Patterns of Global Terrorism: 1987

August 1988
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Introduction

Over the past decade, the problem of terrorism has become truly global. No region, no country, no people are unaffected or completely immune from terrorist violence. As public outrage over terrorism has grown, so has the political will to fight it. The US Government has played a key role in providing a vigorous international response to modern terrorism.

US Counterterrorism Policy

The US Government has developed a comprehensive strategy to respond to the problem of international terrorism; The first element of our counterterrorism strategy is firmness toward terrorists. Making concessions of any nature, whether paying ransom, releasing convicted terrorists from prison, or changing our policies to accommodate terrorist demands, only encourages more terrorism. And we vigorously encourage other countries to be firm with terrorists, for a solid international front is essential to overall success.

The second element of our strategy is to make state sponsors of terrorism pay a price for their actions. This policy was most graphically demonstrated by the April 1986 bombing raids on terrorist support facilities in Libya. But there is also a range of peaceful measures that can be crafted to discourage states from persisting in their support of terrorism. These include political, diplomatic, and economic measures, public diplomacy, and sanctions.

Third, the US Government has developed a program of action based on practical measures. These are designed to bring terrorists to justice, to disrupt their operations, and to destroy their networks. They include aggressive measures, working with our friends and allies, to identify, track, apprehend, prosecute, and punish terrorists. They also include measures designed to protect our citizens abroad by strengthening security, and research to develop equipment to prevent terrorist incidents.

The final element of our counterterrorism policy is the Department of State's Anti-Terrorism Training Assistance Program (ATA), which gives training in antiterrorism techniques to law enforcement officials around the world. Given our country's strong commitment to human rights, ATA promotes a thorough understanding of the importance of human rights in
all aspects of law enforcement. More than 6,000 police and security personnel from more than 50 countries have participated in this program since its inception.

This strategy has made possible a number of successes. Individually they are modest, but collectively they do suggest that in some areas we are gaining ground. The margins between success and failure are thin; they depend greatly on the diligence and persistence of the individuals here and in friendly governments charged with responsibility for intelligence collection, law enforcement, and diplomatic efforts directed against terrorism.

**Legislative Requirements**

This report is submitted in compliance with Section 140 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1988-1989 [P. L. 100-204], which requires the Department of State to provide Congress a full and complete annual report on terrorism for those countries and groups meeting the criteria of Section (a) (1) and (2) of the Act.

As required by legislation, the report includes detailed assessments of foreign countries where significant terrorist acts occurred, and countries about which Congress was notified during the preceding five years pursuant to Section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (the so-called “terrorism list” countries that have repeatedly provided support for international terrorism). In addition, the report includes all relevant information about the previous year’s activities of terrorist groups, or umbrella groups under which such terrorist groups fall, known to be responsible for the kidnapping or death of any American citizen during the preceding five years, and groups known to be financed by “terrorism list” countries, plus any other international terrorist groups that the Secretary of State determines should be included in this report.

No one definition of terrorism has gained universal acceptance. For the purposes of this report, however, we have chosen the definition commonly used by the US Government for the past 20 years, which also is widely accepted and one which we have used in previous reports.
Accordingly, "terrorism" is premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against noncombatant targets by subnational groups or clandestine state agents, usually intended to influence an audience. "International terrorism" is terrorism involving the citizens or territory of more than one country.

Adverse mention in this report of individual members of any political, social, ethnic, religious, or national group is not meant to imply that all members of that group are terrorists. Indeed, terrorists represent a small minority of dedicated, often fanatical, individuals in most such groups. It is that small group—and their actions—that is the subject of this report.

L. Paul Bremer III
Ambassador-at-Large
for Counter-Terrorism
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International Terrorist Incidents, 1987

By Region

- Eastern Europe
- Africa
- Latin America
- Western Europe
- Asia
- Middle East

By Type of Facility

- Business 24.8%
- Government 8.7%
- Military 7.8%
- Diplomat 7.5%
- Other 51.3%

By Type of Victim

- Military 11.9%
- Government 7.3%
- Diplomat 8.3%
- Business 8.1%
- Other 68.4%

By Type of Event

- Bombing 56.7%
- Armed attack 15.9%
- Arson 18.0%
- Kidnapping 6.4%
- Other 2.2%
- Sabotage 0.7%
- Skyjacking 0.1%
Patterns of Global Terrorism: 1987

The Year in Review

The level of international terrorist activity worldwide in 1987 rose by more than 7 percent over 1986, or 832 incidents compared with 774. This increase resulted from a wave of high-casualty bombings in Pakistan carried out by agents of the Soviet-trained and -organized Afghan intelligence service known as WAD. The campaign is designed to deter the Government of Pakistan from aiding resistance fighters in Afghanistan. When the Pakistani numbers are subtracted, the number of incidents in the rest of the world declined by almost 10 percent from the 1986 statistics.

The absence of terrorist “spectaculars” perpetrated by Middle Eastern groups was also noteworthy in 1987. Several factors contributed:

- Physical security at potential official and nonofficial targets around the world, especially in Europe and the Middle East, helped frustrate terrorist planning.
- Enhanced counterterrorist cooperation between Western nations and others kept terrorists off balance. Many more international terrorists from the Middle East are in prison in the West than in previous years.
- Well-publicized revelations of its complicity in sponsoring terrorism, combined with a badly deteriorating economy, compelled Syria to diminish its support for international terrorist groups to restore its international image and attract new financial credit. In June, for instance, Syria ousted the Abu Nidal organization headquarters from Damascus, temporarily disrupting its activities. Reflecting international pressure, only one instance of Syrian-supported international terrorism occurred in 1987.
- Libya maintained the caution it exercised in 1986 following US air raids and other US and European pressures.
- Events in Lebanon—such as the camp wars and the Syrian military move into Beirut early in the year—diverted the attention and resources of international terrorist groups operating in and out of Lebanon, thus limiting their ability to carry out attacks overseas.

Nevertheless, the potential for terrorist activity remains high. Several political developments are capable of generating new outbreaks of terror: violence in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, the Iran-Iraq war, the US military presence in the Persian Gulf, Iran’s ambitions to export its Islamic revolution, the groundswell of Islamic fundamentalism throughout the Middle East, an uncertain future for Afghanistan following the Soviet withdrawal, the apparent resurgence of the Japanese Red Army, and continuing insurgencies in countries such as Peru, Colombia, and the Philippines, where urban terrorism is increasingly used as a revolutionary instrument.

The 832 international terrorist incidents we recorded in 1987 resulted in 633 persons killed and 2,272 wounded, including casualties to terrorists themselves. Terrorism in the Middle East and its spillover into Western Europe accounted for a major part of the total casualties: 295 killed and 773 wounded. These numbers are down substantially from the 450 killed and 1,125 wounded in 1986. Because of events in Pakistan, the casualty figures for Asia increased significantly, with 249 killed and 1,220 wounded, compared with 104 and 450, respectively, in 1986.

The United States remained a major target for international terrorists, despite the decline in the number of anti-US incidents from 204 in 1986 to 149 in 1987. US casualty figures also dropped from 12 killed and 100 wounded in 1986 to seven killed and 47 wounded in 1987. Some 47 percent of anti-US incidents took place in Latin America (55 percent in 1986), 24 percent in Western
Europe (23 percent in 1986), 16 percent in Asia (7 percent in 1986), 9 percent in the Middle East (10 percent in 1986), and 4 percent in Africa (5 percent in 1986). These numbers do not represent any dramatic fluctuation geographically. The United States undoubtedly will remain a prime target, and we fear that the incidence of anti-US attacks may increase as terrorist groups adjust to newly instituted counterterrorist measures.

Regional statistics show that the Middle East again had the highest incidence, incurring 371 attacks, or 45 percent of the total worldwide. When Middle Eastern spillover attacks in Western Europe are added, Middle Eastern-inspired terrorist events rise to 50 percent, down only slightly from the 1985 and 1986 totals. Asia took second place, with 170 incidents, or 20 percent; Western Europe stayed in third, with 152 incidents, or 18 percent; and Latin America, with 108 incidents, or 13 percent, was relegated to the fourth position. Africa, as in the past, remained a distant fifth, with 30 incidents, or 4 percent. Also recorded is one incident in Eastern Europe.

The citizens and property of 84 nations were attacked by international terrorists in a total of 75 countries. As in previous years, terrorists carried out most of their attacks—75 percent of the total worldwide—against businesses, tourists, and other nonofficial and frequently unprotected targets. Attacks against government, diplomatic, and military targets decreased slightly from 27 percent of the total in 1986 to 25 percent in 1987.

The number of attacks by type varied little in comparison with the previous year. Bombing attacks remained the preferred means (57 percent of the total). Arson came next (18 percent), followed by armed attacks (16 percent). Kidnapings remained at 6 percent; over half of them (30 of 53 incidents) occurred in the Middle East, as they did in 1986 (29 of 51 incidents). We detected no signs that terrorists were using new technology in their operations.

State support for international terrorism persisted. Countries that sponsor terrorism try to hide their involvement through use of proxies and other means. Incidents that we are able to attribute to state sponsorship rose from 70 attacks in 1986 to 189 in 1987, an upsurge of more than 170 percent. As in other categories we recorded, the most significant changes occurred in Pakistan, where the level of international terrorist attacks sponsored by Afghanistan rose from 23 in 1986 to 127 in 1987—an increase of 538 percent. Another important increase was in Iranian-sponsored terrorism: 44 incidents, representing a 30-percent jump over 1986.
Anti-US Attacks

1987 by Region

- Latin America
- Western Europe
- Asia
- Middle East
- Africa

1987 by Type of Victim

- Business
- Other
- Diplomat
- Military
- Government

1987 by Type of Event

- Bombing
- Armed attack
- Arson
- Other
- Kidnapping

1983-87, Casualties

- Number of casualties

- Wounded
- Killed

Number of incidents
Conversely, we believe that international terrorism sponsored by the two countries most subjected to international pressure, Libya and Syria, declined significantly: Libyan-sponsored terrorism dropped from 19 attacks in 1986 to only seven in 1987, and we recorded only one for Syria in 1987. Of the 14 recorded state-sponsored attacks in Western Europe in 1987, 10 were against Libyan or Iranian dissidents, whereas in 1986 only one of 11 state-sponsored attacks was against a Middle Eastern dissident—a change in targets perhaps necessitated by the stronger security measures imposed by West European governments.

The venue for international terrorist attacks remained much the same. In both 1986 and 1987 the same 10 countries were the sites of 77 percent of the total number of incidents. In order of numerical precedence for 1987, they are Israel, the Gaza Strip, and the West Bank (24 percent combined), Pakistan (17 percent), Lebanon (13 percent), Spain (6 percent), Peru (5 percent), France (3 percent), West Germany (3 percent), and the Philippines, Colombia, and Chile (each at 2 percent).

Regional Assessments

The Middle East

The total number of incidents in the Middle East has remained fairly constant over the past three years. In 1987 we detected a drop in international terrorism overseas by radical Palestinian groups, but this decrease was countered by a rise in attacks against targets in Israel and the occupied territories. This does not mean that the 1387 figures reflect a permanent trend. Indeed, information suggests that radical Palestinian groups opposed to a negotiated solution to the Arab-Israeli dispute may be planning renewed terrorist campaigns against Israeli, moderate Arab, and US targets worldwide.

Continued legal pressure on terrorists in Europe during 1987 probably contributed to the decline in Middle East terrorism elsewhere.

- In February, the head of the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction, Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, was sentenced to life imprisonment in France for his involvement in the assassinations of a US and an Israeli diplomat in 1982.
- In May, an Italian appeals court upheld the sentences of the Palestine Liberation Front (PLF) terrorists convicted in the October 1985 Achille Lauro hijacking and sentenced PLF leader Abu Abbas in absentia to life imprisonment.
- Also in May, a Vienna court sentenced two Abu Nidal organization (ANO) terrorists to life imprisonment for the Vienna airport attack of December 1985.
- In July, an Italian court sentenced an ANO terrorist to a 17-year jail term for the September 1985 grenade attack on the Cafe de Paris in Rome.
- In October, a Spanish court sentenced a self-proclaimed Arab Muslim terrorist—a radical Palestinian group that is anti-Arafat and pro-Syrian—to 47 years' imprisonment for the attempted bombing of an El Al airliner at Madrid airport in June 1986.
- The trial of ANO terrorists responsible for the September 1986 hijacking of the Pan Am airliner in Karachi started in November.
- The trial of the sole surviving terrorist from the ANO attack on the Rome airport in December 1985 started in December 1987 in Italy (The accused received a 30-year prison sentence in February 1988).
- The case against the surviving ANO terrorist responsible for the hijacking of the Egyptian airliner in November 1985 may soon come to trial in Malta.
- The full impact of terrorism by Armenian groups of both the extreme left and extreme right, first noted in 1984, continued in 1987. The Marxist-Leninist Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA), however, may have been responsible for a machinegun attack in East Beirut on three French soldiers, two of whom were killed and the other wounded. A telephone caller in Beirut claimed credit on behalf of ASALA, but another alleged spokesman subsequently denied that the group was involved. The right-wing Armenian terrorist group, the Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide / Armenian Revolutionary Army, staged no attacks in 1987. We attribute the continuing quiescence in Armenian terrorism...
to a lessening of Syrian support for ASALA, effective countermeasures taken by Turkey and other governments, and perhaps reduced support in the Armenian community for terrorist violence.

Iran's involvement in Middle Eastern terrorism, including its support for the Lebanese Hizballah group, was substantial in 1987. Its role, together with those of Libya and Syria, is discussed in the section that addresses the problem of state-sponsored terrorism.

Israel
Israel remained the primary target of Palestinian terrorists in 1987. Effective Israeli security led to a consistent campaign of attacks against Israel and the occupied territories, but several cross-border attacks were attempted:

- In mid-April, on the eve of the Palestine National Council meeting in Algiers, terrorists linked to Fatah staged an attack into northern Israel. The group apparently planned to take Israeli hostages to be exchanged for Arab prisoners. In a brief firefight just inside the Israeli border, three terrorists and two Israeli soldiers were killed.

- In July, Israeli forces intercepted three terrorists in the security zone across the northern border. Two of the three were members of Saiqa, a Palestinian group controlled by Syria.

- In late December in an attempt probably designed to exploit international sympathy created by the Gaza Strip and West Bank protests, three terrorists from Abu Abbas's Palestine Liberation Front penetrated Israel from Jordan. The three were captured shortly after their incursion.

In response to Palestinian acts of terrorism as well as cross-border raids, Israel has developed a highly sophisticated countermeasure capability. It also has one of the most efficient organizations in the world to deal with bombs found in populated areas. Its security efforts at airports and on airlines are extensive.

At year's end, Ahmad is wanted in Israel on charges of murder associated with the April 1986 firebombing of a bus en route to Jerusalem.

In March, life sentences were reduced for three Jewish settlers convicted of murdering Arabs in the West Bank. In October, a bill was defeated in Parliament that would have pardoned seven members of a group called Jewish Underground who had previously been convicted of terrorist crimes against Arabs.

Lebanon
Lebanon once again experienced well over 100 incidents of international terrorism. The known perpetrators ranged from Iranian-backed Hizballah-Shia extremists—who regularly use kidnapping to contest the Western presence—to Palestinian organizations. The majority (61 percent) of the attacks were unclaimed, making it difficult to assess trends and patterns. The targets included Westerners, members of Lebanese confession groups, Palestinians, and Syrians.

The large number of incidents and the indiscriminate nature of the 50 bombing attacks resulted in 48 persons killed and 218 wounded. For the West, hostage taking remained the most serious problem:

- Two West Germans were abducted in Beirut in January in response to the arrest by the Federal Republic of Germany of Mohammed Hamadet, an indicted Hizballah terrorist who is accused of trying to smuggle liquid explosives through the Frankfurt airport and of participating in the hijacking of TWA Flight 847 in Beirut in June 1985 and the murder of a US Navy diver. West German officials believe Mohammed Hamadet's family, including a brother who was also arrested in West Germany in January, were responsible for the kidnappings.

- A French journalist, Roger Auque, was abducted in Beirut on 13 January.

- Terry Waite, the Church of England envoy who had been closely involved in negotiating with the holders of the Western hostages, was himself kidnapped on 20 January.

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The extradition case of naturalized US citizen Mahmoud El Abed Ahmad (Alta) remained pending before US courts...
On 24 January terrorists seized four professors—three of whom are US citizens—from the Beirut University College.

- American journalist Charles Glass was taken hostage on 17 June in an operation believed instigated by the Government of Iran. Glass’s kidnapping in an area under Syrian control apparently motivated Syria to put pressure on Iran and Hezbollah. Glass managed to escape although we do not know whether Syrian efforts played any role in this. Syrian attempts to free other hostages have evidently had no effect.

- Terrorists continued to hold five other Americans as well as hostages of other nationalities in 1987. Among the Americans are Terry Anderson and Thomas Sutherland, who have been held for more than three years. Although responsibility for some of these kidnappings was either unclaimed or conceded, we believe that all of the hostages are held by Lebanese Shia extremists associated with the Hezbollah. Later in the year, one South Korean, one West German, and two French hostages were released, reported in the press to be as a consequence of political or financial concessions. False rumors circulated in December that other hostages were to be released. The stories probably were circulated to pressure the governments concerned in the hope of arranging political or economic deals. Other motives for holding the hostages include to force the release of Shia terrorists imprisoned outside Lebanon, to exact high ransom payments, to inhibit Syrian or other forces from attacking Shia strongholds, or to be used as bargaining chips in Iran’s confrontation with the West.

Preoccupied as it is with questions of internal disorder, and because of internal weaknesses such as a cabinet boycott of its President, Lebanon’s Government has been unable to undertake any major counterterrorism actions for many years, including 1987.

The Lebanese Government is also unable to curb the actions of a large number of terrorist groups that operate in Lebanon. To a Lebanese people themselves often suffer greatly from terrorism and hostage taking.

- Hizballah, the Abu Nidal organization, ASALA, and many smaller terrorist groups are known to operate more or less freely in the Al Bqi Valley, in Beirut’s southern suburbs, and in the various Palestinian refugee camps scattered throughout the country.

**Egypt**

In 1987, Egypt witnessed terrorist attacks from rightwing religious extremists and from a leftwing Nasserite group, Islamic fundamentalists were responsible for three terrorist attacks in 1987 against Egyptian targets. In addition, an unsuccessful attack was made by three gunmen from a self-proclaimed Nasserite group, Egypt’s Revolution, against three US Embassy officials in May. The gunmen slightly wounded two of the US officials. In September, Egyptian authorities carried out a series of arrests that devastated the organization. Twenty members of the group have been indicted so far.

Egypt has a strong antiterrorism policy and has called for greater international cooperation in fighting terrorism. Egyptian authorities support the creation of a special international tribunal to handle extradition requests.
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<tr>
<th>Name/Nationality/Profession</th>
<th>Date/Place Kidnapped</th>
<th>Kidnapping Claimed by</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Terry Anderson, United States, journalist, AP Middle East Bureau Chief</td>
<td>16 March 1985, West Beirut</td>
<td>Islamic Jihad</td>
<td>Still held</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marc Fontaine, France, diplomat</td>
<td>22 March 1985, West Beirut</td>
<td>Islamic Jihad Khaybar Brigades</td>
<td>Released May 1988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marcel Carbon, France, diplomat</td>
<td>22 March 1985, West Beirut</td>
<td>Islamic Jihad Khaybar Brigades</td>
<td>Released May 1988</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alec Collett, United Kingdom, journalist working with UN Relief and Works Agency</td>
<td>25 March 1985, Khalilah</td>
<td>Revolutionary Organization of Socialist Muslims</td>
<td>Reported to have been killed in 1986, but information is inconclusive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jean-Paul Kaufman, France, journalist</td>
<td>27 May 1985, West Beirut</td>
<td>Islamic Jihad</td>
<td>Released May 1988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Sutherland, United States, educator, American University of Beirut (AUB)</td>
<td>9 June 1985, West Beirut</td>
<td>Islamic Jihad</td>
<td>Still held</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alberto Makan, Italy, businessman</td>
<td>11 September 1985, West Beirut</td>
<td>No claim</td>
<td>Presumed dead, but evidence not conclusive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De Chae-sung, Republic of Korea, diplomat</td>
<td>31 January 1986, West Beirut</td>
<td>Fighting Revolutionary Cells</td>
<td>Released 31 October 1987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brian Keenan, Ireland, educator, AUB</td>
<td>11 April 1986, West Beirut</td>
<td>No claim</td>
<td>Still held</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John McCarthy, United Kingdom, TV journalist</td>
<td>17 April 1986, West Beirut</td>
<td>Arab Commando Cells</td>
<td>Reported killed, but may be alive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jean-Louis Normandin, France, TV journalist</td>
<td>8 March 1986, West Beirut</td>
<td>Revolutionary Justice Organization (RJO)</td>
<td>Released on 17 November 1987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frank Reed, United States, educator, director, Lebanese International School</td>
<td>9 September 1986, West Beirut</td>
<td>RJO</td>
<td>Still held</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Ceccio, United States, Comptroller, AUB</td>
<td>12 September 1986, West Beirut</td>
<td>RJO</td>
<td>Still held</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Tracy, United States, writer</td>
<td>21 October 1986, West Beirut</td>
<td>No claim</td>
<td>Released on 31 October 1987</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roger Aubert, France, photojournalist</td>
<td>13 January 1987, West Beirut</td>
<td>No claim</td>
<td>Still held</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rudolf Cordes, West Germany, businessman</td>
<td>17 January 1987, West Beirut</td>
<td>Strugglers for Freedom/Organization of the Oppressed on Earth</td>
<td>Released on 31 October 1987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terry Wane, United Kingdom, Church of England envoy</td>
<td>20 January 1987, West Beirut</td>
<td>No claim</td>
<td>Still held</td>
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<td>Alfred Schmidt, West Germany, engineer</td>
<td>21 January 1987, West Beirut</td>
<td>Strugglers for Freedom/Organization of the Oppressed on Earth</td>
<td>Released September 1987</td>
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Foreign Political Hostages Believed Held in Lebanon in 1987 (continued)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name/Nationality/Profession</th>
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<th>Kidnapping Claimed by</th>
<th>Status</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Robert Polhill, United States, educator, Beirut University College (BUC)</td>
<td>24 January 1987 West Beirut</td>
<td>Oppressed of the Earth, Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine</td>
<td>Still held</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allan Stern, United States, educator, BUC</td>
<td>24 January 1987 West Beirut</td>
<td>As above</td>
<td>Still held</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jesse Turner, United States, educator, BUC</td>
<td>24 January 1987 West Beirut</td>
<td>As above</td>
<td>Still held</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mithleshwar Singh, Indian with US resident alien status, educator, BUC</td>
<td>24 January 1987 West Beirut</td>
<td>As above</td>
<td>Still held</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Glass, United States, journalist</td>
<td>17 June 1987 West Beirut</td>
<td>Organization for the Defense of Free People</td>
<td>Escaped August 1987</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the aftermath of the 1985 Achille Lauro hijacking, Egypt cosponsored with Italy and Austria a resolution before the International Maritime Organization calling for a convention dealing with terrorist crimes on the high seas. (The treaty was signed in Rome in March 1988. It is the first international convention against acts of terrorism at sea.) The Egyptians have worked with the United States and other countries to improve their counterterrorism and hostage-rescue capabilities.

**Kuwait**

International terrorism in Kuwait rose sharply from only three incidents in 1986 to 17 in 1987. We believe most of these incidents were instigated by Iran as part of its continuing campaign to destabilize moderate Arab regimes in the Persian Gulf region and intimidate them because of their support of Iraq and US naval activities in the Gulf.

In January 1987, Shia terrorists claiming to be members of a previously unknown group, the Prophet Mohammed's Forces in Kuwait-Revolutionary Organization, carried out a series of bombings at Kuwaiti oil installations. Their immediate objective appeared to be to force postponement of the Organization of Islamic States summit conference. Additional bombings occurred in April and May, coinciding with the US policy to reflag and escort Kuwaiti oil tankers. In July, two Kuwaiti Shia brothers, apparently trained in sabotage in Iran, blew themselves up while attempting to bomb the Air France ticket office. In September, arsonists set a fire at the science facility at Kuwait University, and in the following two months terrorist bombs exploded at the Pan Am ticket office, the Ministry of the Interior, and an American insurance company.

Two major terrorism trials took place before the State Security Court in 1987. In the January trial, one Jordanian defendant was sentenced to death for the July 1985 cafe bombings that had left 10 dead and 80 wounded. Three other defendants tried in absentia were also convicted.

In a June trial of 16 Kuwaiti Shias (four in absentia) charged with oilfield bombings in 1986 and early 1987, all but two were convicted. The sentences ranged from two years in prison to the death penalty. The death sentences stemming from the two trials have not been carried out.

Despite continuing threats from extremist Islamic Jihad and Hizballah groups, the Kuwaiti authorities remained steadfast in their refusal to release 17 Dawa party members convicted of the 1983 bombings of the US and French Embassies and other sites in which many were killed and injured. In its continuing efforts to upgrade the capabilities of security and law enforcement personnel, the Kuwaiti Government sent police representatives to the United States for antiterrorism training in 1987.
Bahrain
In December, Bahraini authorities arrested a pro-Iranian Bahraini Shia who allegedly was planning to bomb a petroleum facility. An antiregime Shia organization, the Islamic Front for the Liberation of Bahrain, tried to recruit and mobilize Bahraini Shias for terrorist-type activities throughout 1987, but with only limited success.

The regime has countered the growing terrorist threat by improving the quality of training and equipment of its security forces, which has been largely responsible for the development of an effective counterterrorism apparatus in Bahrain. The relatively small size of the Bahraini population has also contributed to the overall effectiveness of the government’s counterterrorism measures.

Saudi Arabia
The Saudi Arabian Government has worked diligently to prevent terrorism on its territory. In addition to rigorous border controls, it has trained and equipped special security forces.

There were several oilfield fires and explosions in Saudi Arabia during 1987. Although the Iranian-backed Hizballah in Lebanon claimed responsibility for these incidents citing political motives, Saudi authorities attributed the incidents to electrical and other technical faults.

Tunisia
Although Tunisia is not normally a venue for incidents of international terrorism, three bombing attacks staged there in 1987 were deliberately aimed at foreign tourists. The attacks, which injured 33 persons including an American, were directed at a tourist bus in July and at four tourist hotels in Sousse and Monastir in August. A number of members of the Islamic Tendency Movement, which has strong fundamentalist leanings, were arrested and sentenced to prison for the attack. We believe that the bombings were specifically related to fundamentalist unhappiness with some of the policies pursued by President Bourguiba. No incidents have taken place since the November change of government, and the fundamentalist resentment that had fueled the terrorist attacks seems to have abated.

Tunisia broke diplomatic relations with Iran in March, following the dismantling of an Iranian-backed terrorist network by French authorities in Paris. Not only had several Tunisians been implicated in that network, but the Iranian Embassy in Tunis, according to government authorities, had also recruited and trained Tunisian fundamentalists to engage in terrorist activities. The Tunisian Government has also tightened passport procedures after discovering that stolen Tunisian passports had been used in terrorist incidents.

The PLO has had its headquarters in Tunis following its US-negotiated departure from Beirut in 1982. Force 17, whose mission is to protect PLO officials, is also reportedly in Tunis and has been linked to anti-Israeli terrorist operations.

Latin America
The incidence of international terrorism in Latin America dropped by 32 percent in 1987, down from 159 incidents in 1986 to 108 in 1987. The United States remained a major target. Out of the 108 incidents, 71 were directed against US interests, a figure that represented 48 percent of all anti-US attacks throughout the world. Bombings accounted for 70 percent of these attacks; the remainder consisted of arson, armed attacks, sabotage, and other types of low-level violence. Although the attacks resulted in substantial property damage, they caused no deaths of US citizens and injured only seven.

The attacks against foreigners generally were carried out by indigenous insurgent groups seeking to overthrow established regimes. The United States has become a major target because of its substantial economic presence and political influence in Latin America and its symbolic position as the engine of capitalism. The United States attracted terrorist attacks even in the religious field. Twenty Mormon churches in the Dominican Republic and Chile were firebombed because of their alleged role in spreading US political and economic influence.

As in the past two years, Peru, Colombia, and Chile incurred the greatest number of international terrorist attacks, with 70 of the 108 attacks in Latin America. The year also saw a sharp, if numerically small, increase in attacks resulting in minor damage in the Dominican Republic. Two minor attacks occurred in El Salvador and four in Honduras; none occurred in Guatemala.
In general, we believe that the decrease in the number of attacks in Latin America against US and other foreign targets may only be temporary and most likely reflects improved security measures by governments and private companies, as well as changes in the tactics of some insurgent groups involved in terrorism.

Chile
Like other countries in Latin America, Chile experienced a sharp decline in international terrorist attacks during the year, from 28 attacks in 1986 to 15 in 1987. Ten of the attacks were directed at US targets, compared with 23 such incidents in 1986. We believe that the extreme leftist Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR) was the chief instigator of the attacks. The group's activities were inhibited by intensified police and security service pressure that continued throughout 1987. The FPMR remained a potent organization, however, as it demonstrated in September by holding a Chilean police colonel hostage for three months before releasing him in Sao Paulo, Brazil. The FPMR was especially active in the second half of the year, perpetrating a wave of domestic terrorist attacks against police and military targets.

The attacks against US interests were minor and did not cause serious casualties. They included one molotov cocktail thrown at the US Consulate in Santiago and eight firebombings of Mormon churches.

During 1987, a special military prosecutor continued investigations into several terrorist actions that took place the previous year, including the August 1986 discovery of large caches of military arms apparently smuggled from Cuba in support of the FPMR, and the September 1986 assassination attempt on President Pinochet. Although these investigations resulted in the arrests of significant numbers of people, the investigations have also been marred by questionable legal procedures on the part of the military prosecutor.

Rightwing terrorist groups, such as the Chilean Anti-Communist Action Group (ACHA), the September 11 Command, and the Nationalist Combat Front (FNC), operate with apparent impunity. The failure to apprehend any of the members of these groups involved in terrorist actions has led to speculation that the actions may be unofficially sanctioned by some officials in the security forces.

Peru
The decline in international terrorism in Peru—down from 59 attacks in 1986 to 41 in 1987—does not reflect the true level of considerable violence there. Certainly the danger to US interests remained high: 23 of the international incidents were directed against US diplomatic or business
personnel or facilities. Although the number of domestic terrorist incidents in Peru rose only slightly over the 1986 figure, more than 600 people were killed in the violence.

Although many international terrorist attacks in 1987 went unclaimed, two groups in particular remain of major concern. Sendero Luminoso (SL) expanded its activities into new operational areas during 1987 and, of particular concern to the international community, continued to build a dedicated infrastructure in Lima to support terrorism. While primarily focused on Peruvian targets, SL continued to attack foreign interests, especially transnational corporations, as part of its campaign to attract more publicity to its cause, drive away tourists, discourage foreign investment, and otherwise disrupt the economy.

The largely urban-based Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA), although much smaller than the SL, concentrates its attacks on foreign targets, especially the United States. It generally conducts its attacks on holidays or at night to minimize casualties. This group has received training in Cuba.

The government has responded to these terrorist threats primarily through enforcement measures. Several important arrests were made, including those of high-ranking members of MRTA.

The authorities were unable to weaken the SL, however, and it appears to have expanded its area of influence into coca-producing regions as well as other areas.

Judicial efforts against terrorism moved slowly, among other reasons because of a large backlog of cases pending before the courts. In 1987, fewer than 50 persons were convicted of terrorism.

Fifteen persons accused of the June 1986 bombing of the Cuzco train station, in which two Americans were killed and several wounded, were being tried at the end of 1987.

Colombia

The institutions of the democratic government of Colombia are under attack by four major guerrilla groups, all of which use terrorism and have received training and arms from Cuba and aid from Nicaragua and reportedly from Libya. Narcotics traffickers also employ terrorist tactics against anyone who threatens their interests.

Despite considerable domestic terrorism, insurgency, and narcotics-related violence, Colombia saw a major decline in the number of international terrorist attacks in 1987—19 as compared with 50 in 1986. Nearly all these attacks were committed against multinational oil company facilities—most with US affiliation—by the National Liberation Army (ELN), one of Colombia’s four main insurgent groups. ELN’s aim, like that of the Sendero Luminoso in Peru, is to undermine foreign investment and otherwise erode the country’s economy.

In October, Colombia’s main insurgent groups formed a new alliance, the Simon Bolivar Guerrilla Coordinator, under the leadership of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia. The coalition was established to provide a unified political and guerrilla front and we are concerned that it might be used to coordinate terrorist attacks against foreign interests.

Although in early 1988 the government moved to implement a new antiterrorist law under state-of-siege powers, in 1987 its response was largely reactive and piecemeal. In certain areas, the government had ceded freedom to the guerrillas and for the most part failed to deliver any significant blow against guerrillas or terrorist groups. In June, the Colombian Supreme Court struck down the implementing legislation for the 1979 bilateral extradition treaty with the United States.

Colombia has received US military as well as antiterrorism training and equipment.

Ecuador

The Ecuadorian Government has taken a strong public stand against terrorism and, with US and other foreign assistance, has successfully contained a small urban terrorist group, “Alfaro Vive, Carajo” (AVC), which first surfaced in 1983. AVC has received support from Colombia’s M-19 and from Cuba.

Although weakened, the AVC is still capable of violent and coordinated action. The government’s counterterrorist capabilities have been strengthened through increasingly sophisticated police techniques and training. During 1987, the government took advantage of several US antiterrorism training opportunities.
Panama

Panama's geographical position has made it a crossroads for travel and a site for transactions for various terrorist and insurgent groups.

Much of this activity is facilitated by the Cuban and Nicaraguan Embassies and the Libyan 'people's bureau in Panama. It is mainly transient and is not supported or condoned by the Panamanian Government. Congressional testimony, however, implicated some Panamanian officials, including General Noriega, the chief of the Panamanian Defense Forces, in the shipment of arms to such groups as Colombia's M-19 guerrillas and El Salvador's Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN).

The leader of the FMLN's political arm has resided in Panama for a number of years and has carried out activities there in support of the FMLN, apparently with the acquiescence of the Panamanian Government.

Honduras

Various armed guerrilla groups, most trained and armed by the Sandinista regime in Nicaragua, carried out violent subversive and terrorist actions in Honduras in 1987.

Four international terrorist attacks took place in Honduras—one of them an attack against US interests—as opposed to none in 1986. The most serious incident was the bombing of a restaurant in Comayagua that was known to be frequented by US servicemen stationed at Honduras's Palmerola Airbase. Five US servicemen, a US civilian contractor, and six Hondurans were injured. No group claimed responsibility for the attack, but Honduran leftists are suspected.

Honduran authorities arrested five suspects shortly after the restaurant bombing. The five retracted their confessions in court, however, and were released due to lack of evidence. A sixth suspect found asylum in the Mexican Embassy in Tegucigalpa and, despite repeated US objections, eventually departed for Mexico.

In order to upgrade its counterterrorism capabilities, the Honduran armed forces have participated in the US anti-terrorism assistance program.

El Salvador

The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN), comprised of five predominantly Marxist-Leninist insurgent groups, continues to employ terror tactics against Salvadorans as part of its overall strategy. The government's response has primarily been through military and police measures.

In October 1987, the government enacted a law designed to promote national reconciliation, which provided amnesty to those convicted or charged with "political crimes." Because of the broad definition given to such crimes, however, the law resulted in the courts' releasing individuals convicted of death squad crimes as well as several hundred suspected members of the FMLN who were either convicted of or pending prosecution for terrorist crimes—including the first accused gunman responsible for the June 1985 killing of four members of the US Embassy's Marine Guard contingent at a sidewalk cafe in San Salvador.

At year's end, the Salvadoran Government planned to appeal several of the amnesty rulings made by the courts.

Mexico

Some neighboring countries have criticized Mexico for giving asylum or sanctuary to insurgents and alleged terrorists. Mexico insists, however, that individuals given political asylum must abide by international norms.

Mexico has allowed the Salvadoran Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) and the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) to establish an information office in Mexico City. The El Salvador Government has charged that these groups are using Mexico as an operational base. Mexico responded that it follows a policy of non-intervention in the affairs of other countries and that the FMLN-FDR members remain in Mexico as political asylees.

The appeals were heard in 1988, but were unsuccessful. In the case of the Marines, however, it was determined that as Embassy employees they had been covered under an international treaty regarding crimes against internationally protected persons, which superceded domestic law. That decision, however, is being appealed by the defendants.
In 1987, Mexico granted asylum to approximately 10 Hondurans, most of them members of the Popular Revolutionary Forces–Lorenzo Zelaya. One was allegedly involved in a restaurant bombing in Honduras in which several US servicemen were injured. Although the United States objected, the Mexicans argued that he had not been charged in Honduras and that there was insufficient evidence to deny him asylum.

Mexico justifies this granting of asylum by citing the Central American-wide amnesty decree that is a part of the Guatemalan peace accord.

In December 1987, Mexico signed and its Congress ratified a Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty with the United States. Following US Senate ratification and entry into force of the Treaty, Mexico and the United States will be obligated to cooperate in the prosecution of transborder criminals, including terrorists, through information sharing, taxing of testimony of witnesses, and other measures.

The Dominican Republic

In April 1987, an unknown group, the Maximilio Gomez Revolutionary Brigade, claimed responsibility for several crude bomb attacks against Mormon church buildings. This group also claimed responsibility for throwing a crude bomb at the Peace Corps office on 30 April, resulting in superficial damage. The group said the attacks were to commemorate the anniversary of the US military intervention in the Dominican Republic in 1965.

Haiti

The Haitian Liberation Organization (OLH), a group that believes in the use of terrorism, first surfaced in February. OLH did not commit any international terrorist attacks in 1987, but is believed to be associated with a leftist political party, the Parti National Democratic Progressiste D'Haiti. Both have ties to Cuba and the OLH may receive other outside support.

Europe and North America

In Western Europe, domestic and Middle Eastern groups staged 152 international terrorist attacks in 1987—a slight drop from the 1986 figure of 156 attacks. Eighteen percent of all attacks worldwide took place in Western Europe, compared with 20 percent in 1986. The preferred means of attack remained roughly the same: 63 percent were bombings, 22 percent were armed attacks, and 10 percent were arson attacks. Thirty-six attacks, or 24 percent, were staged against US interests. and, of these, 24 were bombings. US casualty figures in Western Europe were low: one person killed and 36 wounded. A breakdown of the 152 international terrorist incidents shows that 44 went unclaimed, 43 resulted from Middle East spillover, and the rest were committed by a variety of European-based ideological or separatist groups. Separatist terrorism remained by far the most persistent and dangerous. Given the intensity of emotions and at least some community support from the ethnic communities from which the terrorists come, separatist terrorism undoubtedly will continue and may well increase.

The leveling off in the number of incidents in Western Europe can be attributed to a combination of factors: caution exercised by state sponsors of terrorism, leading to a major decrease in Middle Eastern spillover terrorism;
Successful Terrorist Prosecutions in 1987

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Action</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>May Two Abu Nidal terrorists convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment for the December 1985 Vienna airport massacre.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>January Two Montreal resident Sikhs given life sentences for plotting to blow up an airplane at an unnamed US airport.</td>
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<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>February Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction (LAFF) leader Georges Abdallah given life sentence for his involvement in the 1982 assassination of a US and an Israeli diplomat.</td>
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<td>June Achan Dreckie (AQ) terrorist Abbas Scheicher sentenced to life for the 1983 Paris shooting spree in which two died.</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Germany</td>
<td>October Neo-nazi terrorist Odfried Hepp sentenced to 10 and a half years for a 1982 car bombing that seriously wounded a US soldier.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>February A Lebanese terrorist, arrested at Milan airport attempting to smuggle plastic explosives into Italy, sentenced to a 13-year prison term.</td>
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<td>May A Jordanian terrorist sentenced to 15 years in jail for the 1985 attempted rocket attack on the Jordanian Embassy in Rome.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>June An Arab terrorist sentenced to a 17-year prison term for the 1985 grenade attack on a Rome restaurant.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>December Trial began for the sole surviving Abu Nidal terrorist involved in the December 1985 Rome airport massacre (The received a 30-year prison sentence in early 1988, while two accomplices including Abu Nidal were sentenced to life.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>June Three Basque separatists convicted for terrorist activities with sentences ranging to 25 years.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>October An Abu Musa terrorist sentenced to 47 years for his 1986 attempt to blow up an El Al jet at Madrid airport.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>November An Armenian terrorist involved in the 1986 attempted bombing of the Turkish Consulate General in Melbourne sentenced to life imprisonment.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>January One of two defendants, suspected of involvement in the 1985 bombing of several local cafes that left 10 dead, convicted and sentenced to death.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>June Of 15 defendants suspected of involvement in the 1986-87 oilfield bombings, 14 convicted. Sentences ranged from two years to life imprisonment, in addition to six sentenced to death (two in absentia).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>July Prosecutions began for the five Abu Nidal terrorists involved in the attempted hijacking of a Pan Am flight in Karachi in which many passengers and crew died. (Five sentenced to death in 1988.)</td>
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Enhanced physical security; successes by law enforcement and security agencies; and increased cooperation among counterterrorism officials in Western Europe.

Canada

Although no major incidents of international terrorism occurred in 1987, Canada has taken steps to combat domestic terrorism, particularly following incidents in the mid-1980s involving Sikhs and Armenians. The British Columbia Provincial Supreme Court in February 1987, for example, found guilty the four Sikhs accused of the 1986 assassination attempt of a visiting Indian official.

Canada cooperated actively with the US and other countries during 1987 to prevent terrorism at the Winter Olympics in Calgary. The US and Canada signed an
agreement in January 1988 to formalize bilateral counter-terrorism efforts. Canada decided not to open an embassy in Libya and declined to accept a Libyan diplomatic presence in Ottawa. It also applied strict limitations on Libyan trade.

The United Kingdom
Four international terrorist attacks took place in the United Kingdom in 1987, the same as in 1986. None was directed against US interests, and three of the four involved attacks against Middle Eastern exiles.

Domestic terrorism by Northern Ireland organizations remained the most lethal. Sectarian violence in Northern Ireland claimed 93 lives in 1987, up from 62 in 1986, but deaths among the terrorists themselves accounted for most of the increase. The Provisional Irish Republic Army (PIRA) lost 22 operatives, including eight killed in a failed attack on a police station and two killed when the bomb they were carrying exploded. An internecine feud in the Irish National Liberation Army resulted in 10 deaths. Twenty-seven members of the security forces were killed, and 283 civilians and security personnel were wounded.

The image of PIRA as a deadly terrorist group unconcerned about innocent bystanders was reinforced in November when one of its units detonated a bomb during a British veteran’s day ceremony in Enniskillen, killing 11 persons and wounding 70. The bombing received wide international condemnation, but a PIRA spokesman told the press later that the incident would not hinder PIRA’s plans to increase its attacks against British targets during 1988.

As part of the effort to control the sectarian violence and terrorism in Northern Ireland, the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland continued to improve security cooperation, which had been augmented by the 1985 Anglo-Irish agreement. UK authorities also concluded new arrangements with the Republic of Ireland for extradition.
Significant quantities of illegal arms destined for Northern Ireland terrorists were seized during the year. In October, French authorities seized a ship carrying 150 tons of Libyan-supplied arms destined for the IRA, although four earlier shipments had apparently slipped through during the previous two years. UK police and military also seized quantities of arms destined for Protestant paramilitary organizations in Northern Ireland.

Some members of the large immigrant communities of Palestinians, Iranians, Sikhs, Iraqis, Tamils, and others have been involved in, or have been targets of, acts of terrorism. UK authorities have handled these problems through both normal police and judicial efforts, as well as through programs of cooperation with other countries to identify and apprehend terrorists and their supporters.

In 1987, legal proceedings continued against an American citizen extradited by the United States to the United Kingdom on charges stemming from involvement in IRA terrorist attacks. He was subsequently convicted of murder.

The United Kingdom grants no concessions to terrorists, and has been critical of other nations that have bargained with hostage takers and other terrorists. It works actively to enhance international counterterrorist cooperation through the Trevi group of interior ministers, the economic Summit Seven nations, and various groups within the UN. The United Kingdom has a strong bilateral relationship with the United States on counterterrorism measures and it continued in 1987 to offer assistance to other countries to help improve their capabilities.

Spain
The 47 international terrorist attacks in Spain in 1987, two less than in 1986, represented the highest total in Western Europe and the fourth highest in the world. The extent of terrorism in Spain reflects the abiding strength of radical separatist sentiment among Basques and Catalans. The First of October Antifascist Resistance Movement (GRAPO), an extreme leftist terrorist group implicated in past attacks on US and NATO facilities, remained inactive for the third straight year.

The Basque Fatherland and Liberty group (ETA) staged 21 of the 1987 attacks, 15 fewer than in 1986. As in 1986, most of ETA’s international attacks consisted of bombing French-owned businesses in Spain, especially car dealerships. The attacks reflected ETA’s anger at French authorities for denying ETA sanctuary and for cooperating with the Spanish Government. Several of the bombings caused casualties in addition to property damage. Three persons were killed, including two Spanish policemen. In the past, most ETA attacks took place in small Basque cities and towns, but in 1987 the group expanded its activities into Catalonia, including Barcelona.

ETA’s domestic terrorist attacks showed a new propensity for causing indiscriminate casualties. A hardline Marxist-Leninist faction took control of ETA following the death of the former leader in February. Since then, ETA has demonstrated a disregard for the safety of innocent civilians. For example, in June ETA staged its most lethal bombing attack, killing 21 shoppers in a crowded Barcelona supermarket, and in December it bombed the residences of several civil guard families, killing 11 persons, including women and children. An ETA bombing in June at

Spain, 17 May 1987. Three car bombs, placed by the ETA terrorist group, exploded outside the Army, Navy, and Air Force Ministries in Madrid. One person was killed and seven were injured.
a large petrochemical plant in Catalonia caused $10 million in damage and forced the evacuation of local citizens. We believe that Basque support for ETA dropped appreciably because of this campaign of indiscriminate violence.

Catalonian separatist groups turned increasingly to violence in 1987. One group of particular concern, the Catalan Red Liberation Army (ERCA), emerged in May with an ideology based on separatism and Marxist-Leninism. Its origins remain obscure; it may be a radical offshoot of Terra Lliure, another Catalonian terrorist group that has been active since 1981. Unlike other Catalonian groups, ERCA has deliberately attacked US interests and was probably responsible for bombings of the General Electric and Hewlett-Packard offices in Barcelona in May and June, respectively. In October, it claimed credit for bombing the US Consulate in Barcelona, which injured eight Spanish nationals, including two Consulate employees. Finally, ERCA was responsible for the only killing of a US citizen—a serviceman—by terrorists in Europe in 1987; the death occurred in a grenade attack on a USO facility in Barcelona over Christmas.

Terra Lliure increased its international terrorist attacks from three in 1986 to six in 1987. Most were low-grade bombings of foreign banks and travel agencies that caused only light property damage.

Iraultza, a small anti-NATO group composed of elements from the Basque Communist movement in Spain, carried out six international terrorist attacks in 1986, but staged only one in 1987—a bombing at the offices of the US-owned National Cash Register Company, which caused only minor damage.

On 15 April four crude and ineffective rockets were fired at US Embassy facilities in Madrid. All either malfunctioned or fell short of the intended target, causing only slight damage and no injuries. A caller claimed responsibility in the name of the International Front Against Imperialism in retaliation for the US air raids on Libya exactly one year earlier. The rockets used in the attacks were similar to those used in the Rome incidents in June and to those fired at the US Embassy in Madrid in February. We assume that the same group, the Japanese Red Army–Linked Anti-Imperialist International Brigade, was responsible in each case.

Spain has developed a counterterrorism policy that includes efficient police enforcement, rehabilitation of terrorists not wanted for “blood crimes” who voluntarily turn themselves in, and increased multilateral and bilateral cooperation to fight terrorism.

Since the 1970s, many ETA militants have sought refuge and a base of operations in France for attacks in Spain. Following greater cooperation between the two countries within the past few years, however, France has expelled many of these individuals, who were subsequently prosecuted in Spain.

In 1987 alone, over 150 suspected Basque terrorists were expelled from France, including several reputed top leaders. In December 1987, the two governments announced the formation of a permanent police liaison office to further strengthen antiterrorist cooperation.

In addition, the government sponsored a domestic antiterrorism pact that was signed by all major Spanish political parties in November.

During 1987, Spain’s tough antiterrorism law was challenged in the courts on constitutional grounds. The Spanish Government has announced it will repeal the law, but will incorporate most of its provisions into the ordinary criminal code.

Also in 1987, Spanish authorities expelled two Libyans for their involvement in the Movement for the Liberation of the Canary Islands and two Syrian nationals believed to have been involved with the Abu Musa terrorist organization.

France

Nowhere in Europe was the contrast between 1987 and the previous year sharper than in France. International terrorist attacks dropped from 28 to 11, and anti-US incidents declined from three to one. Both domestic and Middle
Eastern terrorist groups experienced major setbacks. Twice during the year, French authorities achieved major successes against the country's bloodiest domestic terrorist group, Action Directe (AD), which had been responsible for a series of international and domestic attacks from 1983 through 1986 and which has ties to West Germany's Red Army Faction. In February, police arrested the four leaders of AD's international wing in a farmhouse near Orleans and charged them with the 1986 murder of Renault President Georges Besse. In November, the police arrested AD's bomb expert Max Frelot, the last major suspect known to have been at large and a member of AD's so-called nationalist wing. Frelot allegedly was the instigator of at least two attacks in 1988, for which he is expected to be tried in 1989. AD, which was crippled by these arrests, committed no international terrorist attacks during 1987.

In the Middle East terrorist arena, French authorities in March seized several Tunisians with Iranian links who had been tasked with transporting and storing weapons and explosives for use by Lebanese Shia terrorists. As reported in the press, French police claimed that the group had been responsible for a terrorist bombing campaign in Paris in 1986. In November, the group's ringleader was charged with seven of the 11 attacks in the campaign; other members may be tried in 1988. Corsican National Liberation Front terrorists—who we believe have adopted a more radical political program and a more lethal terrorist strategy—carried out five small-scale bombings against foreign-owned vacation homes on Corsica. The group also was responsible for more than 70 domestic attacks against French business and government targets on Corsica and in Paris and Marseilles.

Over 150 suspected Basque terrorists, most of them members of the Spanish terrorist group ETA, were expelled or extradited to Spanish authorities during 1987. The expulsions of suspected terrorists, which also included fugitive Italian, German, and Irish terrorists, was accomplished by reactivating a 1945 emergency procedure permitting expulsions without hearings when the public order is threatened.

France's determination to prevent terrorists from using its territory to ship arms was demonstrated by the October 1987 seizure of a cargo vessel carrying over 150 tons of Libyan-supplied weapons to the Provisional Irish Republican Army.

The French courts in 1987 dealt sternly with terrorists, partially because of new legislation centralizing all terrorism cases in the Paris state prosecutor's office and creating a special court for terrorist trials.

In an important case in February, the head of the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction (LARF), Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, was sentenced to life imprisonment for his involvement in the assassination of two US and Israeli diplomats in 1982, and the attempted assassination of a US Consulate official in 1984. The United States participated in the case as a "partie civile."

France's successful counterterrorism record in 1987 was blemished, however, at the conclusion of the so-called "Embassy War" in which an Iranian Embassy employee was suspected of aiding the terrorists responsible for the 1986 Paris bombing campaign. The suspect took refuge in the Iranian Embassy in Paris and the Iranian Government retaliated by blockading the French Embassy in Tehran.

A five-month standoff ended when France and Iran arranged for the departure of the Iranian employee and the French diplomats. Before the departure, a French Embassy official, despite his diplomatic immunity, appeared before a revolutionary tribunal in Tehran while the Iranian, who did not have immunity, appeared before a judge in Paris.

Shortly thereafter, in November—although French officials have denied any link—pro-Iranian terrorists in Lebanon released two French hostages. The French Government also scheduled for repayment a portion of a multimillion-dollar debt owed to prerevolutionary Iran that had been disputed by the two countries for several years. It expelled Iranian dissidents living in France, although they were allowed to return following domestic pressure. In addition, persistent rumors of arms sales to Iran led to criticism of France for having made concessions to terrorists.

Belgium
Following a mid-1980s' bombing campaign by the indigenous Euroterrorist group, the Communist Combatant Cells (CCC), Belgian law enforcement and antiterrorism procedures were restructured to meet the threat. Since the fall 1985 arrest of the major CCC leaders, terrorism has markedly declined.
Two terrorist incidents were directed at the official Syrian presence in Belgium during 1987: an attempted bombing of the Embassy in February and the assassination of one of their diplomats in October. The so-called People's Mujahedin claimed responsibility for the latter incident.

As president of the European Community during the first half of 1987, Belgium helped improve antiterrorist information sharing and cooperation among the community members.

**West Germany**

The number of international terrorist attacks in West Germany in 1987 was 24, one less than in 1986. The attacks were perpetrated by a variety of groups. Nine attacks were by Kurds against Turks or other Kurds, with the Kurdish Worker's Party (PKK) the chief culprit. Three were aimed at Iranian dissidents, presumably by Iranian Government agents or proxies, and one involved an attack by Iranian dissidents against an Iranian Government facility. Six attacks were staged against US targets, compared with 16 for 1986. Although several of the anti-US attacks went unclaimed, we believe that most were the work of leftwing terrorist groups; one attack may have been carried out by a neo-Nazi group.

No US casualties resulted from the attacks, although there were several near misses. In August, for instance, a bomb was detonated underneath a German freight train near the town of Hademlenden, causing damage but no injuries. The bomb was probably intended for a US troop train that was scheduled to pass over the track at the time of the explosion. Similarly, in December a local Bremen commuter train was slightly damaged when it collided with a barrier on the track. This crude attempt at derailment was probably directed at a US military train that had stopped on a parallel track at the same time.

Another illustration of the wide range of international terrorist attacks in West Germany occurred in March with the explosion of a large car bomb outside the officers' club at a British Army base at Rheindahlen. Although they were not the intended victims, 27 West German military officers and their wives were wounded in the attack. The Provisional Irish Republican Army claimed responsibility for the bombing, which demonstrated the group's ability to operate outside the United Kingdom and Ireland and its willingness to risk incidental victims.

International attacks by domestic terrorist groups declined significantly in 1987. The Red Army Faction (RAF) was inactive in 1987. We believe that RAF operational plans were disrupted by the arrest of the leader of the Action Directe (AD) group in France in February. Documents seized by French authorities during the arrest revealed that the AD and the RAF had been planning coordinated attacks for 1987, possibly similar in scope to the so-called anti-imperialist campaign of 1984-85. Despite its recent inactivity, the RAF remains dangerous.

The other important domestic group is the Revolutionary Cells (RZ). Together with an affiliated feminist group called Rote Zora, RZ staged a series of terrorist attacks during 1987, most of which were low-grade bombing and arson attacks against official and nonofficial targets.

In January 1987, German authorities at Frankfurt airport apprehended Mohammed Hamadei, one of the alleged participants in the 1985 TWA hijacking in which a US Navy diver was murdered. As the United States was requesting Hamadei's extradition, terrorists in Lebanon kidnapped two German citizens in an attempt to extort West Germany to release Hamadei or, at a minimum, not to extradite him to the United States.
West Germany in June decided not to extradite but to try Hamadei, as permitted under the terms of our extradition treaty. The German authorities have given assurances Hamadei will be prosecuted to the full extent of German law. The court case is expected to begin in mid-1988. In September, one of the two German hostages held in Beirut was released, reportedly after a German company had paid ransom for him. The second German kidnap victim remained a hostage in Lebanon at the end of the year.

In late 1987, German authorities began the prosecution of Abbas Hamadei, the brother of Mohammed, who was arrested in a separate incident in January 1987. Abbas was charged with bringing explosives into the country and seeking to coerce the federal government into releasing his brother Mohammed by participating in the hostage taking in Beirut. Abbas was subsequently convicted in 1988 and sentenced to 13 years in prison.

In 1987, West Germany granted agreement to Mehdi Ahari Mostafavi, then Iranian Ambassador to Austria, as Tehran’s new Ambassador to Bonn, The United States, which did not learn of the pending appointment until after West Germany’s formal acceptance of Mostafavi, then expressed strong concerns about the decision, providing West Germany with information pointing to Mostafavi’s involvement in the holding of American diplomats hostage in Tehran during 1979-80. West Germany, however, did not reverse its decision to accept Mostafavi as Iranian Ambassador.

A Frankfurt court in late 1987 sentenced a neo-Nazi terrorist, accused of conspiracy in the 1982 car bombing that seriously injured a US soldier, to a ten-and-a-half-year prison term.

In 1987, the United States, the United Kingdom, and France—the Western Allied Powers in Berlin—actively exercised the public security responsibilities they have maintained in that city since the end of World War II. The allies issued expulsion orders against a total of 19 individuals associated with either the Iranian Consulate General in the US sector of Berlin or the Iranian Embassy in the Soviet sector. This move effectively closed down the Iranian Consulate General in Berlin (West).

Berlin prosecutors have continued their investigations into the April 1986 La Belle disco bombing in which two people died, including one US serviceman.

**Switzerland**

Although the Swiss Government generally supports increased international counterterrorism cooperation, Switzerland’s situation as an international diplomatic, financial, business, and transportation center with relatively relaxed entry controls, makes it easy for terrorists to transit the country. Major terrorist groups may also use Swiss banks and medical facilities.

In July, the Swiss released a suspected Lebanese terrorist wanted by France in connection with a 1986 Paris bombing. The extradition request had been rejected because the French offense of belonging to a criminal group does not exist under Swiss law.

The Lebanese hijacker of a July 1987 Air Afrique flight that had made an unscheduled landing in Geneva remained in detention. The hijacker, who killed a French citizen before being overpowered by the crew and arrested by Swiss authorities, will be tried by a special federal court for air piracy and murder.

The head of the Iranian Embassy in Bern, Seyed Mohammad Hossein Malek, has been identified as a leader of the participants in the 1979-81 occupation of the US Embassy in Tehran. The Swiss Government in early 1988 accepted Malek’s accreditation as Ambassador even though the United States had expressed deep concern about the accreditation.

In November 1987, Swiss authorities expelled three Libyans believed to be plotting the assassination of anti-Qadhafi dissidents. Despite an extensive manhunt in August, police were unable to apprehend the assassins of a former Iranian pilot who had been living in exile in Geneva.

**Italy**

Italy experienced six international terrorist incidents in 1987, compared with four such attacks in 1986. During 1987 Italy achieved substantial success against its major domestic terrorist group, the Red Brigades (BR). Once the largest and most dangerous group in continental Europe, the BR has not attacked a foreign target since the assassination in 1984 of Leamon R. Hunt, the US chief of the Sinai Multinational Force and Observer Group. Nevertheless, the BR—now split into two groups—remains capable of carrying out terrorist attacks. In February, the
BR's Fighting Communist Party (UP-PCG) faction killed three policemen while robbing a postal van of almost $1 million. The other faction, the Union of Communist Combatants (BR-UCC), assassinated Italian Gen. Licio Giorgieri, who was involved in defense procurement.

The murder of General Giorgieri heightened cooperation among West European police and security services. By June the murderers and almost 60 other members of the BR-UCC had been arrested in Italy, Spain, and France, severely damaging the group's operating capabilities. We believe that the BR's total membership is at its lowest since the group was formed in the late 1960s.

Three almost simultaneous attacks in Rome in June were the most significant international terrorist incidents, although they caused only superficial damage. They consisted of a car bombing and two crude rocket attacks against the US and British Embassies. The attacks were probably designed to gain publicity before the Summit Seven international conference in Venice. A group calling itself the Anti-Imperialist International Brigade (AIIB) claimed responsibility. The AIIB first surfaced in two attacks against the US and Canadian Embassies in Jakarta in 1986, and we believe that it is a front for, or has close links to, the Japanese Red Army. US investigators, working under the terms of a bilateral mutual legal assistance treaty, were able to collect evidence on the US Embassy attack.

As a counterterrorism measure, Italy successfully tightened the security of its borders. In January, Lebanese national Bashir Khodr was arrested at Milan's airport while attempting to smuggle plastic explosives and detonators into the country. One month later, he was tried and sentenced to a 13-year prison term.

In December, the surviving Abu Nidal organization terrorist who had participated in the December 1985 airport massacre in Rome was brought before the courts. The trial, which was not completed until early 1988, ended with the terrorist being sentenced to 30 years in prison. Abu Nidal (Sabi al-Banna) and a third accomplice also received life sentences in absentia.

Throughout 1987, Italy sustained sanctions against Libya agreed upon by the European Community the previous year. It also joined in cooperative measures against Syria for that nation's connection to terrorism.

Motivated in part by the 1985 Achille Lauro hijacking, the Italian Government pressed for the drafting of a new "Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation" under the auspices of the International Maritime Organization. This agreement was signed in February 1988.

**Austria**

In May 1987, Austria responded through the courts to the December 1985 Abu Nidal organization attack on Vienna airport in which three died and 39 were injured. The two surviving terrorists were convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment, the maximum sentence.

The would-be assassin in a May 1987 attack on a former Libyan Ambassador and Gaddafi critic was facing trial at the end of the year. Although the assassin apparently had been supported by the Libyan People's Bureau in Vienna, the Austrian Government took no action in limiting or closing that office after its involvement became known. In early 1988, however, the assailant was convicted and sentenced to a 10-year prison term.

In 1987, the Austrian Government negotiated an anti-terrorism pact with the Saudi Arabian Government. It also established an anti-terrorism unit directly subordinated to the Ministry of Interior.
Malta

The trial of the surviving terrorist in the November 1985 Egyptair 648 hijacking, Ali Rezak, is expected to begin by late summer 1988. The Maltese Government remains publicly committed to the trial. A US citizen was killed and two wounded in the hijacking.

The police are responsible for border control, but immigration procedures are limited. Citizens of several countries, including Libya, do not need visas to enter Malta. Moreover, in a recent agreement, Libyans can enter Malta by showing a Libyan identification card in lieu of a passport. A large number of Libyans visited in 1987.

Malta has an active commercial relationship with Libya, including several resident joint Libyan-Maltese commercial and other ventures that could be exploited for terrorist purposes. As an example, the Eksund II, a freighter captured by French authorities in October 1987 with over 150 tons of arms destined for the Provisional Irish Republican Army (PIRA), underwent extensive refurbishing in Malta before sailing to Libya. Although Maltese authorities say they had no prior knowledge of Libyan intentions for the Eksund, and the ship left empty, no complaint appeared to have been made about Libyan misuse of Maltese territory.

The pro-Western government, elected in May 1987, on the heels of 16 years of rule by overtly pro-Libyan Labor governments, has said that it strongly opposes terrorism and will not make its foreign policy "congruent" with that of any other government.

Greece

Eleven international terrorist attacks were staged in Greece in 1987, the same number as in 1986. Six were directed at US interests, one less than 1986. Most anti-US attacks were undertaken by extreme leftist organizations protesting the presence in Greece of US military bases. The Revolutionary People's Struggle (ELA) staged two bombings of US interests in Athens, causing only property damage: one against a Union Carbide office in April and the other against a US military commissary in September. The 17 November Revolutionary Organization staged two bombing attacks against buses transporting US military personnel in April and August, respectively, injuring a total of 27 persons. The two attacks obviously were intended to cause substantial US casualties and represent a change in tactics, which had consisted largely of selective assassinations of US officials and prominent Greek officials and businessmen.

Leftist terrorist groups also stepped up their attacks against Greek Government targets. One bombing attack against the Greek Chamber of Commerce building in Athens, for instance, clearly was designed to cause large numbers of official casualties. Greek police, as did their colleagues in France and Italy, had some successes against domestic terrorist groups, killing one and capturing two suspected Greek terrorists in October. The police then seized several safehouses and weapons caches and unearthed evidence showing possible ties between ELA, 17 November, and other extreme leftwing groups. Greek authorities have continued efforts to improve security at airports and seaports, improve surveillance of suspected terrorists, and enhance capabilities of the antiterrorist police.

The Greek Government condemns state-sponsored terrorism generally, but is alone among the 12 members of the European Community in refusing to condemn by name specific states that sponsor terrorism. In publicly spelling
out its unified approach to such terrorism issues, the Greek Government spokesman stated that Greece will insist on tangible and convincing evidence of a country's "guilt," not participate in making up a list of "terrorist countries" as long as such a list would constitute a prelude to actions that would undermine Greece's relations with those countries, and not give up its sovereign right to decide for itself what specific measures it should take whenever measures against a "terrorist country" are decided.

Throughout 1987, the United States and Greece maintained an active official dialogue on all aspects of terrorism-related issues, including a well-publicized exchange concerning Abu Nidal organization activities. As part of the continuing dialogue, the United States seeks to assist, where appropriate, the Greek Government in its technical counterterrorism efforts. A Greek Government delegation visited the United States in October for consultations on antiterrorism assistance. In its dialogue with Greece the US Government has conveyed the depth of its concern on terrorism issues, whereas the United States has been made aware of Greek sensitivities.

**Turkey**

Eighteen international terrorist attacks were staged in Turkey in 1987, an increase of 13 over 1986. Three were against US targets. At least three were committed by the Kurdistan Worker's Party (PKK), as part of its continuing campaign to establish an autonomous Kurdish state in southeastern Turkey. In 1987, the PKK expanded the range of its attacks, normally directed at the Turkish security forces, to include civilians and economic targets. Attacks on several Turkish villages in southeastern Turkey, some probably staged by PKK strongholds in neighboring Iraq and Syria, were designed both to discourage the Turkish villagers from participating in government security programs and to encourage Kurdish community support for the group. The arrest of a group of PKK members in Istanbul in November suggests the PKK may have been planning to establish an urban terrorist infrastructure.

Turkey has instituted strong police countermeasures and has scored successes against the PKK, as well as against various other terrorist groups.

In March, several Islamic Jihad activists were arrested for attempting to bring over 200 pounds of explosives into the country to use against US and other interests.

Although Syrian and Turkish leaders signed a new border control agreement in July in which Syrian support for anti-Turkish Kurdish terrorism was to be stopped, Turkish authorities subsequently intercepted several terrorists trying to enter Turkey from Syria.

In 1987, the courts actively pursued terrorist cases. A naturalized Turk of Iranian origin was convicted of treason for working with the Abu Nidal terrorist group. A Jordanian Embassy employee was implicated in the case, but later released because of diplomatic immunity. A Syrian diplomat was implicated in another case involving Abu Nidal terrorists, but left the country before the trial began. The Turk has been charged with attempting to set up a Shia liberated zone in southeastern Turkey. An Iranian consular official was asked to leave the country in connection with this case.

Turkish authorities have instituted procedures — protested by some governments — for examining unclassified diplomatic pouches in order to stop shipment of weapons and other terrorist materials into the country.

**Cyprus**

Its location between Europe and the Middle East makes Cyprus a regular transit point for terrorists. Cypriot authorities have a consistent record of investigating terrorist crimes and prosecuting those involved. A swift investigation, for example, followed the attempted ambush in April of a British Army jeep in which a serviceman and a dependent were injured. Three Arab suspects were arraigned in May. Two were convicted in January 1988 and were sentenced to seven- and nine-year prison terms, respectively, while the third was ordered deported.

The Cypriot Government has responded favorably to offers of antiterrorism training and technical assistance.

**Yugoslavia**

Yugoslavia's location between the Middle East and Western Europe, open frontiers, heavy cross-border traffic, large Arab student population, and relatively open society have made it an attractive safehaven and transit point for terrorists.

Yugoslavia has reciprocal arrangements with 55 countries, allowing visa-free entry. Some of these countries, including Iran, have been identified as supporters of terrorism.
The large foreign student population in Yugoslavia includes 15,000 from Middle Eastern countries. Some of these are believed to be members of terrorist groups, including the Abu Nidal organization. They reportedly use their student status as a cover to maintain safehouses and provide operational support for transiting terrorists.

The Yugoslav Government is aware of the misuse of Yugoslav territory by some terrorist groups and is currently considering measures to tighten control over the entry and stay of foreigners. These measures include the possible reintroduction of visa requirements for some countries, tightening of entry procedures, additional training for security officers, and stricter control over the activities of foreign students.

The most serious misuse of Yugoslav territory occurred in November, when the North Korean terrorists responsible for the destruction of Korean Air Lines Flight 858 received the bomb used to destroy the aircraft from another North Korean agent in Belgrade.

Reports in the press in 1987 claimed that Khalid Abdel Nasser, whom Egyptian authorities have charged with terrorist activities, and Middle Eastern terrorist leader "Colonel" Hadiwar, as well as members of his organization, were living in Yugoslavia. Later reports suggested that the government was no longer prepared to tolerate the presence of the latter group.

Yugoslavia has a military sales relationship with some countries that are identified as supporters of terrorism, such as Libya and Iran. There is no evidence, however, that Yugoslavia knows that such weapons are to be used for terrorist purposes.

Asia

The number of international incidents in Asia in 1987 (170) grew by 121 percent over that of 1986 (77). Virtually all of the increase occurred in Pakistan. Developments elsewhere in Asia pose concern for 1988, such as the insurgencies in the Philippines, India, and Sri Lanka, the apparent reemergence of the Japanese Red Army; the terrorist activities of North Korean Government agents; and the tempting target represented by the 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul.

Pakistan

Most of the 138 international terrorist attacks recorded in 1987 in Pakistan were bombings directed against Afghan refugees and Pakistanis. The campaign was waged by the Afghan intelligence service, WAD, which is organized and advised by the Soviet Union. The 127 attacks conducted by WAD in 1987 represent the highest total attributable to a single state sponsor or terrorist group in any single year. Pakistan suffered the second-highest total of attacks in 1987 after the Israel-Gaza Strip-West Bank area. Although casualties in other regions of the world were down substantially from the previous year, WAD attacks killed 234 persons and wounded 1,200—about half of all deaths and injuries from terrorist attacks worldwide.

The campaign started in 1985 with attacks directed against Afghan resistance and refugee camps in the border area. In 1986, the campaign expanded to include attacks on Pakistani civilians, and, in 1987, spread beyond the border area to Lahore, Rawalpindi, Islamabad, and Karachi. The most brutal attack took place in July, when two car bombs in a crowded market in Karachi killed 70 persons and wounded more than 200 others.

Three of the WAD attacks were apparently aimed at US targets, but no US citizen was hurt and no property was damaged. The campaign generally has not been aimed at
foreign interests, but the intensity and indiscriminate nature of the bombings, should they continue, represent a growing risk.

A handful of international terrorist attacks were also conducted by Iranian agents or local supporters of the Khomeini regime. Exiled Iranian dissidents and anti-Khomeini Pakistani religious and political figures were the target of several assassination attempts. In July, for instance, Iranian agents using automatic weapons and rocket launchers attacked Iranian dissidents in four separate houses in Karachi and one in Quetta. Some of the attackers were arrested; their disclosure of Iran’s intentions probably deterred Tehran from carrying out further attacks in 1987.

Pakistani authorities have initiated tough police enforcement measures against terrorism. According to Pakistani statistics, over 300 individuals were arrested in 1987 for subversive activities, including bombings and possession of explosives.

In mid-1987, a tightly guarded special court began the trial of five suspected Abu Nidal organization terrorists involved in the September 1986 hijacking attempt in Karachi of Pan Am Flight 73. More than 20 people died in this terrorist incident. The trial continued through the remainder of the year and into 1988. The five were subsequently convicted and sentenced to death in July 1988.

The Pakistani Government participates in the US anti-terrorism assistance program. In 1987, nearly 100 students received training.

India

Only two relatively minor international terrorist incidents took place in India during 1987. The first was a crude bomb attack on the United States Information Service (USIS) center in Calcutta by demonstrating radical members of the Congress (I) Party in August, and the other was an attempted bombing in September of the Nepalese Consulate General in Calcutta by the Bangal Liberation Army, in which the bomber was killed when the device exploded prematurely.

Sikh domestic violence, as in previous years, continued to pose the greatest terrorist threat. In 1987, the Sikhs carried out numerous armed attacks against government officials, Hindu civilians, and moderate Sikhs, but none against foreign targets.

The Sikhs did not stage any attacks overseas during the year, confining their activities to attempts to seize political control of temple complexes in Canada, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Where they were successful, Sikh militants used the temple organizations to raise money for and otherwise support their coreligionists in the Punjab. Whether their terrorist activities overseas become intensified will depend largely on the way the Indian Government is able to reconcile Sikh political demands with the overall need to maintain national stability.

The Indian Government’s response to domestic incidents of terror has focused on maintaining law and order. In the Punjab, extremists have been detained by the police using the extraordinary powers allowed by special legislation passed in 1987. The whole of the Punjab was also put under “President’s Rule” in 1987, placing all state enforcement authority under the central government.

In bilateral relations, Indian and Pakistani officials have met to discuss problems of controlling terrorism and smuggling along their long common border.

Two Sikh separatists charged with murder in India were being held in a US jail at the end of the year pending hearings on an Indian Government request for extradition.

Sri Lanka

Although no international terrorist attacks took place in Sri Lanka during 1987, the level of violence remained high. Insurgent attacks, including terrorist operations, by the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) continued throughout the year, even after the signing of the India-Sri Lanka peace accord in July. Under this agreement, at least 50,000 Indian troops were deployed to Sri Lanka. The LTTE guerrillas battled the Indian Peacekeeping Force as well as the Sri Lankan Government and Sinhalese civilians.
According to press reports, the Tamil separatists in Sri Lanka had previously received support—political, financial, and logistic—from elements within the Indian state of Tamil Nadu. Under the July accord, India committed itself to ensure that Indian territory is not used for anti-Sri Lankan activities.

During 1987, another group, the previously proscribed Marxist Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna (JVP, or the People’s Liberation Front), added to the violence. Relatively non-violent since its insurrection attempt in 1971, the JVP re-emerged and started assassinating and kidnapping Sri Lankan Government officials, attacking police and military posts, and instigating student demonstrations. We believe that the JVP may have been responsible for the attempted assassination of President Jayewardene at a Cabinet meeting in August, an incident in which a junior minister was killed and several other senior officials were injured.

The JVP has not staged any international terrorist incidents since it tried to bomb the US Embassy in 1971.

South Korea

In past years, the Republic of Korea has been the victim of several terrorist incidents instigated by North Korea. The November 1987 destruction of the South Korean airliner by a confessed North Korean agent in which 115 people were killed has heightened the concern of the South Korean Government about terrorism, especially in view of the coming 1988 Summer Olympics.

Bilateral consultations on counterterrorism held in Washington in September between the South Korean Government and the United States reinforced the arrangements for information sharing, training, and military preparedness. The United States has publicly stated its support for a safe and secure Olympics. The South Korean Government has also established a joint monthly committee with Japan to coordinate antiterrorism cooperation related to the Olympics.

Following the downing of the Korean airliner, South Korea stimulated a debate on North Korean terrorism in the UN Security Council and successfully moved a condemnatory resolution in the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) in early 1988.

Japan

No international terrorist attacks were staged in Japan in 1987. We are greatly concerned, however, over indications of a resurgence of the Japanese Red Army (JRA) as an active terrorist group. In May 1986, a group calling itself the Anti-Imperialist International Brigade (AIB), which we believe is closely linked to, if not part of, the JRA, staged crude rocket and car bomb attacks against the US, Canadian, and Japanese Embassies in Jakarta. In 1987, as described in the section on Western Europe, the same group claimed responsibility for similar attacks against Western embassies in Madrid and Rome.

None of the perpetrators of these attacks was captured, but in November 1987 Japanese police arrested Osamu Maruoka, a top JRA leader, at the Tokyo airport. According to his travel documents, Maruoka had been in and out of Japan several times in 1987 and had also visited Hong Kong and the Philippines. He was carrying a substantial amount of money, which suggests that he might have been establishing or servicing JRA cells in Asia. According to Japanese press reports, while in the Philippines Maruoka met with other JRA members and with members of the Communist New People’s Army. Even more worrisome, Maruoka possessed an airline ticket for a flight to South Korea on 7 December. He may have intended to set up a new cell there or to work with one already in existence to stage terrorist attacks in South Korea in conjunction with the Olympic Games in 1988. JRA terrorists might also mount attacks such as aircraft hijackings or the seizing of hostages to gain the release of Maruoka and other imprisoned JRA members.

The Chukaku-Ha (Middle Core Faction) and other radical leftist groups within Japan committed small-scale, politically motivated acts of sabotage, arson, and rocket-firing during the year but caused few casualties and little damage. The authorities have responded with efficient police enforcement measures.

The Japanese Government has taken a strong public stand against terrorism. It is a signatory of the Bonn declaration, an active participant in the annual deliberations at the
committed by local insurgents. Foreigners, although sometimes deliberately selected as targets, were usually inadvertent victims or targets of opportunity.

First terrorist attacks affected US interests in 1987, but only one of them—a Libyan-sponsored bombing in Chad in October—appeared to be deliberately targeted against US interests. In other attacks involving Americans, two missionaries were killed in a massacre in Zimbabwe, a tourist was wounded in a landmine explosion along the South African border, and four persons were kidnapped in two separate incidents in Mozambique and Sudan, although they were released unharmed within a few months.

Overall, the preferred types of intentional terrorist attack consisted of bombings, armed attacks, and kidnappings, in roughly equal proportions. The percentage of kidnappings was unusually high in comparison with other regions. Seven different insurgent groups kidnapped foreigners to gain publicity or extract ransom; most victims were released.

State-sponsored international terrorist attacks accounted for approximately one-third of all incidents. Terrorist sponsors in the region included Libya, which was responsible for three attacks. Four attacks, mainly bombings, were directed at suspected members or supporters of the African National Congress. Strong evidence points to a South African Government role in some of these incidents.

Djibouti
The March bombing of a restaurant frequented by French civilians and military was the most spectacular anti-Western Palestinian attack of the year. The bombing, which was probably perpetrated by terrorists from the Popular Struggle Front (PSF) with Libyan backing, killed 11 persons, including five French soldiers. The choice of a target in eastern Africa involving Westerners suggests that Palestinian terrorists may look for new operating venues outside the Middle East and Western Europe. One terrorist, a Tunisian, was apprehended by Djiboutian authorities and awaits prosecution.

Chad
Chad has long been the target of terrorist activities carried out by sponsored by Libya.

The only two terrorist incidents in 1987 had little success, however. A bridge in N'Djamena was slightly damaged in a bombing (the bomber himself was killed), and a building owned by a US relief agency in a provincial city was damaged in a bombing believed to be connected to Libya.

Chad's success against Libyan terrorism has primarily resulted from the efforts of its security services, which have foiled several attempts to smuggle arms and explosives into the country.

The Central African Republic
The only aircraft hijacking during 1987 occurred on a flight that had originated in the Central African Republic. In July, a lone Lebanese Shia hijacker, who demanded freedom for a number of imprisoned Hizballah members and who may himself have belonged to the Hizballah, boarded an Air Afrique flight in Bangui armed with a pistol. After taking off from Rome, the hijacker diverted the plane to Geneva and demanded that it be refueled and flown to Beirut. While the aircraft was grounded in Geneva, the hijacker shot and killed a French passenger before being overpowered. The hijacker may have received some support from Lebanese Shias living in the Central African Republic before he boarded the plane. The incident demonstrates that countries in western and central Africa, with their substantial Lebanese populations, lax security precautions, and an abundance of Western targets, may represent an attractive environment for terrorist groups—such as Hizballah—in search of new locales in which to carry out attacks against the West.

Central African Republic authorities with French help have attempted to improve airport security following the July 1987 hijacking. The government also has sent 29 participants to a terrorism analysis course funded by the US anti-terrorism assistance program.

Two suspects were detained in 1987 during an attempt to bring explosive devices into the country. Government authorities suspect that the two received the devices from the Libyan People's Bureau in Cotonou, Benin.
Mozambique
During 1987, Mozambique suffered from major terrorism perpetrated by the Mozambique National Resistance (RENAMO). An April 1988 State Department report covering 1987 activities documents large-scale employment of terrorist violence against noncombatant civilian populations in an apparently coordinated pattern. In a widely publicized incident at Homone in July 1987, for example, over 400 civilians were reportedly killed. In addition, RENAMO kidnapped scores of people in cross-border raids into Zimbabwe, Malawi, and Zambia. Some of them were released after being forced to serve as porters, but others were reportedly killed or kept in captivity.

RENAMO insurgents kidnapped Western missionaries and aid workers on five separate occasions. One group of seven missionaries taken in May and released in August included a US citizen. At least four of the captives taken during 1987 remained in RENAMO hands as of May 1988.

Mozambique's response to RENAMO has been political as well as military. Its government has allowed the International Committee of the Red Cross to make arrangements for the release of persons kidnapped by RENAMO. Zimbabwe, Tanzania, and Malawi have assisted by stationing troops in Mozambique.

South Africa remains the principal supporter of RENAMO, although there is no evidence that the South African Government was a willing accomplice in the perpetration of massacres and the targeting of civilians. South Africa has also attacked suspected African National Congress (ANC) targets in Mozambique. In a South African commando raid on Maputo in May, three Mozambicans unconnected with the ANC were killed.

Zambia
During 1987, Zambia experienced several incursions by RENAMO insurgents. South African commandos carried out attacks in April against alleged ANC facilities in the border town of Livingstone, killing four people.

Eleven bombing incidents occurred in Lusaka in 1987, including a parcel bomb explosion in September in which two postal workers were killed. Although no claim of responsibility was made, Zambian officials blamed it on agents of South Africa. Two other bombings were directed against the ANC, which has its external headquarters in Lusaka.

Zambia has attempted to respond to these incidents by aggressively deploying its security forces.

Zimbabwe
There were three distinct forms of violence with an international dimension in Zimbabwe in 1987:

- Bombing attacks against South African exiles included a car bombing in a Harare shopping center apparently aimed at a South African couple. Some of these attacks were apparently staged by groups or individuals associated with South Africa, ostensibly acting in retaliation for attacks launched against South Africa from Mozambican territory, which took place despite genuine efforts by the Zimbabwe Government to control such activity.

- Numerous murders, mutilations, and kidnappings of Zimbabwean citizens were carried out by RENAMO near the Mozambican border, in response to which Zimbabwe increased its military presence there.

- Local armed dissidents occasionally turned on foreign victims, including a massacre of 16 missionaries (two of whom were US citizens) and their family members in November and the murder of two West German tourists in June. The merger of the two largest political parties in December and an amnesty announced in April 1988 may reduce violence from this source.

Botswana
Despite efforts by the Botswana Government to curb access to its territory, South African dissident groups occasionally pass through Botswana to carry out anti-South African operations. South Africa has at times used these activities as the rationale for raids against the ostensible perpetrators.

In January, an attack on a house near the South African border killed an elderly woman. A soldier investigating the incident was killed and four others were wounded when a grenade left at the scene exploded. In April, a car bomb exploded in Gaborone, killing three Botswana citizens; the Botswana Government, after a two-month investigation, blamed South Africa. In May, a UK citizen claiming to work for South African intelligence tried but failed to assassinate a prominent South African athlete and antiapartheid activist.
activist, he was tried and sentenced to five years imprisonment on weapons-possession charges. One person was injured in grenade attacks, apparently of South African origin, at four houses and a bookstore in December.

Namibia
Despite South African and Namibian attempts to curtail infiltration, the South-West African People’s Organization (SWAPO) continued to operate sporadically in northern Namibia during the year. Five bomb incidents occurred, three in Windhoek and two in Walvis Bay. Property damage was extensive, but personal injuries were slight.

South Africa
Although the struggle against apartheid has been largely nonviolent, especially since imposition of a State of Emergency in 1986, it has also generated a cycle of violent repression by the government and violent resistance by the black opposition, which have resulted in some terrorist actions.

The leadership of the African National Congress, the leading externally based liberation group, disavows a strategy that deliberately targets civilians. Nevertheless, civilians have been victims of incidents claimed by or attributed to the ANC. In two such incidents—bombs near a magistrate’s court in Johannesburg in May and near the Army headquarters in central Johannesburg in July—scores of civilians were injured. A number of other bombing attacks caused property damage only.

The South African Government has responded to efforts by domestic groups to oppose apartheid by virtually banning all such groups and repressing their activities. While blacks continue to be killed by the police and military, the number has gone down sharply since imposition of the State of Emergency.

The South African Government’s response to externally originated violence has been to attack suspected sources of the acts in neighboring countries. Attacks on alleged ANC installations and operatives in Mozambique and Zambia were carried out in 1987, killing three and four people, respectively. At least four incidents of bombing and murder in Botswana were attributed to South African agents. In Zimbabwe a bomb also attributed to South African agents was set off in a Harare shopping center, gravely injuring an exiled South African couple.

South Africa has provided logistic and other support to RENAMO insurgents in Mozambique who continue to target civilians.

State-Sponsored Terrorism
In its various forms—provision of sanctuary, training, financial support, weapons and explosives, and diplomatic encouragement and assistance—state sponsorship contributes significantly to the capabilities of international terrorist groups, especially those of Middle East origin, and enables them to operate over a wide geographical range. Some states, although not direct sponsors of terrorist organizations, contribute to the groups’ capabilities by giving them unimpeded transit facilities or by permitting them to engage in trading enterprises.

Assigning responsibility for incidents of state-sponsored terrorism is difficult because the countries concerned mask their involvement. Of those countries to which we were able to attribute responsibility for supporting international terrorism, Afghanistan, Iran, and Libya were the most frequent sponsors during 1987. Out of a total of 189 worldwide-sponsored incidents, Afghanistan, Iran, and Libya were responsible for 94 percent—127, 44, and 7 incidents, respectively. North Korea, which acts directly against South Korean targets rather than through surrogates, is another country of great concern. Other governments, including several Warsaw Pact members, continued to provide weapons, training, refuge, and other support for a variety of terrorist groups.

Afghanistan
The Afghanistan-sponsored terrorist campaign in 1987 spread beyond the North-West Frontier Province to major cities in Pakistan. The campaign is being waged by the Afghan Ministry of State Security, WAO. In addition to assassinations and bombing of civilians, the campaign included attacks against public utilities in major cities, particularly in the North-West Frontier Province. Pakistan’s President Zia asserted in November that the bombings were staged “at the behest of the Soviet Union,” but Moscow has vehemently denied any complicity.
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| Asia/Pacific   |                         |                             |                             |                        |                             |
| Cambodia       | X                      |                             | Czechoslovakia              | X                      |                             |
| China          | X                      |                             | East Germany                | X                      |                             |
| Japan          | X                      |                             | Greece                      | X                      |                             |
| Laos           | X                      |                             | Hungary                     | X                      |                             |
| Malaysia       | X                      |                             | Italy                       | X                      |                             |
| North Korea    | X                      |                             | Malta                       | X                      |                             |
| Vietnam        | X                      |                             | Netherlands                 | X                      |                             |

| Latin America  |                         |                             |                             |                        |                             |
| Botswana       | X                      |                             | Poland                      | X                      |                             |
| Brazil         | X                      |                             | Romania                     | X                      |                             |
| Cuba           | X                      |                             | Turkey                      | X                      |                             |
| Nicaragua      | X                      |                             | USSR                        | X                      |                             |
| [missing]       | X                      |                             | Yugoslavia                  | X                      |                             |

*In Italy, although the PLO is not diplomatically recognized, the head of its office in Rome is accredited as a diplomat with the Italian Embassy.*
In view of the close relationship VAD has with the KGB, however, we consider it likely that the Soviet Union has been cognizant of Afghan intelligence's overall operations in Pakistan.

- Most of the explosive devices recovered in Pakistan during the terrorist campaign have been of Soviet manufacture. Some of this material can be purchased on the international black market, but the time-delay devices used in many of the bombings can be obtained only through Soviet sources.

- A Pakistani Government report states that approximately 1,500 Soviet advisers work with the WAD. We expect most Soviet advisers to leave Afghanistan as their troops withdraw.

Afghan agents have also carried out terrorist operations in Iran, although details of these activities are not well known. WAD agents are widely credited with assassinating a major Mujahedin leader in Iran last year.

In their insurgency against the Kabul regime, Mujahedin guerrillas generally eschew acts of violence that put civilians in jeopardy. Some bombs were detonated in Kabul, however, in areas where the likelihood of causing civilian casualties was high. The Mujahedin claimed responsibility for a car bomb blast in Jalalabad in 1987 in which there were significant civilian casualties.

The United States has registered strong concerns to the Afghan Government as well as with the Soviet Union over the WAD campaign and will continue to monitor the situation closely.

**Iran**

Of the 44 terrorist incidents in which Iran was identified as the sponsor, we recorded 25 in the Middle East, 10 in Western Europe, and nine in Asia. The preferred means were bombings (27) and armed attacks (13). Tehran uses terrorism skillfully and selectively to support its long-term objectives of redressing the Middle East of all Western influence, intimidating Iranian dissidents overseas, forcing Arab countries to end their support for Iraq, and exporting Khomenei's vision of a radical Islamic revolution to all parts of the Muslim world. We believe that most Iranian leaders agree that terrorism is an acceptable policy option, although some may disagree on specific operations.

Beginning in early January 1987, Iran stepped up its support for international terrorism when its state agents or surrogate groups:

- Attempted to put pressure on Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and other moderate Arab states both in the Persian Gulf area and in Europe by terrorist acts.
- Allegedly ordered the kidnapping in Lebanon of US journalist Charles Glass.
- Assassinated Iranian defectors and dissidents in the United Kingdom, Switzerland, West Germany, Turkey, and Pakistan.
- Began a worldwide search to identify potential US targets for terrorist attacks.
Iran continued its policy of recruiting coreligionists from Persian Gulf states for training in Iran, where it provided them with training in subversion and terrorism. Although some of the terrorist acts in the Persian Gulf states during the year may have been conducted without Iran's explicit authorization or knowledge, Tehran most likely approved such acts in principle. Besides the Lebanese-based Hizballah, Iranian-backed factions that may have been used to conduct or support terrorism include the Supreme Assembly for the Islamic Republic of Iraq, the Organization of the Islamic Revolution in the Arabian Peninsula; the Islamic Front for the Liberation of Bahrain, and the Islamic Call Party (Dawa), which has branches in Bahrain, Kuwait, and Lebanon.

Iran has maintained its campaign against the Persian Gulf states. In June 1986, Kuwaiti Shia terrorists bombed several oil installations in Kuwait. Iran's actions in Kuwait in 1987 are described in the Kuwait section. Bahrain, too, was the target of an Iranian-inspired terrorist plot. According to press reports, Iran trained a Bahraini oil engineer to sabotage Bahrain's only oil refinery and to carry out other anti-Bahraini attacks. Bahrain authorities were able to arrest him in late December; however, shortly before the attacks were to take place.

Following the bloody Iranian-instigated clashes during the Haj pilgrimage to Mecca in July 1987, which resulted in hundreds of Iranians being killed, Iranian leaders publicly urged the overthrow of the Saudi ruling family, revenge for the deaths of the Iranian pilgrims, and an end to Saudi control over Islamic Holy Places in Saudi Arabia. We suspect that pro-Iranian terrorists were responsible for the bombing of a Saudi bank in Paris in September. The terrorist threat to Saudi Arabia remains high.

Lebanon remains the major focus of Iran's support for terrorism. As in previous years, in 1987 Iran provided major assistance to Hizballah, the extremist Lebanese Shia group that regularly engages in terrorism, including the kidnaping of foreign hostages (see section on Lebanon) and other attacks on Western targets. Iran does not completely control Hizballah but retains influence over the group's activities—most notably on hostage questions—through its provision of financial support, weapons, and training. Several Iranian Revolutionary Guard units in Lebanon are colocated with Hizballah detachments. Furthermore, for extremist Shia in Lebanon, Khomeini remains the exemplar of Islamic revolutionary ideals.

Iran has made the elimination of regime opponents at home and abroad a major goal of its terrorist activities. In the past, Iranian agents have hunted down and killed dissidents in Europe, the United States, the Middle East, and Asia. In January 1987, for instance, a defector who had been chief pilot for Raisani, Speaker of the Iranian Assembly, was shot dead in West Germany. All told, seven dissidents were murdered in Europe and two others threatened. Terrorist attacks against anti-Khomeini dissidents in South Asia are mentioned in the section on Pakistan.

Iran undoubtedly views terrorism as a potential major weapon in its confrontation with the United States in the Persian Gulf. Many Iranian leaders have claimed publicly that Shia terrorism against the US Marines in Beirut compelled the United States to withdraw its military forces, thus dealing the United States a humiliating defeat. In 1987, as the United States increased its military involvement in the Gulf, Iranian leaders drew parallels between events in Lebanon in 1983-84 and current developments. Although no Iranian-backed terrorist attacks were staged against specific US targets during the year, we believe that during the summer of 1987 Iran began to formulate contingency plans for anti-US terrorist operations.

Libya

Although detectable Libyan involvement in terrorist activity dropped significantly in 1986 and 1987 after the US air raids in April 1986, Qadhafi shows no signs of forsaking terrorism. His desire to establish himself as an Islamic and Third World revolutionary leader causes him to establish links to or provide aid to almost any group that opposes his enemies. Qadhafi's contacts with dissident groups around the world follow no geographic pattern but simply seek alliances of opportunity. The recipients of his assistance include several internacional terrorist groups as well as a range of insurgent and other dissident movements.

Libyan interest in attacking French targets increased significantly in 1987, probably because of France's support for the Government of Chad in its fight against Libyan invaders.
Libya had already started to conduct surveillance against a range of potential French targets in 1986, and we suspect that Gadhafi may have been behind an attack against a government building in French Guyana in January 1987. Further attacks were staged against French interests following Gadhafi's defeat in Chad in March:

- A Libyan-supported radical Palestinian terrorist group, the Popular Struggle Front, was most likely responsible for the anti-Western bombing in Djibouti in March that killed 11 persons.
- Gadhafi may have had a hand in the assassination of two French gendarmes in Beirut in October. The terrorist group ASALA, which may have been responsible, has a long history of ties to Gadhafi.

We have little doubt that the US air raids on Libya in 1986 contributed heavily to Gadhafi's subsequent caution. At the same time, however, we are equally sure that he continued planning for anti-US attacks involving the use of surrogate groups to disguise Libyan responsibility. We believe that Libya also increased its surveillance of US facilities and personnel during the year, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa.

On at least two occasions, there may have been a Libyan hand in terrorist incidents. First, the attempted murder of the three US Embassy employees in Egypt in May was carried out by the Egypt's Revolution, a group alleged to have connections to Libya (the three sons of the late Egyptian President Nasser have close ties to Gadhafi); and, second, a bomb was set off in October at the offices of the private volunteer organization World Vision in Moundou in Chad.

Gadhafi also tried to retaliate for the United Kingdom's role in the 1986 US airstrikes. In April, shortly after the first anniversary of the US air raids, two men wounded a British Army warrant officer and his companion traveling in a car near Limassol in Cyprus. Two Arabs later arrested for the attacks were identified as Libyan-supported terrorists who had previously participated in a 1986 attack on the British airbase at Akrotiri.

A spectacular French counterterror success in 1987 revealed Libya's deep complicity in supporting PIRA in the United Kingdom. In October, French authorities intercepted a coastal freighter, the Eksund II, off the coast of France and seized 150 tons of weapons and explosives, including surface-to-air missiles. Several known PIRA members were on board the vessel, which had been loaded in Libya. The size of the shipment has led some observers to speculate that some of the weapons may have been intended for distribution to other terrorist groups. UK authorities suspect that the Eksund II shipment may have been preceded by four others from Libya.

Libya continued to hunt down its dissidents overseas. Libyan agents murdered two exiles in 1987 and a third attempt failed:

- In January, a Libyan businessman and known anti-Gadhafi activist was assassinated in a tavern in an Athens suburb. The gunmen escaped.
- In May, an attacker tried but failed to kill a prominent anti-Gadhafi activist in Vienna. He dropped his Libyan passport at the scene while fleeing into the nearby Libyan People's Bureau. The attempt was the second on the dissident's life in just over two years.
- In June, two assassins in Rome killed the Cairo office chief of the National Front for the Salvation of Libya, who was a well-known opponent of Gadhafi. The two men were captured and identified themselves as agents of the Libyan Revolutionary Committees.

Gadhafi has consistently offered support for radical Palestinian groups involved in terrorism. Libya has had close operational ties to the Abu Nidal organization for at least three years, and we believe that Tripoli offered sanctuary and other facilities to many ANO leaders in 1987, after the group was expelled from its headquarters in Damascus.

Gadhafi also sought with little success to establish links to anti-Western or antiregime dissidents in the Caribbean and Pacific regions. Libya suffered a setback in the Caribbean when one of its officials—a key terrorism coordinator for the area—was excluded from Suriname, Trinidad, and Venezuela. Before his exclusion, documents had been found in his possession giving details of Libyan terrorism plans for the Caribbean. In the Pacific, plans were thwarted...
when Libya was refused permission to open a Libyan People's Bureau in Vanuatu and its Bureau in Canberra was closed by Australian authorities.

**Syria**

In a radical change from Syria's previous close involvement in supporting international terrorism, we detected only one terrorist operation in 1987—a Kurdish Worker's Party (PKK) cross-border attack—in which, according to several sources, Syria was implicated, compared with six in 1986 and 34 in 1985. As part of an attempt to end Syria's diplomatic and economic isolation, President Assad, in a highly publicized move in June 1987, ousted the Abu Nidal organization from Damascus. Syria also put pressure on Iran and Hizballah to release US journalist Charles Glass in August and claims to have tried to secure the release of the Syrian-controlled Beirut airport. Furthermore, Palestinians who have promoted terrorism in the past are still present in Damascus.

We believe that Syria was involved in supporting attempts by Palestinian groups to cross the border and carry out armed attacks against Israeli targets in 1987. Most of these attempts failed. Syria maintains that this support is part of its assistance for the Palestinian national liberation movement, but, unlike previous years, Syria limited such support to groups attacking only Israeli targets in the Middle East.

Syria may also bear at least partial responsibility for several cross-border terrorist attacks by the PKK, including one on a Turkish village in March during which eight persons were killed. According to press reports, Syria provides refuge and training to the PKK in its violent anti-Turkish irredentist campaign. The press also reported that Syrian support for the PKK was on the agenda during the Turkish Prime Minister's visit to Damascus in July.

Other Middle Eastern terrorist groups that, we believe, continue to receive some Syrian support include Abu Musa, the Popular Struggle Front, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia, the Jordanian People's Revolutionary Party, the Syrian Social Nationalist Party, Saqa, and the Japanese Red Army.

We expect that Syria will continue its sponsorship of terrorism, but that it will act circumspectly because of its keen interest in preventing the imposition of further Western political and economic sanctions, or the repositioning of those already lifted. We believe, therefore, that its involvement will be confined to the Middle East against targets not identified with West European or US interests.

**South Yemen**

We have detected little evidence of direct South Yemeni involvement in sponsoring international terrorism since the early 1980s and believe that the new regime, which came into power following a bloody internecine conflict in January 1986, may have decided to continue its predecessor's policy of reducing close ties to terrorist groups. The regime appears preoccupied with serious domestic political and economic problems and may have been responsible for a car bomb and letter bomb explosions in Sanaa (North Yemen) in 1987, directed against supporters of the previous regime.

In 1987, South Yemen persisted in its longstanding policy of allowing Palestinian groups, including elements of the Abu Nidal organization, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, and the Popular Struggle Front, to maintain offices in Aden. The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-Special Command has its headquarters there. As long as these facilities continue to be offered, South Yemen risks being linked to overseas attacks staged by any of these groups.

**Iraq**

Iraq, which previously had been on the US Government's terrorism list until removed in 1982, denies any relationship to terrorist organizations. The Abu Nidal organization was expelled in 1983; since then, Iraq has striven to

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3 The "terrorism list" is a list of countries formally designated by the Secretary of State under the US Export Administration Act of 1973 as having repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism. Congress must be informed before goods over a certain value are exported to these countries. Iraq is included in the section of the 1987 Patterns of Global Terrorism Report dealing with state support of terrorism because it appeared on the "terrorism list" within the previous five years. Iraq will not be included in future reports unless circumstances warrant inclusion.
establish a new international image as a state abhorring terrorism. This effort is no doubt designed to engender international support as the Iran-Iraq war continues.

Certain Palestinian terrorist groups, however, such as the Palestinian Liberation Front and remnants of the May 15 Organization, are known to have received sanctuary and assistance from Iraq since 1983. Some groups may have continued to receive aid in 1987.

**North Korea**

The single most lethal international terrorist attack in 1987 occurred in Asia and heralded the return of North Korea as an active agent of state terrorism for the first time since it bombed the Martyr’s Memorial in Rangoon four years earlier. On 29 November, Korean Air Flight 858 disappeared en route from Abu Dhabi to Bangkok, probably over the Andaman Sea. All 115 aboard were killed. A couple who boarded the flight in Baghdad and left it in Abu Dhabi were arrested in Bahrain on 1 December for traveling on false Japanese passports as father and daughter. As they were being interrogated, they bit into cyanide capsules concealed in cigarettes. The man died, but the woman survived and was later deported to Seoul. She has since publicly confirmed that the pair were North Korean intelligence agents who had placed the bomb on the aircraft in their carry-on luggage.

According to the surviving terrorist, the KA 858 bombing was the start of a campaign to disrupt the Olympic Games in 1988. We believe it possible that the bombing was the first in a planned series of terrorist events intended to portray South Korea as unsafe. North Korea will probably not host any Olympic events in P’yongyang or participate in the Games—a situation that might encourage it to stage further disruptive acts. On the other hand, with only a few exceptions, most Communist and Third World countries will take part in the Olympics, this participation, coupled with widespread international belief in North Korean complicity in the bombing of the airliner, might act to deter P’yongyang.

**Cuba**

We were unable to trace direct sponsorship of an international terrorist attack to Cuba in 1987. Since 1959, however, Cuba has trained and supported guerrillas throughout the world, including Palestinians. Such training has become increasingly specialized. Cuba has provided safehaven, weapons, and political and financial support to a wide range of leftist and insurgent organizations that use terrorism in Latin America, including groups from El Salvador, Guatemala, Ecuador, Chile, and Colombia. This support persisted in 1987. We are also aware of longstanding contacts between Cuba and Puerto Rican terrorist groups.

**Nicaragua**

Like Cuba, in 1987 Nicaragua continued to supply material and training to a number of terrorist and other dissident groups in Central and South America and the Caribbean. The regime maintains close ties to the M-19 insurgency in Colombia, the Alfredo Vive Carajo group in Ecuador, and the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement in Peru. Nicaragua continues to provide support for the Farabundo Martí Liberation Front (FMLN) in El Salvador despite its commitment under the terms of the August 1987 Guatemala Agreement to end such assistance. In years past, Nicaragua has also provided safehaven to terrorists from Western Europe, including Italy’s Red Brigades and the Basque ETA group, but we have not detected any evidence that Nicaragua has directly sponsored specific terrorist attacks by these groups.

**The Soviet Union and Eastern Europe**

As in years past, some Soviet Bloc countries continued in 1987 to provide some direct and indirect assistance to terrorist groups. Such support usually was given under the pretext of aiding “national liberation movements” and ranged from permitting transit for known terrorists to providing arms, explosives, training, funding, and political encouragement. Soviet Bloc countries also provided state sponsors of terrorism, such as Libya and Syria, with large amounts of arms and explosives, some of which were then distributed to terrorist groups. A prime example of this indirect support came to light in the French interception of the PIRA-bound Libyan arms shipment, almost all of which, we believe, was supplied by the Soviet Bloc.

Finally, according to press reports, Poland and East Germany had permitted the Abu Nidal organization to operate training offices from their territory for several years until, in the face of international concern, they closed them.
down in 1987. Commercial agents from the Abu Nidal organization in the offices acted as brokers in several arms sales involving Poland and East Germany. Some of the weapons sold in the transactions were made in the Soviet Bloc and may have ended up with Middle East terrorist groups. The Abu Nidal organization used the profits from these ventures to finance its own activities.

The United States regularly raised its concerns regarding terrorism with the Soviets and the East Europeans, and in doing so may have persuaded Eastern Bloc countries to distance themselves somewhat from terrorism.
Worldwide Overview of Organizations That Engage in Terrorism

Middle East

Abu Nidal Organization (ANO)

AKA: Fatah Revolutionary Council, Arab Revolutionary Council, Arab Revolutionary Brigades, Black September, Revolutionary Organization of Socialist Muslims

Description
International terrorist organization led by Sabri Al Banna. Split from PLO in 1974. Made up of various functional committees, including political, military, and financial.

Activities
Has carried out 90 terrorist attacks since 1974 in 20 countries, killing or injuring almost 900 people. Targets the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Israel, moderate Palestinians, and, at times, the PLO itself, and various Arab countries, depending on which state is sponsoring it at the time. Major attacks include: Rome and Vienna airports in December 1985, the Neve Shalom synagogue in Istanbul, and the Pan Am Flight 73 hijacking in Karachi in September 1986.

Strength
Several hundred, plus "militia" in Lebanon and overseas support structure.

Location/Area of Operations
Headquartered in Iraq (1974-83) and Syria (1983-87); currently based in Libya and Lebanon; major presence in Al Bqi (Bekaa) Valley and several Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon. Also has presence in Algeria. Has demonstrated ability to operate over wide area, including Middle East, Asia, and Europe.

External Aid
Has received considerable support, including safehaven, training, logistic assistance, and financial aid from Iraq (until 1983) and Syria (until 1987). Continues to receive aid from Libya, in addition to close support for selected operations, such as the use of Libyan diplomatic pouches to transport weapons, explosives, and false passports.

Groups listed include those we define as terrorist because of the type of attacks they regularly mount. Insurgent groups that frequently engage in terrorism, and umbrella organizations composed in part of terrorist groups.
Until recently, the Governments of East Germany and Poland permitted the ANO to operate businesses in Warsaw and East Berlin.

**Al-Fatah**

AKA: A‘-Asifa (storm)

**Description**

Headed by Yasir Arafat, Fatah joined the PLO in 1969 and won the leadership role in 1969. Its commanders were expelled from Jordan following violent confrontation with Jordanian forces in 1970-71, beginning with “Black September” in 1970. Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982 led to group’s dispersal to several Middle Eastern countries, including Tunisia, South Yemen, North Yemen, Algeria, and others. Has been reinfitrating southern Lebanon for several years. Maintains several military and intelligence wings, including Force 17 and the Hawaii Special Operations Group.

**Activities**

In 1960s and 1970s, Fatah offered training to wide range of European, Middle Eastern, Asian, and African terrorist and insurgent groups. Carried out numerous acts of international terrorism in Western Europe and Middle East in early-to-mid-1970s.

**Strength**

6,000 to 8,000.

**Location/Area of Operations**

Tunisia, Lebanon, and other Middle Eastern countries.

**External Aid**

Has had close, longstanding ties to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and other moderate Persian Gulf states, from which it continues to receive major funding. Also has had links to Jordan. Receives weapons, explosives, and training from the USSR and other East European states. China and North Korea have reputedly provided some weapons.

**Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA)**

AKA: The Orly Group, 3rd October Organization

**Description**

Marxist-Leninist Armenian terrorist group formed in 1975 with stated intention to compel Turkish Government to acknowledge publicly its alleged responsibility for the deaths of 1.5 million Armenians in 1915, pay reparations.
and cede territory for an Armenian homeland. Led by Hagop Hagopian (reported to have been assassinated in Athens in May 1988).

**Activities**
Initial bombing and assassination attacks directed against Turkish targets. Later attacked French and Swiss targets to force release of imprisoned comrades. Made several minor bombing attacks against US airline offices in Western Europe in early 1980s. Bombing of Turkish airline counter at Orly airport in Paris in 1983—eight killed and 55 wounded—led to split in group over rationale for causing indiscriminate casualties. Suffering from internal schisms, group has been relatively inactive over past three years but, according to press reports, assassinated several Armenian rivals in Lebanon in 1985 and 1986.

**Strength**
Several hundred

**Location/Area of Operations**
Lebanon/Western Europe, United States, Canada, and Middle East.

**External Aid**
Has received aid, including training and safehaven, from Syria. May also receive some aid from Libya. Has extensive ties to Palestinian terrorist groups, including the PFLP and PFLP-GC.

**Description**
Formed in 1979 from remnants of Wadi Haddad's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine/Special Operations Group (PFLP-SOG). Led by Muhammad Al-Umar, who is known throughout Palestinian circles as “the bomb man.”

**Activities**

**Strength**
50 to 60 in early 1980s. Current strength unknown.

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**15 May Organization**

Formed in 1979 from remnants of Wadi Haddad’s Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine/Special Operations Group (PFLP-SOG). Led by Muhammad Al-Umar, who is known throughout Palestinian circles as “the bomb man.”

**Activities**

**Strength**
50 to 60 in early 1980s. Current strength unknown.
**Force 17**

**Location/Area of Operations**
Baghdad until 1984.

**External Aid**
Probably received logistic and financial support from Iraq until 1984.

**Description**
Formed in early 1970s as a personal security force for Arafat and other PLO leaders.

**Activities**
According to press sources, in 1985 expanded operations to include terrorist attacks against Israeli targets. In September 1985, claimed responsibility for killing three Israelis in Cyprus, an incident that was followed by Israeli air raids on PLO bases in Tunisia.

**Strength**
Unknown.

**Location/Area of Operations**
Beirut before 1932. Since then, dispersed in several Arab countries.

**External Aid**
PLO is main source of support.

**Hizbullah (Party of God)**

**Description**
AKA: Islamic Jihad, Revolutionary Justice Organization
Radical Shia group formed in Lebanon, dedicated to creation of Iranian-style Islamic republic in Lebanon and removal of all non-Islamic influences from area. Strongly anti-Western and anti-Israel. Closely allied with and largely directed by Iran in its activities.

**Activities**
Known or suspected to have been involved in numerous anti-US terrorist attacks, including the suicidal car bombings in Beirut in October 1983 and the US Embassy annex in September 1984. The group is responsible for the kidnapping and continuing detention of most, if not all, of the US and other Western hostages in Lebanon.

**Strength**
Several thousand.
Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide (JCAG)

AKA: Armenian Revolutionary Army (ARA)

Description
Right-wing Armenian nationalist group founded in 1975 to counter influence of leftist ASALA. Goals are similar to ASALA's, but ideological differences prevent working together.

Activities
Operations focused on attacks against Turkish targets, chiefly diplomats. Later operations conducted in name of ARA. Inactive since last attack in 1985.

Strength
Unknown.

Location/Area of Operations
Unknown; operates in Western Europe, United States, Canada, and Middle East.

External Aid
Receives aid from right-wing segments of Armenian community worldwide.

Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction (LARF)

AKA: Faction Armee Revolucionnaire Libanaise (FARL)

Description

Activities
Selected assassination and bombing attacks against Western targets, including attempted murder of US charge in Paris in 1981, murder of US military attaché in Paris.
Strength
20 to 30

Location/Area of Operations
Northern Lebanon/operates in Lebanon and Western Europe.

External Aid
Press source claims that LARF has received both funding and direction from Syria and has links to several terrorist groups in Western Europe, including Action Directe, the Red Brigades, and the Red Army Faction. No evidence of Syrian support in 1987.

Palestine Liberation Front (PLF)

Description
Terrorist group that broke away from the PFLP-GC in mid-1970s. Later split again into pro-PLO, pro-Syrian, and pro-Libyan factions. Pro-PLO faction led by Muhammad Abbas (Abu Abbas), who became member of PLO Executive in 1984.

Activities
Pro-PLO responsible for October 1985 attack on the cruise ship Achille Lauro and the murder of US citizen Leon Klinghoffer. Also attacks Israeli targets.

Strength
50.

Location/Area of Operations
PLO faction based in Tunisia until Achille Lauro attack. Press sources claim group now based in Iraq.

External Aid
Receives logistic and military support mainly from PLO. Given sanctuary in Iraq.

Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO)

Description
Founded in 1964 as a Palestinian nationalist umbrella organization, including some radical terrorist components, dedicated to the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. After the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, control devolved...
to the leadership of the various fedayeen militia groups, the most dominant of which was Yasir Arafat. In 1969, Arafat became chairman of the PLO’s Executive Committee, a position he still holds. In early 1980s, became fragmented into several contending groups but remains the preeminent Palestinian organization. The United States considers the PLO to be an umbrella organization that includes several constituent groups and individuals holding differing views on terrorism. At the same time, US policy accepts that elements of the PLO have advocated, carried out, or accepted responsibility for acts of terrorism.

**Activities**

In the early 1970s, several groups affiliated with the PLO carried out numerous international terrorist attacks. By the mid-1970s, under international pressure, the PLO claimed it would restrict attacks to Israel and the occupied territories. Nonetheless, several terrorist attacks have been carried out since then by groups at least affiliated with the PLO/Fatah, including the Hawar1 Group, the Palestine Liberation Front, and Force 17. Accurate public information on financial support for the PLO by Arab governments is difficult to obtain. The November 1978 Arab League summit meeting in Baghdad agreed on allocation of financial contributions to the Frontline States in the Arab-Israeli dispute and to the PLO. Under this agreement, the PLO was to receive $300 million annually, with Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Iraq, Libya, and Algeria as contributors. The Saudis publicly announce their annual contribution of $85 million; the extent to which other parties have fulfilled their commitments has not been made public. Payments made under the agreement will lapse in 1988.

**Strength**

See numbers for affiliated groups.

**Location/Area of Operations**

Tunis, other bases in various countries in the Middle East.

**External Aid**

See affiliated groups.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP)</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marxist-Leninist group founded in 1967 by George Habash. After PLO, most important military and political Palestinian organization. Promotes revolution among Palestinian group and Arab world generally. Leading force in</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
the Rejection Front, opposed to Arafat's PLO, and repudiates any compromise with Israel, although now accepts a two-state solution (Israel and an independent Palestine). Has spawned several dangerous splinter groups.

Activities
Committed numerous international terrorist attacks between 1970 and 1977 against a wide range of Western targets. Since death in 1978 of Wadi Haddad, its terrorist planner, PFLP has carried out numerous attacks, some claimed, some attributed to it, all against Israeli or moderate Arab targets. Has achieved rapprochement with several moderate Arab regimes to dispel its image as a terrorist organization.

Strength
800.

Location/Area of Operations
Syria and Lebanon.

External Aid
Receives most of its financial and military assistance from Syria and Libya.

Description
Split from the PFLP in 1968, claiming that it wanted to focus more on fighting and less on politics. Member of Rejection Front and violently opposed to Arafat's PLO. Led by Ahmad Jabri, a former captain in the Syrian Army. Closely allied with, supported by, and probably receives direction from, Syria.

Activities
Claims to have specialized in suicide operations. Has carried out numerous cross-border terrorist attacks into Israel, using unusual means, such as hot air balloons and motorized hang gliders.

Strength
Several hundred members.

Location/Area of Operations
Headquarters in Damascus with bases in Lebanon.

External Aid
Receives logistic and military support from Syria. Its chief sponsor, Safehaven, in Syria.
Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine–Special Command (PFLP-SC)

**Description**
Marxist-Leninist group formed by Salim Abu Salim in 1979 after breaking away from the now-defunct PFLP–Special Operations Group. Reported to have ties to the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA), the Abu Nidal organization, and the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction.

**Activities**
Has claimed responsibility for several notorious international terrorist attacks in Western Europe, including the April 1985 bombing of a restaurant in Torrejon, Spain, frequented by US servicemen. Eighteen Spanish civilians were killed in the attack.

**Strength**
50.

**Location/Area of Operations**
Operates out of southern Lebanon in various areas of the Middle East and Western Europe.

**External Aid**
Receives financial and military support from Syria and Libya.

---

Popular Struggle Front (PSF)

**Description**
Radical Palestinian terrorist group closely involved in the Syrian-dominated Palestinian National Salvation Front. Led by Dr. Samir Ghosheh.

**Activities**
Terrorist attacks against Israeli, moderate Arab, and FLN targets.

**Strength**
300.

**Location/Area of Operations**
Lebanon.

**External Aid**
Syria is chief sponsor and supplier. Receives some aid from Libya.
### Central American Revolutionary Worker's Party (PRTC)

**Description**
The Marxist-Leninist PRTC was formed in 1976 as a regional insurgency organization, of which the El Salvador group is the largest and most important. PRTC joined the El Salvador guerrilla umbrella group Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front in 1980 and, although the smallest, has been responsible for some of the most violent acts committed by the coalition. An urban group, called the Mardoqueo Cruz Urban Commando Detachment, was created in 1984.

**Activities**
An urban group carried out several terrorist attacks against US Marines and businessmen in San Salvador in June 1985. Since 1985, the group has been badly damaged by government countermeasures.

**Strength**
Several hundred.

**Location/Area of Operations**
El Salvador, branches in Costa Rica, Honduras, Guatemala, and Nicaragua.

**External Aid**
Receives training in Cuba, Eastern Bloc countries, Vietnam, and Nicaragua. May have received arms from Libya.

---

### Clara Elizabeth Ramirez Front (CERF)

**Description**
San Salvador–based urban terrorist group that shares revolutionary ideology of other leftist groups in El Salvador but operates independently.

**Activities**
Most active in 1983-85 and was probably responsible for May 1983 assassination of the deputy commander of US Military Advisory Group in San Salvador. Has been quiet since then because of arrests and defections of leaders.

**Strength**
Unknown

**Location/Area of Operations**
El Salvador.

**External Aid**
None known.
Manuel Rodriguez
Patriotic Front (FPMR)

**Description**
Name: a 19th century Chilean revolutionary, is the largest Chilean Marxist-Leninist terrorist group. Splintered in 1987, the smaller of the two factions affiliated with the Chilean Communist Party.

**Activities**
Responsible for numerous bombing attacks against domestic and foreign targets and assassination attacks against domestic targets. Anti-US attacks include the bombing of the US Ambassador's residence in 1986 and the US Consulate in 1985, both in Santiago. Also was responsible for several fire bombings of Mormon churches in 1986-87 and attempted assassination of President Pinochet in 1986.

**Strength**
1,000 to 1,500.

**Location/Area of Operation**
Chile.

**External Aid**
Receives extensive training and weapons support from Cuba (see Patterns of Global Terrorism: 1986).

Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR)

**Description**
Formed about 1965; represents a range of Chilean leftist groups that seek to found a Marxist-Leninist regime led by workers and peasants. Cuban-trained leadership reelected Chile, having fled after ouster of Allende regime. Led by Andres Pascal Allende, a nephew of Allende.

**Activities**
Relatively inactive in terrorist arena because of effective government countermeasures in early 1980s and also because it has split into at least two competing factions.

**Strength**
300 to 400 (estimated).

**Location/Area of Operation**
Chile.

**External Aid**
Over the years, has received training and other support from several countries, especially Cuba but also from Nicaragua, Libya, and the Eastern Bloc.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Movement of 19 April</strong> (M-19)</th>
<th><strong>Description</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Formed in 1974, terrorist/guerrilla organization takes its name from date of 1970 election defeat of then Colombian president, a military general. Led by Carlos Pizarro. Ideology is a mix of Marxism-Leninism, nationalism, and populism. Rhetoric focuses on &quot;liberation&quot; from ruling oligarchy, regional solidarity. Gets strongest support from urban areas, especially university and professional leftists.</td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Activities</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Robberies, kidnaping for ransom, and selected assassinations. M-19 badly hurt during its ill-fated takeover of Palace of Justice in 1985, which led to deaths of many Supreme Court justices. Group has cooperated with drug traffickers to gain money and weapons.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Strength</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>About 1,000.</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Location/Area of Operation</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colombia.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>External Aid</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Has received funding, training, and arms from Cuba, may also have received aid from Libya and Nicaragua. Leading member of so-called America Battalion, which includes some MRTA and AVG guerrillas.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>National Liberation Army</strong> (ELN)</th>
<th><strong>Description</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rural-based, pro-Cuban, anti-US, Marxist-Leninist guerrilla group formed in 1953.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Activities</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Extortion and bombing attacks against US and other foreign businesses in oil-producing regions in northeast Colombia. Has inflicted major damage on oil pipeline since it was completed in March 1986.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Strength</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,000 to 2,000.</td>
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</tbody>
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<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>External Aid</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Has received limited arms and training from Cuba and may have received training from Nicaragua.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People's Liberation Army (EPL)</td>
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<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Popular Revolutionary Forces–Lorenzo Zelaya (FRP-LZ)</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Once effective revolutionary terrorist group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Activities</td>
<td>Claimed responsibility for numerous bombings in Tegucigalpa in the early 1980s, including attacks on US military and business targets. Activities were substantially reduced following arrest of leader in 1983 and of two other leaders in 1987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strength</td>
<td>Unknown, probably fewer than 300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Location/Area of Operation</td>
<td>Honduras.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>External Aid</td>
<td>Receives training and other support from Cuba and, more recently, from Nicaragua.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC)</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Established in 1966 as military wing of Colombian Communist Party, largest guerrilla group there. Goal is to overthrow government and ruling class, anti-US. Organized along military lines, includes at least one urban front.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Activities</td>
<td>Armed attacks against Colombian targets, bombings of US businesses, kidnapings of Colombians and foreigners for ransom, and assassinations. Has well-documented ties to drug traffickers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Strength**  
Approximately 9,000 combatants and armed supporters

**Location/Area of Operation**  
Colombia.

**External Aid**  
FARC has ties to Cuba; amount of aid unknown

### Sendero Luminoso  
*(Shining Path, SL)*

**Description**  
The most dangerous and unpredictable terrorist and insurgency group in Latin America. SL was formed in late 1960s by Abimael Guzman Reynoso as an Indian-based rural insurgent organization. Name taken from a statement by an early 20th century Peruvian radical that Marxism was "shining path to the future." Declared aim is to destroy existing Peruvian institutions and replace them with an Indian-based peasant revolutionary regime. Xenophobic in the extreme, SL criticizes USSR and China as well as the United States.

**Activities**  
Operated initially in rural areas as guerrilla force, and continues to do so. Intimidates populace by executing civilians with government ties. Starting in 1986, however, turned increasingly to urban terrorism, particularly in Lima, where it has built an extensive terrorist apparatus. Attacks diplomatic missions (US, USSR, and China Embassies) and foreign businesses, in addition to Peruvian Government and private-sector targets.

### Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA)

**Description**  
Marxist-Leninist terrorist group formed in 1983; chiefly urban based led by Nestor Serpa. Objective is to rid Peru of "imperialist" influence and to establish Marxist regime.

**Activities**  

**Strength**  
Several hundred

**Location/Area of Operation**  
Peru.
External Aid
Has links to M-19 in Colombia and the "Alfaro Vive, Cara" group in Ecuador, through which it may have received material from Nicaragua. Has received training in Cuba.

Western Europe

Action Directe (AD)
Description
Formed in 1979 as a Marxist group committed to armed struggle against "international imperialism." In 1982, split into two wings—domestic and international—of which the international wing is the more dangerous and indiscriminate.

Activities
Bombings, arson, assassination, bank robberies. Targets French Government and defense industry companies, symbolic assassinations to protest French involvement in NATO (for example, assassination of General Audran in 1985), Israeli/Jewish interests, and US interests. Claimed joint responsibility with the RAF for bombing of the Rhein-Main Air Force Base in West Germany in 1985, in which two US citizens were killed.

Strength
10 to 20

Location/Area of Operations
France may have operated in West Germany.

External Aid
Has links to several domestic terrorist groups in Western Europe, especially the Red Army Faction, and may share logistic facilities with them. In January 1985, for instance, issued a joint anti-imperialist communiqué with the RAF. Also has ties to at least one Middle Eastern group, the LARF.

Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA/M)

Description
Founded in the late 1950s with the aim of creating an independent homeland in Spain's Basque region. Has muted commitment to Marxism. In 1974 split into two factions—ETA/Political-Military and ETA/Military; the former has been inactive since limited home rule granted in 1982.
### Communist Combatant Cells (CCC)

**Activities**
Chiefly bombings, kidnapings, assassinations of Spanish Government targets and recently French targets in Spain; has not targeted US interests. Bombing attacks are sophisticated, lethal, and increasingly indiscriminate.

**Strength**
100 to 200, plus supporters.

**Location/Area of Operations**
Spain, and clandestinely in France.

**External Aid**
Has received training at various times in Libya, Lebanon, and Nicaragua. Also has close ties to the PIRA.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Communist Combatant Cells (CCC)</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activities</strong></td>
<td>Founded in 1984, is revolutionary, anti-US, and anti-NATO. Has organizational ties to the AD and the RAF.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strength</strong></td>
<td>Fewer than 10 hardcore members.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Location/Area of Operation</strong></td>
<td>Belgium.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>External Aid</strong></td>
<td>Probably has received aid from other terrorist groups in Western Europe, such as the AD and the RAF.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Kurdish Worker's Party (PKK)

**Description**
Marxist-Leninist Turkish terrorist group established in mid-1970s. Seeks to set up Marxist state in Kurdish area of southeastern Turkey.

**Activities**
Primary targets are Turkish Government forces and civilians in southeastern Turkey, but is becoming increasingly active in Western Europe against Turkish groups there. In 1986, attacked NATO target in Mardin, Turkey.

**AKA:** Kurdish Labor Party

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Kurdish Worker's Party (PKK)</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>October 1st Antifascist Resistance Group (GRAPO)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Strength</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Location/Area of Operations</strong></td>
<td>Syria and Iraq; operates in Turkey and Western Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>External Aid</strong></td>
<td>Probably still receives some aid and safehaven from Syria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td>Small, Maoist urban terrorist group that recruited members from the Spanish Community Party-Reconstituted. Seeks to remove US bases from Spain and set up revolutionary regime.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activities</strong></td>
<td>Carried out small-scale bombing attacks on US and NATO facilities in early 1980s. Has been relatively inactive since the arrest of most of its members in January 1985.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strength</strong></td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Location/Area of Operations</strong></td>
<td>Spain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>External Aid</strong></td>
<td>Reported to have ties to the French AD and the Italian BR. Aid received from these groups, if any, is not known</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Popular Forces of 25 April (FP-25)</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activities</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strength</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Location/Area of Operations</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Provisional Irish Republican Army (PIRA, the Provos)

Description
An offshoot of the traditional Irish Republican Army, is a radical separatist terrorist group formed in 1969 as the clandestine armed wing of Sinn Fein, a legal political movement designed to remove British forces from Northern Ireland and then to unify Ireland. Also has a Marxist orientation. Organized into small, tightly knit cells under the leadership of the "Army Council."

Activities
Bombings, assassinations, kneecappings, kidnapings, extortion, and robberies. Targets government and private-sector interests—including British military targets in Western Europe—and Northern Irish Protestants. Has become increasingly indiscriminate in its spectacular bombing attacks; for instance, in 1983, one US citizen was killed, along with four others, in bombing of Harrods department store in London. In November 1987, 11 civilians were killed when the PIRA bombed a veterans memorial service in Enniskillen, Northern Ireland.

Strength
Several hundred, plus several thousand sympathizers

Location/Area of Operations
Northern Ireland/Northern Ireland, Irish Republic, Great Britain, and Western Europe.

External Aid
Has received aid from a variety of groups and countries and considerable training and arms from Libya and, to a lesser extent, the PLO. Also receives funding and arms from sympathizers in the United States. Maintains close links to ETA/MIRA

Red Army Faction (RAF)

Description
The tightly knit and disciplined RAF is the successor to the Baader-Meinhof Gang, which originated in the student protest movement in the 1960s. Its ideology is an obscure mix of Marxism and Maoism; committed to the armed struggle. Organized into hardcore cadres who operate clandestinely and carry out terrorist attacks, and a network of supporters.

External Aid
Has received training and financial support from Libya. Also is believed to have cooperated with terrorist groups in Western Europe, including the ETA and the RAF.
Activities

Strength
10 to 20, plus several hundred supporters.

Location/Area of Operations
Mainly in West Germany.

External Aid
In Baader-Meinhof period, received support from Middle Eastern terrorist groups, some close ties may still exist. Retains close ties to the AD in France and the CCC in Belgium.

Red Army for the Liberation of Catalonia (ERCA)
Description
A small terrorist group whose origin is obscure. Ideology is a mix of Catalan separatism and Marxist-Leninism. May be radical offshoot of the Terra Lliure.

Activities
Implicated in 1987 in a series of bombing attacks against US interests, including a grenade attack on a USOS facility in Barcelona that killed a US government employee, an attack on the US Consulate in Barcelona, and a bombing attack against US businesses also in Barcelona.

Strength
Unknown.

Location/Area of Operations
Spain.

External Aid
None known.
Red Brigades (BR)

**Description**
Formed in 1969, the Marxist-Leninist BR seeks to create a revolutionary state through armed struggle and to separate Italy from the Western Alliance. In 1984 split into two factions, the Communist Combatant Party (BR-PCC) and the Union of Combatant Communists (BR-CC).

**Activities**
Concentrates on attacking Italian Government and private-sector targets through assassination, kidnappings, and bombing. Murdered former Prime Minister Aldo Moro in 1978. After early successes, the kidnapping of US General Dozier in 1981 was turning point. Following his release, Italian police arrested hundreds of members and supporters, leading to a precipitous decline in the number of terrorist attacks. Remains capable of carrying out selected assassinations, however, and, in 1984, claimed responsibility for Rome murder of Leamon Hunt, US chief of the Sinai Multinational Force and Observer Group.

**Strength**
100 to 200 (down from 2,000 in late 1970s), plus several hundred supporters

**Location/Area of Operation**
Based and operates in Italy. Some members may be living clandestinely in other European countries and openly in Nicaragua.

**External Aid**
Although basically self-sustaining, has probably received weapons from other West European terrorist groups and, in early days, from the PLO.

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Revolutionary Organization 17 November
(November 17)

**Description**
A small Marxist group established in 1975 and named for the November 1973 student uprising protesting the military regime, which fell in 1974. Anti-US, anti-NATO, committed to violent overthrow of regime and ouster of US bases. Organization is obscure, probably an affiliate of the ELA.

**Activities**
Initial attacks were selected assassinations, including US Embassy official Richard Welch in 1973 and US Navy Captain Tsantes in 1983; began assassinating Greek officials and public figures in 1976, has added bombings, including attacks on Greek police, to methods and, in April and August 1987, carried out bombing attacks on US military bases.
Revolutionary People’s Struggle (ELA)

**Strength**
Unknown, but presumed to be small, plus supporters.

**Location/Area of Operations**
Greece.

**External Aid**
May receive support from ELA.

**Description**
Formed in 1971 to oppose the military junta, is a self-described leftwing revolutionary, anticapitalist, anti-imperialist group. Organization is unclear, but probably consists of a loose coalition of several very small and violent groups or affiliates, possibly including November 17.

**Activities**
Before 1974, was nonviolent; turned to terrorism after removal of junta. Has targeted US military and business facilities and, since 1986, stepped up attacks on Greek Government and commercial interests, primary method has been bombings of buildings, apparently without intent to endanger life.

**Strength**
Unknown, perhaps up to 20 to 30, plus supporters.

**Location/Area of Operations**
Greece.

**Terra Lliure (Free Land)**

**Description**
Leftwing Catalan separatist terrorist group formed in the 1970s with the goal of establishing an independent Marxist state in the Spanish Provinces of Catalonia and Valencia.

**Activities**
Mainly small-scale bombing attacks against property in northeastern Spain. Targets include foreign banks and travel agencies.

**Strength**
Unknown.

**Location/Area of Operations**
Spain

**External Aid**
None known.
Asia

**Chukaku-Ha (Nucleus or Middle-Core Faction)**

**Description**
An ultraleftist radical group with origins in the fragmentation of the Japanese Communist Party in 1957. Largest domestic militant group; has political arm plus small covert action wing called Kansa Revolutionary Army. Funding derived from membership dues, sales of its newspapers, and fundraising campaigns.

**Activities**
Participates in mass protest demonstrations and snakedancing in streets; supports farmers' protest of construction of Nanka airport, among other causes. Sabotaged major part of Japanese railroad system in 1985 and 1986, sporadic attacks usually designed to cause only property damage through use of crude rockets and incendiary devices. Anti-US attacks include small-scale rocket attempts against US military and diplomatic targets; no US casualties so far.

**Strength**
3,500

**Location/Area of Operation**
Japan

**External Aid**
None known

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**Japanese Red Army (JRA)**

**Description**
An international terrorist group formed about 1970 after breaking away from Japanese Communist League Red Army Faction. Now led by Fusako Shigenobu. Stated goals are to overthrow Japanese Government and monarchy and to help foment world revolution. Organization unclear, but may control or at least have ties to Anti-Imperialist International Brigade (AIB), may also have links to Anti-War Democratic Front — an overt leftist political organization — inside Japan. Details released following November 1987 arrest of leader Osamu Maruko indicate that JRA may be organizing cells in Asian cities, such as Manila and Singapore. Has had close relations with Palestinian terrorist groups — based and operating outside of Japan — since its inception.

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Activities
Before 1977, JRA carried out series of brutal attacks over wide geographical area, including firing on passengers at Lod airport in Israel (1973) and two Japanese airliner hijackings (1973 and 1977). Anti-US attacks include attempted takeover of US Embassy in Kuala Lumpur (1975). Since mid-1980s has carried out several crude rocket and mortar attacks against US Embassy facilities in Jakarta (1986), Rome (1987), and Madrid (1987), probably timed to coincide with the annual economic summit meetings of the seven leading industrialized nations.

Strength
30 to 40

Location/Area of Operations
Lebanon/worldwide

External Aid
Receives aid, including training and base camp facilities, from radical Palestinian terrorists, especially the PFLP. May also receive aid from Libya. Suspected of having sympathizers and support apparatus in Japan.

Description
The guerrilla arm of the Communist Party of the Philippines/Maoist-Leninist, an avowedly Maoist group formed about 1969 with the aim of overthrowing the regime through protracted guerrilla warfare. Although primarily a rural-based guerrilla group, is building urban infrastructure to carry out terrorism, uses city-based assassination units called sparrow squads. Derives most of its funding from contributions of supporters and “taxes” extorted from local businesses.

Activities
In addition to guerrilla activities, turning increasingly to urban terrorism, including attacks on government officials, police, and military officers in Manila and other major cities. Avoided attacking US interests until October 1987, when sparrow squads murdered two US servicemen and one Japanese near Clark Airbase, has vowed to kill US citizens, including businessmen, who allegedly are involved in the government’s counterinsurgency campaign.

Strength
* 8,000 to 20,000, plus large support network
Location/Area of Operation
The Philippines

External Aid
No state support. Probably receives funding from overseas fundraisers in Western Europe and elsewhere.

Description
Sikh terrorism is carried out by several domestic and international groups. Sikh violence surged in 1984 following the Indian Army attack on the Golden Temple in Amritsar. Sikh terrorists seek to establish an independent Sikh state called Khalistan. Groups that carry out terrorism include the Dashmesh, or 10th Regiment, (active in India, West Germany, and Canada), Dal Khalsa (hijacked an Indian airliner to Pakistan in 1981), Babbar Khalsa (also operates in India, West Germany, and Canada), and the All India Sikh Students Federation (militant student wing of the main Sikh party, Akali Dal).

Activities
Regular and bloody attacks against Hindus and Indian official targets particularly in the Punjab, desecration of Hindu holy places, assassinations, bombings, and aircraft hijackings. Although Sikhs have disclaimed responsibility, were probably responsible for bombing the Air India airliner downed over the Atlantic in June 1985, in which 329 passengers and the crew were killed, and for an explosion at Tokyo airport on the same day, when luggage from a flight from Vancouver blew up and killed two Japanese baggage handlers. Since then, Sikh terrorists overseas have been inactive, possibly because of the large international outcry. No US interests have been targeted.

Strength
Unknown

Location/Area of Operations
India, Western Europe, and North America.

External Aid
Unknown
Sub-Saharan Africa

African National Congress (ANC)

Description
Origins go back to 1912, when its forerunner, the South African Native National Congress, was set up to protect black rights. The South African Communist Party started to play a role in the pre-World War II period. In 1949 current leaders, Nelson Mandela and Oliver Tambo, were elected to executive positions; in the same year adopted a militant "Action Program." Banned in 1961, formed a guerrilla wing called Umkhonto We Sizwe (Spear of the Nation). Remains in exile.

Activities
Chiefly a political and guerrilla organization, but in recent years has turned to urban terrorism; has bombed energy and transportation targets, government officials, security targets, and, recently, civilians. Has not attacked US interests.

Strength
4,000 to 5,000, plus sympathizers.

Location/Area of Operations
Zambia and Angola/South Africa. Believed to have cells in other African Front line states, as well as in the West.

External Aid
Receives military supplies from the Soviet Bloc; financial support is offered by several African states and by governments and private contributors in the West. In the past, ANC members may have received training in PLO camps in Lebanon.

Mozambican National Resistance (Resistencia Nacional Moçambicana, or RENAMO)

Description
Established in 1976 by the Rhodesian security services, using anti-Marxist Mozambicans opposed to the Marxist regime set up by FRELIMO (Front for the Liberation of Mozambique) in 1975. Changed name from the National Resistance Movement to RENAMO in 1982.

Activities
Operates as a guerrilla insurgency against Mozambique Government and civilian targets, frequently increasingly runs cross-border operations into Zimbabwe, Malawi, and Zambia, where it has murdered and kidnapped numerous civilians and destroyed private property. RENAMO has not directly attacked US interests, but Americans who travel in Mozambique could become inadvertent victims.
Strength
22,000 guerrillas, plus support network.

Location/Area of Operations
North central Mozambique, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Malawi, and Zambia.

External Aid
Receives logistic and other support, including safehaven, from South Africa as well as from private individuals and groups in Europe and elsewhere.
Appendix A

Chronology of Significant Terrorist-Related Events: 1987

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21 February</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>French police arrested the four top leaders of the terrorist group Action Directe (AD) in a farmhouse near Orleans. The arrests dismantled the leadership of AD's international wing, leaving it with little, if any, operational capability. The group had conducted several attacks in 1986, including the assassination of Renault President Georges Besse.</td>
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<tr>
<td>18 March</td>
<td>Djibouti</td>
<td>A bomb exploded at the &quot;Café Histori,&quot; known to be frequented by Europeans, killing five French citizens (four of whom were military), three West Germans, and three Djiboutians. Fifty persons were wounded, including 25 French nationals. The bomb was a delayed action device and was timed to go off when the cafe was crowded. The bomber was arrested a short time later; he was a Palestinian believed to have been working for Libya. His motive may have been to avenge recent Libyan defeats in Chad, attributed to French intervention.</td>
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<tr>
<td>20 March</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Italian Air Force Gen. Lucio Giorgi was shot and killed by two terrorists on a motorcycle while he was being driven home. Giorgi was director general of armaments in the aerospace sector of the Italian defense ministry. The Red Brigades—Union of Combatant Communists (BR-UCC) claimed responsibility for the attack. The murder spurred a major counterterrorist effort by Italian authorities, and by the end of June more than 60 members of the group had been arrested in Italy, France, and Spain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 March</td>
<td>West Germany</td>
<td>A large car bomb exploded outside an officers' club at the British Army base at Rheindahlen, injuring over 30 persons, most of whom were West German military officers and their spouses, although they were not the intended targets. The Provisional Irish Republican Army (PIRA) claimed responsibility.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 April</td>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>Sixteen American servicemen were injured when a bomb exploded alongside a Greek Air Force bus in which they were riding. The bomb had been placed in a metal...</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
container on a road near Piraeus and then detonated by remote control. Revolutionary Organization 17 November claimed responsibility for the attack. Although responsible for several previous assassinations of US citizens, this attack was the first time the group had used a bomb in an attempt to cause large numbers of casualties.

5 June

Italy

In a series of incidents in Rome, a car bomb exploded outside the US Embassy, two crude rocket devices were launched into the US Embassy compound, and a bomb of similar construction was launched into the British Embassy compound. Some of the devices failed to explode. In all instances, damage was minor. The Anti-imperialist International Brigade (AIIB) — believed to be a group associated with, if not part of, the Japanese Red Army — claimed responsibility for the attacks, which appear to have been timed to coincide with the Summit Seven economic conference in Venice.

17 June

Lebanon

US journalist Charles Glass was kidnapped in Beirut along with the son of the Lebanese Defense Minister and their Lebanese driver. After intense Syrian pressure, the two Lebanese were released on 24 June and Glass claimed to have escaped on the night of 17–18 August. The Organization for the Defense of Free People — probably a cover name for Hezbollah — claimed responsibility for the kidnapping.

14 July

Pakistan

Two car bombs exploded in a busy shopping center in Karachi within minutes of each other, killing at least 70 and wounding more than 200 persons. The explosions occurred at peak hours in a crowded urban area. No group claimed responsibility, but we believe that the bombings were perpetrated by agents of the Afghanistan Ministry of State Security (WAD) as part of a ruthless campaign to deter the Pakistani Government from supporting anti-Communist guerrillas fighting in Afghanistan.

24 July

Central African Republic/Italy/Switzerland

A lone gunman who boarded an Air Afrique flight in Bangui Central African Republic, hijacked the plane as it left Rome. After landing in Geneva, the hijacker killed a French passenger and demanded the release from prison of the Hammad brothers in West Germany, the Hezbollah-backed terrorists in France, and Shia detainees in Israel. The incident ended the same day, after passengers aboard the airliner overpowered the hijacker.
1 August

Honduras

A pipe bomb exploded outside a Chinese restaurant in Comayagua frequented by US servicemen stationed at the nearby Palmerola Airbase. Five US servicemen, one US contractor, and six Hondurans were injured. No group claimed responsibility for the attack, we believe it was carried out by Honduran leftists.

10 August

Greece

A remotely controlled but apparently prematurely detonated bomb secreted in a parked car injured 10 members of a US Air Force light crew as they traveled past in a bus. The bus, which was unmarked, was used exclusively to transport US Strategic Air Command crew members to and from Hellenikon Airbase and their hotel. The Revolutionary Organization 17 November claimed responsibility for the attack.

26 October

Philippines

Assassination units, known as ‘sparrow squads’, from the Communist New People’s Army murdered two US servicemen, a former US serviceman, and a Filipino businessman in four separate incidents near Clark Airbase. After a wait of several weeks, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Philippines claimed responsibility for the incidents.

30 October

France

French authorities seized the vessel Eksund II off the coast of Brittany with over 150 tons of Libyan-supplied arms destined for the Provisional Irish Republican Army on board. The weapons included surface-to-air missiles. Five crewmen with PIRA hats were arrested.

8 November

Northern Ireland

The PIRA took responsibility for detonating a large bomb at Enniskillen 65 miles southwest of Belfast, which killed 11 civilians and injured more than 60 who were attending a memorial ceremony for Britain’s war dead.

25 November

Zimbabwe

Zimbabwean dissidents attacked a farm operated by missionaries near Bulawayo and murdered 16 persons, including two US citizens. The victims were lured with barbed wire and then hacked to death with machetes, after which their bodies were burned.
29 November

Burma/Andaman Sea

Korean Air Lines Flight 858 disappeared over the Andaman Sea off Burma, killing all 115 persons on board. Two North Korean intelligence agents—an elderly man and a young woman—were arrested in Bahrain on 1 December; the man committed suicide by taking a cyanide pill, the woman tried but failed. The survivor was expelled to South Korea, where she subsequently confessed on television that she and her companion had planted a bomb on board the airliner when they boarded it in Baghdad. The two later disembarked in Abu Dhabi. The woman also stated that the operation had been planned by North Korean intelligence officials as part of a plan to destabilize the South Korean Government and disrupt the 1988 Olympic Games to be held in Seoul in September and October.

26 December

Spain

Two grenades were thrown into a bar in Barcelona operated by the US United Services Organization (USO). One US sailor was killed and nine others wounded. Two Catalan separatist terrorist groups, the pro-Communist Terra Liure and the Catalan Red Liberation Army, claimed responsibility for the attack.