



PATTERNS
OF GLOBAL
TERRORISM:
1990

MIPT
National Memorial Institute
for the Prevention of Terrorism
in Oklahoma City



Patterns of Global Terrorism: 1990

Introduction

The continuing decline in the number of international terrorist incidents during 1990 is encouraging. From a peak of 856 in 1988, the number of incidents decreased to 455 in 1990. Even more encouraging are the increasing counterterrorist cooperation among governments and our numerous successes in bringing the rule of law to bear on terrorists.

As part of our overall counterterrorist strategy, the United States works with other governments to identify, apprehend, and prosecute terrorists. Many terrorist trials were successfully completed in 1990, and many more cases are still in progress.

Through training provided under the Department of State's Anti-Terrorism Training Assistance Program, we have improved the ability of other governments to preempt, or to investigate and prosecute, terrorist attacks. The program has been extremely successful, and in 1990 for the first time law enforcement officials from the newly democratic East European states participated.

Another important element of our counterterrorist effort, the Rewards for Terrorism Information Program, received a significant boost in 1990. This program provides rewards for information that leads to the "prevention, frustration, or favorable resolution of terrorist acts against US persons or properties overseas." Late in 1989, Congress increased the ceiling for an individual reward to \$2 million. Rewards of more than \$500,000 have been paid under this program. In 1990, the Air Transport Association (ATA) and the Air Line Pilots' Association (ALPA) matched the reward ceiling with \$2 million to create a potential \$4 million reward for information about attacks on civil aviation.

Despite this good news, the threat of terrorism remains. Still, the progress we have made reinforces our conviction that our counterterrorist policy is working and that continued vigilance will increase the effectiveness of our efforts.

Legislative Requirements

This report is submitted in compliance with Title 22 of the United States Code, Section 2656f (a) , which requires the Department of State to provide Congress with 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 terrorist 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 individuals, 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 "terrorist list" countries.

Definitions

No one definition of terrorism has gained universal acceptance. For the purposes of this report, we use the definition of terrorism contained in Title 22 of the United States Code, Section 2656f (d) . That statute contains the following definitions:

- The term terrorism means premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against noncombatant targets by subnational or clandestine agents, usually intended to influence an audience. *

*For purposes of this definition, the term noncombatant target is interpreted to include, in addition to civilians, military personnel who at the time of the incident are unarmed and/or not on duty. For example, in past reports we have listed as terrorist incidents the murders of the following military personnel: Col. James Rowe, killed in Manila in April 1989; Capt. William Nordeen, US defense attache, killed in Athens in June 1988; the two servicemen killed in the La Belle disco bombing in West Berlin in April 1986; and the four off-duty US Embassy Marine guards killed in a cafe in El Salvador in June 1985. We also consider as acts of terrorism attacks on military installations or on armed military personnel when a state of military hostilities does not exist at the site, such as bombings against US bases in Europe, the Philippines, or elsewhere.

- The term international terrorism means terrorism involving citizens or the territory of more than one country.
- The term terrorist group means any group practicing, or that has significant subgroups that practice, international terrorism.

The United States Government has employed this definition of terrorism for statistical and analytical purposes since 1983.

In a number of countries, domestic terrorism, or an active insurgency, has a greater impact on the level of political violence than does international terrorism. Although not the primary purpose of this report, we have attempted to indicate those areas where this is the case.

Note

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.

Ambassador Morris D. Busby
Coordinator for Counterterrorism

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Patterns of Global Terrorism: 1990

The Year in Review

The year 1990 was one of the few in recent times in which there were no "spectacular" terrorist incidents resulting in the death or injury of a large number of victims. Despite this fact, there were a number of major terrorist developments, including a heightened international terrorist threat owing to Iraq's renewed association with terrorist groups worldwide.

Perhaps the most significant development occurred in the wake of the 2 August Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. A number of Palestinian groups, including the Palestine Liberation Front (PLF), the Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ), the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC), pledged their support for Saddam Hussein, and most threatened terrorist attacks against the West, Israel, and moderate Arab targets in the event of war. Although by year's end no such attacks had taken place, the threat remained high.

Another significant development was the abortive 30 May attack on Israeli beaches by the PLF. The PLF is a member of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and is therefore subject to the PLO's "renunciation" of terrorism. Following the PLO's refusal to condemn the attack, the United States suspended its dialogue with the PLO, pending action by the PLO demonstrating that it abides by the conditions it accepted in December 1988.

Both of these events highlight the continuing importance of states that support terrorists and sponsor terrorist attacks. The PLF attack on Israel was planned and executed from Libya. In 1990 Iraq, which provides support for a growing number of terrorist allies, was returned to the US Government's list of state sponsors of terrorism. The other countries on that list—Cuba, Iran, Libya, North Korea, and Syria—continued to provide varying degrees of support—safehaven, travel documents, arms, training, and technical expertise—to terrorists.



Robert Polhill, one of eight Western hostages released in 1990.

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Latin America emerged in 1990 as the most frequent site for terrorist attacks against US interests. Most of these attacks took place in Chile, Peru, and Colombia. Latin American radical or guerrilla groups engaging in terrorism tended to attack domestic, rather than foreign, targets. Thus, although the number of international terrorist incidents was high, the escalating domestic political violence had an even greater impact on the region.

There was a marked increase in international terrorism in Asia in 1990, primarily because of increased activity by the Communist New People's Army (NPA) in the Philippines. At the same time, South Asia suffered from a notable upsurge in terrorism, particularly in Pakistan where the Afghan secret service was responsible for a rash of terrorist attacks.

There were several positive developments regarding terrorism in 1990. Eight Western hostages held in the Middle East—including Americans Robert Polhill and Frank Reed—were released from captivity. Furthermore, no

Westerners were taken hostage in Lebanon during 1990. Another positive development was the marked decline in terrorism in the Middle East and a reduction in Middle Eastern "spillover" terrorism in other regions.

The advent of democracy in Eastern Europe brought a change in East European states' attitudes toward terrorism. The new East European governments were eager to expose the support previous regimes had provided to terrorists, such as East German safehaven for Red Army Faction (RAF) terrorists and Czechoslovak sales of Semtex plastic explosives. Terrorists no longer find official support or safehaven in the emerging democracies of Eastern Europe.

The trend toward multinational cooperation on counterterrorist issues continued during the year. Following major terrorist attacks such as the Pan Am 103 and UTA 772 bombings, the United Nations directed the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) to develop a method of "marking" plastic explosives for preblast detection. Substantial work was completed by ICAO members on a convention requiring all manufacturers of plastic explosives to add chemicals to the explosives that would make them easier to detect. An agreement, called the Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, was signed in early 1991.

Continuing the trend of previous years, a number of important terrorist trials took place in 1990, as governments continued to impose the rule of law on terrorists.

African Regional Overview

There were 52 international terrorist incidents in Africa in 1990, just slightly more than in the previous year. The most significant of these incidents occurred in Djibouti in September, when handgrenades thrown into two downtown cafes killed a child and wounded 17 persons. As in previous years, most acts of terrorism in Africa were conducted by local insurgents. In Liberia, Mozambique, and Somalia, for example, while a few international terrorist incidents took place in the context of bitter struggles against those governments, there were many more incidents of domestic terrorism. When foreigners were involved, they were usually targets of opportunity.

Angola

On 27 April, the Front for the Liberation of the Enclave of Cabinda (FLEC), an Angolan separatist group, kidnapped 13 French nationals and a number of Congolese citizens at a French oil-prospecting company's site near the Congolese border with Cabinda. Cabinda is an Angolan enclave separated from the rest of the country by a narrow strip of Zaire. Nine French nationals and some of the Congolese were released within a few hours; the remaining hostages were released on 10 May. Two Portuguese aid workers were kidnapped by FLEC in September and released approximately two months later.

In October, an American was kidnapped in Cabinda Province by a different Cabindan separatist group, the Front for the Liberation of the Enclave of Cabinda-Military Position (FLEC-PM). He was released in December.

Both the Angolan Government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) have publicly and repeatedly accused each other of practicing terrorism against their opponents, including the kidnapping, killing, torturing, or maiming of civilians, but few of these allegations could be independently verified. However, UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi publicly acknowledged that a French national captured by UNITA in a war zone had died while being marched to the Zairean border, where he was to have been released.

Djibouti

There was one act of international terrorism in Djibouti in 1990. On 27 September, several grenades were thrown from a passing taxi into the Cafe de Paris, a sidewalk cafe in the capital, killing a 10-year-old French boy and injuring 17 other persons. Grenades also were thrown at the Cafe L'Historil, but they failed to explode. A previously unknown group, the Djibouti Youth Movement, claimed responsibility for the attacks. Four Djibouti youths were arrested and charged in early October. During arraignment, they recanted their earlier confessions, saying they had been tortured. Djiboutian authorities are continuing their investigations.

The Tunisian national charged in the 1987 bombing of the Cafe L'Historil, in which 11 persons were killed, remains imprisoned awaiting trial.

Ethiopia

On 30 March, a bomb exploded at the Hilton Hotel in Addis Ababa, causing damage to one room. The following day the Ethiopian Government expelled two Libyans, apparently for their alleged involvement. An Israeli diplomat staying in the hotel may have been the intended target.

Liberia

During much of 1990, Liberia was torn by a bitter civil war between the Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL), loyal to President Samuel Doe, and two factions—the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL), led by Charles Taylor, and the Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia (INPFL), led by Prince Johnson. The battlelines were also drawn between ethnic groups, as members of rival groups sought out and massacred each other. A cease-fire has been in effect since 2 December.

In August, an American missionary was kidnapped by members of the Armed Forces of Liberia. Beaten and shot in the legs, he later died. His body was returned at the same time that another kidnapped American was released.

The NPFL ambushed a train and kidnapped two passengers—a British journalist and a Liberian national. The Englishman was released five days later. The NPFL has been accused of direct responsibility for the deaths of several Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) members, including two Nigerian journalists.

Prince Johnson's INPFL kidnapped a number of foreigners, including one American, ostensibly to force ECOWAS to intervene in the Liberian civil war. All of the hostages were released a few days later.

Mozambique

The Mozambican National Resistance (RENAMO) movement continued its 16-year-old insurgency in 1990, conducting terrorist attacks mostly against peasants who refused to cooperate with them. Soft targets, such as schools and villages, continued to be attacked frequently, and as many as several thousand Mozambicans were killed by the group. In February, RENAMO kidnapped a Zimbabwean businessman and a British professor; the two were rescued by a joint Zimbabwean-Mozambican military operation. In June, the group kidnapped two Swiss Red Cross workers and held them for four days. There were indications in late 1990 that RENAMO leaders were attempting to reduce the number of attacks on civilians.

In addition to RENAMO, bandits and undisciplined government troops continued to raid and loot villages. Indiscriminate violence on both sides has led to near anarchy in much of the countryside. Under these conditions, apprehension and prosecution of domestic terrorists are not feasible.

Direct talks between the Government of Mozambique and RENAMO produced an agreement in late 1990 to designate two land transport routes as "peace corridors," which would not be attacked. These talks are expected to continue. Previous government offers of amnesty to RENAMO supporters were ineffective.

Somalia

Antiregime elements were probably responsible for a series of bombing attacks throughout the year. Numerous attacks were carried out against Somali targets in an attempt to oust the government of President Siad Barre. Among the non-Somali targets were the mission of the European Community (EC) and the Libyan, Iraqi, and Chinese Embassies. The bombings caused only superficial damage to the three embassy buildings. A guard at the EC mission was injured by the blast. In May, a grenade exploded on the US Embassy compound in Mogadishu. No one claimed responsibility for the attack.

South Africa

In 1990, the South African Government began preparations for a transition to nonracial democracy by lifting the ban on opposition organizations, releasing political prisoners—including Nelson Mandela—and entering into talks with the African National Congress (ANC). In August, the ANC agreed to suspend its armed struggle against the government.

These developments led to a virtual end to violent repression by the government and violent resistance by the opposition. There was, however, a major escalation in black factional violence. More than a thousand people were killed in this fighting. Some human rights observers alleged that rightwing extremist elements of the security forces were contributing to the factional violence.

White extremists, in protests against apartheid reforms, carried out a series of terrorist attacks against both domestic and foreign elements. On 4 February, shots were fired at the British Embassy in Pretoria. A previously

unknown group, the Order of the Boer People, claimed responsibility. Later in the year, the same group was responsible for the homemade bomb that exploded at the residence of US Ambassador William Swing, damaging a gatepost and a guardhouse. Three people were arrested in connection with this incident. On 6 July, an explosion at a crowded taxi and bus terminal used by black commuters in Johannesburg injured 23 people and damaged eight vehicles. The White Liberation Army—also previously unknown—claimed responsibility. On 12 September, a bomb exploded at the ruling National Party offices in Pretoria. A supporter of rightwing extremist Piet “Skiet” Rudolph claimed responsibility.

In November, the government released the findings of the Harms Commission investigation into charges of government-directed terrorism. The Commission concluded that the Civil Cooperation Bureau (CCB)—a covert element of the South African Defense Force—was involved in the murder of at least two people and conspired to kill at least three others. The CCB was found to have been responsible for at least one bombing as well. Antiapartheid activists criticized the Harms Commission report, particularly the narrow scope of its investigation and the Commission’s inability to gain access to key witnesses and records. Many killings that have been linked to CCB “hit squads” remained unsolved, including the murders in 1989 of antiapartheid activist David Webster in Johannesburg and South-West Africa People’s Organization (SWAPO) official Anton Lubowski in Namibia. In mid-1990 the government announced that the CCB would be disbanded.

Sudan

The five Abu Nidal organization (ANO) terrorists tried and convicted for their roles in the bombings in 1988 at the Acropole Hotel and the Sudan Club remained imprisoned at year’s end, but they were released in January 1991. The Sudanese courts had sentenced the five to death but later ruled that the families of the victims, who were all British or Sudanese, had the option of accepting cash payments as compensation—in which case the terrorists would not be executed. The British families refused to accept payment of “blood money” but also opposed the death penalty.

Khartoum has a close relationship with Iraq and increasingly warm ties to Iran. In 1990, Sudan signed an “integration agreement” with Libya that, among other things, permits the Libyans much easier access to Sudan.

Asian Regional Overview

The number of international terrorist incidents in Asia increased dramatically in 1990, from 56 incidents in 1989 to 96. This increase was primarily due to greater activity by Afghan agents in Pakistan and Communist guerrillas in the Philippines. The greatest threat to Americans in the region remains in the Philippines, where Communist insurgents launched attacks against US facilities and killed five Americans. In South Korea, radical students conducted several attacks against US facilities. Domestic political violence including sectarian and communal violence in India, particularly in Kashmir and Punjab, and the festering insurgency in Sri Lanka were also of concern in 1990.

Afghanistan

The number of international terrorist incidents reported in Pakistan increased sharply in 1990 because of a renewed bombing campaign by the Afghan secret police, WAD. The WAD is believed responsible for 35 of the 45 international terrorist incidents recorded in Pakistan. Dozens of people were killed and many more injured in WAD attacks. Although WAD attacks are ostensibly against Pakistan-based Afghan resistance fighters and refugees, the targeting of markets, movie theaters, train stations, and other public gathering places suggests the goal is to intimidate and undermine the Pakistani Government’s willingness to host the Afghan refugees.

India

Sectarian and ethnic conflicts within India resulted in the deaths of several thousand civilians at the hands of terrorist groups. Sikh extremists in Punjab continued to use terrorist tactics to advance their political agenda. Nearly 5,000 civilians died in the state, mostly as a result of indiscriminate violence by Sikh extremists. Although a majority of the victims were Sikhs, machinegun attacks on crowded markets in predominantly Hindu towns and bombings of buses and trains were commonplace. Central government rule, imposed in 1987, remained in effect at year’s end.

In Kashmir, separatist groups capitalized on the popular perception among the state’s Muslims that New Delhi has discriminated against them politically and economically.

Separatist groups stepped up their campaign of violence, bombing schools and other public buildings. By year's end, some 2,300 people had died in Kashmir as a result of the violence. On 6 April, the Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front (JKLF), the most prominent separatist group, kidnapped the vice chancellor of Kashmiri University, his secretary, and an official of the state-run Hindustan Machine Tools. Several days later, the three were murdered after the government refused to swap jailed militants for them. In July, the JKLF kidnapped the son of a Kashmiri government official and held him for three days.

Other Kashmiri separatist groups also conducted acts of terrorism. The Mujahidin Kashmir claimed responsibility for the 12 April bombing of a passenger train in Bombay, which injured 30 people. The Allah Tigers claimed responsibility for killing an Indian intelligence officer in early September.

The United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA), which was banned by the government in November, has conducted assassinations and extortions as part of its drive for an independent Assamese state. Other tribal-based groups employed terrorism in their separatist struggles.

The Indian Government charges that Sikh and Kashmiri extremists have received training, arms, and sanctuary from Pakistan—charges denied by Pakistani authorities.

The ineffectiveness of local security services has hampered Indian attempts to counter domestic terrorism in areas of secessionist and communal violence. The Government of India frequently deploys paramilitary or military forces to restore basic law and order in terrorist-afflicted areas. In 1990, the government announced the creation of a paramilitary group called the National Rifles, whose task is to assist the security services in tumultuous areas like Punjab and Assam.

Japan

In November, Chukaku-ha, Japan's most active ultraleftist group, threw two small homemade grenades over the wall of the US Consul General's home in Osaka, causing minor

damage. This incident was part of a rash of relatively minor violence surrounding the enthronement ceremonies for the Emperor.

Throughout the year, ultraleftists opposed to the imperial system carried out a series of attacks against Japanese targets. In early January, homemade rockets caused minor damage to the Tokyo residence of Prince Hitachi, the Emperor's younger brother, and struck the Kyoto Imperial Palace but caused no damage. In late January, Chukaku-ha set fires on seven trains in several prefectures; there were no injuries and only minor damage.

Ultraleftist groups carried out approximately 40 attacks with homemade mortars and incendiary devices to protest the 12 November enthronement of Emperor Akihito. The radicals fired rockets at four Self-Defense Force facilities in Tokyo and neighboring prefectures but caused no damage or casualties. Rockets that veered off course hit several buildings in Tokyo, causing minor damage. The groups also set fire to several railway lines and Shinto shrines in and around Tokyo. Before the enthronement, the Kakurokya Hazama-ha bombed a police dormitory in Tokyo, killing one officer and injuring six others.

The Japanese Red Army (JRA) did not conduct any terrorist operations in 1990. Its leadership remains based in the Bekaa Valley of Lebanon. The cases of JRA members Osamu Maruoka and Hiroshi Sensui—arrested in 1987 and 1988, respectively—are still under adjudication in Japan.

Radical rightwing groups carried out only one incident in 1990. A member of the minuscule Seikijuku (Righteous Spiritual School) shot and wounded the mayor of Nagasaki on 18 January.

Papua New Guinea

The Free Papua Movement (OPM) kidnapped an American missionary, a New Zealand missionary, three Filipinos, and a Papua New Guinean near the Indonesian–Papua New Guinean border in November. The OPM, which has

been fighting for the independence of Irian Jaya since it was annexed by Indonesia in 1961, demanded that talks be arranged with officials of the Papua New Guinean Government. The captives were released in good condition after 12 days.

Philippines

In the Philippines, the New People's Army (NPA), the military wing of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), continued to target US personnel and installations as part of its campaign against US military bases:

- In January, a bomb exploded outside the United States Information Service (USIS) office in Davao, causing minor damage.
- In late February, the NPA killed an American geologist, his Filipino wife, and his father-in-law in an ambush in Bohol Province. The father-in-law, a prominent local official, is believed to have been the target of this attack.
- In early March, a US rancher in southern Luzon was slain by the NPA for refusing to pay Communist taxes.
- The NPA was responsible for the slaying of two US airmen near Clark Airbase on 13 May and may have been responsible for the assassination of a Marine sergeant on 4 May.
- On 18 May, two rifle grenades were fired at the USIS office in Manila; one exploded, causing minor damage.
- A US Peace Corps volunteer (PCV) was kidnapped and held by the NPA on Negros Island from mid-June until 2 August, when he was released unharmed. The volunteer's disappearance was not made known until two weeks after his abduction. By that time, the US Government had already decided to withdraw all PCVs from the Philippines because of the NPA threat. A Japanese aid worker, also kidnapped by the NPA, was released 2 August.
- Small-arms fire caused minor damage to the USIS building in Davao on 2 July.
- Communists bombed the Voice of America transmitter tower in Concepcion (Tarlac) on 17 September, causing limited damage.

- An American businessman was reportedly kidnapped by the NPA on 19 October in the northern Province of Cagayan. No claim of responsibility or demands were received, and he was still missing at the end of the year.
- Two rifle grenades were fired at the US Embassy on 10 November, but caused no damage or injuries.

The Aquino administration continues to press its international campaign against supporters of the Communists. The Philippines successfully lobbied the Dutch Government to reject CPP founder Jose Maria Sison's application for political asylum. Manila also continues to publicize the diversion of funds by the Communists' National Democratic Front to the CPP/NPA.

In April, the government arrested NPA Deputy Chief of Staff Antonio Cabardo upon his return from Hong Kong; Cabardo was involved in an international scheme to launder counterfeit money. In June and again in October, the government raided NPA safehouses in Manila and arrested additional members of the NPA leadership.

Manila has issued public statements condemning domestic terrorism and maintains a reward program for information leading to the arrest of key figures in the CPP/NPA apparatus in the Philippines and abroad. A verdict was expected in early 1991 in the trial of two NPA assassins accused of murdering US Army Col. James Rowe in April 1989. Reynaldo Bernardo, a senior official of the Alex Boncayao Brigade—the Communists' premier assassination squad in Manila—was arrested in early November. Bernardo is a suspect in the Rowe slaying and may be tried for that crime.

Dissident military officers were responsible for a bombing campaign against both Philippine and foreign businesses in Manila in August and September. The bombings, which caused no fatalities, apparently were designed to demonstrate President Aquino's inability to maintain law and order. The government has offered rewards for the capture of rebel military leaders, some of whom are accused of complicity in random bombing attacks. Several dissident military officers were captured in 1990.

The Government of the Philippines continues to be a willing participant in programs of bilateral cooperation with, and training in, the United States on counterterrorist issues.

South Korea

In 1990, there was a handful of relatively minor attacks against US interests by radical students and other dissidents. In February, approximately 100 youths attempted to attack the residence of the head of the American Cultural Center in Kwangju. On 12 June, about 300 students attacked the US Cultural Center in Kwangju with firebombs; there were no injuries or damage. In August, radicals threw more than 50 firebombs at the rear door of a US Army office in Seoul, causing minor damage. On 18 October, 11 students attacked the US Embassy with firebombs and small explosive devices but caused no injuries or property damage.

In April, South Korean President Roh granted a special amnesty to Kim Hyun-Hui, the 28-year-old North Korean agent convicted of planting a bomb on a Korean Airlines flight in November 1987. Kim received the death penalty for the attack, in which 115 were killed, but she was pardoned because she confessed her crime and admitted to acting on behalf of North Korea. At her trial, Kim asserted that she had been told the bombing was directly ordered by Kim Chong-Il, son of North Korean President Kim Il-song.

Sri Lanka

Domestic terrorism continued to wrack the nation. The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) broke off talks with the government in June and launched a campaign of violence. On 22 July, government forces discovered a series of mass graves containing the bodies of up to 200 policemen near the village of Tirrukkovil in eastern Sri Lanka. The policemen, many of whom had been blindfolded and shot in the back of the head, had been captured by the LTTE in mid-June. The LTTE reportedly was responsible for a series of massacres of Moslems near the Batticaloa region in the first half of August. The LTTE also was responsible for the murder of rival Tamil politicians throughout the northeast.

The radical Sinhalese group Janatha Vimukhti Perumana (JVP) was crippled by the deaths and arrests of most of its senior leadership in 1989. As a result, it was capable of conducting only limited operations in 1990. The group's most notable attack occurred in July, when it seized and executed 15 members of a village committee in southern Matara who had been cooperating with the police. The government continues to arrest suspected JVP members,

and at least 15,000 are in custody. The government intends to prosecute those believed responsible for acts of terrorism and will provide vocational rehabilitation for others.

In 1990, three individuals accused in the May 1986 bombing of an Air Lanka aircraft, which killed 28, were acquitted. Five persons accused in the August 1987 grenade attack on Parliament, which killed two officials, also were found to be innocent. The government is appealing the acquittal of the five, and they remain in custody.

European Regional Overview

Two trends emerge in examining terrorist statistics for Western Europe in 1990. The first is the sharp decline in "spillover" terrorism from the Middle East as compared with previous years (in 1988 there were 29 such incidents, 31 in 1989, and only eight in 1990). The second is the persistence—and violence—of autonomist groups such as the Provisional Irish Republican Army (PIRA), Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA), and Corsican nationalists.

An alarming phenomenon is the continued attacks on Iranian political dissidents residing in Europe by official Iranian hit squads. Swiss authorities confirm official Iranian involvement in the murder of an Iranian dissident in Switzerland, and French authorities suspect that the November murder of an Iranian-American dissident in Paris was the work of Iranian hit men.

In Greece, domestic terrorist groups were responsible for several attacks on US and other targets. In September, Greece declined a US extradition request against Palestinian terrorist Muhammad Rashid, charged with involvement in the 1982 bombing of a Pan Am aircraft. Rashid will be prosecuted in Greece.

US interests continued to be targets of terrorism in Turkey, where domestic terrorism also increased during the year.

Perhaps the most dramatic changes in the last year have come in Eastern Europe, where the fall of Communist regimes has undermined the active or passive government support that terrorists had previously enjoyed in that region.

Belgium

In February, Enver Hadri, a leader of the local Albanian Committee for the Defense of Human Rights in Kosovo, was assassinated by two unidentified gunmen in Brussels. Hadri's colleagues have accused the Yugoslav intelligence service of his murder.

Belgian authorities scored several successes against the PIRA in 1990. Four suspected PIRA members were arrested in June. One of the four, Donna Maguire, was extradited to the Netherlands for her alleged role in the murder in Holland of two Australian citizens in May. In early December, the Belgian security forces arrested three alleged PIRA commandos during a raid on a safehouse in Antwerp. The suspects are scheduled to be tried in early 1991.

In April, the Belgian Government sent a special envoy to Beirut to seek information on Belgian citizens who had been seized from the yacht *Silco* in the Mediterranean and held by members of the Abu Nidal organization (ANO) since 1987. One of these hostages, along with his French girl friend and their baby, was released in April. The four remaining Belgian hostages were freed in January 1991 in an arrangement that included the release of an ANO terrorist jailed in Belgium, who had served 10 years of his life sentence.

Cyprus

There were no international terrorist incidents in Cyprus in 1990.

In January, the Government of Cyprus hosted a two-man delegation from the Kurdish Workers' Party (PKK), which was sponsored by the Cypriot Committee for Solidarity with Kurdistan. The PKK, known for its terrorist attacks in Turkey, met with senior Greek Cypriot legislators, and the Cypriot Government arranged for a PKK press conference. This meeting was followed by the equally controversial November visit of four Greek Cypriot legislators to the Bekaa Valley in Lebanon for meetings with PKK leaders.

Eastern Europe

Since the fall of their Communist regimes in 1989, the policy of many East European countries has shifted from tolerance of, or even support for, terrorist groups to active

cooperation with the West on counterterrorist issues. An example of the new openness evident in the region is Czechoslovak President Havel's revelation in April that the former government had exported 1,000 tons of the plastic explosive Semtex to Libya. This was the first official acknowledgment that sales of such magnitude had taken place. In Hungary, the new government denounced the former regime's support for Illych Ramirez Sanchez, the international terrorist known as Carlos, and initiated investigations into the assistance previously offered to him and to members of the Baader-Meinhof group.

Ironically, democratization, the concomitant loosening of government control on society, and the resulting changes in government security structures may make some of the countries of the region more vulnerable to the threat of domestic terrorism. These countries may also, for the first time, find themselves targeted by international terrorists. Support for the international coalition aligned against the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, the establishment of diplomatic relations with Israel, facilitating the transport of emigrating Soviet Jews to Israel, and the cessation of support for terrorist groups may make these new democracies the targets of terrorist attacks. The United States and other governments of the West are taking steps to help these countries deal with this challenge.

In June, a group calling itself the December 13 Independent Group claimed responsibility for an attempted firebombing against the Soviet Consulate in Gdansk, Poland. The group, named for the date in 1981 on which President Wojciech Jaruzelski declared martial law, claimed that the attack was in protest against Poland's role in the movement of Soviet Jews to Israel. The attack resulted in minor property damage and no casualties.

In October, an explosion destroyed the offices of the Rights and Freedoms movement, a political movement of ethnic Turks and Pomaks, in Shumen, Bulgaria. No injuries were reported. Unrest among ethnic Turks in Bulgaria is a continuing concern.

Terrorism in Yugoslavia and the former German Democratic Republic is discussed separately.

France

In 1990, international terrorist incidents in France were largely limited to activities connected with separatist movements in Corsica and the Basque area. France maintains an active antiterrorist stance and cooperates bilaterally with the United States and with many other nations in the fight against terrorism.

In 1990, France continued its cooperation with Spain in the fight against Basque terrorism and scored several counter-terrorist successes. In April, French police dismantled an alleged ETA commando unit of 10 French nationals living in France. The group, believed to be headed by Henri Parot, has been charged with participating in criminal conspiracy on behalf of ETA. The group had reportedly been operating in Spain since the late 1970s. This roundup was the first large-scale arrest of French citizens charged with terrorist activities in Spain. A large cache of arms and explosives was also uncovered in connection with the arrest.

In September, alleged ETA leader Jose Zabaleta-Elosegui (alias Waldo), reputedly the second in command of ETA's military branch, was arrested in Biarritz on terrorist-related charges. In November, French police rounded up a four-man ETA cell in southwestern France and later that month arrested a three-man ETA cell in northern France.

The French Government's conciliatory approach toward the Corsican National Liberation Front (FLNC) appears to have generated a schism within the movement between hardliners and those seeking political concessions from Paris without resorting to violence. The truce declared in May 1988 between the FLNC and the government has been broken by a new faction, the Corsican National Liberation Army (ALNC), which claimed responsibility for several bombings in the summer and fall of 1990 directed principally against properties owned by foreigners. Despite Interior Minister Joxe's program of attempting to co-opt the dissidents by granting more political autonomy to Corsica, some hardliners appear determined to continue to use terrorism in the fight for complete autonomy.

The French investigation into the terrorist bombing of UTA Flight 772 over Niger in September 1989 received wide press coverage during the latter part of 1990. According to press accounts, two probable Congolese nationals—one

detained in Brazzaville, Congo, and the other in Kinshasa, Zaire—suspected of being active participants in the bombing, have been interviewed by French authorities. No charges have been filed in the case.

French authorities also continue their investigation into the bombings in the last three months of 1990 against US and French targets by the leftwing anarchist group Gracchus Babeuf. The bombings, which resulted in minor property damage and no injuries, were carried out in protest against the deployment of US forces in the Persian Gulf.

France has one of Europe's most experienced cadre of specialized counterterrorist magistrates, and during 1990 the courts handed down stiff sentences to international terrorists responsible for attacks dating back to 1982. In March, the French Correctional Court sentenced Fouad Saleh and eight other members of a Hizballah terrorist cell to sentences ranging from five to 20 years for their roles in a series of bombings in 1986. In addition, the court convicted eight other Lebanese Hizballah militants in absentia. The convictions and sentences of the Saleh group were confirmed by the Court of Appeals in October. In 1991, members of the Saleh group will be tried by the Criminal Court for the actual bombings.

In June, a French court condemned Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction member Jacqueline Esber in absentia to life imprisonment for her role in the slaying of an Israeli diplomat in 1982 and the attempted murder of a US consul in 1984. French authorities believe Esber is hiding in Libya. In June, the court also condemned an Iraqi, Haysayn Humary, in absentia to life imprisonment for taking part in the bombing of the Marks and Spencer department store in Paris in 1985. Humary, whose whereabouts are unknown, was a member of the Palestinian terrorist group 15 May Organization, which has now disbanded. Another member of the same group, Habib Maamar, was sentenced in absentia on similar charges to 20 years' imprisonment.

French courts sentenced a number of ETA terrorists including Arrospide-Sarasola (alias Santi-Potros), who is considered to be one of the group's top leaders. Santi-Potros will probably be extradited to Spain before completing his 10-year sentence in France. Another leading ETA member, Jose-Antonio Urriticoechea (alias Ternera), was

sentenced to 10 years in prison for terrorist conspiracy and illegal possession of arms. In January, a member of the Basque terrorist organization Iparretarrak was sentenced to two years in prison.

In May, France extradited the Spaniard Jose Ramon Martinez de la Fuente to Spain on charges of committing ETA-sponsored terrorist activities. The French Council of State confirmed that two other suspected ETA members, Carmelo Garcia Merchan and Jose Felix Perez, can legally be extradited; their actual extradition awaits a final decision of the French Government. In early March, a French court approved the extradition of suspected Provisional Irish Republican Army members Patrick Murray, Donagh O'Kane, and Pauline Drumm to Germany, where they were wanted for assaults against British military installations, including a bombing that killed a British military officer. The three were captured in July 1989 while reportedly preparing to attack British interests in France.

At the same time, the French Government took controversial measures in its dealings with state sponsors of terrorism. In April, the government obtained the release of the last of the French hostages—Jacqueline Valente, her Belgian companion, and their young daughter—who had been held by the Abu Nidal organization. The French Government was criticized by several Western nations for praising the role of Libyan leader Qadhafi in obtaining the hostages' release. French press reports say they had been held in Libya.

On 27 July, French President Mitterrand pardoned pro-Iranian Lebanese terrorist Anis Naccache and four of his accomplices. Naccache had been sentenced to life imprisonment in 1982 for killing a French policeman and a passer-by and for wounding three others during a failed attempt to assassinate former Iranian Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar. The government expelled all five terrorists after their release from prison. According to press reports, the French had made a deal with Iran to release the prisoners in exchange for the release of French hostages in Lebanon. Foreign Minister Dumas asserted that the Naccache release was part of France's efforts to obtain freedom for the remaining Western hostages in Lebanon.

Germany

International terrorist attacks decreased from 19 incidents in 1989 to 13 in 1990. None of these incidents were directed against US targets. The number of domestic

terrorist incidents increased, however, following the onset of a new Red Army Faction (RAF) offensive that began in late 1989.

On 3 October, the German Democratic Republic (GDR) merged with West Germany. Thus, West German law and authority were extended into the territory of the former GDR. The former Communist East German regime had maintained good relations with Libya and several terrorist groups. Information released from the files of the Stasi, the former East German secret police, and German press reports make clear the extent of East German support for German and international terrorist groups. Among the revelations:

- The Stasi, through monitoring of Libyans in East Germany, knew in advance of plans for the 1986 La Belle disco bombing in which two American servicemen were killed.
- Stasi officials provided training to Palestinian and Libyan terrorists. The Stasi also provided weapons to the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in exchange for information on West German intelligence activities in Beirut.
- East Germany gave safehaven to Abu Daoud and Abu Hisham—two members of the PLO's Fatah organization who masterminded the murders at the 1972 Munich Olympics—and the notorious terrorist Illych Ramirez Sanchez, also known as Carlos.
- An East German foreign trade organization was involved in arms trading with the Abu Nidal organization.
- A number of Red Army Faction members were given new identities and safehaven by the East German Government.

The indulgent attitudes toward terrorism that characterized the Honecker regime were replaced by efforts to take a firm counterterrorist stand. In June, the GDR Government arrested 10 former RAF terrorists, most of whom voluntarily agreed to be turned over to West German authorities. Two of the suspects were released because the West German warrants for their arrest had expired. The other eight suspects—Susanne Albrecht, Inge Vielt, Werner Lotze,

Sigrid Sternebeck, Silke Maier-Witt, Henning Beer, Monika Helbing, and Ralf-Baptiste Friedrich—remain in custody awaiting prosecution. Press reports indicate that these suspects have provided investigators with extensive information on RAF activities between 1977 and 1981, including the 1977 assassinations of Federal Prosecutor Siegfried Buback, Dresdener Bank Chief Juergen Ponto, and Employers' Association President Hans-Martin Schleyer.

The arrests of former RAF members in East Germany have had only limited impact on the activities of the current RAF hardcore. The group continued the terrorist offensive begun in November 1989 with a technically sophisticated bombing attack that killed Deutsche Bank Chairman Alfred Herrhausen and injured the driver of his armored car. The RAF aborted an attack against West German Agriculture Minister Ignatz Kiechle in April. The RAF claimed responsibility for the attempted assassination of Interior Ministry State Secretary Hans Neusel in July. The RAF also carried out arson attacks and vandalism against several Spanish automobile dealerships in Germany in support of the Spanish October 1st Antifascist Resistance Group (GRAPO).

There were several international terrorist attacks in Germany during 1990. The Provisional Irish Republican Army claimed responsibility for attempted bomb attacks in May against British military installations in Hannover and Muenster, for the assassination of a British Army officer in Dortmund and for the bombing in June of a military training facility in Hameln.

Several counterterrorist prosecutions took place in German courts in 1990. The trial of Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC) members Hafiz Kasseem Dalkamoni, a ranking official of the organization, and Abdel Fattah Ghandanfar for the failed attacks against US military duty trains in 1987 and 1988 began in October. Dalkamoni was also indicted in April on charges of "manslaughter as a result of negligence," stemming from an explosion that killed one German bomb-disposal technician and severely injured another in April 1989.

Ali Cetiner, a leading Kurdish Workers' Party member, was convicted in March of murdering another Kurd. In the first application of a new law that allows prosecution witnesses in certain terrorist cases to receive reduced sentences in

exchange for testimony, Cetiner was sentenced to only five years' imprisonment, instead of the usual life term. Trials for murder and other serious crimes against 17 other alleged PKK members continued at year's end.

Suspected Provisional Irish Republican Army operatives Gerard McGeough and Gerard Hanratty were on trial in Duesseldorf at year's end. Both are implicated in the attempted bomb attacks during the summer of 1988 against British Army barracks in Duisburg. In addition, McGeough is charged in the March 1987 bombing of a British officers' mess in Rhein Dahlem that injured dozens of Germans.

There are no legal provisions that allow German citizens to be extradited. Moreover, since Germany does not have the death penalty, foreigners charged with capital offenses are unlikely to be extradited. The German Government's policy is that individuals not extradited for terrorist crimes will be tried in Germany, regardless of where the crime was committed.

The German press has noted police complaints that a number of legal safeguards hinder investigations. Generous provisions allowing asylum seekers and refugees to remain in Germany pending resolution of their cases have enabled some persons suspected of terrorist acts to remain in Germany. For instance, Bassim Makki, a Lebanese convicted in December 1989 of conspiracy to carry out bomb attacks against US and Israeli interests in Munich and Frankfurt, was released and deported to Syria in July. Makki agreed to drop his application for political asylum and to consent to deportation in exchange for an early release.

German officials continue to work closely with US, British, and other authorities to identify the individuals responsible for the bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 in 1988.

Greece

There were four international terrorist incidents in Greece in 1990. The most notable of these were the bombings in March of 11 vehicles belonging to non-Western embassies by the terrorist organization Social Resistance and the

bazooka attack in June against the offices of the US firm Proctor and Gamble by the Revolutionary Organization 17 November. A lesser known group, the Anticapitalist, Antiestablishment Struggle Organization, claimed responsibility for a February firebombing of a US Air Force vehicle in Patras. Greece also experienced a rash of anarchist and extreme leftist violence against government and political offices, as well as police stations. The Greek police believe a number of individuals suspected of past terrorist activity were involved in these attacks.

Greek terrorist groups focused the bulk of their attacks on domestic targets, in part a reflection of Greece's economic problems and political unrest during a period of national elections. These targets included government officials, prominent Greeks, and institutions. In addition to the bazooka attack on Proctor and Gamble, 17 November carried out a daring daylight theft of two bazookas from the National Military Museum in February, detonated some 23 incendiary devices in affluent neighborhoods of Athens, attempted to assassinate Greek shipping magnate Vardis Vardinogiannis, and attacked EC offices in downtown Athens with rockets in late December. In all but the incendiary attacks and the museum robbery, 17 November made use of a variety of military explosives and rockets it had stolen from a Greek military weapons depot in Larissa in December 1989.

The level of violence by Revolutionary People's Struggle (ELA) continued apace, as the organization conducted numerous independent bombings. In April, ELA carried out its first joint attacks, with the terrorist group 1 May, against Greek Government and labor offices in Athens and Thessaloniki. In early November, suspected terrorist Kyriakos Mazokopos inadvertently directed Greek police to a suspected ELA-1 May safehouse in a downtown Athens warehouse, when a device he was assembling in the warehouse exploded prematurely. Police later uncovered a large cache of military equipment, explosives, and original proclamations of ELA, 1 May, and Revolutionary Solidarity. Revolutionary Solidarity was responsible for the February 1990 murder of Greek prison psychiatrist Mario Manatos. Fingerprints of three suspects in the murder were found on different items in the warehouse. Mazokopos and others have been charged in the warehouse case, and investigations are continuing.

In 1990, the Greek Government decided to try suspected Palestinian terrorist Mohammad Rashid in Greece for his role in the 1982 bombing of a Pan Am aircraft, rather than extradite him to the United States.

At the same time, the Greek Parliament passed a new counterterrorist law that appears to expand the investigative authority of the security services in cases of terrorism, narcotics, and organized crime. The move is seen as part of Prime Minister Mitsotakis's growing commitment to combating international and domestic terrorism. The new government has taken significant steps to improve the training, equipment, and morale of the police. The government has also initiated a terrorist-tip hotline and passed legislation allowing a ban on the publication of communiqués issued by terrorist organizations.

In August, Greek authorities detained in port the ship *Tiny Star*, which was used by Libyan-sponsored terrorists to launch an attack on Israel in May. The ship was later stripped of its registry by Panamanian authorities.

Ireland

Anglo-Irish counterterrorist relations faltered early in the year after the Irish Supreme Court upheld an appeal against the extradition of two PIRA members who had participated in the 1983 mass escape from Northern Ireland's Maze Prison. The two escapees had argued that, if they were returned, they would be subjected to assault by British prison officials. Dublin did, however, extradite PIRA member Desmond Ellis to the United Kingdom in November. Ellis was wanted in Britain on charges of possession of explosives with the intent to endanger life.

Irish-British dual national Brian Keenan, held hostage in Lebanon since April 1986, was released in August.

Italy

In 1990, there was only one international terrorist incident in Italy, as compared to five such incidents in 1989. There were three noteworthy terrorist-related developments in Italy during the year:

- In March, two well-known Red Brigades terrorists were formally charged with involvement in the 1984 assassination of Director General of Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) Leamon Hunt. The court later dismissed the charges because of lack of evidence.

- In July, Italian authorities issued an arrest warrant for Michael Roupheal and Waddud Al Turk, both reportedly members of the Abu Nidal organization, for their involvement in a 1984 attack in Rome in which a United Arab Emirates diplomat was wounded and his companion was killed.
- In October, the trial of four former Italian Intelligence Service officials began. They are charged with thwarting the investigation of a Palestine Liberation Organization arms shipment to Italy in 1979 that, in part, was destined for the Red Brigades.

The Italian courts presided over a number of other cases in 1990, some of which dealt with domestic terrorist incidents dating to 1980. As a result of several Italian court rulings, some 400 accused terrorist group members, including some Red Brigades cadres charged with armed insurrection against the state, were acquitted. Despite their acquittal, many of these individuals remained in prison for other offenses. In one case, 19 rightwing terrorists who had been accused in the 1980 bombing of the Bologna railroad station, in which 85 people died and 200 were wounded, were either acquitted or had their sentences reduced by an appeals court. Although the courts decided that the state's case was insufficient, the case is still under review appeal.

In February, Switzerland acceded to an Italian request to extradite Red Brigades terrorist Antonio De Luca. De Luca, who was apprehended in 1988, went through an extensive series of legal maneuvers in an unsuccessful attempt to obtain political asylum in Switzerland. In September, a second Italian request for the extradition from Greece of Red Brigades terrorist Maurizio Folini was rejected by an Athens court on the grounds of insufficient evidence. Folini has been convicted in absentia of various terrorist crimes.

The Italian Government continues to improve the effectiveness of its antiterrorist forces. Worries over Persian Gulf-related attacks prompted increased security measures at high visibility targets such as key embassies and Fiumicino International Airport. The United States and Italy have worked together on a series of cooperative investigations involving the Japanese Red Army, Hizballah, and the Abu Nidal organization.

Netherlands

Incidents of international terrorism in the Netherlands decreased from eight in 1989 to three in 1990. In May, the Provisional Irish Republican Army claimed responsibility for the murder of two Australian tourists in Roermond, stating that it had mistaken the men for off-duty British soldiers. The Basque Fatherland and Liberty Organization claimed credit for two bombings against Spanish targets in Amsterdam in 1990. In June the group bombed a building housing the Iberia Airlines office, and in July it bombed the branch office of a Spanish bank; four passers-by were slightly injured in the second attack.

The trial of four suspects in the Roermond attack—Gerard Harte, Sean Hick, Paul Hughes, and Donna Maguire—was scheduled to begin in February 1991. Although charges against the four are pending in Belgium, the Netherlands decided to prosecute them first. In a separate case, the Netherlands extradited alleged Irish People's Liberation Organization member Anthony Kerr to Belgium on 8 June. Tried in late 1990 for the December 1989 shooting in Antwerp in which a policeman was wounded, Kerr was sentenced to four and a half years in prison.

The Dutch Government continues to work actively to enhance international efforts to fight terrorism and has promoted EC-wide counterterrorist cooperation. The Netherlands has been one of the strongest voices in the EC for taking a tough stand against state supporters of terrorism.

Soviet Union

In 1990, the Soviet Union increased its efforts to combat international and domestic terrorism, both of which have become sources of increasing concern for Soviet authorities.

As in 1989, incidents of domestic violence and terrorism continued to rise in the USSR, especially in the Caucasus, Moldavia, and the Central Asian republics. In 1990, Soviet nationals also attempted at least 27 airplane hijackings, nine of which landed in Finland, Sweden, and Pakistan.

In general, Soviet authorities have made vigorous attempts to investigate incidents of violence and terrorism and to prosecute the individuals involved. The Soviets have requested and obtained the extradition of several hijackers,

and several other extradition requests are pending. Moscow has also sought to disband and disarm paramilitary groups, particularly in the Caucasus. In November 1990, Soviet authorities arrested and charged a man with attempted terrorism after he allegedly fired two shots on Red Square during the Revolution Day parade.

Soviet authorities continue to participate in bilateral exchanges with the United States and several West European governments on a broad range of counterterrorist issues. Moscow has taken an increasingly firm stand against terrorism in recent years.

Although the Soviet Union has publicly condemned terrorism, it has continued to provide military and economic assistance to several radical governments involved in terrorist activities, including Cuba, Libya, North Korea, Syria, and, until recently, Iraq. Soviet relations with these countries are not, however, uniformly cordial, due to changes in the Soviet Union's foreign policy orientation and to differences over economic assistance and ideological matters. In many cases, the Soviets have found that their traditional relationships with these radical governments are inconsistent with their new emphasis on increased economic and political ties to the West.

Nevertheless, the Soviets have exhibited a reluctance to confront some of these state sponsors regarding their support for terrorism. This reluctance is no doubt due in part to the advantageous economic relations that the Soviet Union continues to maintain with some of these countries. Perhaps because of this reluctance to disturb these bilateral relationships, the Soviet Union continues to exhibit a preference for broader multilateral approaches to the terrorist problem.

Spain

Spain experienced an increase in international terrorist incidents in the past year—from 22 incidents in 1989 to 28 incidents in 1990. This is more than twice the number in any other European country. Terrorism in Spain resulted in at least 25 deaths and many more injuries. Most of these incidents were committed by either the Basque Fatherland and Liberty terrorist organization or the smaller, October 1st Antifascist Resistance Group. Spanish terrorism also spilled over into other parts of Europe. For example, ETA claimed responsibility for several terrorist attacks against Spanish installations in the Netherlands.

Spain's smaller terrorist groups were also active in 1990. These groups include Terra Lliure, which is a Catalan separatist group, and the Guerrilla Army of the Free Galician People.

The ETA organization suffered a setback in 1990 when a hitherto unknown ETA network in France called the Itinerant Command was uncovered. This group had operated for 12 years and was responsible for some 40 terrorist bombings and assassinations in Spain. The discovery led to several arrests. The network began to unravel with the apprehension in April of a French Basque, Henri Parot, in Seville before a planned ETA attack on the local headquarters of the National Police. Working together, French and Spanish security forces later rounded up other Itinerant Command terrorists in France. Parot was convicted of eight offenses—ranging from carrying out injurious attacks to possession of false identification—and in December was sentenced to prison terms totaling 86 years.

Although the Spanish courts continued to deal sternly with terrorist cases, few major prosecutions of international or domestic terrorists were concluded during 1990. As of September 1990, some 470 members of ETA were in prison in Spain awaiting trial. Madrid has also taken action against rightwing terrorists. Several persons, including a national police officer, are in preventive detention, pending prosecution for the Madrid assassination of a pro-ETA Basque legislator in late 1989; two other national police officers are awaiting trial on charges of organizing an extreme rightwing death squad that operated in southern France from 1983 to 1986. Authorities obtained court orders in July to extend their preventive detention period for two years. Spain is also pursuing the prosecution of three Hizballah terrorists arrested in November 1989 in Madrid and Valencia, despite reported warnings by Hizballah supporters in Lebanon of possible terrorist retaliation against Spanish targets. Following these arrests, Spain sponsored an international conference to discuss the Hizballah terrorist organization.

During 1990, Spain vigorously pursued efforts to extradite ETA terrorists from abroad. ETA terrorists reside in many countries including Cape Verde, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, France, Sao Tome and Principe, and Venezuela. French courts ordered the extradition of several ETA members to Spain.

In early 1990, Madrid instituted an intense domestic campaign for citizen assistance in apprehending six GRAPO members primarily responsible for the increased terrorist activity in late 1989 and early 1990. The government also dispersed ETA prisoners throughout the Spanish prison system in an effort to isolate them from each other and to deny them mutual support. The Spanish Government has offered a limited immunity program for terrorist prisoners who renounce the use of force. This so-called reinsertion program is designed not only to convince individual terrorists to renounce terrorism as a political tool but also to divide loyalties within the terrorist groups. Madrid passed a law in 1990 making it illegal for families and employers of kidnapped victims to "collaborate" with terrorists by paying a ransom. Several persons who acted as middlemen in the payment of ransom demands to ETA were charged with this offense in 1990.

Domestic counterterrorism, aimed primarily at ETA and GRAPO, is a high-priority effort. With the 1992 Olympic Games to be held in Barcelona and the World's Fair in Seville, Spain is increasingly concerned about the risk of terrorist attacks. In 1990, ETA threatened to disrupt the World's Fair and sent a package bomb to the executive offices of the Fair in Seville. In December, ETA set off a car bomb near the Olympic soccer stadium outside Barcelona, killing six policemen and two civilian bystanders.

Sweden

In September, an Iranian Kurdish woman was killed by a letter bomb apparently intended for her husband, the chairman of the Kurdish Independence Party in Sweden. Swedish authorities have not officially determined responsibility for the attack. Before the bombing, the dead woman's husband had reportedly told the Swedish police that he was under constant threat from Iran. Other members of the local Kurdish community have also accused Iran of the assault.

In early 1990, Swedish courts upheld the December 1989 convictions of four Palestinians believed linked to the Popular Struggle Front (PSF) who were found guilty of involvement in bombings in Stockholm, Copenhagen, and Amsterdam in 1985 and 1986. Two of the Palestinians had received life sentences; the remaining two had received sentences of one year and six years. In June, Swedish police arrested 11 Palestinians, all of whom were relatives

of the four alleged PSF members, on suspicion of ties to terrorist groups. Evidence was insufficient for prosecution, but the 11 Palestinians were expelled from Sweden or departed the country voluntarily because of immigration irregularities.

Although relatively few terrorist incidents have occurred in Sweden, in the past, members of radical Palestinian and Kurdish groups have used the country as a base for terrorist operations abroad. This remains an area of continuing concern for Swedish authorities. The Swedish National Police Board reported in July that there are about 30,000 refugees and asylum seekers residing in the country who arrived without identification papers. During certain periods, as many as 80 percent of refugees arriving in Sweden have no passports or identification documents. Swedish authorities are attempting to stop the influx.

Switzerland

The lone international terrorist incident in Switzerland was the assassination of Kazem Radjavi, an Iranian dissident and brother of Iranian Mojahedin leader Massoud Radjavi. The investigating judge concluded in his report that evidence pointed to the direct involvement of one or more official Iranian services in the murder. He identified 13 suspects, all of whom had traveled to Switzerland on official Iranian passports. Most had traveled together, and their passports, as well as their airplane tickets, had been obtained at the same time. The Swiss Government condemned the assassination and summoned an Iranian Embassy officer in Bern to express its strong concern over the investigation findings. In October, the examining magistrate formally requested Iranian cooperation in investigating the assassination and submitted a series of questions regarding the case to judicial authorities in Tehran. There has been no known response. However, the Iranian Embassy has filed a complaint against the newspaper *La Suisse* under Article 296 of the Swiss Penal Code, which prohibits "insults (to) a foreign state in the person of its chief executive, diplomatic representative, or its government." The Iranian Government objected to the way the publication had reported the murder and the implications of official Iranian involvement.

Two Swiss employees of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), who had been kidnapped in Lebanon in October 1989, were freed in August. Emmanuel Christen was released in Beirut on 8 August, and his colleague Elio Erriquez was freed five days later. The Swiss Government had approached a number of governments in an effort to secure the release of its citizens, as did the ICRC. Upon the hostages' return to Switzerland, the Swiss Government expressed thanks to the Governments of Libya, Algeria, Syria, and Iran, as well as the Palestine Liberation Organization, for their assistance in gaining the release of the two captives. The Swiss Government declared that it did not negotiate with the kidnappers and that it paid no ransom or other favors in exchange for their release. The identity of the kidnappers remains unclear.

Alvaro Baragiola-Lojacano, a Red Brigades terrorist who was sentenced to life imprisonment in November 1989 for the assassination of an Italian judge, appealed his case to a higher court in April. The Ticino Cantonal Court of Appeals upheld the conviction but reduced his sentence to 17 years.

In October, the Swiss Federal Council issued a report and suggested specific measures that broaden the concept of national security to include nonmilitary threats such as terrorism. It is still unclear how this report will affect Switzerland's approach to counterterrorist issues.

Turkey

Terrorism in Turkey escalated in 1990 with more than a dozen major political assassinations as well as robberies and bombings associated with terrorist organizations. Most of these were domestic incidents directed against Turkish targets. All 12 international terrorist incidents were directed against US interests. Dev Sol, the separatist Kurdish Workers' Party (PKK), the Turkish Workers and Peasant Liberation Army (TIKKO), and other terrorist groups remain active throughout Turkey.

The terrorist organization Dev Sol, the most active of these groups, claimed responsibility for a number of terrorist attacks on Western and pro-Western interests, as well as domestic security officials. The most senior victim was the

retired Deputy Chief of the National Intelligence Service, Hiram Abbas, murdered in Istanbul on 26 September. In early November, Dev Sol assassinated an Istanbul public prosecutor. Member discipline in Dev Sol, fostered by the threat of retribution against those who cooperate with the authorities, has hindered government efforts to prosecute terrorists. In October, Binbir Pembgul, a young woman who threw a pipe bomb at the US Consulate in Istanbul in 1989, was set free by a military court after the prosecutor claimed the military had no jurisdiction in the case. Charges against her are still pending in civil courts.

Radical Islamic fundamentalists are believed responsible for a number of murders in Turkey. Targets have included prominent defenders of Turkey's secularism, including Prof. Muammer Aksoy in January, in Ankara; journalist Cetin Emec in March, in Istanbul; journalist Turan Dursun in September, in Istanbul; and former deputy of the Turkish Parliament Bahriye Ucock in October, in Ankara. These murders have been claimed by several Islamic groups, including the so-called Islamic Movement Organization, of which little is known.

Terrorist activity by separatists, particularly by the PKK, continued in Turkey's southeastern region, with acts of murder, arson, and destruction against both officials and civilians. The PKK claims it is targeting government interests because of a lack of government response to continuing social and economic problems plaguing Kurds in the south-central provinces. PKK insurgency, abetted by Turkey's Middle Eastern neighbors, continues to present a significant challenge to government security forces. The PKK received safehaven in Iran, Iraq, and Syria.

The surge in terrorist activity resulted in a series of government measures designed to combat terrorism. Government forces mounted numerous offensive operations against the PKK resulting in significant numbers of

arrests and casualties. New counterterrorist measures went into effect in April following a summit involving the leaders of all parliamentary political parties. These comprehensive measures include doubling sentences for those convicted of cooperating with separatists and an expansion of the regional governor's powers to expel suspected terrorists from the region.

United Kingdom

International terrorist incidents decreased in the United Kingdom from 10 attacks in 1989 to only one in 1990. However, deadly acts of domestic terrorism by the PIRA continued in the United Kingdom, especially in Northern Ireland.

In 1990, 76 lives were lost in sectarian and political violence in Northern Ireland, compared with 61 in 1989. More than 50 were killed in PIRA attacks, including six in England and on the European Continent. As a measure of PIRA ruthlessness, in several incidents this year, PIRA forced men to drive car bombs into military checkpoints by holding their families hostage and threatening to kill them.

PIRA conducted 19 attacks in mainland Britain in 1990, including the car-bomb assassination of Conservative Party member of Parliament Ian Gow and other attacks on current and former government figures. Several attacks in the United Kingdom and continental Europe demonstrated an increasing PIRA tendency toward indiscriminate violence. In June, PIRA claimed credit for a bomb attack against the Carlton Club in downtown London, a popular haunt of Conservative Party members of Parliament. Two people were seriously wounded, and several passers-by, including two Americans, were injured. In July, PIRA claimed responsibility for a bomb attack against the London Stock Exchange.

Semtex is the explosive of choice in bombings in Britain. PIRA is believed to have received large quantities of the Czechoslovak-made plastic explosive from Libya in the 1980s. Other explosives—including some "homemade" from agricultural chemicals—are also used in Northern Ireland.

"Loyalist" or "Unionist" paramilitary groups in Northern Ireland also continued to commit terrorist acts. Nineteen deaths were attributed to Protestant paramilitaries in 1990.

Britain renewed diplomatic relations with the governments of Iran and Syria in 1990. The United Kingdom broke diplomatic relations with Iran in 1989 after Iran's death threat against author Salman Rushdie. Relations with Syria were severed after an April 1986 attempt to bomb an El Al aircraft, with the involvement of Syrian intelligence agents.

An Iranian student named Mehrdad Kokabi is under arrest and has been charged in connection with at least one of the several 1989 bookstore bombings in the United Kingdom related to the Salman Rushdie affair. Several others were deported from the United Kingdom in 1990 for their involvement in attempts to find and kill Rushdie.

In 1990, British investigators and their US and German counterparts continued the intensive investigation of the December 1988 bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland. British legal authorities continue to cooperate with their counterparts in Germany, Belgium, and the Netherlands in investigations of PIRA terrorist incidents there. Similarly, British officials continued to follow the investigation and the trial in France of the crew of the *Eskund*, a ship captured while en route to deliver Libyan arms to the PIRA in Ireland.

Yugoslavia

The Yugoslav Government condemns international terrorism and has played a positive role within the UN and the Nonaligned Movement in issues relating to terrorism. In 1990, Yugoslavia continued to take a more active stance against international terrorism. This is due in part to a growing recognition that international terrorism represents a danger to Yugoslavia itself.

Yugoslavia has long suffered from sporadic and generally minor outbreaks of terrorism, mainly perpetrated by extremist emigre groups hostile to the Communist regime.

Although there were no significant terrorist actions in Yugoslavia in 1990 by such groups, Yugoslav interests abroad were attacked. Offices of Yugoslav Airlines in Brussels and Sydney and Yugoslav diplomatic missions in Germany and Belgium suffered bomb attacks. The perpetrators remain unknown, but Yugoslav officials charged that these actions were carried out by extremist emigre groups.

A new development in Yugoslavia in 1990 has been the appearance of armed groups, often connected with the tensions that are rampant among the various national groups in the country. The most conspicuous of these armed groups appeared in areas of Croatia that are primarily inhabited by Serbs. Armed bands of civilians established roadblocks, disrupted traffic, and on some occasions fired at or harassed travelers. Bomb explosions damaged some railroad lines. On two occasions persons were killed by gunfire in what appeared to be politically motivated violence. In one of these instances a police patrol car was ambushed by unknown persons; one police officer was killed and another wounded. Yugoslav authorities have charged that terrorist actions are being carried out or prepared in the Yugoslav Province of Kosovo, whose population is 90 percent Albanian. There are no indications that any terrorist actions took place in Kosovo in 1990, although press accounts suggest significant quantities of arms have been smuggled into the province.

In the Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, a political party called the Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization (IMRO), which claims to trace its origins back to a notorious turn-of-the-century terrorist group, won the most seats in the first multiparty election in Macedonia since World War II. IMRO states that it has renounced terrorism, but it has made a number of extreme statements. Some IMRO members, according to press reports, have made "death threats" against politicians associated with other groups.

In the past, Yugoslavia's political ties to the Middle East have led it to take a tolerant stand toward the prosecution or extradition of international terrorists found on its soil, most notoriously in 1985 when it allowed Palestine Liberation Front leader Abu Abbas to leave Yugoslavia, following his role in the hijacking of the cruise ship *Achille Lauro*, in which an American citizen was murdered.

In more recent years, however, the Yugoslav authorities have become more aware of the threat posed by international terrorism, and they now appear to be more willing to act against international terrorists operating in or transiting Yugoslav territory. The Yugoslav security services act to prevent terrorism, and they have cooperated fully and actively in international terrorist investigations. Within the limits imposed by serious financial constraints, the decline of central authority in the country, and the large number of international visitors, the Yugoslav authorities have acted to reduce the abuse of Yugoslav territory by terrorists.

Latin American Regional Overview

The number of international terrorist incidents in Latin America rose to 162 in 1990, higher than any other region. Even so, these figures represent only a small percentage of the total number of terrorist acts committed in Central and South America. In most Latin American countries, the primary targets of guerrillas, narcotics traffickers, and others who engage in terrorism have been domestic—government and law enforcement officials, opinionmakers, and politicians. This was especially true in Colombia, Peru, and El Salvador where the levels of violence have been extremely high. In Peru, for example, of the more than 3,400 terrorist-related deaths in 1990, only six were of foreigners.

Roughly two-thirds of all anti-US attacks worldwide took place in Latin America, where US citizens and interests were the principal foreign targets of terrorist groups. Various groups have been operating for years in Central and South America and share a radical leftist ideology that, combined with a visible US presence in the region and historical antipathy toward the United States, contributes to the large number of attacks against Americans. Two Americans were killed in 1990—one in Peru and one in Panama—and 31 were wounded. Chile was the most common site of anti-American attacks in Latin America. The number of anti-US attacks there increased from 21 in 1989 to 61 in 1990. Most of these were bombings of Mormon Church facilities in Santiago and other parts of the country.

Although narcoterrorist and guerrilla violence continued to plague Colombia, the number of anti-American incidents fell from 39 in 1989 to 25 in 1990. In Peru, with two murderous insurgent groups—Sendero Luminoso and the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) —there were 22 anti-American incidents in 1990.

Bolivia

Five of six international terrorist incidents in Bolivia were directed against US interests. Although the investigation continues, virtually no progress was made in the prosecution of Zarate Willka members charged with the 1989 murder of two US Mormon missionaries or the 1988 attack on then Secretary of State George Shultz. The government changed prosecutors five times and had not named a judge to hear the case by year's end.

The Nestor Paz Zamora Commission (CNPZ), a new Bolivian group named after the deceased brother of President Jaime Paz Zamora, conducted its first terrorist attacks in La Paz during 1990. The CNPZ claims to be part of a renovated National Liberation Army (ELN), the group led by Che Guevara during the 1960s. The CNPZ began with the abduction of Bolivian Coca-Cola President Jorge Lonsdale in June, later murdering him in December just as the Bolivian security forces were mounting a rescue attempt. The CNPZ also claimed responsibility for an assault in October on the US Marine house in La Paz that killed one Bolivian guard and wounded another. The group also took credit for a second bomb attack on the same day that destroyed a monument honoring John F. Kennedy.

During 1990 more evidence surfaced pointing to cooperation between Peruvian and Bolivian terrorist groups. The investigation of the Marine house assault revealed that Peru's Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement provided financial support and at least one member to counsel the Bolivian CNPZ terrorists in their operations. Two Sendero Luminoso members were captured in August near the border with Peru.

Chile

Terrorism in Chile increased significantly in 1990, notably since the March inauguration of the country's first democratically elected government in 16 years. International terrorist incidents rose from 23 in 1989 to 64 in 1990. Despite the democratic transition, radical leftist Chilean splinter groups remain committed to armed struggle and

have been responsible for virtually all of the incidents. The dissident faction of the Communist-affiliated Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR) and the Lautaro Youth Movement (MJL) have been the primary assailants.

Chile topped the list of nations worldwide where anti-US attacks have occurred, with 61 incidents in 1990. Although most of these have been directed against US-related property, such as Mormon churches and US-Chilean binational centers, two incidents appear to have been intended to cause US casualties. The November bombing of an organized softball game killed a Canadian citizen and severely wounded a US Embassy officer. The bombing of a restaurant during the same month in the coastal city of Vina del Mar seriously injured three US sailors and five other people, including one British tourist. Both incidents were claimed by the dissident faction FPMR/D of the FPMR.

Despite the new government's efforts to address the issue of the repressive policies of the Pinochet regime, leftist Chilean terrorists conducted lethal assaults against former officers in the military government as part of their own campaign. Terrorists received a major boost in January when more than 40 suspected members of the FPMR and FPMR/D staged a mass jail break. Several of the escapees had been involved in the 1986 attempt against Pinochet and presumably have access to arms caches.

The FPMR conducted several acts of domestic terrorism in 1990, including the attempted assassination of former military junta member Gustavo Leigh and another general; the murder of a retired Carabinero colonel; and the daytime shooting of an Army officer assigned to General Pinochet's security detail. The MJL continued to conduct armed robberies that, on several occasions, resulted in the deaths of security personnel. In November, Lautaro killed four security personnel in an attack on a hospital aimed at freeing one of their comrades.

The disruption of the internal intelligence apparatus resulting from the democratic transition has hindered the new government's attempts to control terrorism. The National Information Center (CNI), which was responsible for investigating terrorism under the military regime, was disbanded by President Pinochet before he left office.

Multinational Efforts To Counter Terrorism

United Nations

Neither the United Nations Security Council nor the General Assembly debated terrorism during the 1990 session but will take it up in 1991. Specialized agencies of the United Nations, however, continued their work on conventions to combat terrorism in aviation and maritime navigation.

International Civil Aviation Organization

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) was the focus in 1990 of a major international effort to develop an international convention requiring the marking of plastic and sheet explosives for preblast detection. This effort was an outgrowth of the tragic bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 in December 1988 and enjoyed broad support from nations that are the major producers of plastic and sheet explosives, as well as consumer nations. The objective of this international effort has been to identify particular chemical compounds that could be introduced into plastic explosives at the time of manufacture to improve their preblast detection by various existing technologies.

This process culminated in a Diplomatic Conference on Air Law under ICAO's auspices in early 1991. The US Government signed the Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection on 1 March 1991.

In other developments affecting ICAO, and following Senate ratification, the United States signed in March 1990 the Protocol for Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation (done at Montreal in 1988).

International Maritime Organization

In March 1990, again following Senate ratification, the United States signed the Convention for the Suppression of Violence against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (done at Rome in 1988).

Summit 7

At the 16th Economic Summit of Industrialized Nations, held 9-11 July in Houston, Texas, the Heads of Government and State adopted the following statement concerning terrorism:

We, the Heads of State or Government, reaffirm our condemnation of terrorism in all forms, our commitment to make no concessions to terrorists or their sponsors, and our resolve to continue to cooperate in efforts to combat terrorism. We demand that those governments which provide support to terrorists end such support immediately. We are determined not to allow terrorists to remain unpunished, but to see them brought to justice in accordance with international law and national legislation.

We welcome the recent release of several hostages, but remain deeply concerned that hostages are still being held, some for more than five years. Their ordeal and that of their families must end. We call for the immediate, unconditional release of all hostages and for an accounting of all persons taken hostage who may have died while being held. We call on those with influence over hostage takers to use their influence to this end.

We note with deep concern the continuing threat presented to civil aviation by terrorist groups, as demonstrated by such outrages as the sabotage of civil aircraft over Lockerbie, Scotland, on December 21, 1988; above Niger on September 19, 1989; and over Colombia on November 27, 1989. We reiterate our determination to fight terrorist assaults against civil aviation.

Accordingly, we will continue our cooperation to negotiate a convention requiring the introduction of additives into plastic explosives to aid in their detection. We pledge to work to strengthen international civil aviation security standards. Consistent with this objective, we note the importance of making available training and technical assistance to other nations. We support initiatives undertaken through the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) regarding this issue. We will work together with ICAO to expand such assistance.

Under President Aylwin, the civilian investigative police have been hampered by an ongoing reorganization aimed at rooting out corrupt elements. To compensate for the disruption in intelligence gathering, the Aylwin government sought to enhance the intelligence capability of the national uniformed police (Carabineros).

As part of its effort to combat terrorism, the new government sought a comprehensive package of legal reforms. These would address the alleged human rights abuses associated with the military jurisdiction and penalties for those accused of terrorist crimes under Pinochet. The government also requested the appointment of special judges to investigate the MJL and the more dramatic acts of terrorism.

The Chilean Government is cooperating with the US Government to resolve the murder of former Chilean Foreign Minister and Pinochet-critic Orlando Letelier and an American associate, Ronni Moffitt, who were killed in a car bombing in Washington, DC, in 1976. Legislation that permits the transfer of jurisdiction of the case from military to civilian courts was passed by the Chilean Congress in December 1990 and went into effect in February 1991.

Colombia

Colombia's democratic government faces opposition from active leftist guerrilla groups, well-financed narcotics trafficking organizations, and rightwing paramilitary groups. All three use terrorism, primarily against domestic targets.

International terrorist incidents in Colombia declined for the second consecutive year, down from 46 in 1989 to 27 in 1990.

The most significant terrorist attacks in Colombia during 1990 were committed by the loose conglomerate of narcotics traffickers known as the Medellin Cartel. The Cartel and other traffickers, primarily criminally motivated, continued their use of terrorist tactics to hamper government attempts to impede their activities. In August 1989, following a string of political assassinations attributed to the Cartel, the government launched a crackdown. The narcotics traffickers responded with a violent campaign of bombings and assassinations of political figures and policemen that continued until mid-1990, when the traffickers declared a truce.

Suspected narcoterrorists assassinated the two leading leftist presidential candidates in March and April 1990. In May, narcotics traffickers began a campaign to kill policemen in Medellin, inflicting more than 400 police deaths. Following the August inauguration of President Gaviria, narcotics traffickers focused on kidnapping prominent Colombians, many of whom were journalists. An abducted German journalist was released in late 1990 but, by year's end, the traffickers still held nearly a dozen hostages. One of them, the daughter of former Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay, was killed in January 1991 during a police attempt to rescue her.

The leftist National Liberation Army (ELN) conducted virtually all of the attacks against US interests in Colombia. To protest President Bush's visit to the Cartagena Summit in February, the ELN kidnapped three US citizens living in Colombia but released them shortly thereafter. Three US petroleum engineers abducted in November in northern Colombia were still in captivity by year's end. The ELN also crossed the border into Venezuela to conduct operations, including the kidnapping of a Venezuelan farmer in January.

The Colombian Government enjoyed significant success during 1990 by continuing its firm policy toward the insurgents, demanding they demobilize before they could participate in the political process. A former M-19 leader, whose rebel group turned in its weapons in March 1990, finished third in the balloting during the nation's Presidential election. Another group, the Popular Liberation Army (EPL), agreed to refrain from military operations and to begin demobilization.

The Colombian armed forces maintained pressure on the two rebel groups—the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), Colombia's largest guerrilla group, and the ELN—that rejected the government's offer to disarm and join the political process. For the first time the military conducted a major assault on the FARC headquarters. In 1990, the Colombian Government also began implementing a judicial reform program it hopes will strengthen the government's ability to convict terrorists.

El Salvador

The number of international terrorist incidents in El Salvador declined from nine in 1989 to two in 1990. This decline is more indicative of terrorist targeting—the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) has deliberately refrained from targeting foreigners—than of a decrease in overall political violence in the country.

The FMLN generally adhered to its pledge to halt attacks on civilian officials and the public transportation and telephone systems between March and October 1990. But in the last months of the year, during the rebels' so-called national maneuver, the FMLN consistently caused civilian casualties in attacks on Salvadoran armed forces positions. The group also attacked or sabotaged numerous economic targets of no military significance. The FMLN's indiscriminate use of firepower resulted in more than 100 civilian casualties.

The FMLN carried out numerous attacks on important economic targets. In November, the FMLN conducted more than 100 attacks on the electrical power grid and two on major hydroelectric plants. Terrorist attacks on the electrical power system alone caused more than \$10 million in damage. In December, terrorist attacks disabled 10 percent of the country's telephone system.

The FMLN also attacked off-duty military personnel and military targets near civilian areas. Significant FMLN terrorist attacks include a drive-by attack on the home of an Army battalion commander; the assassination of an Army major as he returned from a class at the national university; and a mortar attack on the presidential office complex. In November, the FMLN hurled a bomb at a group of soldiers in San Salvador's crowded central market, wounding nine civilians—among them four children—and two soldiers.

Chronic and profound deficiencies in the country's judicial system continued to impede an effective counterterrorist policy during 1990. The government is hard pressed to effectively prosecute any case, whether it be an FMLN terrorist attack—such as the Zona Rosa killings in 1985—military abuses, or even nonpolitical crimes.

The case of Army officers and troops accused of murdering six Jesuit priests and two civilians in 1989 was remanded to trial. Although extrajudicial violence directed against suspected FMLN sympathizers by members of the military acting without official sanction is much less common than in the early 1980s, evidence indicates that such activity has not disappeared.

Military and public security forces kept up their efforts to preempt terrorist and insurgent activity by the FMLN. The armed forces captured more than 1,000 weapons and routinely provided security for many potential terrorist targets. The government also maintained a special counterterrorist unit for dealing with hostage rescue and other terrorist incidents.

Guatemala

Although the incidence of international terrorism rose, from four attacks in 1989 to seven in 1990, it was the escalating domestic political violence that continued to have the most impact on conditions in Guatemala. The three major Guatemalan guerrilla groups struck at many economic and nonmilitary targets, such as policemen, bridges, powerlines, government road repair facilities, telephone equipment, missionary medical facilities, and private farms. Guerrillas attacked an American missionary family living in the countryside, vandalized their home, and stole most of their personal property. Fortunately, none of the family members were injured.

Terrorism by rightwing extremists and members of the security forces also took many victims over the past year. Leftist politicians, students, unionists, journalists, members of human rights groups, and, above all, indigenous rural people suspected of proguerrilla sympathies were assassinated or disappeared. The nation's human rights ombudsman claims security forces were the main perpetrators of this violence. Security forces were suspected of involvement in the murder of a prominent leftwing Salvadoran politician who was visiting Guatemala in May. The government's investigation into the murder reached no credible conclusions.

The military continued its ongoing battle against the guerrillas, losing about 100 soldiers and civil defense members. The government also sought to end guerrilla access to sanctuaries by working more closely with its neighbor, Mexico. In an effort to end the domestic conflict, the government supported informal peace talks between representatives of the guerrillas and various political, economic, and social sectors.

Honduras

Although the number of international terrorist incidents declined in Honduras from eight in 1989 to two in 1990, the attacks were no less serious. In recent years these incidents have been directed against US interests, often US servicemen. In the most serious attack during 1990, the leftist Morazanist Patriotic Front (FPM) claimed responsibility for the ambush of a US Air Force bus in March that wounded eight airmen, two of them seriously.

The Cubans, Nicaraguan Sandinistas, and Salvadoran FMLN guerrillas continue to support the Honduran Popular Liberation Movement—Cinchoneros. The FPM is also suspected of receiving Cuban assistance. The FMLN probably continues to use Salvadoran refugee camps in Honduras for infiltrating its guerrillas into El Salvador.

The Honduran Armed Forces conducted sweeps of known guerrilla operating areas during the year. In August, an interdiction team discovered a van carrying concealed weapons at the Nicaraguan border. The van was driven by a French citizen, and the contents of the van indicated that the arms and documents were destined for the FMLN in El Salvador. During the same month, nine Cinchoneros members attempting to rob a bank were killed in an ambush by the Armed Forces. The security forces suffered four fatalities in the firefight.

Nicaragua

There were no international terrorist incidents in Nicaragua during 1990. The Sandinista government, which turned over power to the democratically elected government of Violeta Chamorro in April 1990, had supported a number of international terrorist groups during its 10 years in power. This support ranged from public statements in support of specific terrorist actions to allowing Nicaraguan territory to be used as a weapons transshipment route. Nicaragua was also used as a training and organization base for a variety of international terrorist groups. Despite the election of a

new government, the Salvadoran FMLN, Basque ETA, and various other groups that have engaged in international terrorism continued to operate in Nicaragua. These organizations established a presence in Nicaragua during the former Sandinista regime and appear to continue to rely on contacts with the Sandinistas, who retain full control of the police and armed forces.

The Chamorro government secured passage of tough legislation forbidding the use of Nicaraguan territory for the purposes of support for foreign subversion. Investigations of reported FMLN support bases in Nicaragua are a sign of government resolve to carry out this policy. However, President Chamorro allowed the FMLN to operate a political office in Managua, and supplies for Salvadoran insurgents continued to originate from or pass through Nicaraguan territory. The Sandinista-controlled military publicly admitted that four of its officers sold surface-to-air missiles to the FMLN without Nicaraguan Government approval.

Panama

Since the ouster of General Noriega, most acts of violence in Panama have been attributed to a shadowy M-20 organization, purportedly dedicated to destabilizing the Panamanian Government. There were four international terrorist incidents in 1990. Domestic terrorism has tended to consist of low-level assaults and has included bank robberies, bombings, and threats against government officials.

In the most serious international incident in Panama during 1990, an unidentified individual threw a grenade into a crowded disco in Panama City in March that killed a US service member and injured 15 others. Fourteen Panamanians were also injured in the attack. M-20 claimed responsibility for this attack and for the drive-by shootings at the US Embassy and Marine security guard residence in June. In October, a grenade attack caused some property damage at the Austrian Consulate; the motive and perpetrators remain unknown.

The government has taken steps to end the support provided by the Noriega regime to the Colombian FARC and Salvadoran FMLN. Despite these efforts, FARC reportedly continues to operate in areas where the government

has little control, especially near the Colombian border. The government continued to study increased security measures at regional airports in response to the hijacking in mid-1990 of two Panamanian aircraft, allegedly by Colombian narcotics traffickers.

When an investigation revealed that a ship registered in Panama, the *Tiny Star*, was used to launch the Palestine Liberation Front's abortive attack on Israel in May, Panamanian authorities withdrew the ship's registration.

Peru

The number of international terrorist incidents increased in Peru from 21 in 1989 to 28 in 1990. An even greater cause for concern, the number of politically related deaths in 1990 climbed to more than 3,400—surpassing the nearly 3,200 deaths recorded in 1989. Peru also topped the list for foreign fatalities in the region in 1990. As many as six foreigners visiting Peru may have been killed by Sendero Luminoso (SL) during the year. In January, two French tourists traveling in the southern Sierra were taken off a bus and shot by SL. An American was shot near the city of Cuzco in February; his body showed signs of torture. Two British ornithologists were apparently kidnapped and killed by Sendero Luminoso in the northern coca producing Upper Huallaga Valley in June. In November, a Japanese citizen and five other people were killed in Lima's neighboring Junin department, an increasingly dangerous area.

Both Sendero Luminoso and the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) conducted terrorist attacks against US interests, mostly property bombings designed to gain publicity. During 1990, SL detonated explosives at the US, Soviet, Chinese, German, and Japanese Embassies. In December, Sendero Luminoso was responsible for a driverless car with a bomb inside that rolled to a stop 100 yards from the US Embassy in Lima and exploded. No injuries or damage resulted.

The leftist MRTA carried out most of the anti-US incidents in 1990 with 11 attacks. It commemorated the group's anniversary in November by conducting a campaign against US targets that included bombings of US businesses, the US Consulate, and a US-Peruvian binational center. The MRTA also detonated a bomb in the park adjacent to the US Ambassador's residence. Immediately after the explosion, five rounds of gunfire struck the residence from a passing vehicle.

Insurgent violence in 1990 continued to expand throughout the country, mostly in rural areas, marking the most violent year since Sendero Luminoso launched its armed struggle in 1980. Terrorist gunmen killed the former Defense, Labor, and Social Security Ministers in Lima. There also was an upsurge in kidnappings of prominent Peruvians by Peru's smaller terrorist group, MRTA.

To combat the wave of political violence, the government expanded the territory under emergency zone status. Constitutional rights are suspended in these zones, and the military is responsible for internal security. Eleven of Peru's 24 departments were under state-of-emergency status during some part of 1990. However, both the military and the police suffer from a lack of adequate supplies, security training, and the coordination necessary to conduct effective counterterrorist operations.

President Fujimori, inaugurated in July, promised new reforms that include speedier trials of terrorist suspects. In December, the President sought a constitutional amendment to permit the trial of accused terrorists in military courts. Prosecution through the civilian courts moves slowly, and both prosecutors and judges have been threatened by terrorist organizations. Between 50 and 75 percent of all accused terrorists in Peruvian prisons have not yet been brought to trial.

After more than two years in court, Osman Morote, SL's number-two leader, was sentenced to 20 years in prison on terrorist charges. He is the most senior terrorist figure to be charged and convicted in Peru since Sendero Luminoso embarked on its violent campaign in 1980. Four other codefendants were sentenced to lesser, but lengthy, prison terms. The trial of MRTA leader Victor Polay was suspended in July when he and more than 40 other suspected MRTA members escaped from jail.

Trinidad and Tobago

Although there were no international terrorist incidents in Trinidad and Tobago during 1990, the government successfully suppressed a coup attempt that included the taking of hostages, including Prime Minister Robinson, in the Parliament and state television facilities. The government is prosecuting 114 members of the Jamaat Al Muslimeen (JAM), a local Muslim group, on charges of



A JAM rebel surrendering to Trinidad soldiers after failed coup attempt.

Agence France Presse ©

treason and murder for its 27 July–1 August attempt to overthrow the government. Several JAM members including its leader, Yasin Abu Bakr, had traveled on several occasions to Libya, one of several sources of funding for the JAM.

Middle Eastern Regional Overview

The number of international terrorist incidents in the Middle East dropped sharply, from 193 in 1989 to 63 in 1990. The incidence of Middle Eastern terrorist “spillover” into other parts of the world also declined from 43 to 21 attacks.

International terrorism by Palestinians declined. Although Iraq encouraged many of the Palestinian terrorist groups to conduct operations against the international coalition opposing Baghdad’s invasion of Kuwait, at year’s end no such attacks had been carried out.

Following the abortive 30 May Palestine Liberation Front (PLF) attack on the beaches at Tel Aviv, President Bush announced his decision to suspend the 18-month-old dialogue between the United States and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). The dialogue began in December 1988, after PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat publicly renounced terrorism, accepted UN Security Council resolutions 242 and 338, and affirmed Israel’s right to exist.

The PLF is a constituent group of the PLO, and its leader, Abu Abbas, is a member of the PLO Executive Committee. After the attempted 30 May raid, the PLO refused US calls to condemn the attack, disassociate itself from the PLF, and take steps to discipline Abu Abbas.

A number of Palestinian groups, including the PLF and other members of the PLO, have made public statements supporting Iraq and opposing the multinational forces deployed to enforce the UN resolutions regarding Iraq’s invasion of Kuwait. Saddam Hussein has attempted to portray his aggression against Kuwait as part of the struggle for a Palestinian homeland. Iraq’s belligerence and promise of support have attracted those groups long favoring the use of force to solve the Arab-Israeli conflict. The United States rejects the linkage of these two issues. The PLF, Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ), and the Palestinian Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) are among those who have threatened terrorist attacks against Western, Israeli, and moderate Arab targets in connection with the Gulf crisis.

No new Western hostages were kidnapped this year. Eight Western hostages—including two Americans, Robert Polhill and Frank Reed—were released. Although these are positive developments, Iranian-supported Hizballah members in Lebanon continue to hold some 14 Western hostages, six of them American citizens. Three of these hostages (Englishman Alec Collett, Italian Alberto Molinari, and American Lt. Col. William R. Higgins) are feared dead.

Despite the decline in the number of international terrorist incidents undertaken by Middle Eastern groups, domestic terrorism continued in Israel, the occupied territories and Lebanon (see inset on the Palestinian Uprising). The 8 October Temple Mount (Haram al-Sharif) incident claimed the lives of 17 Arab civilians, killed by Israeli security forces. Internecine conflicts within and between Palestinian and Lebanese terrorist groups added to the violence.

Iraq's sponsorship of Palestinian terrorist groups (discussed in detail in the section on State-Sponsored Terrorism) poses a great threat. Iran's links to Hizballah, other Islamic fundamentalist groups, and the Palestinians strengthened during the year, increasing the potential that these groups will continue to use terrorism to advance their political goals. The competition for influence in politically unstable Lebanon could also spawn terrorist attacks.

Algeria

There were no acts of international terrorism in Algeria in 1990. As a longstanding policy, Algeria has permitted radical groups, some of whom engage in terrorism, to live and work in Algeria. Algeria draws a distinction between terrorism, which it condemns, and violence on the part of national liberation movements, which it believes can be legitimate. The ANO, for example, was allowed to keep a representative in Algiers even after Algerian officials condemned an attempt to kidnap an ANO defector. Algiers also allowed representatives of two terrorist groups—the Palestinian Islamic Jihad and Abu Abbas's Palestine Liberation Front—to appear on national television to rally popular support for Iraq.

Algerian officials are increasingly concerned that domestic groups may resort to terrorism. That concern has grown since August when Iraq's Saddam Hussein invaded Kuwait and since Islamic fundamentalist groups gained a majority of seats in local elections. However, at year's end no such incidents had been reported.

Egypt

The most significant terrorist incident of 1990 was the assassination of Dr. Rif'at al Mahgoub, Speaker of the People's Assembly, on 12 October. Dr. Mahgoub's assassins are believed to be associated with radical Islamic elements linked to the assassination of President Anwar Sadat.

There were no terrorist attacks against US personnel in Egypt in 1990, but two attacks were carried out against Israeli citizens. In the first, an Israeli tour bus was ambushed on 4 February between Cairo and Ismailiya, Egypt. The attack, claimed by members of the PIJ, left 11 people, including nine Israelis, dead and 17 others injured. The second terrorist incident occurred 25 November when a lone gunman dressed in an Egyptian paramilitary uniform crossed the Egyptian-Israeli border near Eilat and opened fire on a bus and three vehicles carrying Israeli soldiers and workers. Four Israelis were killed, and 27 were wounded. The perpetrator fled back across the border where he was immediately arrested by Egyptian authorities. Egyptian officials also report the arrests of several suspects in the Mahgoub assassination and Israeli tour bus attack. Egypt has no specific laws dealing with terrorism as a separate issue, although the state of emergency dating from the assassination of President Sadat remains in effect.

The Egyptian Government has waged a campaign to limit the terrorist threat posed by Islamic extremists, Egyptian nationalist groups, and radical Palestinians. Twenty members of Egypt's Revolution—a radical group espousing the militant nationalism of former Egyptian President Nasser—are on trial for the May 1987 attack on US Embassy personnel and for earlier attacks on Israeli diplomats. The Egyptian prosecution has requested the death penalty for 10 members of the group and life sentences for the rest.

Khaled Abdel Nasser, son of the late president, returned to Egypt from Yugoslavia after three years in exile. He has been identified as the head of the Egypt's Revolution organization. He too is on trial for masterminding the group's attacks on US and Israeli interests.

Israel

Israel remained the prime target of Palestinian terrorist attacks during 1990. Escalating tensions resulted in a number of serious incidents during the year.

On 30 May, Israeli forces foiled an attempted seaborne assault against the Tel Aviv beachfront. Four terrorists were killed and 12 captured. The attack was carried out by the Palestine Liberation Front, led by Abu Abbas, with substantial assistance from Libya. PLO Chairman Arafat's



Israeli soldiers stand by the boat used by PLF terrorists to attack the beach at Tel Aviv. UPI ©

failure to take concrete actions against the PLF, a constituent PLO member, led to the suspension of US dialogue with the PLO.

Other terrorist attacks against Israel in 1990 include:

- A series of letter bombs addressed to Jewish and Christian community leaders were discovered at Tel Aviv's central post office in early January.
- Nine Israelis were killed and 17 wounded in Egypt on 4 February when their tour bus was ambushed by Arab terrorists. The Palestine Islamic Jihad claimed responsibility for the attack.
- On 28 May, one person was killed and nine others wounded when a pipe bomb exploded in a crowded Jerusalem market. Separate unconfirmed claims of responsibility were made by the Palestine Islamic Jihad, the Abu Musa group, and the General Command of Fatah's Al-Asifah Forces.
- On 23 June, a pipe bomb exploded at Ein Gedi on the Dead Sea. Two Israelis and two Germans were injured.
- On 28 July, a pipe bomb exploded on the beach in Tel Aviv, killing a Canadian tourist and injuring 20 other people.
- On 21 October, a Palestinian stabbed and killed three Israelis and wounded another in Jerusalem. The attack was claimed by two anonymous callers, one claiming to be a member of the Palestinian Islamic Jihad and another claiming to represent Fatah's Force 17 organization.

In early January, a Jewish extremist group known as the Sicarii claimed responsibility for planting a dummy grenade under the car of the wife of Israeli Deputy Prime Minister Peres. The Sicarii also threatened attacks on four Israeli members of Parliament because of their support for a Palestinian peace demonstration. Israeli authorities arrested a suspected leader of the group in June. Israeli peace activists and prominent Palestinian figures received a number of death threats from supporters of Israeli extremist leader Meir Kahane following his assassination on 5 November in New York.

Palestinian groups—both PLO hardliners and Syrian-backed factions outside the PLO—attempted more than a dozen cross-border raids from Lebanon, Jordan, and Egypt. In most cases, the precise targets of the attacks are unclear. Some border infiltrations were the work of disgruntled individuals acting alone or with a few colleagues, but with no discernible connection to any organized group. On 25 November, an Egyptian policeman, believed to have acted alone, ambushed a tour bus of Israelis near the Egyptian border and killed four Israelis.

Israel has consistently taken a strong stand against terrorism and has devoted significant resources to anti-terrorist planning and training.

Israel places strong emphasis on security measures designed to protect its citizens and visitors, the best known of which deal with protection for the Israeli national air carrier El Al at home and abroad. Public awareness of the terrorist threat is also stressed. Ordinary citizens are trained in counterterrorist tactics, and even schoolchildren receive instruction in bomb detection.

Israel also uses more forceful measures to thwart or deter attacks. Israeli military forces have launched preemptive and retaliatory airstrikes and commando raids against suspected terrorist installations in neighboring Lebanon. Israel continued to hold Sheikh Abdul Karim Obeid, a prominent Hizballah cleric from South Lebanon, whom Israeli forces abducted in July 1989, apparently in an effort to exchange him for Israeli hostages and POW's held by Lebanese and other groups.

A number of violent incidents in Israel in 1990, such as the 2 December stabbing of three Israelis on a bus near Tel Aviv, increased Israeli fears that the Palestinian uprising in the occupied territories is spilling over into Israel. During 1990, the West Bank and Gaza were sealed off from Israel on several occasions when the threat was deemed to be especially high. In December, Israeli authorities issued identity cards to a large number of Palestinian activists on the West Bank, barring them from entering Israel. Israel also issued deportation orders for four Arabs accused of being activists in the Islamic group Hamas.

Israeli courts generally hand out strict prison sentences to those convicted of terrorist attacks. The captured terrorists from the failed 30 May seaborne assault near Tel Aviv received 30-year prison sentences in December. In October, Mahmud Abed Atta, a US citizen who is a member of the Abu Nidal organization (ANO), was extradited from the United States to Israel where he will face trial for a 1984 attack on a civilian bus.

In December, an Israeli prison review panel released three convicted members of the Jewish Underground after they had served six years of their 10-year sentences. The three had been convicted of murdering three Arab students, wounding over 30 others, and planting explosives. They were originally given life sentences in 1985, but Israeli President Chaim Herzog commuted the sentences to 10 years in 1989.

Jordan

Over the course of the year, a Jordan-based leader of the Palestine Islamic Jihad claimed responsibility for several attacks against Israel and repeatedly threatened US and Israeli interests. Jordanian authorities briefly detained five PIJ members in June. The PIJ has threatened Western interests and has targeted US and other officials for assassination.

Escalating Arab-Israeli tensions throughout 1990 raised concerns that the Palestinian uprising in the Israeli-occupied territories might spill over into Jordan. The number of armed infiltrations across the demarcation boundary with Israel increased in 1990. These infiltrations were carried out mainly by individuals with no known connection to any political organization. In July, Jordanian authorities intercepted an armed Palestinian guerrilla squad attempting to infiltrate from Syria.

The Palestinian Uprising

The Palestinian uprising, or intifadah, which has persisted in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip since December 1987, continued throughout 1990. Clashes between Palestinian protestors and Israeli troops and settlers in the occupied territories resulted in hundreds of injuries and the deaths of 140 Palestinians and 10 Israelis. Seventeen Palestinians were killed in an 8 October clash on the Temple Mount (Haram al-Sharif), the worst incident of the year.

The intifadah as a whole is primarily a civil insurrection that contains elements of terrorism in specific instances. Acts of intifadah violence frequently go unclaimed and are not clearly tied to specific goals and objectives or organized groups.

Without an identifiable perpetrator or motive, it is difficult to apply the criteria of our working definition of terrorism to most intifadah events.

Intifadah casualties for 1990 were fewer than in 1989. Security authorities sought to reduce the levels of violence during the summer of 1990 by measures designed to avoid confrontation, and Palestinian and Israeli casualties declined during July, August, and September. During the last quarter of 1990, however, a series of incidents—including the immolation of an Israeli Defense Force reservist in the Gaza Strip and the killing of 17 Palestinians on the Temple Mount (Haram al-Sharif) in Jerusalem—and widespread Palestinian support for Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, led to an emotional heightening of tensions on both sides and an increase in incidents and casualties.

In 1990 there was an increase in violence by Palestinians against Palestinians, including 165 murders that appear to have been politically motivated.

The Jordanian Government is committed to the fight against terrorism. Jordan has increased security along its borders to prevent infiltrations and has cooperated in international counterterrorist efforts.

Kuwait

The Kuwaiti Government has opposed terrorism and has cooperated with other governments, including the United States, in this regard, both before and after the 2 August invasion. Despite pressure from terrorist groups in Lebanon, the Amir consistently refused to pardon 15 pro-Iranian Shia terrorists imprisoned in Kuwait for the December 1983 wave of bombings in which the US Embassy was attacked. After the Iraqi invasion, the prisoners, all members of the Dawa Party, either escaped or were released, according to press reports.

Before the Iraqi invasion, Kuwait was concerned about a terrorist threat from Iran, largely via Tehran's manipulation of Kuwaiti Shia. In May, four pro-Iranian Kuwaiti Shia were tried in Kuwait's State Security Court for numerous subversive acts, including attempting to blow up a Kuwait Airways building in 1988 and complicity in a failed bombing attempt in 1987. One of the accused was implicated in the 1989 Hajj bombing in Mecca. The defendants were acquitted on all counts on 18 June 1990. Iran had severely criticized the trial. Earlier in the year, a large number of Iranians, termed infiltrators by the Kuwaiti press, entered Kuwait illegally by sea. Most were captured within days of their entry.

Lebanon

While the number of international terrorist incidents in Lebanon fell to nine in 1990, from 16 in 1989 and 28 in 1988, and the local security situation improved somewhat later in 1990, the country remains deeply fractured, as it has for most of the past 16 years.

Until the 13 October ouster of dissident Gen. Michel Awn, the Lebanese central government controlled only a small part of the country. The bulk of Lebanon came under the control of Syria, Israel, and militias owing allegiance to particular individuals, including General Awn. Many domestic terrorist incidents occurred in 1990, mainly as a result of internecine struggles between the Lebanese factions.

Iran, Iraq, Syria, and Libya continue to support radical groups who engage in terrorism in Lebanon. These countries offer varying degrees of financial, military, and other support to such groups.

In its efforts to rebuild the country, the Lebanese Government has attempted to disband militias, increased pressure on Israel to withdraw from the south, and tried to expand its control southward, but it has had only limited success. The government has not been able to apprehend or prosecute terrorists but has frequently condemned terrorist incidents and called for the release of foreign hostages.

Several international terrorist groups including radical Palestinians, the Japanese Red Army, the Kurdish Worker's Party, the Abu Nidal organization, and the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA), maintain training facilities on Lebanese soil, chiefly in the Syrian-garrisoned Bekaa Valley. Hizballah continues to hold a number of Western hostages, including six Americans. All have been maltreated by their captors, and some were reportedly exposed to poisonous substances such as arsenic. Others were kept chained for long periods of time. The United States continues to urge countries with influence over the hostage holders to use that influence to effect the hostages' unconditional release and to secure an accounting of all hostages who may have died while in captivity.

An American who, with his wife, ran an orphanage in the Israeli self-declared security zone in South Lebanon, was assassinated by individuals believed to be local inhabitants, who apparently thought he was aiding the resettlement of East European Jews.

No Westerners were taken hostage in 1990. In fact, two Swiss hostages, Irish-British dual national Keenan, US hostages Polhill and Reed, one Belgian hostage, and two French hostages were released.

Saudi Arabia

Saudi Government concern regarding terrorism deepened in the face of continued attacks from Iran and new threats from Iraq at the onset of the Gulf crisis. Pro-Iranian radical Shia terrorists were believed responsible for the assassination of three Saudi diplomats in Bangkok on 1 February and serious injury to another in the bombing of a Saudi Embassy vehicle in Ankara in January—undertaken in reaction to the Saudi execution of 16 Kuwaiti Shia in 1989

Foreign Political Hostages Believed Held in Lebanon, 1990

Name/Nationality/Profession	Date/Place Kidnapped	Kidnapping Claimed by	Status
Terry Anderson, United States, AP Middle East Bureau Chief, journalist	16 March 1985 West Beirut	Islamic Jihad	Still held
Alec Collett, United Kingdom, journalist, UNRWA	26 March 1985 Khalidah	Revolutionary Organization of Socialist Muslims	Reported to have been killed in 1986, but information is inconclusive
Thomas Sutherland, United States, American University of Beirut (AUB), educator	9 June 1985 West Beirut	Islamic Jihad	Still held
Alberto Molinari, Italy, businessman	11 September 1985 West Beirut	No claim	Presumed dead, but evidence not conclusive
John McCarthy, United Kingdom, TV journalist	17 April 1986 West Beirut	Arab Commando Cells	Still held
Joseph Cicippio, United States, AUB, comptroller	12 September 1986 West Beirut	Revolutionary Justice Organization	Still held
Edward Tracy, United States, writer	21 October 1986 West Beirut	Revolutionary Justice Organization	Still held
Terry Waite, United Kingdom, Church of England, envoy	20 January 1987 West Beirut	No claim	Still held
Alann Steen, United States, Beirut University College (BUC), educator	24 January 1987 West Beirut	Oppressed of the Earth; and Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine	Still held
Jesse Turner, United States, BUC, educator	24 January 1987 West Beirut	Oppressed of the Earth; and Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine	Still held
William Richard Higgins, United States, Lt. Col., Marine Corps	17 February 1988 near Tyre	Islamic Revolutionary Brigades; and Organization of the Oppressed on Earth	Presumed dead
Heinrich Struebig, Germany, relief worker	16 May 1989 Lebanon	No claim	Still held
Thomas Kemptner, Germany, relief worker	16 May 1989 Lebanon	No claim	Still held
Jack Mann, United Kingdom, retired	6 October 1989 Sidon	Uncertain	Still held

Foreign Political Hostages Released in 1990 and January 1991

Name/Nationality/Profession	Date/Place Kidnapped	Kidnapping Claimed by	Status
Fernand Houtekins, Belgium	November 1987 Mediterranean	Fatah–Revolutionary Council	Released 10 April
Jacqueline Valente, France	November 1987	Fatah–Revolutionary Council	Released 10 April
Sophie-Liberte Valente, France	Born in captivity	Fatah–Revolutionary Council	Released 10 April
Robert Polhill, United States, Beirut University College (BUC), educator	24 January 1987 West Beirut	Oppressed of the Earth; and Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine	Released 22 April
Frank Reed, United States, Director, Lebanese International School	9 September 1986 West Beirut	Ba'th Cells Organization; and Arab Revolutionary Cells	Released 30 April
Emmanuel Christian, Switzerland, Red Cross official	5 October 1989 Lebanon	No claim	Released 8 August
Elio Erriquez, Switzerland, Red Cross official	5 October 1989 Lebanon	No claim	Released 13 August
Brian Keenan, Ireland/United Kingdom, American University of Beirut (AUB), educator	11 April 1986 West Beirut	No claim	Released 24 August
Emmanuel Houtekins, Belgium	November 1987 Mediterranean	Fatah–Revolutionary Council	Released January 1991
Laurent Houtekins, Belgium	November 1987 Mediterranean	Fatah–Revolutionary Council	Released January 1991
Valire Houtekins, Belgium	November 1987 Mediterranean	Fatah–Revolutionary Council	Released January 1991
Godlieve Kets, Belgium	November 1987 Mediterranean	Fatah–Revolutionary Council	Released January 1991

for their involvement in the Hajj bombings of that same year. Later in 1990, Iraq threatened to attack targets within the country, Saudi interests elsewhere in the Middle East and Europe, and Saudi officials and members of the royal family.

Terrorist acts are capital crimes under Saudi law. In addition to strong statements condemning several attacks against Saudis abroad, the Foreign Ministry published a rebuttal in April of Iranian accusations against Saudi Arabia, including a list of Iran's misdeeds over the past three years and specifically pinning responsibility for the 1989 Mecca bombings on the Iranian Government.

Saudi security officials continue to cooperate with US security agencies on information exchange and training programs. In March, the Saudis took steps to identify illegal residents and to either regularize their status or deport them. This process was accelerated during the Gulf crisis. The Saudis also put additional security measures in effect during the 1990 Hajj, which passed without a terrorist incident.

Yemen

On 22 May 1990, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY) united with the Yemen Arab Republic (YAR) to form the Republic of Yemen (ROY).

The PDRY remained on the US Government's list of state sponsors of terrorism until unification. The new unified government was not placed on the terrorist list. However, regular discussions between the United States and Yemen, to ensure that the ROY provides no support to international terrorist groups, have continued since unification.

To address these concerns, the ROY put in place tighter procedures for issuing passports, particularly diplomatic passports, to non-Yemenis, including Palestinians. The government also stated that military training facilities would no longer be available to non-Yemenis. In the past, Palestinians were regularly issued PDRY passports and used a camp outside Aden for military training.

State-Sponsored Terrorism

State sponsorship of terrorism remains one of the most important factors in fostering international terrorism. A number of governments afford terrorists safehaven, travel documents, arms, training, and technical expertise. In addition to support for terrorist groups, some governments engage directly in terrorism as a tool of their foreign and domestic policies. Other governments, though not direct sponsors of terrorist groups, contribute to such groups' capabilities by allowing them unimpeded transit, permitting them to operate commercial enterprises, and allowing them to carry out recruitment and other support activities. Any type of government support for terrorist groups makes law enforcement efforts to counter terrorism much more difficult. Thus, the United States and its allies in the fight against terrorism have focused on raising the costs for those governments who support, tolerate, and engage in terrorism.

The United States currently lists Cuba, Iran, Iraq, Libya, North Korea, and Syria as state supporters of terrorism. This list is maintained pursuant to Section 6 (j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979. This and related US statutes impose trade and other restrictions on countries determined by the Secretary of State to have repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism. The list is sent annually to Congress, though countries can be

added or subtracted at any time that circumstances warrant. The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen was dropped from the list in 1990 after it merged with its northern neighbor to form the Republic of Yemen. Iraq was added to the list because of its renewed support for terrorist groups in 1990.

The international effort to eliminate state support for terrorism has achieved some notable results. International public opinion and cooperation among like-minded governments have generated great pressure on governments to change their behavior or, at a minimum, make significant efforts to hide their involvement in terrorism. This is reflected in the number of terrorist incidents attributable to governments on the United States list of state supporters of terrorism. The totals have declined from 176 in 1988 to 58 in 1989 and finally to 54 in 1990. While these numbers are heartening, it should be noted that the investigations into the terrorist bombings of Pan Am Flight 103 in December 1988 and of UTA Flight 772 in September 1989 continue and could uncover involvement of state sponsors.

Indeed, the continuing danger posed by state sponsorship was demonstrated in 1990 by two developments. First, the 30 May abortive seaborne attack by the Palestine Liberation Front (PLF) on crowded Israeli beaches was made possible by Libyan Government support for the training, provision, and transportation of the PLF terrorists. While the operation was foiled without civilian casualties, the attack significantly raised tensions in the region and resulted in the termination of the US-PLO dialogue. Had the operation succeeded, it could have led to numerous casualties among bathers on the crowded Tel Aviv public beaches. Second, after Iraq's August invasion of Kuwait, the world saw Iraq assemble an impressive array of terrorist groups aimed at intimidating the international coalition opposed to the invasion.

Libya's involvement in terrorism during 1990 went beyond support for the 30 May attack on Israel. Tripoli continued to shelter and aid the notorious Abu Nidal organization (ANO), to fund other radical Palestinian groups such as the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC), and to support terrorist groups elsewhere in Africa, Latin America, and Asia.

Iran continued its use of and support for terrorism in 1990, targeting and assassinating Iranian dissidents overseas, attacking Saudi officials and interests, continuing to support the holders of the American and other Western hostages in Lebanon, and supporting radical Palestinian groups such as the Palestine Islamic Jihad (PIJ) and the PFLP-GC. Syria continued to give refuge and support to Lebanese, Palestinian, Turkish, Japanese, and Iranian terrorists while maintaining that all attacks on Israel and the occupied territories are legitimate "national liberation" efforts. North Korea continued to harbor some Japanese Red Army (JRA) terrorists and to provide some support to the New People's Army in the Philippines. Cuba continued to supply and support groups that use terrorism in El Salvador, Colombia, Peru, Honduras, and Chile, among others.

Cuba

Cuba continues to serve as a haven for regional revolutionaries and to provide military training, weapons, funds, and guidance to radical subversive groups that use terrorism. The island today remains a major training center and transit point for Latin subversives and some international groups.

El Salvador's Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) has been the primary beneficiary of Cuba's clandestine support network over the last several years. Havana has been the point of origin for most of the weapons used by the FMLN for insurgent and terrorist operations in El Salvador. Other Central American groups, notably in Honduras and Guatemala, have also received Cuban aid. In South America, Chilean radical leftist groups have been the favored recipients of Cuban support, but their aid may have declined since Chile's peaceful transition to civilian rule in March 1990.

Several rebel organizations have offices and members stationed in Havana. Wounded rebels are often treated in Cuban hospitals. With the demise of the pro-Cuban governments in Panama and Nicaragua, Cuba's support has become even more important to radical groups.

Iran

Iran's extensive support for terrorism continued during 1990, although the number of terrorist acts attributed to Iranian state sponsorship dropped to 10 in 1990 from 24 in 1989.

Iran has used its intelligence services extensively to facilitate and conduct terrorist attacks, particularly against regime dissidents. Intelligence officers in embassies have used the diplomatic pouch for conveyance of weapons and finances for terrorist groups. Iran continued to strengthen its relationship with Muslim extremists throughout the world, often providing them with advice and financial assistance. Over the past year, Iranian support for terrorism has included:

- Repeating the call for the death of the author of *The Satanic Verses*, Salman Rushdie.
- Assassinations of four antiregime dissidents—in Pakistan, Switzerland, Sweden, and France.
- Supporting radical Shia attacks on Saudi interests, including the assassinations of three Saudi diplomats, in retaliation for the execution of the Hajj bombers.
- Extensive support for Hizballah, the PFLP-GC, the PIJ, and other groups, including provision of arms, funding, and training.

Iranian-backed Shia groups are believed to be in control of Western hostages in Lebanon, and most observers believe that the key to releasing the hostages rests with Iran. One such group, Hizballah, is believed to hold all of the remaining American hostages. Iranian President Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, whose domestic political strength increased during 1990, is thought to favor a pragmatic approach to foreign policy and improved relations with the West, which would require resolution of the hostage problem. For example, *The Tehran Times*, a newspaper considered to reflect Rafsanjani's views, editorialized on 22 February that the hostages should be freed without preconditions. Two months later, US hostages Robert Polhill and Frank Reed were released. The hostage releases received some criticism from hardline elements both in Iran and within Hizballah who questioned whether Iran or the hostage holders had received any benefit for their actions in terms of a good will gesture from the West. No more US hostages were freed in 1990, and press reports indicated that Iran was seeking rewards before any further movement on the hostages was possible.

Major terrorist figures, including Ahmad Jabril of the PFLP-GC and various prominent members of Hizballah, frequently visit Iran. Iran hosted a World Conference on Palestine in Tehran in December in an effort to gain

increasing influence over Islamic affairs, in general, and over the Palestinian movement, in particular. Leaders of several radical Palestinian and Lebanese groups including Saiqa, Hamas, Hizballah, and the Palestinian Islamic Jihad attended.

Iraq

Iraq was returned to the terrorist list in September 1990 because of its increased contact with, and support for, terrorist groups. After the formation of an international coalition against the invasion of Kuwait, Iraqi officials issued public statements endorsing terrorism as a legitimate tactic.

Following its invasion of Kuwait on 2 August, the Government of Iraq systematically seized the citizens of the United States and many other nations. This occurred in both Kuwait and Iraq and continued for several months. Many of the hostages were moved to strategic sites in Iraq, including armaments factories, weapons research facilities, and major military bases.

This mass act of hostage taking was condemned by nations throughout the world, and the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 664, demanding that Iraq release these hostages.

Saddam Hussein eventually released the hostages, starting with women and children. By December, all the Western hostages were freed, but many Kuwaitis remained in captivity.

Hostage taking on the scale undertaken by Iraq is unprecedented in recent history. Saddam Hussein's operation represented a cynical and futile attempt to terrorize both foreign nationals and their governments and to weaken international resolve to oppose his occupation and annexation of Kuwait.

During 1990, and particularly after 2 August, the press reported increasing movement of terrorists to Baghdad, signaling the deepening relationship between these groups and Iraq. Even before the invasion of Kuwait, Iraq provided safehaven, training, and other support to Palestinian groups with a history of terrorist actions. The Arab Liberation Front (ALF) and Abu Abbas's PLF, responsible



Saddam Hussein in a videotaped meeting with a young hostage. Reuter/CNN ©

for the 1985 Achille Lauro hijacking and the terrorist attack on Israeli beaches in May, are among these groups. The ANO is also reported to have reestablished its presence in Iraq in the first half of 1990. Abu Ibrahim, leader of the now-defunct 15 May terrorist organization and famed for his skill as a bombmaker, is also reportedly based in Baghdad.

With the end of the Iran-Iraq war, Iraq reduced its support for anti-Iranian dissident groups including the Mujahidin-e-Khalq (MEK). Speculation continues regarding increased Iraqi support for the terrorist Kurdish Worker's Party (PKK) in Turkey. This is coupled with the worsening of Turkish-Iraqi relations over Turkey's enforcement of UN mandated trade sanctions after the invasion of Kuwait and disputes over water rights.

Senior Iraqi Government officials, including Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz, made public statements justifying terrorism as a legitimate Iraqi response in the event of hostilities between Iraq and the multinational force deployed in the region. There were reports that Iraq planned to put these words into effect and that Iraqi officials, as well as Baghdad's Palestinian surrogates, conducted surveillance against various coalition targets.

Libya

In 1990, Libya demonstrated its continued support for terrorism by supporting the Palestine Liberation Front's failed 30 May seaborne attack on crowded Israeli beaches. Tripoli helped the PLF plan, train for, supply, and carry out the seaborne operation.

Since 1986, Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi has made public disclaimers about his support for terrorist groups. He continued to provide money, training, and other support to his terrorist clients. Qadhafi's claims of having expelled certain terrorist groups—the PLF, ANO, and PFLP-GC—remained unsubstantiated as of the end of 1990. Libya also resumed funding to the PFLP-GC, and possibly other Palestinian terrorist groups, in 1990.

Libya also continues its support for a variety of terrorist/insurgent groups worldwide. In the Philippines, Libya has supported the NPA, which carried out terrorist attacks against Americans that killed five persons in 1990. Costa Rican officials believe that all 15 members of the Santamaria Patriotic Organization (OPS) arrested in Costa Rica in February for grenade attacks against US facilities had undergone terrorist training in Libya. The group that attacked the Trinidad and Tobago Parliament on 27 July in a coup attempt, which killed several persons, received training and financial support from Libya, among others.

In April, Ethiopia expelled two Libyan diplomats for alleged involvement in the 30 March bombing at the Hilton Hotel in Addis Ababa.

Throughout 1990, indications of Libya's previous involvement in acts of terrorism emerged. According to German press reports, German officials uncovered evidence in the files of the now-defunct East German secret police, the Stasi, that demonstrated Libyan responsibility for the 1986 bombing of the La Belle Disco in West Berlin.

In addition, according to press reports, the investigation into the September 1989 bombing of the French UTA Flight 772—which killed 170 persons, including 7 Americans—indicates that the bomb was brought into Congo in the Libyan diplomatic pouch and delivered to three Libyan-trained Congolese terrorists by an official of the Libyan Embassy in Brazzaville. African and French press reports state that both the Congolese and Zairians are holding suspects who have implicated Libya in the bombing.

Press reports in late 1990 also laid much of the responsibility on the Libyans for the bombing in December 1988 of Pan Am Flight 103. According to American, British, and French press, investigators discovered that the detonator used in the Pan Am Flight 103 bombing was identical to one carried by two Libyan agents arrested in Dakar, Senegal, in February 1988. The official investigation into both of these cases was continuing through the end of 1990.

North Korea

North Korea is not known to have sponsored a terrorist attack since members of its intelligence service planted a bomb on a South Korean airliner in 1987. However, it continues to provide safehaven to a small group of Japanese Red Army (JRA) members who hijacked a JAL airliner to North Korea in 1970. North Korea has provided some support to the New People's Army in the Philippines. It has not renounced the use of terrorism.

Syria

There is no direct evidence of Syrian Government involvement in terrorist attacks outside Lebanon since 1987, although Syria continues to provide support and safehaven to groups that engage in international terrorism.

Syria has made some progress in moving away from support for some terrorist groups. Syria has also cooperated with Iran and others to obtain the release of Western hostages held by terrorist groups in Lebanon, including the successful release of American hostages Polhill and Reed in the spring of 1990. The government-controlled media has described the Abu Nidal organization as a terrorist organization, but the Syrian Government has failed to take concrete measures against the ANO in Syrian-controlled areas of Lebanon.

At the same time, Syria publicly supports the Palestinians' right to armed struggle for their independence. President Assad has publicly defended and supported Palestinian attacks in Israel and the occupied territories. Syria continues to provide political and material support for Palestinian groups who maintain their headquarters in Damascus and who have committed terrorist acts in the past, most notably the PFLP-GC whose propaganda radio station, al Quds, broadcasts from Syrian soil. It also hosts the Abu Musa

group, the Popular Struggle Front (PSF), the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), and Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP). The leader of the PFLP had publicly stated that he would carry out attacks against US targets and others opposed to Iraq in the event of a military clash in the Gulf. At year's end, no such attacks had occurred.

The United States continued to express its serious concern to the Syrian Government—both publicly and privately—about terrorist groups supported by Syria. The Syrian Government has taken some positive steps, particularly since the beginning of the Gulf crisis in August 1990, to rein in terrorist groups based in Syria. They did not, however, take steps to close down these groups or expel them from Syria.

Syria has taken no steps to disband or eliminate the presence of other terrorist organizations, such as the Kurdish Worker's Party (PKK), the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA), and the Japanese Red Army. A number of these groups have camps in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley, which is under the control of Syrian forces. Syria also tolerates the presence of a faction of the Palestinian Islamic Jihad that took responsibility for the massacre in February of nine Israeli civilians on a tour bus in Egypt. The PIJ statement was broadcast on the PFLP-GC-controlled radio station in southern Syria.

In 1990, and particularly since the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, Syria has attempted to minimize its public association with terrorist activities and groups in the international arena, apparently in an attempt to improve its standing with the West. Syrian officials have said that Syria is committed to bring to justice and punish those individuals within Syria's jurisdiction accused of acts of terrorism, if given supporting evidence of their crimes. They have also repeated that any organization that is involved in terrorist crimes will have to bear the consequences. Following the September visit by Secretary of State James Baker, Syrian Foreign Minister Shara' stated publicly that Syria condemned all forms of terrorism, including hijacking and hostage taking. However, Syria continues to draw a distinction between "legitimate struggle against the occupation troops" and acts of terrorism—a fundamental difference between US and Syrian views.

Appendix A

Statistical Review

The number of international terrorist attacks dropped somewhat in 1990, from 533 incidents in 1989 to 455*. Unlike recent years, in 1990 there were more attacks in Latin America (162) and Asia (96) than in the Middle East (63). There were 82 incidents in Europe, including five in Eastern Europe, and 52 in Africa. There were no international terrorist incidents in North America in 1990.

Reflecting the absence of a "spectacular" terrorist incident in 1990, the number of victims killed dropped from 407 in 1989 to 193. However, the number of victims injured rose from 427 in 1989 to 675.

Following a significant drop in 1989, casualties in Asia increased sharply in 1990, from 212 to 482, primarily as a result of an intensified campaign by the Afghan secret police. There were 28 persons killed and 112 wounded in the Middle East; 30 were killed and 62 wounded in Latin America. Terrorist attacks claimed 63 lives and injured 69 in Africa. In Europe, there were nine deaths and 13 injured in terrorist violence.

Although the number of terrorist attacks against the United States was almost unchanged from the previous year, the United States remained, by far, the most popular target of

*Investigations into incidents sometimes yield evidence that necessitate a change in the information previously held true (such as whether the incident fits the definition of terrorism, which group or state sponsor was responsible, or the number of victims killed or injured). As a result of these adjustments, the statistics given in this report for incidents in 1989 and earlier years may vary slightly from numbers cited in previous reports.

international terrorists in 1990. In the 197 anti-US attacks, 10 Americans were killed and 34 injured. Fifteen Americans were killed and 19 injured in 1989. Most of the anti-US attacks occurred in Latin America (130). There were 37 in Asia, 17 in Europe, nine in Africa, and four in the Middle East.

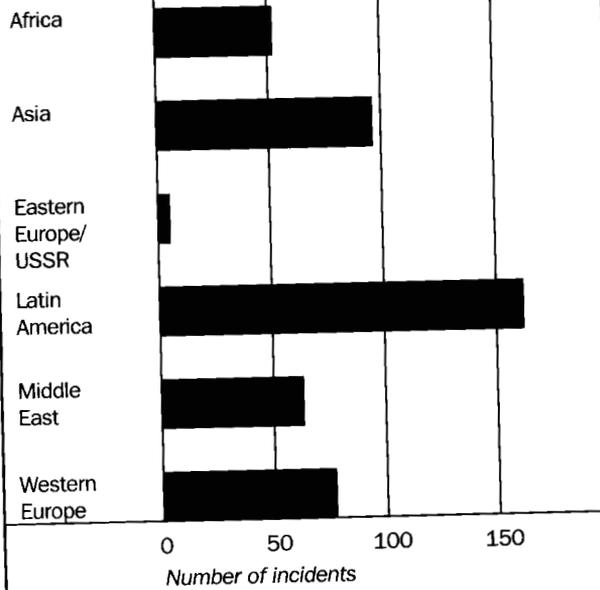
International terrorists targeted the citizens and property of 73 countries. After Americans, the most frequently targeted nationalities were Israelis and Pakistanis. As in past years, increased security caused terrorists to avoid official interests and turn to soft targets. Seventy-five percent of all attacks worldwide were against businesses, tourists, and other nonofficial targets. Attacks on clergymen and religious facilities were up from six and 28, respectively, in 1989 to 19 and 57 in 1990.

Bombings represented 63 percent of all international terrorist attacks. Most bombings occurred in Latin America (162) or Asia (96). There were 45 kidnappings, up from 27 in 1989; 21 in Africa, 13 in Latin America, 10 in Asia, and one in the Middle East.

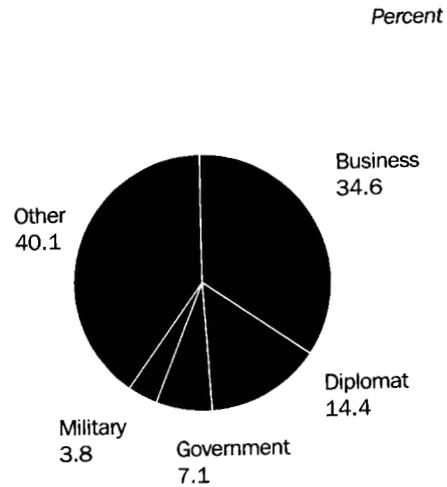
The number of international terrorist incidents attributed to state sponsors dropped slightly, from 58 in 1989 to 54 in 1990.

International Terrorist Incidents, 1990

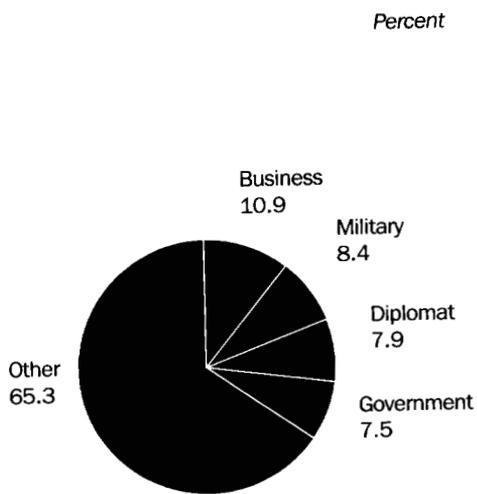
By Region



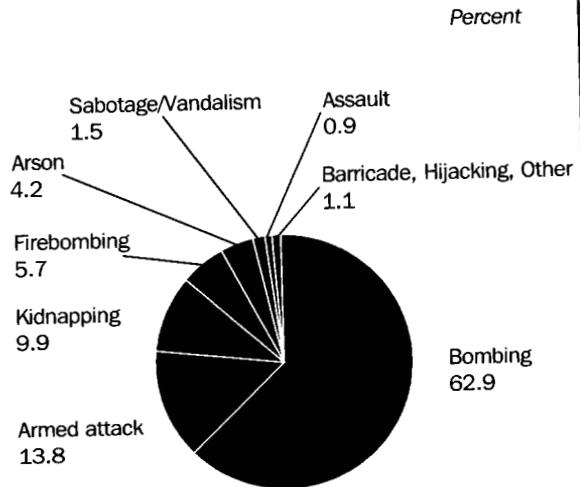
By Type of Facility



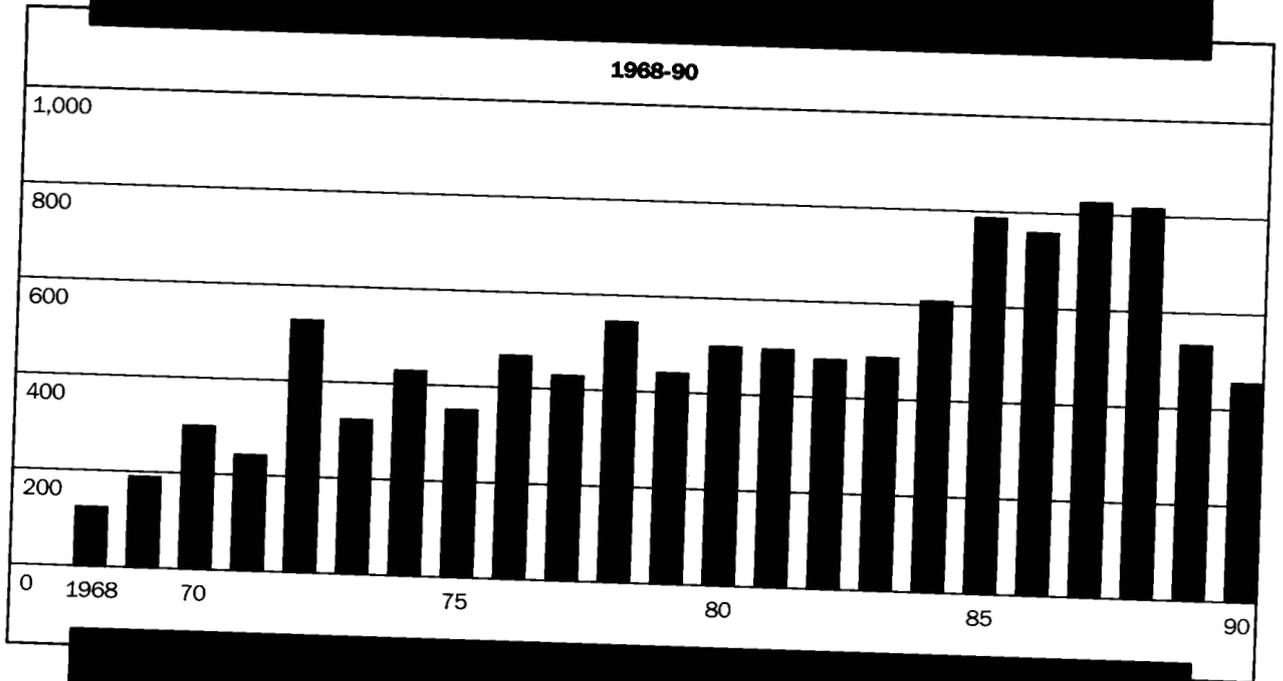
By Type of Victim



By Type of Event

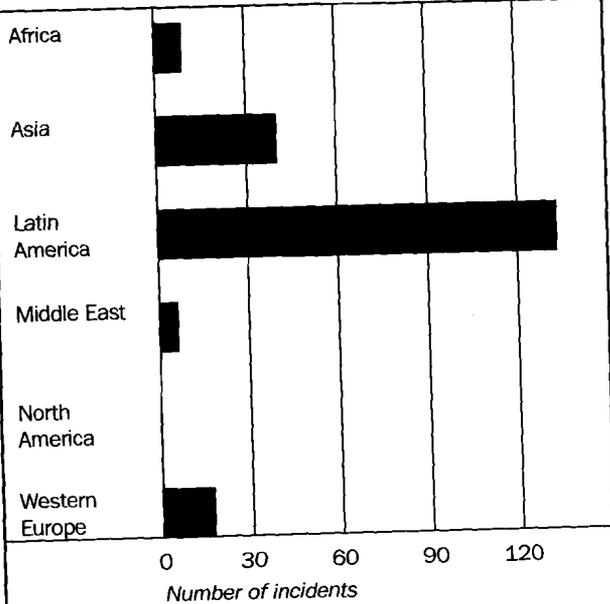


International Terrorist Incidents Over Time

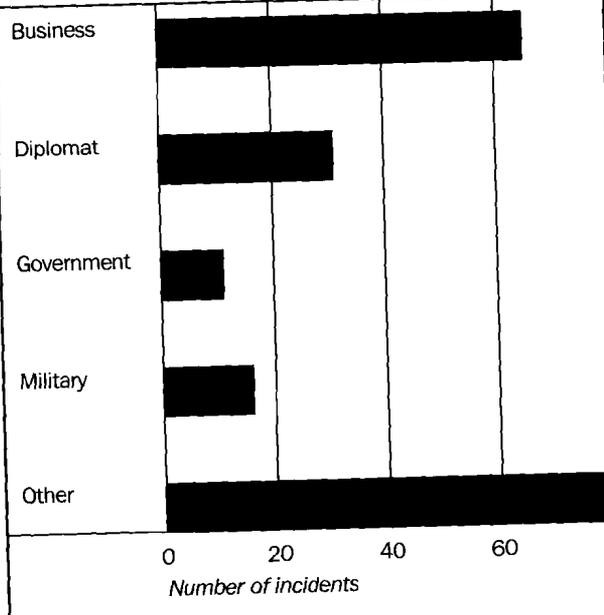


Anti-US Attacks

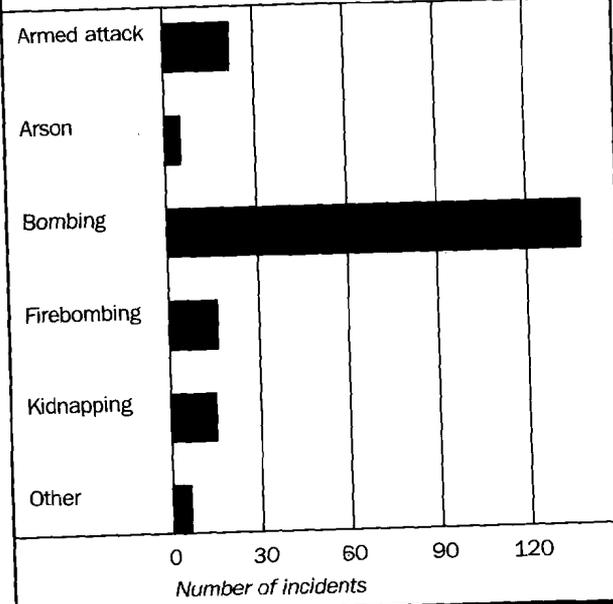
1990, by Region



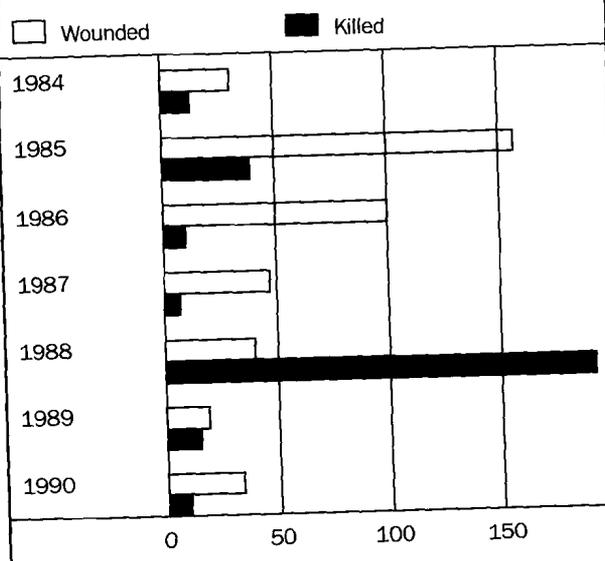
1990, by Type of Victim



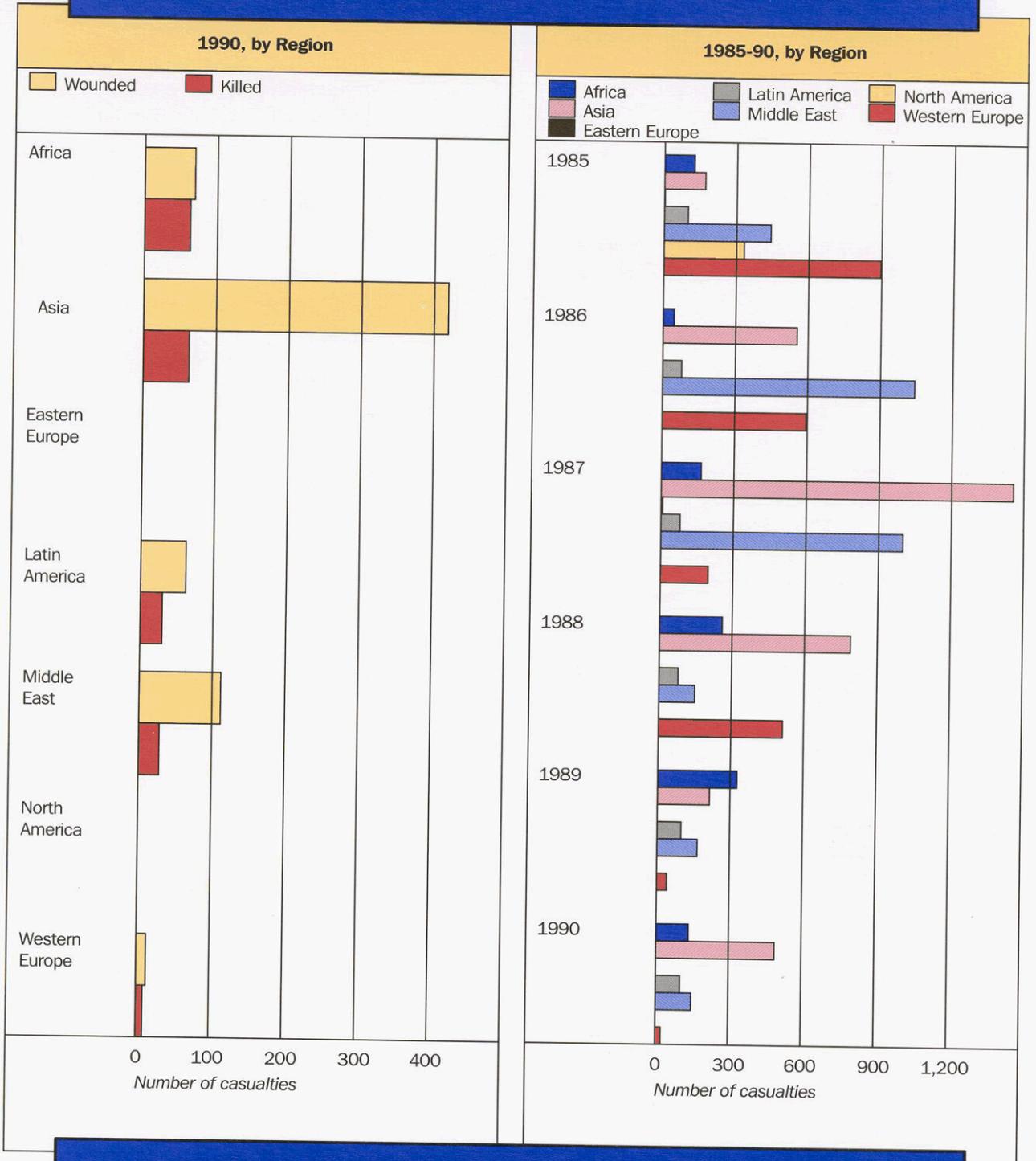
1990, by Type of Event



1984-90, Casualties



Casualties Caused by International Terrorist Incidents



Appendix B

Chronology of Significant Terrorist Incidents: 1990

13 January	Peru Sendero Luminoso (SL) terrorists singled out and shot two French tourists aboard a bus traveling in the Apurimac department. Peruvian passengers were forced to pay the terrorists money but were unharmed.
15 January	Peru Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) terrorists bombed the US Embassy in Lima, injuring three guards.
19 January	The Philippines Members of the Moro National Liberation Front killed two Swiss Red Cross workers and wounded a third during an ambush on Mindanao.
1 February	Thailand Three officials of the Saudi Arabian Embassy in Bangkok were assassinated in two separate attacks. One official was gunned down at his home, and the other two were shot in a car outside their residences. Iranian surrogates are believed to have been responsible.
4 February	Egypt Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ) terrorists attacked an Israeli tour bus en route from Rafah to Cairo, killing 11 persons—including nine Israeli citizens—and wounding 17 others.
8 February	Peru An American tourist was shot and killed at an Inca fortress near Cuzco. Sendero Luminoso may have been responsible, although a criminal motive has not been ruled out.
19 February	Greece The Revolutionary Solidarity terrorist group shot and killed a Greek psychiatrist in Athens as he was walking to his car. In a letter, the group stated he was killed because of his work at the Korydallos prison.

27 May

The Netherlands

Two Australian tourists were shot and killed in Roermond by members of the Provisional Irish Republican Army (PIRA). The claim letter acknowledged the group had killed the Australians by mistake, believing them to be British soldiers.

28 May

Israel

One person was killed and nine wounded in a pipe-bomb explosion at a market in Jerusalem. Several Palestinian groups claimed responsibility.

30 May

Israel

Israeli forces aborted a seaborne attack on the beaches at Tel Aviv mounted by the Palestine Liberation Front (PLF). Four PLF members were killed and 12 arrested.

2 June

Germany

A British Army artillery officer was shot and killed by three attackers in Dortmund while returning home from a social event with his wife. PIRA issued a statement in Dublin claiming responsibility.

6 June

Lebanon

A rocket was fired at the Romanian Embassy in Beirut, injuring one person. The "Revolutionary Action Organization" claimed the attack was to protest Romania's role in facilitating Jewish immigration to Israel.

10 June

Bolivia

A prominent Bolivian businessman was kidnapped in La Paz by the Nestor Paz Zamora Commission (CNPZ), which demanded payment of a ransom. In December he was shot and killed moments before local police stormed the building in which he was held.

Greece

A rocket fired from a bazooka was launched at the offices of Proctor and Gamble in Athens, causing extensive property damage but no injuries. Revolutionary Organization 17 November claimed responsibility for the attack.

13 June

The Philippines

An American Peace Corps worker was abducted from his home by NPA terrorists. No ransom was paid, and he was released unharmed on 2 August.

- 23 June** **Israel**
A pipe bomb exploded on a crowded beach at Ein Gedi, wounding two Israelis and two West Germans.
- 18 July** **Peru**
MRTA exploded a dynamite bomb at the US Binational Center in Cuzco, injuring four students.
- 27 July** **Germany**
The Red Army Faction attempted to kill Interior Ministry State Secretary Hans Neusel with a bomb attached to a guardrail on a highway exit ramp near the Interior Ministry.
- 28 July** **Israel**
A pipe bomb exploded on a beach in Tel Aviv, killing a Canadian tourist and wounding 20 others.
- 30 July** **United Kingdom**
Member of Parliament Ian Gow was killed in front of his home by a bomb planted by the Provisional Irish Republican Army.
- 26 September** **Turkey**
Gunmen assassinated the former Deputy Director of the Turkish National Intelligence Agency in Istanbul. The Dev Sol group claimed responsibility.
- 27 September** **Djibouti**
Grenades thrown from a passing car exploded in the Cafe de Paris, killing a French boy and injuring 15 other French citizens. At approximately the same time, grenades were also thrown at the Cafe L'Historil but did not explode. A previously unknown group, the Djibouti Youth Movement, claimed responsibility.
- 10 October** **Bolivia**
Members of the Nestor Paz Zamora Commission exploded a bomb and fired automatic weapons at the US Embassy Marine Guard residence in La Paz, killing one Bolivian guard and wounding another. The explosion caused major structural damage to the building.
- 12 October** **Egypt**
Local Islamic extremists killed Egypt's Assembly speaker during an assault on his motorcade in Cairo.

23 October

France

An Iranian dissident leader of the Flag of Freedom Organization was assassinated in his Paris apartment. Agents of the Iranian Government were probably responsible.

24 October

Northern Ireland

A PIRA car bomb, driven by a civilian whose family was being held hostage, killed five soldiers and the civilian driver at a Londonderry checkpoint.

3 November

Chile

A bomb exploded in front of a restaurant in Vina del Mar, injuring eight persons, including three US sailors. The Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front-Dissident Faction (FPMR/D) was probably responsible.

8 November

Peru

MRTA exploded a bomb in the park adjacent to the US Ambassador's residence and attacked his home with automatic weapons. No injuries resulted.

17 November

Chile

A bomb concealed in a softball bat exploded at the national stadium in Santiago during a softball game between the University of Chile and the American Chamber of Commerce. One Canadian was killed, and a US Embassy officer was wounded. The FPMR/D was probably responsible.

20 November

Greece

The car in which a Greek industrialist was riding narrowly missed being struck by three rockets fired at close range by the Revolutionary Organization 17 November.

10 December

Peru

Sendero Luminoso terrorists exploded a car bomb near the US Embassy in Lima. No injuries or damage resulted.

16 December

Peru

Terrorists armed with dynamite destroyed a Mobil Oil Company exploration camp in the Upper Huallaga Valley. They also used the camp's helicopters to dynamite other nearby Mobil installations. Sendero Luminoso was probably responsible.

Chile

The Lautaro Youth Movement fired automatic weapons and threw incendiary bombs at a Mormon church in Santiago. The church was destroyed, but no injuries resulted.

Appendix C

Background Information on Major Groups Discussed in the Report

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 over 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, the PLO, 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, and The City of Poros day-excursion ship attack in July 1988 in Greece. Suspected of carrying out assassination on 14 January 1991 in Tunis of PLO deputy chief Abu Iyad and PLO security chief Abu Hul. ANO members also attacked and seriously wounded a senior ANO dissident in Algeria in March 1990. Strength Several hundred plus "militia" in Lebanon and overseas support structure. Location/Area of Operation Headquartered in Iraq (1974-83) and Syria (1983-87); currently headquartered in Libya with substantial presence in Lebanon (in the Bekaa Valley and several Palestinian refugee camps in coastal areas of Lebanon) . Some elements of the ANO may have relocated to Iraq from Libya in mid-1990. 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 and Syria (until 1987) ; continues to receive aid from Libya, in addition to close support for selected operations.
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Al-Fatah

AKA: Al-'Asifa

Description

Headed by Yasser Arafat, Fatah joined the PLO in 1968 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, Yemen, Algeria, Iraq, and others. Has been reinfiltrating southern Lebanon for several years. Maintains several military and intelligence wings that have carried out terrorist attacks, including Force 17 and the Hawari Special Operations Group. Two of its leaders, Abu Jihad and Abu Iyad, were assassinated within the last two years.

Activities

In the 1960s and the 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 Operation

Headquartered in Tunisia, with bases in Lebanon and other Middle Eastern countries.

External Aid

Has had close, longstanding political and financial ties to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and other moderate Persian Gulf states. These relations appear to have been disrupted by the Gulf crisis of 1990-91. Also has had links to Jordan. Received weapons, explosives, and training from the USSR and East European states. China and North Korea have reportedly 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 until he was assassinated in Athens in April 1988.

Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA)

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 four years.

Strength

Several hundred.

Location/Area of Operation

Lebanon; Western Europe, United States, 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 radical Palestinian groups, including the PFLP and PFLP-GC.

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.

Activities

Chiefly bombings, kidnappings, 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 France.

External Aid

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

**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 Kansai Revolutionary Army. Funding derived from membership dues, sales of its newspapers, and fundraising campaigns.

Activities

Participates in mass protest demonstrations and snake-dancing in streets; supports farmers' protest of construction of Narita airport, among other causes; sabotaged 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.

CNPZ

(see Nestor Paz Zamora
Commission)

**Democratic Front for the
Liberation of Palestine
(DFLP)**

Description

Marxist group that split from the PFLP in 1969. Currently led by Nayif Hawatmah. Believes Palestinian national goals can be achieved only through revolution of the masses. In early 1980s, occupied political stance midway between Arafat and the more radical rejectionists. Although a PLO member group, differs with key elements of Arafat's policies.

Activities

In the seventies, carried out numerous small bombings and minor assaults and some more spectacular operations in Israel and the occupied territories, concentrating on Israeli targets such as the 1974 massacre in Ma'alot in which 27 Israelis were killed and over 100 wounded. Involved only in border raids since 1988.

Devrimci Sol
AKA: Dev Sol

Strength

Estimated at 500.

Location/Area of Operation

Syria, Lebanon, and the Israeli-occupied territories; attacks occurred almost entirely in Israel and the occupied territories.

External Aid

Receives most financial and military aid from Syria and Libya.

Description

Formed in 1978 as a splinter faction of the radical leftist student movement. Espouses a Marxist ideology, intensely xenophobic, and virulently anti-US and anti-NATO; seeks to unify the proletariat to stage a national revolution. Finances its activities largely through armed robberies.

Activities

Conducted attacks against US, Turkish, and NATO targets until weakened by massive arrests during 1981-83. Has concentrated attacks on current and retired Turkish security and military officials since its reemergence in the late 1980s. Methods of attack include handgun assassinations and bombings. Operates primarily in Istanbul, but has also carried out attacks in Ankara, Izmir, and Adana.

Strength

Several hundred hardcore radicals, several dozen armed militants.

Location/Area of Operation

Turkey.

External Aid

Possible training and logistic support from radical Palestinians.

ELA
(see Revolutionary
People's Struggle)

ELN
(see National Liberation
Army)

ETA
(see Basque Fatherland
and Liberty)

Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN)

Description

Formed in 1980 with Cuban backing, the guerrilla umbrella organization is composed of five leftist groups: Central American Workers' Revolutionary Party (PRTC), People's Revolutionary Army (ERP), Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces (FPL), Armed Forces of National Resistance (FARN), and the Communist Party of El Salvador's Armed Forces of Liberation (FAL). The Cuban-backed Marxist insurgents seek to defeat the democratically elected government through a war of attrition.

Activities

Bombings, assassinations, economic sabotage, arson, among other rural and urban operations. Since 1988 the FMLN increased urban terrorism in the capital.

Strength

6,000 to 7,000 combatants.

Location/Area of Operation

El Salvador, limited activity in Honduras.

External Aid

Receives direct support from Cuba and from the Sandinistas in Nicaragua, where it maintains an office. The FMLN also receives significant financial support from front groups and sympathetic organizations in the United States and Europe.

FARC

(see Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia)

Fatah

(see Al-Fatah)

15 May Organization

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-Umari, who is known throughout Palestinian circles as Abu Ibrahim or "the bomb man." Group was never part of PLO. Reportedly disbanded in the mid-1980s when several key members joined Colonel Hawari's Special Operations Group of Fatah.

Force 17

Activities

Claimed credit for several bombings in the early-to-mid-1980s, including hotel bombing in London (1980), El Al's Rome and Istanbul offices (1981), and Israeli Embassies in Athens and Vienna (1981). Anti-US attacks include a bombing on board Pan Am flight from Tokyo to Honolulu in August 1982 and attempted bombing of a Pan Am airliner in Rio de Janeiro in August 1981. (The accused bomber in the August 1982 Pan Am attack, Mohammed Rashid, is currently jailed in Greece awaiting trial.)

Strength

50 to 60 in early 1980s.

Location/Area of Operation

Baghdad until 1984. Before disbanding, operated in Middle East, Europe, and East Asia. Abu Ibrahim is reportedly in Iraq.

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. No confirmed international terrorist activity since September 1985, when it 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 Operation

Based in Beirut before 1982. Since then, dispersed in several Arab countries. Now operating in Lebanon, other Middle Eastern countries, and Europe.

External Aid

PLO is main source of support.

FPM

(see Morazanist Patriotic Front)

FPMR

(see Manuel Rodriguez
Patriotic Front)

GRAPO

(see October 1st
Antifascist Resistance
Group)

Hawari Group

AKA: Fatah Special
Operations Group, Martyrs
of Tal Al Za'atar, Amn
Araissi

Description

Part of Yasser Arafat's Fatah apparatus, the group is named after its leader who is commonly known as Colonel Hawari. The group has ties historically to Iraq. Membership includes former members of the radical Palestinian 15 May Organization, including Muhammad Rashid, who is awaiting trial in Greece on terrorist charges.

Activities

Carried out several attacks in 1985 and 1986, mainly in Europe and usually against Syrian targets. Has also targeted Americans, most notably in the April 1986 bombing of TWA Flight 840 over Greece in which four Americans were killed.

Strength

Unknown.

Location/Area of Operation

Middle Eastern countries and Europe.

External Aid

PLO is main source of support.

Hizballah**(Party of God)**

AKA: Islamic Jihad,
Revolutionary Justice
Organization, Organization
of the Oppressed on Earth,
Islamic Jihad for the
Liberation of Palestine

Description

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-West 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 suicide truck bombing on the US Marine barracks in Beirut in October 1983 and the US Embassy annex in September 1984. Elements of the group are responsible for the kidnapping and continuing detention of most, if not all, US and other Western hostages in Lebanon.

Japanese Red Army (JRA)
AKA: Anti-Imperialist International Brigade (AIIB)

Strength

Several thousand.

Location/Area of Operation

Operates in the Bekaa Valley, the southern suburbs of Beirut, and southern Lebanon; has established cells in Western Europe, Africa, and elsewhere.

External Aid

Receives substantial amounts of financial, training, weapons, explosives, political, diplomatic, and organizational aid from Iran.

Description

An international terrorist group formed about 1970 after breaking away from Japanese Communist League Red Army Faction. Now led by Fusako Shigenobu, believed to be in the Syrian-garrisoned area of Lebanon's Bekaa Valley. 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 (AIIB); may also have links to Antiwar Democratic Front—an overt leftist political organization—inside Japan. Details released following November 1987 arrest of leader Osamu Maruoka indicate that JRA may be organizing cells in Asian cities, such as Manila and Singapore. In 1988, Japanese and Philippine authorities arrested JRA member Hiroshi Sensui in the Philippines, where he had successfully formed such a cell. Has had close and longstanding relations with Palestinian terrorist groups—based and operating outside Japan—since its inception.

Activities

Before 1977, JRA carried out series of brutal attacks over wide geographical area, including the massacre of passengers at Lod airport in Israel (1972) 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 (1988), probably timed to coincide with the annual economic summit meetings of the seven leading industrialized nations. In April 1988, JRA operative Yu Kikumura was arrested with explosives on New Jersey Turnpike, apparently planning an attack to coincide with the bombing of a USO Club in Naples, a suspected JRA operation that killed five, including a US servicewoman.

Strength

About 30 hardcore members; undetermined number of sympathizers.

Location/Area of Operation

Based in Lebanon with six members in North Korea (since 1970) and other locations 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.

**Kurdish Worker's Party
(PKK)**

AKA: Kurdish Labor Party

Description

Marxist-Leninist terrorist group composed of Turkish Kurds established in mid-1970s. Seeks to set up Marxist state in southeastern Turkey, which has a large population of Kurds.

Activities

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

Strength

Unknown.

Location/Area of Operations

Syria and Iraq. Operates in Turkey and Western Europe; training facilities in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley.

External Aid

Probably still receives some aid and safehaven from Syria, possibly from Iran and Iraq as well.

**Lautaro Youth Movement
(MJL)**

AKA: The Lautaro faction of the United Popular Action Movement (MAPU/L) or Lautaro Popular Rebel Forces (FRPL)

Description

Violent, anti-US, extremist group that advocates the overthrow of the Chilean Government. Leadership largely from leftist elements, but includes criminals and alienated youths. Recruits from poorer areas of cities. The leftist group became active in late 1980s, and its assaults during 1990 increased in number and sophistication.

**Lebanese Armed
Revolutionary Faction
(LARF)**

AKA: Faction Armee
Revolutionnaire Libanaise
(FARL)

Activities

Has been linked to several assassinations of policemen, bank robberies, and bombings and burnings of Mormon chapels.

Strength

Unknown.

Location/Area of Operation

Chile; mainly in Santiago.

External Aid

May have ties to Cuba and to Nicaraguan Sandinistas.

Description

Marxist-Leninist terrorist group formed circa 1980 by George Ibrahim Abdallah, a pro-Palestinian Christian from northern Lebanon. Anti-“US imperialist,” anti-Israel. Members recruited from two villages in northern Lebanon; many are related to each other. Some previously were members of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party—a Lebanese group closely aligned with Syria—or the PFLP.

Activities

Selected assassination and bombing attacks against Western targets, including attempted murder of US Charge in Paris (1981), murder of US military attache in Paris (1982), suspected involvement in murder of US head of Sinai Multinational Force and Observers in Rome (1984), and attempted murder of US Consul General in Strasbourg (1984). Georges Abdallah was arrested in France in 1984 and is currently serving a life sentence there.

Strength

20 to 30.

Location/Area of Operation

Northern Lebanon; operated 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.

**Manuel Rodriguez
Patriotic Front (FPMR)**

Description

Founded in 1983 as the armed wing of the Chilean Communist Party. Named for a hero in Chile's war of independence against Spain. Is the largest Chilean Marxist-Leninist terrorist group. Splintered in 1987 into two factions, of which the dissident wing (FPMR/D) has remained violent.

Activities

Responsible for numerous bombing attacks against domestic and foreign targets and assassination attacks against domestic targets. Anti-US attacks include placing of bombs outside the US Ambassador's residence in 1986 and the US Consulate in 1985, both in Santiago. Also was responsible for numerous firebombings of Mormon churches during 1986-90 and attempted assassination of President Pinochet in 1986. Believed responsible for bomb concealed in a softball bat that killed a Canadian and injured a US Embassy officer in November 1990.

Strength

1,000 to 1,500.

Location/Area of Operation

Chile.

External Aid

Receives training and weapons support from Cuba.

MJL

(see Lautaro Youth
Movement)

**Morazanist Patriotic
Front (FPM)**

Description

A radical, leftist terrorist group that first appeared in the late 1980s. Attacks made in protest of US "intervention" in Honduran economic and political affairs.

Activities

Attacks on US, mainly military, personnel in Honduras. Claimed responsibility for attack on a bus in March 1990 that wounded seven US servicemen. Claimed bombing of Peace Corps office in December 1988, bus bombing that wounded three US servicemen in February 1989, attack on US convoy in April 1989, and grenade attack that wounded seven US soldiers in La Ceiba in July 1989.

Strength

Unknown, probably relatively small.

Location/Area of Operation

Honduras; North coast and central departments of Olancho and Yoro.

External Aid

Had ties to former Government of Nicaragua and possibly to Cuba.

**Mozambican National
Resistance (Resistencia
Nacional Mocambicana,
or RENAMO)**

Description

Established in 1976 by the Rhodesian security services, primarily to operate against anti-Rhodesian guerrillas based in Mozambique. South Africa subsequently developed RENAMO into an insurgent group opposing the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (FRELIMO) government.

Activities

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

Strength

20,000 guerrillas.

Location/Area of Operation

Mozambique; border areas of Zimbabwe, Malawi, and Zambia.

External Aid

Assistance previously from South Africa as well as from private individuals and groups in Europe and elsewhere.

MRTA

(see Tupac Amaru
Revolutionary Movement)

**National Liberation Army
(ELN)**

Description

Rural-based, pro-Cuban, anti-US, Marxist-Leninist guerrilla group formed in 1963.

Activities

In 1990 kidnapped six Americans, including three US petroleum engineers in November. Extortion and bombing attacks against US and other foreign businesses in Colombia, particularly the oil industry. Has inflicted major damage on oil pipeline since it was completed in March 1986.

Strength

1,000 to 2,000.

Location/Area of Operation

Colombia.

External Aid

Has received limited arms and training from Cuba and may have received training from Nicaragua.

**Nestor Paz Zamora
Commission (CNPZ)**

Description

Radical leftist terrorist organization that first appeared in October 1990. Named after deceased brother of President Jaime Paz Zamora. Claims to be a renewal of the National Liberation Army (ELN) that operated during the 1960s. Violent, extremely anti-US, Marxist-Leninist organization. Some members may be students at the University of San Andres in La Paz.

Activities

Graffiti appeared about one month before the group attacked the US Embassy Marine guardhouse on 10 October 1990 with automatic weapons and a bomb. One Bolivian policeman was killed and another seriously injured in the attack. Also bombed the John F. Kennedy statue in La Paz on the same day.

Strength

Unknown.

Location/Area of Operation

Bolivia; based in La Paz.

External Aid

Sophistication of 10 October attack and weapons used strongly suggest external support. Peru's MRTA provided CNPZ funding and assistance in the kidnapping of a Bolivian Coca-Cola executive.

**New People's Army
(NPA)**

Description

The guerrilla arm of the Communist Party of the Philippines, an avowedly Maoist group formed in December 1969 with the aim of overthrowing the government through protracted guerrilla warfare. Although primarily a rural-based guerrilla group, the NPA has an active urban infrastructure to carry out terrorism; uses city-based assassination squads called sparrow units. Derives most of its funding from contributions of supporters and "taxes" extorted from local business.

Activities

In addition to guerrilla activities, has used urban terrorism, including attacks on government officials, police, and military officers in Manila and other major cities. Has vowed to kill US citizens who allegedly are involved in the government's counterinsurgency campaign. The NPA has killed several US military members and private American citizens in the Philippines since 1987. Attacked some US businesses located in rural areas who refused to pay so-called revolutionary taxes.

Strength

8,000 to 20,000, plus support groups.

Location/Area of Operation

The Philippines.

External Aid

Probably receives funding from overseas fundraisers in Western Europe and elsewhere; links to Libya. Also diverts some funding of humanitarian aid.

**October 1st Antifascist
Resistance Group
(GRAPO)**

Description

Small, Maoist urban terrorist group that recruited members from the Spanish Community Party-Reconstituted. Seeks to remove US military forces from Spain and set up revolutionary regime.

Activities

Carried out small-scale bombing attacks on US and NATO facilities in early 1980s. Since then, some of the members arrested in January 1985 have been released from jail and have returned to action, including killing a Spanish businessman in 1988. During 1990, GRAPO carried out bomb attacks in Madrid, Barcelona, and Tarragona; in March the group assassinated a doctor involved in force-feeding GRAPO prisoners on hunger strike.

**Palestine Liberation
Front (PLF)**

Strength

Probably fewer than a dozen operatives.

Location/Area of Operation

Spain.

External Aid

Reported to have had ties to the French Action Directe and the Italian Red Brigades. GRAPO now appears to be developing ties to the German RAF.

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 Committee in 1984.

Activities

Abu Abbas-led faction carried out abortive seaborne attack staged from Libya against Israel on 30 May. Israelis intercepted two boatloads of PLF raiders en route to Tel Aviv beaches, killing four and capturing 12. Survivors confessed that they received extensive Libyan backing, including sea transport, training, and arms. Abbas' group was responsible for October 1985 attack on the cruise ship Achille Lauro and the murder of US citizen Leon Klinghoffer. A warrant for Abu Abbas' arrest is outstanding in Italy. Others who were involved in the hijacking are wanted elsewhere.

Strength

At least 50.

Location/Area of Operation

PLO faction based in Tunisia until Achille Lauro attack. Now based in Iraq.

External Aid

Receives logistic and military support mainly from PLO but also Libya and Iraq.

Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO)**Description**

Founded in 1964 as a Palestinian nationalist umbrella organization 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 Yasser Arafat's Al-Fatah. In 1969, Arafat became chairman of the PLO's Executive Committee, a position he still holds. In the early 1980s, became fragmented into several contending groups but remains the preeminent Palestinian organization. The United States considers the PLO 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. PLO Chairman Arafat publicly renounced terrorism in December 1988 on behalf of the PLO. The United States considers that all PLO groups, including Al-Fatah, Force 17, Hawari Group, PLF, and PFLP, are bound by Arafat's renunciation of terrorism. The US-PLO dialogue was suspended after the PLO failed to condemn the 30 May PLF attack on Israeli beaches.

Activities

PLO Chairman publicly denies any foreknowledge of the 30 May seaborne raid against Israel by the PLF, even though Abbas is a member of the PLO Executive Committee and nominally subordinate to Arafat. 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. Several terrorist attacks were later carried out by groups affiliated with the PLO/Fatah, including the Hawari Group, the Palestine Liberation Front, and Force 17 against targets inside and outside Israel.

Strength

See numbers for affiliated groups.

Location/Area of Operation

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

External Aid

See affiliated groups. Accurate public information on financial support for the PLO by Arab governments is difficult to obtain.

**Palestinian Islamic Jihad
(PIJ)**

Description

The PIJ originated from an organization of militant Palestinian fundamentalists in the Gaza Strip during the 1970s. The PIJ may be a series of loosely affiliated factions, rather than a cohesive group. The PIJ is committed to the creation of an Islamic Palestinian state and the destruction of Israel through holy war. Because of its strong support for Israel, the United States has been identified as an enemy of the PIJ. The PIJ also opposes moderate Arab governments that it believes have been tainted by Western secularism.

Activities

The PIJ demonstrated its terrorist credentials when it attacked a tour bus in Egypt in February 1990 and killed 11 people, including nine Israelis. The PIJ also has carried out cross-border raids against Israeli targets in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. A PIJ leader in Jordan has publicly threatened to attack US interests.

Strength

Unknown.

Location/Area of Operations

Primarily Israel and occupied territories, and other parts of the Middle East, including Jordan and Lebanon.

External Aid

Unknown, possibly Iran and Syria.

PKK

(see Kurdish Worker's Party)

**Popular Front for the
Liberation of Palestine
(PFLP)**

Description

Marxist-Leninist group that is a member of the PLO founded in 1967 by George Habbash. After Fatah, is the most important military and political Palestinian organization. Advocates a Pan-Arab revolution. Although remaining in the PLO, Habbash has publicly differed with Arafat, particularly since Arafat's statements accepting a dialogue with the United States. Has spawned several dangerous splinter groups.

Activities

Committed numerous international terrorist attacks between 1970 and 1977. Since death in 1978 of Wadi Haddad, its terrorist planner, PFLP has carried out numerous attacks against Israeli or moderate Arab targets.

**Popular Front for the
Liberation of
Palestine-General
Command (PFLP-GC)**

Strength

800.

Location/Area of Operation

Syria, Lebanon, Israel, and the occupied territories.

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. Violently opposed to Arafat's PLO and leading efforts to form a rival coalition. Led by Ahmad Jabril, a former captain in the Syrian Army. Closely allied with, supported by, and probably directed by 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. Hafiz Kassem Dalkamoni, a ranking PFLP-GC official, is under indictment in Germany for bombing US troop trains and for other terrorist charges, including manslaughter.

Strength

Several hundred.

Location/Area of Operation

Headquarters in Damascus with bases in Lebanon and cells in Europe (including a cell uncovered by West German authorities in October 1988).

External Aid

Receives logistic and military support from Syria, its chief sponsor. Financial support from Libya. Safehaven in Syria. Support also from Iran.

**Popular Front for the
Liberation of
Palestine-Special
Command (PFLP-SC)**

Description

Marxist-Leninist group formed by Abu Salim in 1979 after breaking away from the now-defunct PFLP-Special Operations Group.

Activities

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

Strength

50.

Location/Area of Operation

Operates out of southern Lebanon, in various areas of the Middle East and Western Europe.

External Aid

Probably receives financial and military support from Syria, Libya, and Iraq.

**Popular Struggle Front
(PSF)**

Description

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

Activities

Terrorist attacks against Israeli, moderate Arab, and PLO targets.

Strength

300.

Location/Area of Operation

Mainly Syria and Lebanon, and elsewhere in the Middle East.

External Aid

Syria was chief sponsor and supplier. Receives some aid from Libya.

**Provisional Irish
Republican Army (PIRA)**
AKA: The Provos

Description

A radical irredentist 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, kidnappings, extortion, and robberies. Targets government and private-sector interests—including British military targets in Western Europe—and Northern Irish Protestant paramilitary organizations. 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 PIRA bombed a veterans memorial service in Enniskillen, Northern Ireland. PIRA has stepped up operations on mainland Britain over the past two years. In September 1989, 11 British servicemen were killed and 30 injured in a bombing attack against a Royal Marine Band barracks in Deal, United Kingdom. A British serviceman was killed during a bomb attack outside an Army recruiting office in Wembley, north London, in May 1990; and one soldier was killed and two others wounded in a shooting at a railway station in Lichfield in June. The bombing of London's Carlton Club in June resulted in serious injuries to two people, and in July Conservative Party member of Parliament Ian Gow was killed outside his home by a PIRA car bomb.

Strength

Several hundred, plus several thousand sympathizers.

Location/Area of Operation

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, at one time, the PLO. Also is suspected of receiving funds and arms from sympathizers in the United States. Maintains links to ETA.

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. Ideology is an obscure mix of Marxism and Maoism; committed to armed struggle. Organized into hardcore cadres that carry out terrorist attacks and a network of supporters who provide logistic and propaganda support. Has survived despite numerous arrests of top leaders over the years.

Red Army for the Liberation of Catalonia (ERCA)

Activities

Bombings, kidnappings, assassinations, and robberies. Targets German Government and private sector, and US interests. Among the latter, attempted assassination in Belgium of NATO Commander (1979); bombing of NATO Air Force headquarters at Ramstein (1981); rocket attack of USAREUR Commander in Heidelberg (1981); and bombing, with French terrorist group, Action Directe, of Rhein-Main Air Force Base (1985). An RAF bomb killed Deutsche Bank Chairman Alfred Herrhausen in November 1989, and the group attempted to assassinate Interior Ministry State Secretary Hans Neusel in July 1990.

Strength

10 to 20, plus several hundred supporters.

Location/Area of Operations

Mainly in western Germany.

External Aid

In Baader-Meinhof period, received support from Middle Eastern terrorist groups; some loose ties may still exist. The RAF now appears to be developing closer ties to GRAPO in Spain. Recent revelations indicate assistance in the past from the German Democratic Republic.

Description

A small terrorist group whose origin is obscure; ideology is a mix of Catalanian separatism and Marxist-Leninism. May be radical offshoot of the Terra Lliure.

Activities

Implicated in 1987 in a series of bombing attacks in Barcelona against US interests, including a grenade attack on a USO facility that killed a US sailor, an attack on the US Consulate, and, probably, bombing attacks against US businesses.

Strength

Unknown.

Location/Area of Operation

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-UCC).

Activities

Concentrates on attacking Italian Government and private-sector targets through assassination and kidnapping. Murdered former Prime Minister Aldo Moro in 1978. After early successes, the kidnapping of US General Dozier in 1981 was turning point. Following his rescue, 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 murder in Rome of Leamon Hunt, US chief of the Sinai Multinational Force and Observer Group, although this attack may have been carried out in conjunction with the LARF. The group has been largely inactive since the arrests of many of its remaining members in Italy and France in 1989.

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.

External Aid

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

RENAMO

(see Mozambican National Resistance)

Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC)**Description**

Established in 1966 as military wing of Colombian Communist Party; is largest guerrilla group there. Goal is to overthrow government and ruling class; anti-US. Organized along military lines, includes at least one urban front.

**Revolutionary
Organization 17
November (17 November)**

Activities

Armed attacks against Colombian targets, bombings of US businesses, kidnappings of Colombians and foreigners for ransom, and assassinations. Traffics in drugs and has well-documented ties to drug traffickers.

Strength

Approximately 4,500 to 5,500 armed combatants and 10,000 supporters.

Location/Area of Operation

Colombia.

External Aid

FARC has ties to Cuba; amount of aid unknown.

Description

A radical leftist group established in 1975 and named for the November 1973 student uprising protesting the military regime. Anti-US, anti-Turkish, anti-NATO; committed to violent overthrow of regime and ouster of US bases. Organization is obscure, possibly an affiliate of the ELA.

Activities

Initial attacks were selected assassinations, including US Embassy official Richard Welch in 1975 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 buses. Killed US defense attache in June 1988. Wounded one Greek Supreme Court Deputy Public Prosecutor and killed another in January 1989. Attempted to assassinate former Minister of Public Order in May 1989 and assassinated member of Parliament Pavlos Bakoyiannis in September 1989. The group launched a bazooka attack against the offices of the US firm Proctor and Gamble in June 1990 and attempted to assassinate a prominent Greek shipping magnate in November.

Strength

Unknown, but presumed to be small.

Location/Area of Operations

Greece.

External Aid

May receive support from ELA, 1 May, and other terrorist group cadres.

**Revolutionary People's
Struggle (ELA)**

Description

Formed in 1971 to oppose the Greek 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 17 November.

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. During 1990, ELA conducted numerous bombings and, for the first time, a joint attack with the terrorist 1 May Organization against Greek economic and labor targets. Safehouse raid in November 1990 revealed weapons cache and direct contacts with 1 May and Revolutionary Solidarity.

Strength

Unknown, perhaps up to 20 or 30, plus supporters.

Location/Area of Operation

Greece.

External Aid

None known.

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

Description

Peru's largest subversive organization; is among the world's most dangerous and ruthless terrorist groups. Was formed in late 1960s by university professor Abimael Guzman Reynoso as an Indian-based rural rebel organization. Name taken from a statement made 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 a peasant revolutionary regime. The xenophobic SL criticizes Soviet Union 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 a terrorist apparatus. Hampered in 1988 by arrests of key leaders. Attacks diplomatic missions (US, Soviet, and Chinese Embassies) and foreign businesses, in addition to Peruvian Government and private-sector targets. Attempted to car-bomb the US Embassy in December 1990. Killed several foreigners in 1990.

Strength

4,000 to 5,000 combatants.

Location/Area of Operation

Peru.

External Aid

No known foreign sponsors. Receives money from drug trade, including Colombian narcotics traffickers.

17 November

(see Revolutionary Organization 17 November)

Sikh Groups**Description**

Sikh terrorism is carried out by several domestic and international groups seeking to establish an independent Sikh state called Khalistan. Sikh violence outside India is on the wane after surging in 1984 following the Indian Army attack on the Golden Temple in Amritsar. Groups that carry out terrorism include the Dashmesh, or 10th Regiment, (active in India, western Germany, and Canada), Dal Khalsa (hijacked an Indian airline to Pakistan in 1981), Babbar Khalsa (also operates in India, western 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 against 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 the crew and 329 passengers 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. Sikh terrorism within India, ranging from kidnappings and bombings to assassinations, continues at a high level.

Strength

Unknown.

Location/Area of Operation

India, Western Europe, and North America.

External Aid

Unknown.

**Terra Lliure (TL)
(Free Land)**

Description

Leftwing Catalonian 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 Operation

Spain.

External Aid

None known.

**Tupac Amaru
Revolutionary Movement
(MRTA)**

Description

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

Activities

Attacks often directed against US and other foreign targets. In 1990, attacked the US Ambassador's residence, bombed the US Consulate and US-Peruvian Binational Center, and assassinated a former Peruvian Defense Minister.

Strength

Several hundred.

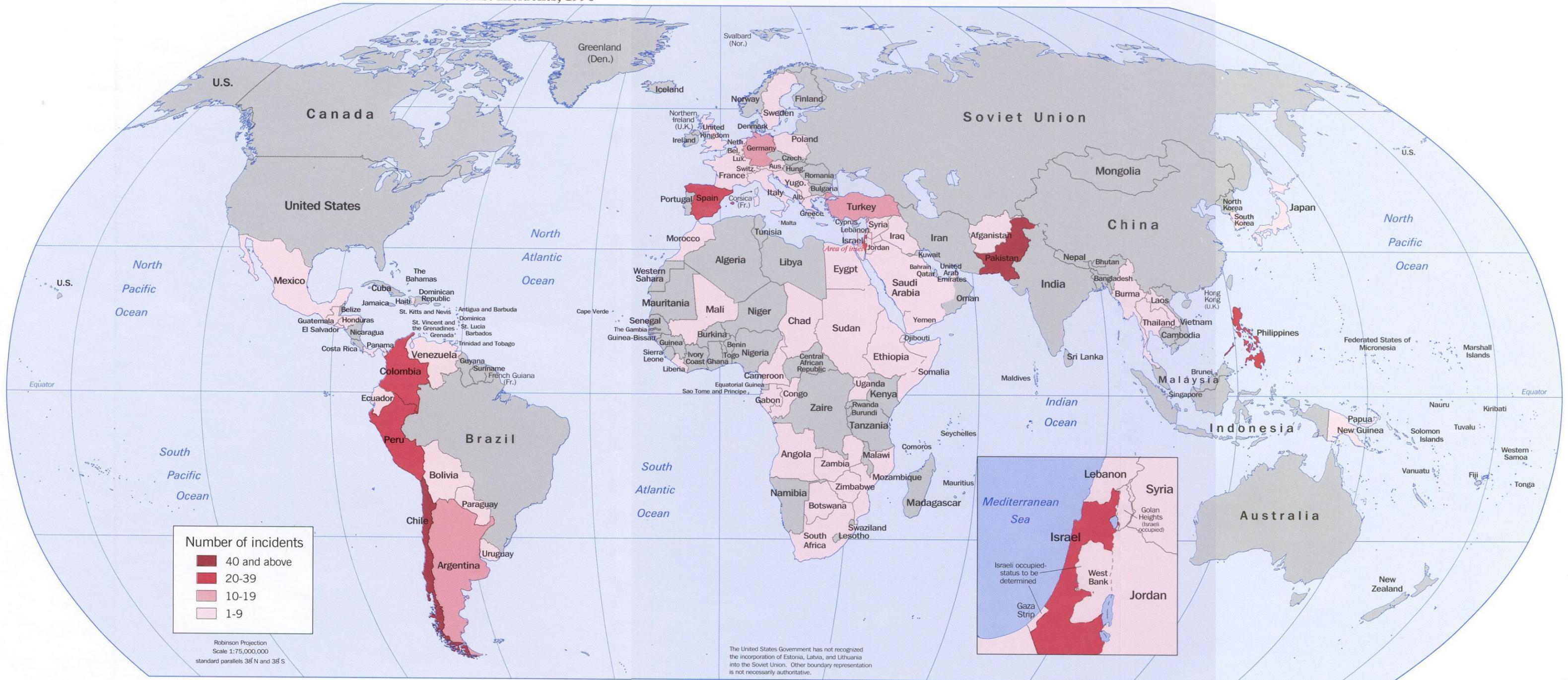
Location/Area of Operation

Peru.

External Aid

Has received training in Cuba. May have ties to Libya.

Appendix D
International Terrorist Incidents, 1990



The United States Government has not recognized the incorporation of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania into the Soviet Union. Other boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative.