US targets are numerous, varied, and accessible in most of the countries where terrorists are active.
- US policies are usually opposed and often inimical to the goals and interests of many terrorist groups.
- US support of the governments that terrorist groups are trying to destabilize or overthrow automatically puts Americans in the enemy's camp.

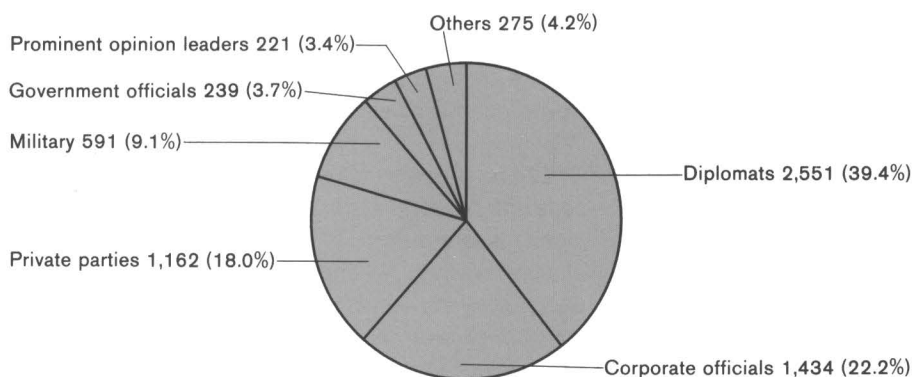
Table 2
Regional Distribution of International Terrorist Incidents
Against US Citizens and Property, 1982, by Type of Event

	North America	Latin America	Western Europe	USSR/ Eastern Europe	Africa	Middle East	Asia	Other	Total
Total	14	106	189	7	5	44	35	1	401
Kidnaping	0	1	0	0	1	3	2	0	7
Barricade-hostage	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	3
Bombing	4	32	115	2	2	4	9	0	168
Armed attack	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	3
Hijacking	4	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	10
Assassination ^a	0	1	4	0	1	1	1	0	8
Sniping	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	7
Threat, hoax	4	59	60	4	1	31	18	0	177
Other	0	8	5	1	0	2	1	1	18

^a Includes attempts.

Figure 3
Type of Victim of International Terrorist Incidents,
1973-82

Total Incidents: 6,473



Terrorist Groups. The number of groups responsible for international terrorist incidents has increased markedly since the beginning of the 1970s. For example, only 61 groups claimed credit in 1970, as compared with 125 in 1982.³ Although the number of groups claiming credit for incidents represent 75 different nationalities, West Germans, Central Americans, Armenians, and Palestinians were responsible for the majority of incidents. The following six groups perpetrated approximately 70 (roughly 18 percent) of the terrorist attacks recorded in 1982, including numerous bombings, assassinations (as well as attempts), arson attacks, and other events of high consequence:

- **Revolutionary Cells (RZ).** The largest number of attacks in West Germany were claimed by the RZ, an indigenous leftist group composed of small semiautonomous cells that links its terrorist activities to both local and national issues, such as the US and NATO presence in

³ These numbers should be viewed with the following in mind: some terrorist groups develop cover names to avoid blame for particular actions; others use them to create the illusion of a broader base of support; still others use special names to commemorate an anniversary or honor a fallen comrade. Occasionally, nongroup members use special names to mislead authorities. Not infrequently, several groups (or individuals pretending to represent subnational groups) claim credit for the same operation.

West Germany and the increasing anti-nuclear sentiment evident there. In a letter acknowledging its responsibility for an explosive attack on the American Memorial Library in West Berlin in April 1982, the RZ called for, among other things, an end to US imperialism, a halt in the construction of a new runway at the Frankfurt airport, and nonintervention in El Salvador.

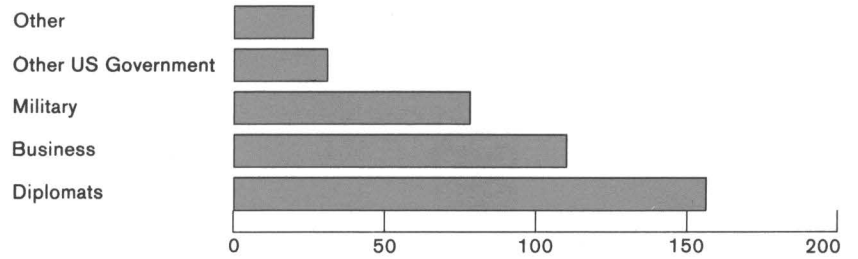
- **The Popular Revolutionary Forces—Lorenzo Zelaya (FPR).** The Marxist-Leninist, "anti-imperialist" FPR is the most active terrorist group in Honduras. Its principal targets are foreign diplomatic facilities and commercial interests. The FPR claimed responsibility, for example, for several bombings in August 1982, which resulted in damage to US, UK, and Salvadoran facilities in Honduras.
- **The Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA).** This pro-Soviet nationalist organization carried out more international terrorist incidents in 1982 than any other terrorist group. ASALA claimed responsibility for the assassination attempt in April 1982 on the commercial officer of the Turkish Embassy in Ottawa. This attack was typical of ASALA targeting, although the group also attacks non-Turkish interests in retaliation for the arrest of its members.

Figure 4
International Terrorist Incidents Against US
Citizens and Property, 1982

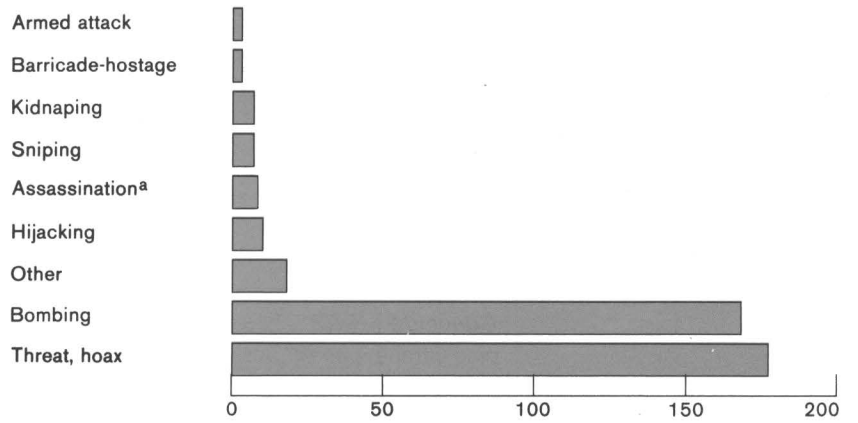
Number of incidents

Total Incidents: 401

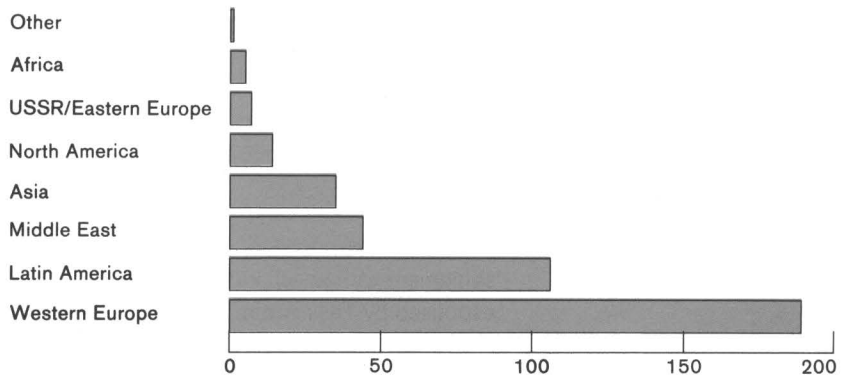
By Type of Target



By Type of Event



By Region



^a Includes attempts.

Figure 5
Site of assassination of Lt. Col. Charles Ray, assistant US military attache, American Embassy, Paris, France.



Liaison ©

- **Justice Commandos for the Armenian Genocide (JCAG).** This rightist Armenian ultranationalist group targets only Turkish interests. Its goals are similar to those of ASALA. Apparently responsible for the deaths of more than a dozen Turkish officials in recent years, JCAG claimed responsibility for the assassination in January 1982 of the Turkish Consul General in Los Angeles.
- **Black June Organization (BJO).** Also known as the Fatah Revolutionary Council or the Abu Nidal Group (from the war name of its leader), this radical Palestinian group is opposed to a negotiated settlement with Israel and to the policies espoused by Yasir Arafat and the moderate Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). The BJO receives support from both Iraq and Syria. In addition to Israelis and Jews, its targets have included enemies of its patron governments as well as moderate Palestinians and others who

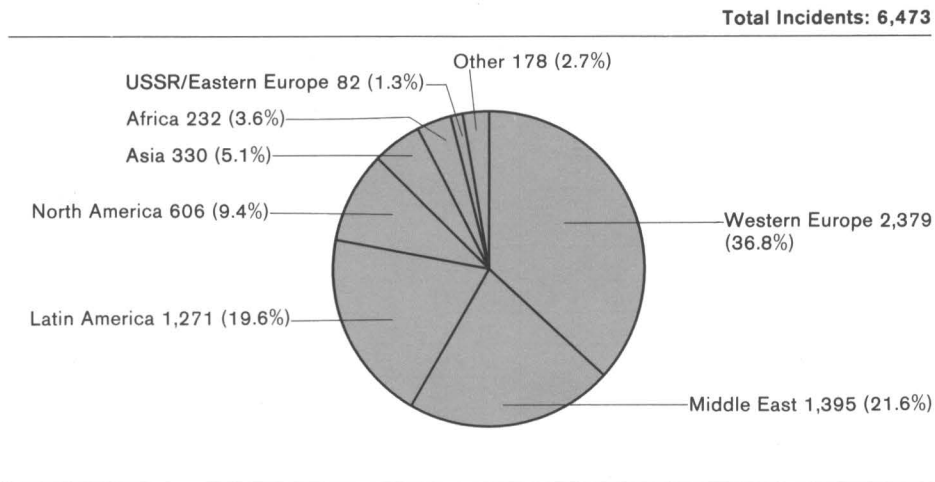
have espoused diplomacy as a means toward a Middle East settlement. The BJO has been linked to the assassination in September 1982 of the first secretary of the Kuwaiti Embassy in Madrid, allegedly in retaliation for the lack of active support by Kuwait of Palestinian interests in Lebanon. The BJO was also responsible for the June 1982 assassination attempt against Israel's Ambassador to Great Britain.

- **15 May Organization.** This rejectionist Palestinian group, supported by Iraq, conducts attacks mainly against Israeli targets. It claimed responsibility for the bombing of an Israeli-owned restaurant in West Berlin in January 1982 that killed one and wounded 24 others.

Regional Patterns

International terrorism has increasingly become a global problem. Figures for 1982 confirm the trend toward a greater geographic spread: in 1973, 71 countries experienced terrorism; in 1982, 87 countries were affected. Notwithstanding this trend, some countries—especially totalitarian states like the Soviet Union, China, and Cuba—have remained relatively free of terrorism, international and domestic. Conversely, in the Western democracies international terrorism is more widespread. More than one-third of international terrorist incidents recorded in 1982 occurred in four democratic countries: West Germany (15 percent), Italy (7 percent), France (7 percent), and the United States (6 percent). Not surprisingly, Western Europe accounted for almost half (43 percent) of the international terrorist incidents recorded. Latin America followed with 22 percent and the Middle East with 15 percent.

Figure 6
Geographic Distribution of International Terrorist Incidents, 1973-82



Western Europe. The 343 international terrorist incidents in Western Europe recorded in 1982 were far more than in any previous year. A number of these incidents were related to the spring 1982 visit of President Reagan to several Western European nations. For example, a bomb planted by the ultraleftist French group Action Directe exploded at the American School in suburban Paris in early June, highlighting its call for mass demonstrations against the US Presidential visit. Several attacks on US-owned commercial facilities in Italy were also claimed by leftist groups protesting the presidential visit.

The largest number of international terrorist attacks in Western Europe during 1982 occurred in West Germany, reflecting increased militance on the part of both left-wing and rightwing extremists. Major issues exercising the West German terrorists included West German participation in NATO, NATO policies in the region (particularly nuclear policies), and US support of Israel. The RZ, a leftist group responsible for many of the attacks, deliberately avoided causing casualties. By contrast, the right-extremist Kexel-Hepp Group targeted US servicemen and their dependents; the group's bombs seriously injured two US servicemen in December.

During 1982, as in past years, several terrorist groups mounted attacks in France. Some involved exceptional violence resulting in numerous deaths and injuries. Two bomb explosions—one aboard the Paris-Toulouse express train in March and the other in a car on a Paris street in April—together killed six people and injured 87. A number of anti-Semitic attacks occurred in Paris, including the assassination in April of Yacov Barsimantov, an Israeli diplomat, claimed by the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction (LARF), and a grenade and machinegun attack in August against the Jo Goldenberg restaurant and a nearby synagogue. The latter killed six persons (including two Americans) and injured 27 (including two Americans).

In Greece, the Revolutionary People's Struggle (ELA) continued its campaign to eliminate US presence there by carrying out bombing attacks against US military and commercial facilities and on vehicles belonging to US service personnel. ELA acknowledged responsibility for the detonation in June 1982 of five explosive devices in Athens in protest of the visit of US Gen. Bernard Rogers, the NATO Supreme Allied Commander Europe.

Table 3
Regional Distribution of International Terrorist
Incidents, 1982, by Type of Event

	North America	Latin America	Western Europe	USSR/ Eastern Europe	Africa	Middle East	Asia	Pacific	Other	Total
Total	61	172	343	16	18	122	53	5	4	794
Kidnaping	0	12	1	0	5	10	3	0	0	31
Barricade-hostage	0	7	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	18
Bombing	24	58	203	3	3	28	15	3	0	337
Armed attack	0	4	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	7
Hijacking	4	5	0	7	1	6	7	0	0	30
Assassination ^a	5	2	21	1	6	6	4	1	0	46
Sniping	2	7	6	0	0	6	0	0	1	22
Threat, hoax	23	67	89	4	1	55	22	1	1	263
Other	3	10	12	1	2	8	2	0	2	40

^a Includes attempts.

In Northern Ireland the militance of the Provisional Irish Republican Army (PIRA) and the Irish National Liberation Army (INLA) is well known, although these organizations do not limit their operations to Northern Ireland. In 1982, for example, PIRA claimed credit for setting off bombs in two London parks on 20 July. The first exploded in an automobile as a detachment of the Queen's household cavalry passed by; the other detonated under a bandstand occupied by a British military band. Together the explosions killed 11 people and injured many more.

In Western Europe—indeed, in most parts of the world—there are many more domestic terrorist incidents than international incidents each year. Groups involved in international terrorism such as the RZ in West Germany and the BR in Italy also commit numerous domestic acts for each one involving foreigners. Other groups engage almost exclusively in domestic terrorism. In Spain, for example, terrorists associated with the Marxist-Leninist separatist movement, Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA), for years have directed a campaign of violence against Spanish Government personnel and moderate Basques. In

France, authorities have their hands full with the militant separatist movement, the National Front for the Liberation of Corsica (FLNC).

Latin America. In 1982 we recorded 172 international terrorist incidents in Latin America, the second-highest figure for this region during the past 10 years. In Central America the number remained roughly the same as in 1981, while in South America it increased by more than 16 percent.

International terrorism is only part of the story in South America, where terrorist activity is generally rural based and indigenous, seldom crossing national borders. Among the most active of terrorist groups in 1982 was the Colombian April 19 Movement (M-19), an ardently nationalistic group that espouses "scientific socialism." Although many of its actions fall into the category of domestic terrorism, it has often targeted foreign nationals and facilities, including those of the United States. In March 1982 a grenade and a dynamite bomb were thrown into the Salvadoran



Wideworld ©



Figure 7

Wideworld ©

Activity on the Rue des Rosiers in Paris, aftermath of attack on Jewish restaurant where armed men riddled it with bullets.

View of Marbeuf Street in Paris where bomb planted in car exploded, killing one person and injuring 46 others.

Embassy compound by M-19 members claiming solidarity with the leftist Salvadoran Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN).

In Peru, the Maoist group Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) strives to facilitate the overthrow of the Peruvian Government through an escalating campaign of rural and urban violence, principally directed in 1982 against nonmilitary targets. Numerous attacks against a variety of domestic targets, including government buildings, communications towers, police posts, and Civil Guards, were attributed to the Shining Path in 1982. It also targets foreign facilities and was held responsible for an explosive attack in July 1982 against the US Embassy in Lima.

In Central America, social, economic, and political turmoil, exacerbated by a number of regional concerns, continued to form the backdrop for international and domestic terrorism. In El Salvador and Guatemala,

for example, prolonged internal conflict is still characterized by terrorism conducted by leftist and rightist forces. As a byproduct of the Sandinista revolution, Nicaragua has provided safehaven and financial, logistic, and propaganda support to subversive elements in El Salvador and Honduras that conduct terrorist acts as part of their repertoire.

The policies of nations external to the region also help shape the character of terrorism in Central America. Cuba and the Soviet Union continue to provide financial and logistic support and training to leftist forces in the area that conduct terrorist activity. US policy and increased US presence in Central America are often cited as justification for terrorist attacks. During the hostage-barricade incident in the principal commercial city of San Pedro Sula in Honduras in September 1982, for example, among other demands, the terrorists called for the expulsion of US and other foreign military advisers from Honduras.



Figure 8
 Horse carcasses and damaged cars after bomb
 blast in Hyde Park, London.

UPI ©



Figure 9
 Guatemalan troops stand near building housing
 Brazilian Embassy taken over by protesters in
 Guatemala city.

Wideworld ©

Middle East. According to our records, 122 international terrorist incidents took place in 1982 in the Middle East. In addition, many terrorist incidents that took place far from the Middle East—in Western Europe, Latin America, and in North America—were motivated by events in the Middle East or conducted by operatives from that region.

The Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestinian issue spurred much of the terrorism, and Israeli, US, and moderate Palestinian interests were frequent victims. Numerous other incidents, however, resulted from intraregional strife. The government of Syria, for example, persisted in its terrorist campaign against the oppositionist Muslim Brotherhood, while Iran and Iraq exchanged terrorist attacks as part of their protracted war.

Throughout 1982, mainstream Palestinians in Al Fatah and other member groups of the PLO continued to adhere to the moratorium on international terrorism imposed by Chairman Yasir Arafat nearly a decade ago. This moratorium was designed to give Western diplomatic initiatives an opportunity to bear fruit. Extremist non-PLO terrorist groups such as Abu Nidal's BJO, however, have refused to comply with the ban and have at times used terrorism to undermine Arafat's diplomatic initiatives. On 3 June 1982, a BJO operative tried to assassinate the Israeli Ambassador in London; Israel cited this incident as justification for its invasion of Lebanon three days later, allegedly to destroy the PLO infrastructure. Following the incursion, Palestinian extremists and their supporters around the world retaliated with increased attacks against moderate Arabs and US targets in the latter half of the year.

International Terrorist Reversals in 1982

There were some major counterterrorism successes in 1982, particularly in Italy and West Germany. Experts differ, however, as to whether these successes by government authorities represent actual diminution in the strength of the terrorist organizations or merely temporary setbacks.

Italy. On 28 January, Italian authorities rescued US Gen. James Dozier from a safehouse in Padua. Dozier had been kidnaped from his Verona apartment by Red Brigades (BR) terrorists on 17 December 1981. The rescue was facilitated by information garnered after a January 1982 counterterrorist raid in Rome in which police made 10 arrests and uncovered ground-to-air missiles, bazookas, rocket-propelled grenades, and documents.

Italian counterterrorism programs in 1982 were successful largely because of the impact of legislation aimed at encouraging terrorists to turn state's evidence. Antonio Savasta, who had masterminded the kidnaping of General Dozier, received a reduced sentence because he provided Italian police with key information. Many "repentant" terrorists provided information incriminating others and leading to the discovery of safehouses, weapons caches, documents, and evidence indicative of planned future terrorist activities. By the end of the year, Italian police had reported the arrest of roughly 450 alleged BR and allied group members, and the Italian press had suggested that the terrorist recruitment process in Italy had been weakened and that there was heightened suspicion between "repentants" and those who refused to cooperate with authorities.

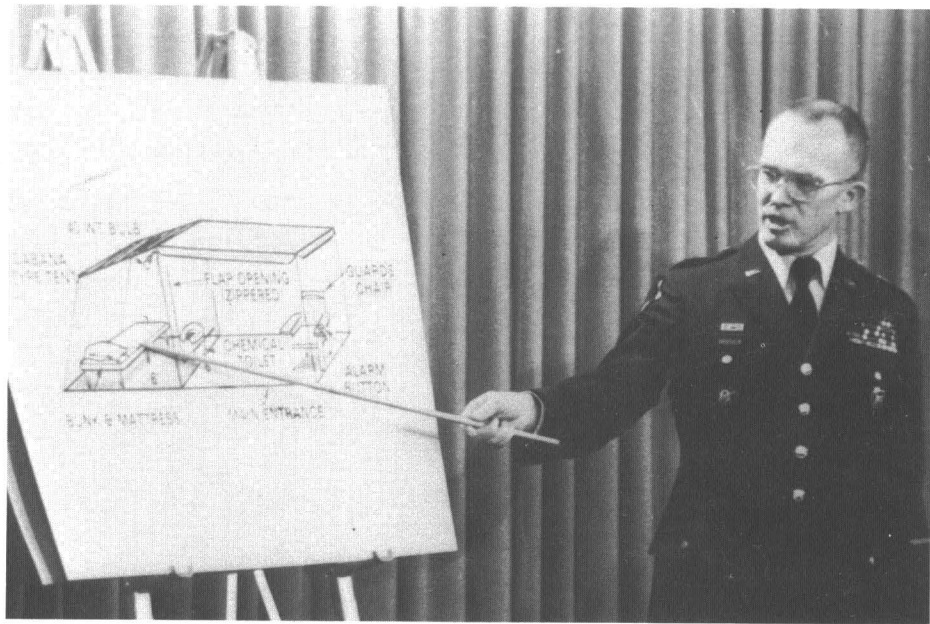


Figure 10

Brig. Gen. James Dozier recounts his experience as a hostage victim of the Red Brigades.

Italian counterterrorist squad enters apartment building to secure release of Dozier in Padua.



West Germany. The Red Army Faction (RAF), a leftist terrorist group responsible for much of the violence that swept over West Germany during the last decade, was dealt a serious blow in 1982. In November, German officials arrested three of the organization's leading members—Adelheid Schulz, Brigitte Mohnhaupt, and Christian Klar—in stakeouts of RAF caches near Hamburg and Frankfurt. In addition to these arrests, more than a dozen caches of arms, documents, and supplies were uncovered along with photographs and other information identifying RAF members. Evidence from the caches indicated that the

Syigma ©

group had been planning attacks on US targets and West German politicians and that the group was most probably responsible for the assassination attempt on US Gen. Alexander Haig in Brussels in June 1979—an assessment based on the discovery of detailed plans for the operation in one of the caches. These were the most significant successes West German authorities had enjoyed against the RAF since the arrests in the early 1970s of the organization's founders. That the RAF was able to recover from the earlier blow is often cited as the chief reason it should not be counted out now.

German authorities also made considerable progress in countering rightwing terrorism last year. Police in Berlin confiscated guns, munitions, pamphlets, uniforms, and other supplies from the homes of suspected members of the German Workers Youth, a successor group to the People's Socialist Movement that was outlawed in January 1982 because of its neo-Nazi status. Officials stated that suspected group members had participated in maneuvers and apparently were forming a paramilitary organization.

State-Supported International Terrorism

In 1982 some countries continued to support international terrorist groups or engage in terrorist attacks to influence policies of other countries, to establish or strengthen regional or global influence, and, in some cases, to eliminate or terrorize dissident exiles and nationals from adversary countries. Since 1980 a large number of international terrorist attacks—primarily assassinations—have been carried out by and for governments. Such attacks have proved to be an efficient method of achieving limited goals with very little repercussion.

Our records for the past decade list 140 terrorist incidents conducted directly by national governments, but this figure almost certainly understates the importance of state-sponsored terrorism. Nearly 90 percent of the incidents occurred in 1980, 1981, and 1982, and more than one-third were assassinations or attempted assassinations; this is nearly four times the percentage of assassinations among all non-state-sponsored terrorist incidents for the three-year period. Most of the targets of these state-sponsored incidents were foreign diplomats and prominent leaders; more than nine-tenths of the incidents occurred in Western Europe and the Middle East, and Middle Eastern terrorists were responsible in more than 85 percent of the cases.

Libya. Since the mid-1970s, support to terrorist groups—including provision of camps and other training facilities—has been an important element of Libya's foreign policy under Qadhafi. Libya has been linked by overwhelming evidence to terrorist attacks and assassinations in Western Europe, the United States, and the Middle East and is known to support terrorist groups and liberation movements worldwide. In March 1982 the United States imposed an embargo on Libyan oil imports and curbed high-technology exports to Libya, citing Qadhafi's influence over international terrorism.

Last October, Qadhafi publicly threatened violence against Libyan dissidents. Although some of Qadhafi's past threats against dissidents have been carried out by assassination squads, we have seen no evidence that Qadhafi's most recent threat has been implemented.

**The Soviet Union and East European Activities
Concerning Terrorism**

The Soviet Union and its allies have provided training, arms, and other direct and indirect support to a variety of national insurgent and separatist groups. Many of these groups commit international terrorist attacks as part of their program of revolutionary violence. Moreover, some of the individuals trained and equipped by the Soviets make their way into strictly terrorist groups with little revolutionary history or potential.

Moscow continues to maintain close relations with and to furnish aid to governments and organizations that directly support terrorist groups. In the Middle East, for example, the Soviets sell large quantities of arms to Libya. The Soviets support Palestinian groups that conduct terrorist operations. In Latin America, the Soviet Union and Cuba appear to be pursuing a long-term coordinated campaign to establish sympathetic Latin American regimes. Part of this campaign involves nurturing organizations and groups that use terrorism in their efforts to undermine existing regimes. In other parts of the world, especially Africa, the Soviets have supported guerrilla movements and national liberation organizations, such as the African National Congress (ANC), that engage in terrorism.

According to press reports, Bulgaria and other East European countries sell large amounts of military equipment to Third World governments—some of which support international terrorism—and to private arms brokers. Some of this materiel is eventually acquired by groups that commit terrorist acts.

Syria. As a major supporter of radical Palestinian groups, Syria has provided training, logistic support, and use of diplomatic facilities to groups willing to do its bidding. Following the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the displacement of Palestinians to Syria, Syria increased its influence over Palestinian terrorist groups such as the BJO. The Syrian Government has also been implicated in efforts to eliminate opposition elements abroad. After an April 1982 car bomb explosion in downtown Paris in front of the offices of a pro-Iraqi newspaper that had published a number of anti-Syrian articles, the government of France expelled two Syrian diplomats, and ordered its Ambassador to Syria home for consultations.

South Yemen. While the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen has not participated directly in international terrorist attacks, it has supported international terrorism since the late 1960s by providing camps and other training facilities for a number of leftist terrorist groups. In an effort to improve relations

with neighboring moderate Arab states, South Yemen did reduce its support in late 1982 to North Yemeni and Omani insurgent groups that had engaged in terrorist activities in the past.

Iran. Consistent with its radical, anti-Western policies, its zeal for Islamic fundamentalism, and its widespread employment of terrorism within Iran itself, the Khomeini regime supports terrorist groups such as the Iraqi Islamic Revolutionary Council, a Shiite oppositionist group responsible for numerous bombings in Iraq. In a November 1982 press interview, Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Baqer Hakim, spokesman of the Iraqi Islamic Revolutionary Supreme Assembly, named Iran as one of its primary financial backers. Many anti-Khomeini expatriates have alleged that the government tries to silence them through the use of death threats and similar terrorist tactics.

Iraq. The Iraqi Government has reduced support to non-Palestinian terrorists and placed restrictions on many Palestinian groups, thereby moving closer to the policies of its moderate Arab neighbors. However, in 1982 Iraq continued to provide a base for Abu Nidal's BJO, and there were strong allegations that it had rendered support to the Palestinian 15 May Organization.

Nicaragua. Nicaragua continues to support insurgent organizations in Central America that use acts of terrorism to embarrass, intimidate, and destabilize governments of neighboring countries. It provides, for example, considerable financial, logistic, and material support and sanctuary to Salvadoran rebels of the FMLN. During a press conference in the spring of 1983, Efraim Duarte Salgado, leader of the Honduran FPR, in detailing the extent of foreign influence over his group, specifically cited financial support by the Nicaraguan Government. In a statement to Costa Rican authorities concerning the July 1982 bombing of the Sahsa Airlines office in San Jose, the arrestee implicated three Nicaraguan diplomats in planning the bombing—perpetrated partly in retaliation for Honduran military assistance to El Salvador.

Cuba. In its efforts to promote armed revolution by leftist forces in Latin America, Cuba supports organizations and groups that use terrorism to undermine existing regimes. In cooperation with the Soviets, the Cubans have facilitated the movement of people and weapons into Central and South America and have directly provided funding, training, arms, safehaven, and advice to a wide variety of guerrilla groups and individual terrorists.

Manuel Pineiro Losada, head of the America Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, reaffirmed Cuban commitment to the revolutionary process—including support for groups that use terrorism—at the 1982 international theoretical conference. Pineiro stressed the fundamental Marxist-Leninist principle of the need “to destroy the repressive machinery of the state in order to achieve complete control and replace it with a new state.” To this end he identified the timely use of arms as indispensable for the triumph of any liberating revolution. The conflict in El Salvador was cited as an example of a “creative revolutionary formula . . . applied in the use of arms.”

Appendix A

Chronology of Significant Terrorist Events in 1982

18 January

France

Lt. Col. Charles Ray, assistant US military attache at the US Embassy in Paris, was shot to death by a lone gunman. In Beirut, a group calling itself the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction claimed responsibility.

Spain

A prominent Madrid physician, Dr. Julio Iglesias—abducted on 29 December, presumably for ransom—was rescued by Spanish police in a spectacular counterterrorist operation at a terrorist hideout in northeast Spain. He was unharmed, and four of his captors were arrested and subsequently identified by police as members of the political-military wing of the Basque separatist group Fatherland and Liberty (ETA/PM). Spanish press accounts praised the security forces, described the rescue as the first breakup of an ETA kidnaping entirely through police operations, and heralded the rescue as the beginning of a new phase of coordination among Spanish security forces under the leadership of the Unified Anti-Terrorist Command.

28 January

Italy

Italian counterterrorist squads secured the release of Brig. Gen. James Lee Dozier, the senior American officer at NATO's Southern Europe Ground Forces Base in Verona, Italy. The General was kidnaped from his home on 17 December 1981. The Red Brigades (BR), whose most notorious political kidnaping was the abduction and murder of former Prime Minister Aldo Moro in 1978, was responsible. General Dozier was the first American to be kidnaped by the BR.

26 February

Tanzania

Four armed men accompanied by their families hijacked an Air Tanzania Boeing 737 on a domestic flight over Tanzania with about 100 passengers and crew aboard. The plane was forced to fly to Nairobi, Jidda, Athens, and Stansted, England. The hijackers, who claimed to be members of a leftwing group—the Revolutionary Youth Movement of Tanzania—threatened to blow up the plane if President Nyerere did not resign. On 27 February the hijackers relinquished their weapons and surrendered to British authorities.

3 April

France

An unidentified woman shot and killed Yacov Barsimantov, the Second Secretary in charge of Political Affairs at the Israeli Embassy in Paris. The Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction claimed responsibility for the assassination.

22 April

France

A car bomb exploded in downtown Paris, in front of the offices of a Lebanese-owned, Arab-language, pro-Iraqi newspaper, *Al-Watan al-Arabi*, killing one and injuring scores of others. French news media speculated the bomb may have been linked to the opening of the trial of two friends of the terrorist Carlos. No group claimed responsibility. The French Government expelled two Syrian diplomats and ordered its Ambassador to Syria home for consultations.

12 May

Guatemala

Thirteen guerrillas seized the Brazilian Embassy in Guatemala City taking the Brazilian Ambassador and eight others hostage. They demanded a press conference to denounce the Guatemalan junta, and unfurled a flag of the January 31 Popular Front. Following negotiations, the hostages were released, and the attackers were granted political asylum by the Mexican Government.

24 May

Lebanon

A car driven by a secretary en route to work at the French Embassy in Beirut exploded as it entered the compound, killing at least 12 people and injuring dozens of others. Although several previously unheard of groups claimed responsibility for the attack, French officials have linked it to Syria. Syrian Government officials have denied any Syrian connection to anti-French violence.

1 June

West Germany

Terrorists bombed the headquarters building of the US Army V Corps in Frankfurt, and US officers' clubs at military bases in Hanau, Gelnhausen, and Bamberg. In Duesseldorf, terrorists bombed IBM and Control Data Corporation offices. In West Berlin, a bomb was defused before it exploded at the base of an Armed Forces Radio transmission tower. The West German terrorist group Revolutionary Cells claimed responsibility for all the attacks, tying the incidents to President Reagan's forthcoming trip to Europe.

3 June

Great Britain

The Israeli Ambassador to Britain, Shlomo Argov, was critically wounded as he left a dinner honoring the London Diplomatic Corps. The Black June Organization, under the leadership of Sabri al-Banna (Abu Nidal), claimed responsibility for the attack.

22

19 July

Lebanon

David Dodge, acting president of the American University of Beirut, was kidnaped by unidentified gunmen while walking on campus. Dodge was released on 21 July 1983 from an undisclosed site in the Middle East through Syrian intervention. His captors, however, were not publicly identified.

20 July

Great Britain

A car bomb exploded in Hyde Park as the Queen's household cavalry paraded to the palace for the changing of the guard. This attack resulted in several deaths and numerous injuries. Two hours later a bomb exploded under a bandstand in Regent's Park, where a British military band was playing for a lunchtime crowd, resulting in additional casualties and injuries. The Provisional Irish Republican Army claimed responsibility for both incidents.

31 July

West Germany

Several people were injured, including a German policeman and an Israeli El Al security guard, when a bomb exploded at the El Al check-in area of the Munich airport. The bomb was believed to have been hidden in a suitcase intended to be placed aboard an El Al plane; its scheduled departure for Tel Aviv had been delayed. The blast shattered windows and sent chunks of the roof and wall flying. A group calling itself the Justice for Palestine Organization claimed responsibility for the bombing.

7 August

Turkey

Two Armenian terrorists fired a submachinegun into a group of passengers and detonated a grenade in a customs area of the Ankara airport. Nine people were killed, including one American, and more than 70 were wounded. The Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia claimed responsibility for the attack, stating "the Martyr Kharmian Hayrik Suicide Squad staged the operation."

9 August

France

Two gunmen threw a grenade into a popular Jewish Parisian restaurant and then fired automatic weapons at the lunch crowd. As the attackers left the restaurant, they fired on people gathered in front of a nearby synagogue. Six people were killed and 27 were wounded. Two of the dead and two of the wounded were US citizens. The French anarchist group Action Directe claimed responsibility in a telephone call to a French newspaper. However, because of the similarity of the weapons used in this incident to those used during previous attacks on the Israeli Ambassador to Britain and on a synagogue in Vienna, a French official has suggested and press reports have indicated that the Black June Organization may have been responsible.

21 August

France

A bomb was placed under the car of the commercial counselor at the US Embassy in Paris. The US diplomat drove off to work without detonating the device. Passers-by spotted the package, and a bomb disposal team was sent to the Avenue de la Bourdonnair. As members of the bomb squad cut a rope attached to the device it exploded killing one of the team instantly and wounding the other two. Several cars were damaged and windows in nearby residences were shattered. Agence France-Presse received a call from a man identifying himself as the fugitive leader of Action Directe, Jean-Marc Rouillan, who claimed his group was responsible for the bombing. A subsequent caller denied responsibility for that group.

6 September

Switzerland

A small group of gunmen seized the Polish Embassy in Bern and held about a dozen people hostage. The attackers threatened to blow up the Embassy building, the hostages, and themselves if their demands were not met within a 48-hour period. Their demands included the lifting of martial law in Poland, freedom for all political prisoners, and the closure of labor camps. The three-day seizure ended with a successful raid by Swiss police. Following the rescue operation, the Swiss Minister of Justice revealed that "Colonel Wysocki," the so-called terrorist leader, was Florian Kruszyk, who had a criminal record for armed robbery. No evidence emerged that the gunmen had received outside support during the seizure.

17 September

Honduras

Leftist guerrillas took 105 people hostage at the Chamber of Commerce building in San Pedro Sula. The terrorists, members of the Cinchonero Group, burst into an economic conference attended by Honduran businessmen and a number of foreigners. The demands of the guerrillas, whose leader identified himself as Comandante Uno, included the release of scores of alleged political prisoners—among them top Salvadoran guerrilla commander Alejandro Montenegro, repeal of a harsh antiterrorism law, and expulsion of US, Israeli, Chilean, and Argentine military advisers. The terrorists threatened to start killing their captives if their demands were not met. After the guerrillas received assurance of safe passage, they abandoned their demands and sought transit to Cuba. A Panamanian military plane, used at the request of the Honduran Government, transported the terrorists to Panama, where they boarded a plane to Cuba and were granted political asylum.

9 October

Italy

Terrorists hurled hand grenades and sprayed submachine-gun fire into a crowd departing from a Rome synagogue, leaving one dead and dozens wounded. No group has claimed responsibility. European press reports speculate that the Black June Organization may have carried out the attack because of the similarity of weapons used in this attack to those used by the Black June Organization in other operations.

7 December

Northern Ireland

A bomb blast in a crowded bar near a military barracks in Ballykelly killed and injured scores of people. Police said no warning had been given. The Irish National Liberation Army (INLA), a Marxist offshoot of the Irish Republican Army, claimed responsibility for the attack. The bombing, which represented execution of a November threat by INLA to widen its targeting operations to include commercial establishments linked to British security forces, prompted the Irish Government to ban the group.

Appendix B International Terrorist Inci



TERRORISM SEMINAR PARTICIPANTS

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George P. Shultz
Secretary of State

Moderator

Brian Jenkins
Director of Security and Subnational Conflict Program
Rand Corporation, Los Angeles

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Director, Office for Combatting Terrorism
Department of State

Robert Gates
Deputy Director for Intelligence
Central Intelligence Agency

Stephen S. Trott
Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division
Department of Justice

W. H. Rice
Director of Joint Special Operations Agency
Joint Chiefs of Staff
Department of Defense

Private Panelists

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Professor of Near Eastern Studies
Princeton University

Neil C. Livingstone
Senior Vice President and Consultant on Terrorism
Gray and Company, Washington, D.C.

Harry L. Pizer
Systems Director Corporate Security
Pan American Airways, New York, New York

Joseph Rosetti
Director of Security
IBM Corporation, Armonk, New York

Sam C. Serkesian
Chairman, Department of Political Science
Loyola University, Chicago

Invitees

Caspar Weinberger
Secretary of Defense

Noel Koch
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense,
International Security Affairs

Kenneth Dam
Deputy Secretary of State

Lawrence S. Eagleburger
Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

Robert C. McFarlane
Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs

John M. Poindexter
Deputy Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs

William Webster
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Ronald I. Spiers
Under Secretary of State for Management

Jonathan T. Howe
Director, Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs
Department of State

Robert E. Lamb
Assistant Secretary for Administration
Department of State

Langhorne A. Motley
Assistant Secretary of State
for Inter-American Affairs

Richard W. Murphy
Assistant Secretary of State
for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs

John H. Kelly
Deputy Assistant Secretary of State
for European and Canadian Affairs

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SENSITIVE

December 13, 1983

106337

13526
E. O. 12958
~~As Amended~~
Sec. 3.3 b(1)

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HONORABLE GEORGE P. SHULTZ
The Secretary of State

THE HONORABLE CASPAR W. WEINBERGER
The Secretary of Defense

THE HONORABLE WILLIAM J. CASEY
Director of Central Intelligence

GENERAL JOHN W. VESSEY, JR.
The Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff

SUBJECT: Central America--Portents of Potential
Increased Terrorist Violence, Including
Against US Targets (S)

This memorandum is intended to request that you give special attention to the possibility that communist guerrilla and terrorist groups in Central America will become increasingly active in the next weeks, including against US targets. This may be suggested by the following:

- Last week Fidel Castro sent a message to us through the Swiss Ambassador in Cuba which restated his contention that Cuban international subversion is "not negotiable", repeated his support for the Contadora process (but not necessarily the Contadora objectives--including democratization), and, told us that many Cuban civilian personnel in Nicaragua would be replaced by individuals with military training who could "defend themselves" (this may suggest a covert increase in the Cuban military strength there).
- In El Salvador, [REDACTED] guerrillas are seeking information on the location of US advisors; there may also be additional risks because of our attempts to bring an end to the activities of the violent right.

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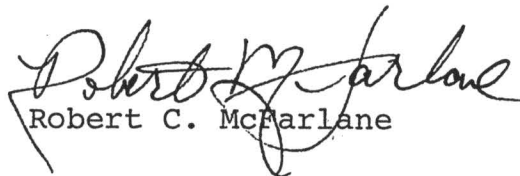
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- In Guatemala, we have reports [REDACTED] that the guerrillas plan more urban terrorism and intend to attack the US Embassy and the main US Marine Guard residence.
- The number of US personnel in Honduras has increased sharply with the current military exercises, and this means additional opportunities for communist terrorists. We have reports that Nicaraguan commandos are preparing some unspecified attacks against US personnel.
- [REDACTED] about 1,000 rifles are being sent into Costa Rica to the extreme left groups there. If true, possible targets could include US personnel as occurred in the spring of 1981.(S)

These reports may not be followed by dramatic action. However, it is also logical that the Cuban and communist guerrilla leadership may seek to undermine US political support for our efforts in Central America by using roughly simultaneous terrorist attacks against US personnel throughout Central America during the Christmas-New Year season or in the first weeks of 1984. Therefore, I request that you task your organizations to take precautionary measures and to collect and summarize relevant data to be provided to the Director of Central Intelligence who is requested to provide a threat assessment due the week of December 19, 1983.(S)

FOR THE PRESIDENT:


Robert C. McFarlane

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MEMORANDUM

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

SENSITIVE

ACTION

December 9, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. MCFARLANE

FROM: CONSTANTINE C. MENGES

SUBJECT: Central America--Portents of Potential Increased Terrorist Violence, Including Against US Targets

A number of trends and intelligence reports suggest that terrorist violence in Central America may increase, and that US personnel may be especially vulnerable in the coming weeks. Your memorandum at Tab I summarizes some of this information and requests the Secretaries of State, Defense, the Chairman of the JCS, and the DCI to take precautionary measures. It also tasks these organizations to collect and summarize relevant data so that the DCI can produce a threat assessment due the week of December 19, 1983.

RECOMMENDATION:

That you send the memorandum at Tab I.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Ken DeGraffenreid concurs; Oliver North is out of town.

Attachment:

Tab I Your memorandum to Secretary of State, Secretary of Defense, DCI, Chairman of JCS

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