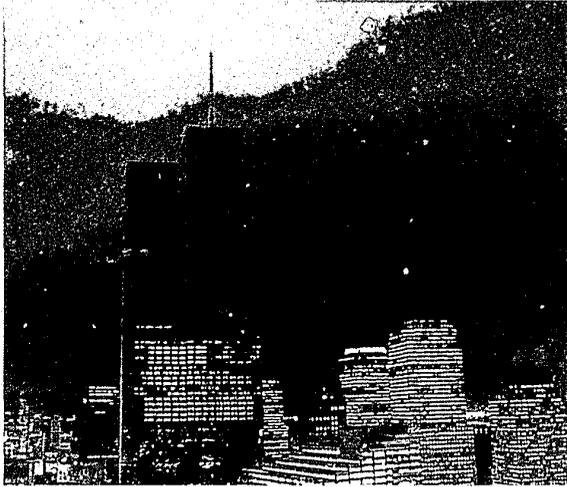


APRIL 1994



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PATTERNS  
OF GLOBAL  
TERRORISM  
1993



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Left: World Trade Center building Time ©

Right: Victims of the bombing US News & World Report ©

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1993

**NCJRS**

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## **Patterns of Global Terrorism: 1993**

### **Introduction**

Global issues are a central focus of the Clinton administration, and international terrorism is one of the deadliest and most persistent. Terrorism made the headlines throughout 1993:

- The World Trade Center bombing in February.
- The foiled Iraqi plot to assassinate former President Bush in Kuwait in April.
- Numerous coordinated attacks by the Kurdistan Workers Party throughout Western Europe on two separate dates in June and November.

It is clear that terrorism is an issue that will remain with us for quite some time.

The focus of the US counterterrorism policy for more than a decade has been simple and direct:

- Make no concessions.
- Apply the rule of law and improve the capabilities of friendly governments to counter the threat they face.
- Apply pressure on state sponsors.

The key to a successful, long-term counterterrorism policy is international cooperation on these three basic elements. The United States enforced this policy in many ways during the past year:

- When it became clear that the Government of Iraq was responsible for the foiled plot to kill former President Bush, the United States used military force to demonstrate to Saddam Husayn that such behavior would not be tolerated.
- The United States encouraged ongoing international support for and adherence to UN sanctions against Libya, which are mandatory and represent the first such steps imposed by the United Nations on a state solely because of its support for terrorism.
- The US Senate ratified the "Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection." This important convention is a positive legacy from the bombing of Pan Am Flight 103; it deserves and is receiving widespread international support.
- A recent success was the well-coordinated apprehension last July of Egyptian hijacker Mohammed Ali Rezaq, who was released from prison in Malta after serving a partial sentence for murdering an American and an Israeli aboard the hijacked plane in 1985. He was apprehended and brought to the United States, where he is awaiting trial for air piracy. He would have gone free had it not been for close cooperation among several countries, including Ghana and Nigeria.

- We offer specialized antiterrorism training to friendly foreign countries that face terrorism at home. The courses teach skills in such areas as airport security, maritime security, VIP protection, management of a terrorist incident, and hostage negotiation. Since the program began 10 years ago, we have trained more than 15,000 civilian law enforcement personnel from 81 countries.

This administration is committed to maintaining an effective international counterterrorism policy. Maintaining our vigilance and increasing or adjusting our capabilities to ensure the safety of Americans and American interests throughout the world is a high priority.

### **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 a full and complete annual report on terrorism for those countries and groups meeting the criteria of Section (a)(1) and (2) of the Act. As required by legislation, the report includes detailed assessments of foreign countries where significant terrorist acts occurred, and countries about which Congress was notified during the preceding five years pursuant to Section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (the so-called terrorism list countries that have repeatedly provided state 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 state sponsors of terrorism.

### **Definitions**

No one definition of terrorism has gained universal acceptance. For the purposes of this report, however, we have chosen 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<sup>1</sup> targets by subnational groups or clandestine agents, usually intended to influence an audience.
- 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 US Government has employed this definition of terrorism for statistical and analytical purposes since 1983.

<sup>1</sup>For purposes of this definition, the term "noncombatant" 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 US 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 or elsewhere.

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.

Furthermore, terrorist acts are part of a larger phenomenon of politically inspired violence, and at times the line between the two can become difficult to draw. To relate terrorist events to the larger context, and to give a feel for the conflicts that spawn violence, this report will discuss terrorist acts as well as other violent incidents that are not necessarily international terrorism.

Barbara K. Bodine, Acting  
Coordinator for Counterterrorism

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## Patterns of Global Terrorism: 1993

### The Year in Review

There were 427 international terrorist attacks in 1993, an increase from the 364 incidents recorded in 1992. The main reason for the increase was an accelerated terrorism campaign perpetrated by the Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK) against Turkish interests. Most of the group's 150 attacks took place on only two days, 24 June and 4 November, and were staged throughout Western Europe. Had it not been for these two days of coordinated attacks, the level of terrorism would have continued the downward trend of recent years.

Anti-US attacks fell to 88 last year from the 142 recorded in 1992. Approximately 21 percent of the international terrorist attacks last year were directed at US targets.<sup>2</sup>

The one international terrorist "spectacular" was the 26 February bombing of the World Trade Center (WTC) in New York City. This massive explosion left a 30 x 30-meter (100 x 100-foot) opening in the underground parking garage, scattered debris throughout an adjacent subway station, and filled all 110 floors of the north tower with smoke. The effects of the blast and the ensuing fire and smoke caused six deaths and 1,000 injuries.

The six dead, all Americans, were John DiGiovanni of Valley Stream, New York; Robert Kirkpatrick of Suffern, New York; Steve Knapp of New York City; Monica Smith of Seaford, New York; William Macko of Bayonne, New Jersey; and Wilfredo Mercado of Brooklyn, New York.

The WTC bombing is considered an act of international terrorism because of the political motivations that spurred the attack and because most of the suspects

<sup>2</sup>We have not included in our terrorism data base the 25 January 1993 shooting outside CIA Headquarters in Langley, Virginia, in which two CIA employees were killed and three others wounded. Mir Aimal Kansi, who is being sought in connection with the attack and is still at large, is not known to be affiliated with a terrorist group or to be an agent of a foreign government.

who have been arrested are foreign nationals. However, the FBI has not found evidence that a foreign government was responsible for the bombing.

Some of the suspects arrested in the case are closely linked to others arrested in July in a thwarted plot to blow up selected targets in New York City, including the United Nations building and the Holland and Lincoln Tunnels. Umar Abd al-Rahman, the Muslim cleric from Egypt who resided in New Jersey, and several of his followers were indicted in connection with this plot and were charged with conspiracy. The case went to trial in September 1993, and four suspects were convicted in March 1994.

The WTC bombing was the only terrorist attack in 1993 that produced American fatalities. Two Americans, Jill Papineau and Raymond Matthew Chico, were wounded when a bomb exploded in a cafe in Cairo, Egypt, on the same day as the WTC bombing. Three people were killed, and 16 others were wounded in the cafe bombing.

Western Europe had more international terrorist incidents in 1993—180 attacks—than any other region, primarily because of the two waves of PKK violence. The Middle East had the next highest number—101—followed by Latin America with 97.

Iran remains the world's most active and most dangerous state sponsor of terrorism, through its own state agents and the radical groups it supports. Iraq also continues to sponsor terrorism. Iraq planned to assassinate former President George Bush during his visit to Kuwait in April, and its agents were responsible for numerous attacks on international humanitarian and relief personnel in Iraq.

Last year 109 people were killed in terrorist attacks, and 1,393 were wounded, the highest casualty total in five years.

## **African Overview**

Civil wars and ethnic conflict continue to ravage Sub-Saharan Africa (Somalia, Sudan, Angola, and Liberia), and the threat of international terrorism against US and other Western interests in the region continues.

In August, the United States placed Sudan on the list of state sponsors of terrorism. This decision was made on the basis of convincing evidence from multiple sources that Sudan provides assistance to international terrorist groups.

Iran continues its active involvement in limited areas of Africa, particularly in Sudan and where expatriate Shia populations reside. Iranian-sponsored Hizballah continues to attempt to develop its presence in Sudan, Senegal, Cote d'Ivoire, Sierra Leone, Benin, and Nigeria. As Iran is the world's most active state sponsor of terrorism, this trend is disturbing and bears close monitoring. Libya's support for subversion has long been a problem throughout the continent and remains so.

Some African countries have been the venue for terrorist activity in the past. Although there have been no dramatic terrorist attacks in the region since the 1989 bombing of UTA Flight 772, the threat remains.

### **Angola**

Three terrorist incidents occurred in Angola in 1993. In February, insurgents of the Renovada faction of the Front for the Liberation of the Enclave of Cabinda (FLEC) kidnapped an officer of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission and released him unharmed three weeks later. During the same month, one person was injured when a bomb detonated next to the UN office in Luanda; no group claimed responsibility. In May, militants of the FLEC and—according to the government—the National Union for the Total Liberation of Angola (UNITA) jointly attacked the Cabinda Gulf Oil Company, owned by Chevron International of America, and took a number of Portuguese workers hostage. FLEC, which is seeking independence for the Enclave of Cabinda, has previously targeted Western oil companies with commercial ties to the Angolan Government.

### **Ghana**

Ghanaian authorities in February detained Omar Mohammed Ali Rezaq, a Palestinian who participated in the 1985 hijacking of an Egyptair flight in which 60 passengers died in Malta, including one American and one Ghanaian. In July, US authorities took custody of Rezaq in Nigeria after the Government of Ghana deported him. He was then transported to the United States to stand trial on charges of aircraft piracy and aiding and abetting the 1985 hijacking.

The Government of Ghana prosecuted four persons for bombings that occurred in Ghana after the 1992 election.

### **Nigeria**

On 25 October, four members of the Nigerian Movement for the Advancement of Democracy (MAD) hijacked a Nigerian Airways plane and diverted it to Niamey, Niger. The Nigerian Government refused to refuel the aircraft, and police forces stormed the plane, freed the hostages, and captured the hijackers. During the rescue operation, one crew member was killed. The four hijackers, who intended to force the plane to Frankfurt, had demanded the resignation of Nigeria's Interim National Government, the prosecution of former President Ibrahim Babangida on corruption charges, and the opening of proscribed newspapers.

On 15 July, the Government of Nigeria cooperated in the FBI's apprehension of terrorist hijacker Mohammed Ali Rezaq in Lagos. Rezaq was returned to the United States to stand trial on charges of air piracy for the 1985 hijacking of an Egyptair flight in which 60 people died in Malta.

## **Asian Overview**

South Asia posed serious terrorism concerns in 1993. Continuing ethnic tensions in Sri Lanka resulted in several large battles between the Army and Tamil rebels. The country also suffered the loss by assassination of President Premadasa, who was killed on 1 May, and

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## **International Community Action Against Terrorism**

*The UN Security Council continued its support for American, British, and French efforts to contain Libyan terrorism.*

*The year's accomplishments built upon two historic UN Security Council Resolutions: 731 passed in January 1992 and 748 passed in March 1992. Resolution 731 endorsed the demands of the United States, the United Kingdom, and France in connection with the destruction of Pan Am Flight 103 and UTA Flight 772. Resolution 748, for the first time in the history of the United Nations, imposed Chapter VII sanctions against a state accused of acts of international terrorism.*

*On 11 November 1993, the Council approved Resolution 883 by an even greater margin than Resolution 748 (11 in favor, none opposed, four abstentions). The resolution:*

- *Froze funds and financial resources owned or controlled by the Government of Libya.*
- *Forbade states to provide Libya with oil, transportation, and refining equipment.*
- *Closed several loopholes in the civil aviation and diplomatic presence provisions of Resolution 748.*
- *Offered to suspend the sanctions if Libya complied with the first of the Security Council demands—ensuring the appearance for trial of the suspects in*

*the Pan Am Flight 103 case, and cooperating with French officials in the UTA Flight 772 case. The sanctions would only be permanently lifted when Libya complied fully with the UN's requirements.*

*These new sanctions took effect on 1 December.*

*The sanctions mandated under Resolutions 748 and 883 have been widely applied throughout the world. The United States, in cooperation with France and Britain, has been especially active in assisting other nations to enforce the sanctions through exchange of information and technical advice on implementation.*

*During the year, the Secretary General continued his efforts to secure full Libyan compliance with both resolutions. Libya has yet to satisfy any of the requirements imposed by Security Council Resolution 731.*

*Technical experts from a number of nations that produce plastic explosives continued to meet under the auspices of the International Civil Aviation Organization to review various marking chemicals to be included in plastic explosives in accord with the terms of the Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for Purposes of Detection. That convention, completed in Montreal in 1991, has been signed by the United States and 45 other nations. In November 1993, the US Senate gave its advice and consent to ratification of the treaty. US ratification will be completed when Congress passes enacting legislation, expected in 1994.*

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opposition party leader Lalith Athulathmudali, who was killed one week earlier. In India, tensions subsided in Punjab but increased dramatically in Kashmir, where separatist militants continued attacks on military and civilian targets. In Pakistan, 16 persons died in bomb blasts in Hyderabad and Latifbad on 24 January. Pakistan and India have exchanged charges that the other side is aiding perpetrators of violent acts. In the border region with Afghanistan, there were assaults on members of UN and nongovernmental organizations. In Afghanistan, none of the warring factions in the titular government has gained control over the territory. An increasing number of reports state that militant groups, many of them

"Arab mujahedin" asked by the Pakistani Government to leave Pakistan, are acquiring training and safehaven in Afghanistan.

In East Asia, violence continues in the Philippines, and some Americans were kidnapped, but there were no terrorist attacks by the Communist New Peoples Army against US interests in 1993. In Japan, the Chukaku-ha (Middle Core Faction) reduced its level of attacks, and the Japanese Red Army remained dormant.

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## Afghan Veterans

*Between 1979 and 1992, several thousand non-Afghan Muslims volunteered to fight alongside the Afghan mujahedin in their ultimately successful war against the Soviet Union and its client government in Kabul. Most of these non-Afghan Muslims fought with the fundamentalist mujahedin groups and received religious indoctrination, paramilitary training, and combat experience. A list of the countries from which these Islamic volunteers hailed includes Egypt, Turkey, Jordan, Sudan, India, Algeria, Malaysia, several European and North American states, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and Pakistan. Since the defeat of the Communist regime in Kabul in April 1992, many of these non-Afghan mujahedin have returned home, and some have become active in indigenous insurgent movements. To date, the Afghan veterans have been most prominent in antiregime violence in Algeria and Egypt, and some are reportedly serving as trainers and fighters for Muslim forces in Bosnia.*

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## Afghanistan

Afghanistan is still suffering from internecine battles among the former mujahedin factions. The rampant violence occasionally spills over into attacks on foreigners, particularly in the eastern provinces that border Pakistan. On 23 January, for example, militants attempted to ambush a UN vehicle near Jalalabad, and on 1 February four UN officials were killed when two UN vehicles were ambushed near Jalalabad. Similar violence occurs occasionally on the border of Pakistan where there are large concentrations of Afghan refugees.

Afghanistan's eastern and northern provinces are sites for mujahedin camps in which Muslim militants from around the world receive paramilitary training. Members of Egyptian, Algerian, and Kashmiri militant organizations have been trained in these camps, as have members of many other Middle Eastern and Asian groups. Beginning in early 1993, Pakistan started to expel Arab militants affiliated with various mujahedin groups and nongovernment aid organizations who were residing in its North-West Frontier Province. Many of these Arabs apparently have crossed into Afghanistan, and Islamabad is still working to control the Arab militants who remain in Pakistan.



Remains of car used in the bomb blast at the Air India building in Bombay. UPI/Bettman ©

## India

India continues to suffer from ethnic, religious, and separatist violence. Terrorism and attacks on police and military targets have been conducted by Kashmiri militants and Sikh extremists, as well as several separatist organizations in northeast India. The level of violence was particularly high in Kashmir, where the militants' fight against Army and paramilitary forces has been ongoing since late 1989. In Punjab, however, Sikh groups have been decimated by Indian counterinsurgency efforts since mid-1992, and the level of violence has receded significantly. Indian forces have been particularly effective against the Sikh militant leadership, and all major Sikh groups have lost leaders during the past 18 months. The Punjab is not completely quiet. In January, the government foiled a Sikh plot to bomb government buildings during Republic Day celebrations, and, in September, Sikhs killed eight persons in New Delhi in a failed attempt to assassinate the Sikh head of the ruling Congress Party's youth wing. There are credible reports of support by the Government of Pakistan for Kashmiri militants and some reports of support for Sikh separatists.

## Japan

No international terrorist groups based outside Japan conducted attacks there during 1993, and domestic extremist groups were less active than in recent years. Chukaku-ha, the most dangerous and active Japanese leftist group, was distracted by internal politics in the

spring and is believed to have committed only nine attacks that resulted in minimal damage and no injuries. The group listed "crushing the Tokyo G-7 Summit" as a key 1993 combat objective, but it failed to attack the summit directly, although it launched four homemade rockets that landed in isolated areas of the US Army Base at Zama, outside Tokyo, on the first day of the summit. Other domestic leftist groups were even less active and were responsible for only a few bombings. The Japanese Red Army (JRA) remained dormant. Right-wing groups were responsible for a series of four fire-bombings at Japanese corporate leaders' homes in February.

On 7 December, a Tokyo District Court sentenced leading JRA member Osamu Maruoka to life imprisonment for his role in hijacking two Japan Airlines flights in 1973 and 1977.

#### **Pakistan**

As a result of continued instability in Afghanistan, Pakistan's northwest border region continues to witness violence against UN staff personnel, members of nongovernmental organizations, and figures within the Afghan refugee community. On 25 January, a handgrenade was thrown into the residential compound of the Director of Western Nongovernment Organization (Ngo). On 4 February, a vehicle attempted to run down a UN employee on a residential street in Peshawar, the capital of the North-West Frontier Province. On 11 March, a grenade attack damaged a UN vehicle traveling on the main road through Peshawar. On 27 December, a prominent Afghan figure associated with moderate politics was murdered in a vehicle ambush on the North-West Frontier Province's main highway. Throughout the year, poster and media campaigns and intimidation efforts continued against Afghans and foreign Ngo workers, threatening death to those who supported, even indirectly, rival Afghan parties. Human rights activists and Afghan intellectuals residing in Pakistan continue to report receiving direct threats. Since spring, Pakistan has moved to identify and expel illegal Arab residents who came to Pakistan to fight with mujahedin organizations or assist Afghan relief groups.

Pakistan also has suffered from violence arising from the country's endemic ethnic and criminal problems. On 12 January, a bomb exploded in a settlement of Biharis

during a resettlement of Biharis from Bangladesh to Pakistan. On 24 January, 16 persons died in bomb blasts in the cities of Hyderabad and Latifbad. Government measures against drug traffickers also occasionally resulted in violence.

The Government of Pakistan acknowledges that it continues to give moral, political, and diplomatic support to Kashmiri militants but denies allegations of other assistance. However, there were credible reports in 1993 of official Pakistani support to Kashmiri militants who undertook attacks of terrorism in Indian-controlled Kashmir. Some support came from private organizations such as the Jamaat-i-Islami. There were also reports of support to Sikh militants engaged in terrorism in northern India.

Pakistan was the site of Iranian-sponsored terrorism. On 6 June, an Iranian oppositionist was shot and killed in Karachi, apparently by Iran's intelligence service.

#### **Philippines**

The southern Philippines is experiencing a disturbing pattern of violence against foreigners that may presage a trend beyond the familiar pattern of largely criminal activity by splinter insurgent groups. Missionaries and other religious workers have been targets for kidnapers in the south as evidenced by the abductions of several American religious workers in 1992 and 1993. Three Spanish religious workers were also abducted during this same period. Most recently, American Charles Walton was kidnapped in November 1993 by the radical Islamic Abu Sayuf Group (ASG). He was held three weeks before being released on 7 December. The ASG threatened to attack foreign missionaries as well as tourists in the Muslim-dominated areas of Mindanao.

Sectarian violence intensified in Mindanao by yearend when a cathedral and three mosques were attacked. The church bombing, believed to have been perpetrated by Muslim extremists, killed at least six persons and injured more than 150 others and may have been intended to disrupt ongoing peace negotiations between the government and Muslim rebels. Attacks against three local mosques were conducted late at night, and six people sustained minor injuries. On



Uniformed Tamil Tiger youths carry weapons and flag, 12 May 1993. Asiaweek ©

13 December, Muslim extremists in Buluan, Maguindanao, stopped a bus and executed nine passengers after identifying them as Christians.

There were no terrorist attacks by the Communist New Peoples Army (NPA) against US interests in 1993. The Communist insurgency has declined dramatically over the past several years because of military losses, declining recruitment, and internal factionalism. The NPA has also been weakened by measures taken by President Ramos to end the 24-year-old insurgency, including the legalization of the Communist Party of the Philippines and the release of most imprisoned Communist detainees. The government continues to seek a reconciliation with the Communists and Muslim rebels in the south.

### Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka continues to be the scene of separatist violence by the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), which seeks to create a separate state called Tamil Eelam in northern and eastern Sri Lanka. In 1993, the LTTE fought several large battles with the Sri Lankan Army in the Tamil majority northern area of the island and in the ethnically mixed eastern region. The LTTE maintains effective control over the north and is seeking to drive Sinhalese and Muslim villagers out of eastern Sri Lanka. LTTE units are well led and equipped. Sri Lanka's Army chief resigned in December following the Army's defeat in November at Pooneryn, the biggest battle of the more than 10-year-old insurgency.



Police examine a victim killed by a suicide bomber during the assassination of President Premadasa. Wide World ©

The LTTE continued to stage suicide attacks against leading Sri Lankan officials. On 1 May, a suicide bomber killed former Sri Lankan President Premadasa and dozens of bystanders in Colombo. Opposition party leader Athulathmudali was assassinated the week before by an unidentified lone gunman who may have been an LTTE member. Athulathmudali had been Sri Lanka's most senior security official and a ruthless opponent of the LTTE. Some years before, when still a member of the ruling party, he served as Minister of Defense.

### European Overview

International terrorism in Europe increased in 1993, primarily because of attacks by the Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK) on Turkish targets throughout Western

Europe. No Americans died in any attacks during the year, although one American was kidnapped and eventually released by the PKK in Turkey. The Provisional Irish Republican Army (PIRA) and Loyalist paramilitaries continued their violent activity in the United Kingdom, mostly against domestic targets in Northern Ireland. In Spain, the Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA) continued its attacks as well. Elsewhere, leftwing groups such as Germany's Red Army Faction (RAF) and Italy's Red Brigades showed renewed signs of activity; the RAF undertook its first terrorist operation in two years.

### Eastern Europe

Anarchist and skinhead groups in Eastern Europe, particularly in Poland and the Czech Republic, have engaged in violent demonstrations and clashes but have not engaged in acts of terrorism. In December, Polish anarchists held pro-PKK demonstrations at the German Consulate in Krakow. Antiforeigner violence by skinheads continues to be a problem in most East European countries.

### France

On 9 November, the French Government responded to the killing of two French citizens and the kidnapping of three French Consular officers in Algeria by ordering the roundup of suspected Algerian Muslim extremists. In addition, in reaction to PKK activities in France, on 18 November police throughout France rounded up more than 100 alleged PKK members, including the suspected leader and deputy of the group in France; 24 of those arrested have been charged with conspiracy to commit terrorism. On 30 November, the French Cabinet voted to ban two groups—the Kurdistan Committee and the Federation of Kurdistan Cultural Associations and Patriotic Workers—which were front organizations for the PKK. On 9 December, French police rounded up a number of Tunisian Islamic extremists, including Saleh Karkar, a founder of Tunisia's banned An-Nahda Party. Despite an extradition request from Switzerland, on 30 December, France released two Iranian suspects in the assassination of an Iranian opposition leader in Geneva in 1990. The French Government explained its action by stating that it took this step in pursuit of French national interest. Finally, the two suspects accused of murdering former Iranian Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar remain in prison awaiting trial in 1994.



German police grapple with Kurds in Bonn.

Time ©

### Germany

The radical leftist German Red Army Faction (RAF) undertook its first terrorist operation in two years by blowing up an empty prison complex with at least 400 pounds of explosives on 27 March. On 27 June, German police arrested RAF commando-level member Birgit Hogefeld. RAF terrorist Wolfgang Grams died during the operation. Three separate German commissions refuted charges that the police had "executed" Grams, judging instead that he had committed suicide. Following the decline of Communism, the group has turned its attention to domestic issues and has said its primary targets will be the German justice system and officials involved in German and European unification. The RAF has not attacked US interests since strafing the US Embassy in February 1991.

German rightwing extremists were somewhat less active than in 1992 but continued to pose a threat to foreigners. In October, neo-Nazi hooligans attacked US Olympic athletes at a bar in Oberhof in eastern Germany. Two perpetrators were convicted for their roles in the incident. German authorities have cracked down on rightwing groups, banning six and monitoring many others. Two arsonists responsible for the deaths of three Turks received maximum sentences.

German authorities returned Hizballah member Abbas Ali Hammadi to Lebanon on 6 August in accordance with the German penal practice of releasing and deporting

foreign convicts after they have served half their sentence. Abbas Hammadi was given a 13-year sentence for plotting to kidnap two West Germans in the hope of forcing the release of his brother, Mohammed Hammadi, who is serving a life sentence in Germany for hijacking and for murdering US Navy diver Robert Stethem.

German authorities responded to a violent wave of PKK attacks on 4 November by searching Kurdish offices and residences and confiscating PKK material. The government also banned the PKK and 35 associated Kurdish organizations on 26 November.

### **Greece**

The new socialist government, which was elected in October, asked Parliament to strike down the so-called antiterrorism law passed by the previous conservative government in 1990. The Parliament repealed the law in December. The law had broadened police powers to wiretap, open mail, and freeze and confiscate assets; allowed authorities to hold suspects without specifying charges if disclosure would harm an investigation; and provided for jail terms and fines for publishing terrorist communiques. The trial of suspected terrorist Georgios Balafas, who was arrested in December 1992 and charged with maintaining a safehouse with explosives, had been scheduled for November but was postponed by the new government.

The Greek Revolutionary Organization 17 November did not target US interests this year or the previous year, but it remains a threat to US citizens.

### **Italy**

Italian leftists claiming ties to the "Red Brigades for the Construction of the Combatant Communist Party" appeared to be attempting to revive the Red Brigades terrorist group. On 2 September, three individuals in a stolen car fired seven shots, and one of them threw a grenade at the US Airbase in Aviano; there were no injuries. Aviano is the staging base for US aircraft enforcing the no-fly zone over Bosnia. Callers saying they represented the Red Brigades phoned three Italian newspapers on 4 September to claim responsibility for the attack. In late October, Italian police arrested nine individuals connected with the attack, including the three who were directly involved. Police have identified two of those three as Red Brigades members. The Red



*Police investigate the first of two terrorist car bombings in central Madrid during the morning rush hour.*

AP ©

Brigades had not conducted an attack since 1988 and had been largely inactive since Italian and French police arrested many of the group's members in 1989.

Red Brigades founder Renato Curcio, who had been in jail since 1976, was allowed to enter a work release program in April.

### **Spain**

Spanish and French authorities continued to arrest key members of Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA). Among those apprehended this year were the group's main gunsmith and the suspected leader of ETA's Barcelona cell, who was Spain's most wanted terrorist. French police also uncovered an underground arms workshop and firing range belonging to the group.

*Fire set by Islamic extremists killed 36 people in this hotel.*



*Gamma Liaison ©*

Despite these losses, ETA continued to attack Spanish security officials and Spanish and French commercial interests throughout the year. The most spectacular of these attacks were two car bombs in Madrid on 21 June that killed seven persons and injured 22 others, and two car bombs in Barcelona on 29 October. During the summer, ETA set off several smaller bombs at resort hotels along the Costa del Sol and at four locations in Barcelona, including a building that had been part of the Olympic Village.

#### **Turkey**

The Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK), which continues to lead a growing insurgency, posed the dominant terrorist threat in Turkey. Ending a unilateral cease-fire in May, the group began a terrorist campaign against the Turkish tourism industry, as well as attacks against Turkish security forces—including the massacre of 30 unarmed recruits. The PKK bombed hotels, restaurants, and tourist sites and planted grenades on Mediterranean beaches. In an effort to generate publicity, the PKK kidnapped 19 Western tourists, including one American, traveling in eastern Turkey; all were released unharmed.

The PKK staged two waves of attacks on dozens of Turkish diplomatic and commercial facilities in several European countries last year. The first round on 24 June consisted mostly of vandalism and demonstrations. They occupied the Turkish Consulate in Munich for a day, and Turkish Embassy officials killed a Kurdish demonstrator, who was storming the Embassy in Bern, Switzerland. On 4 November, the PKK firebombed many of its targets, killing a Turkish man in Wiesbaden, Germany. After the November attacks, police officials in Germany swept through Kurdish offices and apartments, confiscating PKK-related materials, while French police arrested more than 20 Kurds, including the two alleged PKK leaders in France. The German Interior Minister banned the PKK and 35 associated organizations on 26 November, and France banned the PKK and the Kurdistan Committee on 29 November.

The leftist terrorist group Dev Sol is still recuperating from severe factionalism and extensive Turkish police operations against it. During the past two years, the Turkish National Police has hammered at the group,

*Burned cars in front of the Madimak Hotel, which was destroyed in an attack by Islamic extremists.*



*Wide World ©*

killing a number of operatives, arresting dozens more, and eliminating safehouses and weapons caches. In the winter of 1992, a faction of Dev Sol members broke away from the main group, protesting a lack of leadership, financial mismanagement, and apparent security breaches. The original group is slowly establishing dominance over the breakaway faction in Turkey and in Europe. Despite the turmoil, the group assassinated several Turkish officials earlier in the fall, and it continues to target American interests.

#### **United Kingdom**

Sectarian violence accounted for the vast majority of terrorism in the United Kingdom (Great Britain and Northern Ireland) in 1993, and Loyalist paramilitaries again caused more deaths than the Provisional Irish Republican Army (PIRA). PIRA nonetheless remains the most active and lethal terrorist group in Western Europe. In March, it exploded two bombs at midday in a crowded shopping district in Warrington, killing two children. In April, the group detonated its largest bomb ever—a truck bomb with approximately 1 ton of explosives in the heart of London's financial district. The blast killed a reporter, injured more than 40 people, and resulted in damage estimated between \$450 million and \$1.5 billion.

PIRA also conducted several bombings in Belfast that prompted revenge attacks by Loyalist paramilitaries. Altogether, Republican and Loyalist attacks in Northern Ireland resulted in 84 deaths. Continued violence during a period when PIRA was discussing the possibility of peace talks with the British Government suggests the group may be divided on the issue. The joint declaration issued in December by the British and Irish Prime Ministers offered constitutional parties and Sinn Fein, the political wing of PIRA, a part in negotiations in exchange for a permanent end to terrorist activities.

#### **Former Yugoslavia**

Ethnic conflict and endemic violence continued to plague many parts of the former Yugoslavia. Within this context, it was often difficult to separate terrorism from other forms of violence. Nevertheless, small-scale terrorism by unidentified attackers continues to pose a threat to foreign interests in the former Yugoslavia. In March, a grenade was thrown at the US Embassy in Belgrade, and a similar attack was made on the Bulgarian Embassy in June. Several Serb leaders, including Radovan Karadzic, leader of the Bosnian Serbs, and paramilitary leader Vojislav Seselj, have made numerous public threats to conduct terrorism against Western interests

*Rescuers search for survivors in the remains of the former headquarters of Northern Ireland's largest paramilitary group after an IRA bomb exploded.*



Wide World ©

if the West intervenes in the war in Bosnia. Bosnian Vice President Ejup Ganic warned in June that Bosnians living in Europe were likely to resort to terrorism if the West did not come to Bosnia's aid, and outside terrorist groups are reportedly providing support to the Bosnian Muslims. In August, Croatian authorities confiscated weapons, explosives, and false documents from a "terrorist" network that had been aiding Bosnia. Hizballah and Iran have provided training to the Bosnian Muslim army.

#### **Former Soviet Union**

Separatist and internal power struggles have spawned domestic violence and could lead to acts of international terrorism. Domestic terrorism is common in the Transcaucasus and the North Caucasus region of Russia. In August, for example, unknown assassins in the North Caucasus killed Russian Special Envoy Polyanichko. Russian extremist groups have threatened to use terrorism against the government of President Boris Yel'tsin. In September, the Union of Soviet Stalinists threatened to assassinate members of the Yel'tsin government unless Stanislav Terekhov—charged with attacking the CIS military headquarters—was released by the police. There

were many hijackings within the former Soviet Union, some with international repercussions. In February, a flight from Perm was hijacked to Tallinn and then Stockholm, where Swedish officials succeeded in getting the hijackers to surrender. In September, Iranian dissidents hijacked an Aeroflot Baku-to-Perm flight. Ukrainian authorities refueled the plane, provided it with a navigator, and allowed it to continue to Norway.

#### **Latin American Overview**

Latin America continued to have one of the highest levels of international terrorist activity of any region in the world, but the rate has declined by over 30 percent since 1992. Government counterterrorism successes in Peru and Chile and continued disaffection with militant leftist ideologies throughout the region account, in part, for the lower numbers. Even so, the bombing of the US Embassy in Peru in July and of two American fast-food franchises in Chile in September—as well as continued

anti-Western terrorism in other Latin American countries—are reminders that US personnel and facilities in the region remain vulnerable.

As in previous years, most terrorist attacks in Latin America were directed against domestic targets: government institutions and personnel, economic infrastructure, and security forces. The violence claimed several international victims, however, and the tendency for guerrilla groups to turn increasingly to crime has led to an abundance of kidnappings-for-profit throughout the region. Many of the targets of such schemes have been wealthy businessmen or diplomats. In Colombia, a German businessman was killed in a botched kidnap attempt in September, and the body of an Italian honorary consul, kidnapped in the summer, was found in November.

Violence continues to be most disruptive in Peru and Colombia, where guerrillas and narcotraffickers are often linked. Counternarcotics operations in countries such as Bolivia, Colombia, and Peru risk coming under fire as subversive groups seek to protect the revenue netted from their narcotics operations. In addition, US and other foreign companies involved in exploring and developing Latin America's natural resources have often been targeted for attack. Foreign-owned oil pipelines in Colombia again were targeted this year. Terrorist attacks against foreign religious missions and aid workers also continue to be a problem; churches were bombed in Bolivia, Chile, and Peru, and three missionaries were kidnapped in Panama.

In May, Nicaraguan authorities uncovered a large arms cache belonging to a faction of El Salvador's Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) guerrillas in an auto repair shop in Managua. The cache contained ammunition and several types of weapons—including surface-to-air missiles—and documents, some of which pertained to an international kidnapping ring operated by leftists in the 1980s. The investigation revealed that the Managua repair shop was owned by a Spaniard—who is still at large—with connections to Spain's ETA terrorist group. The Nicaraguan Government invited Interpol and eight interested countries, including the United States, to form an international commission to share information on the case. Individuals connected to

the current Nicaraguan Government are not known to be involved in or aware of the arms caches or related terrorist activities.

### **Chile**

Terrorist organizations in Chile were seriously eroded over the past year as a result of government counterterrorism successes and the continued strength of its democratic institutions. Some old-line leftwing groups remain active, but the number of attacks dropped dramatically this year, and many of these represented criminal efforts by rogue elements to stay afloat financially. Chilean terrorists planted bombs at several Mormon churches, two McDonald's restaurants, and a Kentucky Fried Chicken restaurant. The Dissident Faction of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR/D) and the Lautaro Youth Movement (MJL) may have been responsible for these, as well as the vast majority of domestic terrorist attacks in the past year. The 20th anniversary of the military coup that toppled President Allende in 1973 sparked some terrorist violence in mid-September; 11 bombings in a two-day period injured 55 Chileans.

The Chilean Government arrested dozens of members of the remaining terrorist organizations in 1993. Various elements of the Lautaro group were captured, including Delfin Diaz Quezada, the organization's second in command; the group's logistic chief; and the number-two commander of Lautaro's elite squad, the Lautaro Rebel Forces. Chilean police were also successful in their fight against the FPMR/D in 1993, capturing its military chief, Mauricio Hernandez Norambuena. Norambuena is believed to be behind several anti-US attacks in 1990 and 1991, which seriously injured an American diplomat and included a LAW rocket assault against the Marine Guard Detachment.

In November, a verdict was rendered in one of the country's most contentious and longstanding terrorism cases. The intelligence officers accused of ordering the assassination of former Chilean Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier and his aide Ronni Moffitt in Washington in 1976 were found guilty. Gen. Manuel Contreras and Col. Pedro Espinoza were sentenced to seven and six years in prison, respectively, although both are appealing the case to the Chilean Supreme Court.

## **Colombia**

Colombia continued to be one of the most violent countries in the region in 1993, with numerous bombings against civilian targets attributed to insurgent and drug-related terrorism. Insurgents continued to attack foreign-owned oil pipelines on a regular basis, raising the number of international terrorist incidents in Colombia significantly above those of its neighbors.

Colombia's two major insurgent groups continued to demonstrate their capacity for violence. In the fall, the Army of National Liberation (ELN) and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) waged a month long offensive they dubbed Black September against government targets, including ambushes on security forces in the countryside and stepped-up attacks on government targets in Bogota. Shopping centers, buses, and tourist hotels were targeted by guerrillas and narcotraffickers, sustaining the threat that foreigners could be injured in a bomb blast. Colombian guerrillas conducted cross-border attacks and kidnappings into neighboring countries.

The 17-month hunt for Medellin narcotics kingpin Pablo Escobar ended with his death on 2 December in a shootout with a unit of the Government of Colombia's Special Security Task Force.

The fate of three US missionaries kidnapped in March remains unknown. They were taken from their New Tribes Mission (NTM) camp near the Colombian border in Panama, but officials have speculated that the captors may have been Colombian. The kidnappers originally demanded a \$5 million ransom but have since reduced the amount. A message recorded during the Christmas holidays included all three men and satisfied NTM that they are alive.

## **Ecuador**

A group calling itself Puka Inti, an indigenous term meaning Red Sun, gained attention in Ecuador by bombing several government buildings over the past year. Formed largely from dissident members of the defunct Ecuadorian AVC guerrilla organization, Puka Inti probably has fewer than 100 members, and there is no evidence of public support for the group. Puka Inti was responsible for scattered minor bombings in 1993. Ecuador had been nearly free from terrorist acts during the past two years.

## **Peru**

Peru's two insurgent groups, the Maoist Sendero Luminoso (SL) and the smaller, Marxist, Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) suffered setbacks in the face of ongoing government counterterrorism operations.

SL—badly stung by continued government successes against it—retains a much larger number of committed combatants than MRTA and is more difficult to dismantle. The group was caught offguard in the fall when the Peruvian Government publicized three letters written by imprisoned SL leader Abimael Guzman requesting peace talks. Guzman read the letters aloud in videotapes shown on national television. Guzman's hyperbolic praise for the Fujimori government in the second letter raised doubts about his intentions, and the videos did not halt the violence.

SL was disrupted but not dismantled by the setbacks in 1993 and continues to wage easy-to-plan attacks on vulnerable targets, including businesses and the tourist industry. Indeed, terrorist attacks in Lima proliferated during the year, as SL's damaged military capabilities led it to focus on less-well-protected civilian targets. In May, SL bombed the Chilean Embassy to protest talks between Santiago and Lima designed to resolve a border dispute; no one was injured. Two Swiss tourists were tortured and killed in early July. Also in July, the group set off a large car bomb in front of the US Embassy on the eve of Peruvian Independence Day celebrations. An Embassy guard was injured by shrapnel, and the building suffered considerable damage. In November, presumed SL terrorists tossed a satchel bomb in front of the US-Peruvian Binational Center, breaking several windows but causing no injuries.

Attacks by SL in 1993 were plentiful but much less lethal than in previous years and appeared to require fewer skilled operatives and less coordination. The group continued to lash out violently to show that neither Guzman's arrest nor his "peace" letters have deterred them.

The government was more successful against MRTA, which was crippled by arrests, defections, and in-fighting. In mid-November, MRTA bombed an appliance store

*Soldiers guard the remains of the destroyed car that carried the bomb outside the US Embassy in Lima.*



Reuters ©

belonging to a Japanese-Peruvian entrepreneur the group had kidnapped earlier in the year. Some dedicated members of MRTA remain at large and are likely to continue trying to demonstrate the group's viability. The organization's actions over the past year, however, reinforced the view that it is nearly defunct.

### **Middle Eastern Overview**

In 1993, about 100 international terrorist attacks occurred in the Middle East, up from 79 in 1992. The increase is a result of Iraqi attacks against UN and other humanitarian efforts in northern Iraq and escalated terrorist activity in Egypt. Ongoing, low-level attacks in Lebanon continued, along with violence generated by opposition to the Declaration of Principles (DOP) reached between the Israelis and the Palestinians.

Iran's involvement in and sponsorship of terrorist activity continued to pose significant threats in the Middle East, Europe, Africa, Latin America, and Asia. Tehran continued to hunt down and murder Iranian dissidents, with assassinations in Turkey, Italy, and Pakistan. Iranian involvement is also suspected in the murder of secular Turkish journalist Ugur Mumcu and the attempted

murder of Istanbul Jewish businessman Jak Kamhi. Hizballah, with which Iran is closely associated, was responsible for rocket attacks into northern Israel that killed and injured civilians. The Iranian Government called for violence to derail the DOP and supported violence by several rejectionist groups. Egypt, Algeria, and Tunisia have accused Iran—and Sudan—of supporting local militant Islamist elements to undermine their governments. Iran also seeks to expand its influence in Latin America and Africa.

Iraq's capability to support international terrorism remains hampered by continued sanctions and the regime's international isolation, but Baghdad retains a limited capability to mount external operations, principally in neighboring countries. The prime example of this capability was the attempted assassination in Kuwait of former President Bush in April, which drew a retaliatory military response from the United States on 26 June. Baghdad also mounted numerous terrorist operations within Iraq against UN and other humanitarian relief operations. Moreover, Iraq continued to provide its

traditional support and safehaven to terrorist Palestinians such as Abu Abbas and elements of the Abu Nidal organization (ANO).

There has been no direct evidence of Syrian Government involvement in terrorist acts since 1986, but Damascus continues to provide support and safehaven to Arab and non-Arab terrorist organizations in Syria and in parts of Lebanon where the Syrian Army is deployed. Syria's relationship with the PKK came under increasing scrutiny in 1993.

In response to ongoing Libyan defiance of the demands of the international community to cease all support for international terrorism, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 883, which imposed additional sanctions for refusing to hand over for trial terrorists accused of bombing Pan Am Flight 103 and UTA Flight 772. The Qaddafi regime has made partial and largely cosmetic moves to close some terrorist facilities since the initial imposition of sanctions, but it still provides support and safehaven to such notorious terrorists as Abu Nidal. Although the case is still unresolved, most observers suspect an official Libyan hand in the December disappearance of Libyan dissident Mansour Kikhia from Cairo.

Domestic terrorism in Egypt continued to escalate during the year. The number of radical Islamic groups, appeared to increase, and they continued their attacks against Egyptian security and civilian officials, local Christians, and tourist targets. Unsuccessful assassination attempts were made against the Minister of Information, the Minister of the Interior, and the Prime Minister. Indiscriminate bombings in Cairo from February through July killed 22 Egyptians and wounded over 100 others. Among the most serious tourists incidents was a December incident in which eight Austrian tourists and eight Egyptians were wounded when their bus was attacked in Old Cairo. American citizens were victims of other attacks: on 26 February, two Americans were among the injured when unknown perpetrators bombed Cairo's Wadi al-Nil cafe. The Egyptian Government has maintained that Iran and Sudan provided support to the organizations responsible for most of the attacks.

In North Africa, Tunisia and Morocco remained generally free of political violence. In Algeria, however, the situation continued to deteriorate as radical elements, most thought to be associated with the Armed Islamic Group,

expanded their range of targets from security officials to secular intellectuals and, beginning in September, foreigners. The worst attack occurred in December when 12 Croatian and Bosnian expatriates died after having their throats slit at their work compound in Tamezquida.

After the signing of the Israeli-Palestinian DOP in September, proaccord elements of the PLO, including Fatah, appeared to cease all anti-Israeli operations except in one unauthorized incident. Rejectionist Palestinian groups, however, sought to derail the agreement with violence and terrorism. The Izz al-Din al-Qassam Forces arm of the Islamic Resistance Movement (HAMAS) and the Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ) have led the violent opposition to the peace efforts, with civilians serving as frequent targets. HAMAS also added suicide car bombs to its arsenal. Jewish extremist settlers opposed to the DOP mounted several violent attacks during the year.

In Yemen, there were several attacks by unknown assailants on foreign interests. A small rocket hit the US Embassy in January, and a bomb exploded outside the British Embassy in March. Several foreigners were kidnapped by tribal elements during the year, prompted by economic or tribal motivations. Six members of the Yemeni Islamic Jihad, who were awaiting trial for the bombing of two hotels in Aden in 1992, escaped from prison in July. Several reports noted that private Islamic sources were financing the training of radicals in camps in remote areas of Yemen.

### **Algeria**

The security situation in Algeria continued to deteriorate with a marked increase in attacks by Islamist extremists against the Algerian intelligentsia, economic and infrastructure targets, and foreigners. Extremists continued to focus most of their violent campaign on official Algerian and military targets throughout the year.

The fundamentalist Islamic Salvation Front (FIS), which was banned in March 1992, reemerged as an underground movement but splintered into several factions. The official FIS leadership remains imprisoned in Algeria, and several other leaders went into exile following the regime crackdown on the movement. FIS factions abroad and within the country appear to be competing

**Street protest in Algiers.**  
Demonstrators marched  
against Islamic violence in late  
March.



Christian Science Monitor ©

for influence over the movement. In addition, militant offshoots of the FIS and other extremist groups operate throughout Algeria, confusing responsibility for each attack.

By the fall, a few loosely organized militant factions had emerged, including the Armed Islamic Group (AIG), which is not affiliated with the FIS. The AIG claimed responsibility for killing two French surveyors in September and for the late October kidnapping of three French Consulate employees, two of whom were rescued by Algerian security services and one of whom was released by her captors on 31 October. The kidnapers warned foreigners that they had one month to leave the country. In early December, the campaign against foreigners resumed with attacks on a Spaniard, an Italian, a Russian, a Frenchman, and a Briton. In the most heinous terrorist act in Algeria during the year, 12 Croatian and Bosnian workers were murdered in Tamezquida on 14 December.

Despite strict antiterrorist laws, three special antiterrorist courts, and 26 executions of convicted "terrorists," the government was unable to stem the violence. Nearly 400 death sentences were issued last year, and the military conducted sweeps of urban areas, deployed military units in Algiers, and extended curfews beyond urban areas, but, by the end of the year, extremist groups continued their attacks on official and infrastructure targets throughout the country.

### **Egypt**

Islamic extremists continued to target the tourist industry, particularly in upper Egypt, throughout the year. Two foreigners were killed, and more than 18 others were injured in sporadic bombings of public places and attacks on tour buses. Four more foreigners were killed by a lone, apparently deranged gunman in a shooting at a Cairo hotel in October. Indiscriminate bombings from February through July were responsible for the deaths of 22 Egyptian civilians and the wounding of over 100 others. Most of the attacks on or near tour buses and Nile cruise ships resulted in few injuries and little damage. Nonetheless, Egypt's tourism industry suffered; figures estimate Cairo's earnings may have dropped as much as 50 percent since attacks against tourist sites began in October 1992.

Most attacks were focused on government and security officials, the police, and Egyptian secularist Muslims. The Islamic Group (IG), which seeks the violent overthrow of the Egyptian Government, claimed responsibility for most of the terrorist attacks. Shaykh Umar Abd al-Rahman, the so-called spiritual leader of the IG, was arrested in the United States on charges related to the conspiracy to attack various New York City institutions including the United Nations. IG members in Egypt threatened Americans there and abroad if their leader were harmed.

Another group or faction of extremists emerged in 1993, sometimes calling itself the New Jihad. This group claimed responsibility for some high profile attacks, including the attempted assassination of the Interior Minister in August and the assassination attempt on Prime Minister Sedky in November.

The Egyptian Government responded to increased domestic terrorism by detaining or arresting thousands of suspected terrorists and using military courts to try hundreds of them, convicting some and acquitting others. Some of the convicted received death sentences that were carried out.

In addition, Cairo called for more international coordination to combat terrorism and asked for the expulsion of many suspected Egyptian terrorists from Pakistan, Afghanistan, the Gulf states, and some European countries, among others. Cairo also asked for the extradition of Shaykh Umar Abd al-Rahman from the United States. The Egyptian Government believes Iran and Sudan support terrorism in Egypt. Cairo criticized Tehran for its role and expressed concern over alleged terrorist training bases in Sudan.

In March, Cairo handed over Egyptian citizen Mahmoud Abu Halima, a suspect in the World Trade Center bombing, to US officials. Cairo continued to attempt to mediate international efforts to bring Libya into compliance with UN Security Council resolutions stemming from Libya's role in the Pan Am Flight 103 and UTA Flight 772 bombings.

#### **Israel and the Occupied Territories**

Violence and terrorist acts instigated by Palestinians continued in 1993. Attacks on Israeli soldiers and civilians in Israel and the occupied territories left approximately 65 Israelis dead and 390 others wounded. Approximately 14 Palestinians were killed by Israeli civilians.

Intra-Palestinian violence in the occupied territories declined during the year; approximately 83 Palestinians were killed by other Palestinians as compared to nearly 200 in 1992. The decline is largely the result of a tacit cease-fire between the previous year's primary combatants, Fatah and HAMAS, and a decline in killings of alleged collaborators. Several prominent Fatah leaders in Gaza were assassinated late in the year, apparently by fellow Palestinians.

Before the 13 September signing of the Israeli-Palestinian DOP, Arafat's Fatah faction of the PLO, HAMAS, and the PIJ claimed responsibility for the majority of terrorist and violent actions. On 9 September, in letters to Israeli Prime Minister Rabin and Norwegian Foreign Minister Holst, PLO Chairman Arafat committed the PLO to cease all violence and terrorism. Between 9 September and 31 December, PLO factions loyal to Arafat complied with this commitment except for one, possibly two, instances. Members of Fatah were responsible for the 29 October murder of an Israeli settler, and an alleged member of the Fatah Hawks, a PLO-affiliated group in the Gaza Strip, claimed responsibility for the 31 December murder of two Israelis. In both cases, the responsible individuals apparently acted independently.

The level of violence in Israel and the occupied territories initially declined following the signing of the DOP; however, opposition groups determined to defeat the agreement contributed to an increase in the number of violent incidents and terrorist attacks over the last three months of the year. Since the DOP was signed, Palestinian attacks have resulted in the deaths of approximately 17 Israelis—10 civilians and 7 military personnel. Two groups under the PLO umbrella, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP)-Hawatmeh faction suspended their participation in the PLO to protest the agreement, and they continued their campaign of violence. The PFLP claimed responsibility for the mid-October murder of two Israeli hikers and also for a failed seaborne raid on northern Israel.

Non-PLO groups that oppose the DOP, such as HAMAS and the PIJ, have been responsible for the majority of violent incidents since 13 September. HAMAS's underground armed wing, known as the Izz ad-Din al Qassam Brigades, increased its violent operations in an attempt to disrupt implementation of the DOP. HAMAS has claimed at least 13 postagreement attacks, including several directed at civilians. The group mounted several suicide car-bomb attacks in late 1993, including the 4 October ramming of an explosives-laden vehicle into an Israeli bus that wounded 30 persons.

**Not in accord.** HAMAS activists in the Gaza Strip protest the Israeli-PLO peace accord.



Reuters ©

Israel conducted no significant prosecutions of international terrorists during the year; however, it authorized the extradition to the United States of two US citizens wanted for terrorist activities. Israeli security forces killed two senior members of the Izz ad-Din al Qassam Brigades in late November. On 31 March, the Israeli Government, responding to a string of terrorist attacks, instituted a strict ban on Palestinian entry into Israel, which effectively curtailed Palestinian attacks in Israel proper. The ban was gradually eased to allow 52,000 Palestinians to work in Israel. Israel allowed nearly 400 HAMAS supporters that were expelled to Lebanon in December 1992 to return to the occupied territories in 1993. Half of the deportees returned in September, and the remainder—with the exception of 18 who decided to remain in Lebanon to avoid arrest—returned in December.

As a result of intensive border security by Israeli, Egyptian, and Jordanian forces, only one successful infiltration attempt into Israel occurred in 1993. On 29 December, three members believed to be of the non-PLO Abu Musa group infiltrated northern Israel from Lebanon. The three were killed by the Israeli Defense Forces; no Israelis were hurt or killed. Rocket attacks into northern Israel from southern Lebanon, however, increased dramatically in the first half of the year. Israel responded by launching a major air and artillery offensive—which it termed “Operation Accountability”—against Lebanese Hizballah and Palestinian

rejectionist positions in Lebanon. There were no more rocket attacks from Lebanon into Israel for the rest of the year.

Jewish extremist groups mounted several violent attacks in 1993. Kahane Chai reacted to Arafat’s official visit to Paris by exploding two bombs near the French Embassy in Tel Aviv on 24 October; no one was injured. Kahane Chai also threatened to attack other French interests in the region. A settler, affiliated with the militant Kach group, claimed responsibility for an 8 November drive-by shooting that wounded two Palestinians in the West Bank. Israeli settlers opposed to the DOP rioted after the murder of Israeli settler Haim Mizrahi by randomly assaulting Palestinians and destroying property. One Palestinian was killed, and 18 others were wounded.

#### **Jordan**

In February, Jordanian border police arrested two men, allegedly members of the PIJ, who were smuggling weapons into Jordan. The suspects said they were ordered to attack Americans on organized bus tours. In April, Jordanian security forces uncovered an alleged plot to assassinate King Hussein at a military academy graduation ceremony in June. The suspects, all members of the outlawed Islamic Liberation Party, were put on trial. In November, three gunmen with reported links

to the New York-based Egyptian cleric Shaykh Umar Abd al-Rahman attacked a Jordanian Army outpost near the West Bank border. All three assailants were killed.

Jordanian security and police closely monitor secular and Islamic extremists inside the country and detain individuals suspected of involvement in violent acts aimed at destabilizing the government or undermining its relations with neighboring states. Jordan maintains tight security along its border with Israel and last year interdicted several armed infiltration operations attributed to Palestinian factions.

Jordan continues to host PLO rejectionist groups such as the Popular and Democratic Fronts for the Liberation of Palestine. HAMAS also has an office in Amman. In addition, some extremist Palestinian groups with a history of anti-Western terrorist activity—including the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine—General Command (PFLP-GC), and some factions of the PIJ—maintain a presence in Jordan.

#### **Kuwait**

The Iraqi plot to assassinate former President Bush and to explode several bombs in Kuwait City in April was one of the year's most brazen attempts at terrorism. Eleven Iraqis and three Kuwaitis are on trial for the plot. They smuggled into Kuwait two vehicles, one loaded with 180 pounds of explosives, and a collection of time bombs, grenades, and pistols. The sophisticated remote-controlled firing device, as well as the blasting cap, wiring, and integrated circuitry of the car bomb matched devices that were already linked to Iraq. Kuwaiti authorities have identified some of the Iraqi suspects as employees of the Iraqi Intelligence Service.

Several minor terrorist incidents occurred in Kuwait last year, separate from the Iraqi plot. In March, a series of bombs exploded in music and video shops, one of which exploded near the Holiday Inn. Although no arrests or claims of responsibility were made for the attacks, local radical Muslim extremists have been blamed.

In June, a Kuwaiti court sentenced to death 10 members of the Arab Liberation Front, a Palestinian terrorist group based in Baghdad, for their collaboration with Iraq during the occupation of Kuwait.

#### **Lebanon**

The security situation in Lebanon has improved, and the Lebanese Government exercises authority over significant areas of the country. The Syrian military controls some areas, particularly in the Bekaa Valley along the border with Syria, and Israel occupies a self-declared security zone in the south. In the Bekaa Valley, parts of the south, and a few other areas of the country, however, terrorist groups continue to move about freely—notably Iranian-backed Hizballah. The Lebanese Government has not taken steps to disarm Hizballah or to expand its authority into areas of southern Lebanon controlled by the group; however, it deployed a small unit of the Lebanese Armed Forces into the region. Hizballah released the last of the Western hostages it held in 1992; it still holds many South Lebanese Army members that were taken prisoner during fighting in the south. The fate of several Israeli military personnel missing in Lebanon remains unknown.

Hizballah and Palestinian groups have launched attacks on northern Israel from southern Lebanon. Hizballah launched rockets into Israel throughout the year, reaching a crescendo with dozens of rockets launched daily at the end of July. Four Israeli civilians were killed in two of the attacks in July and August. The Israeli military responded with a major counterattack in southern Lebanon dubbed Operation Accountability.

There are still diverse elements in Lebanon willing to resort to terrorism. In January, a man with explosives strapped to his waist and several sticks of dynamite in his luggage was arrested as he was about to board a Middle East Airlines flight to Cyprus. In February, a bomb was placed in front of the Kuwait Airways office, and a bomb was thrown into the Kuwaiti Embassy compound the following month. Two bombs were discovered in June near the Danish Embassy in Beirut. The same month, two members of the radical Sunni "Islamic Grouping" were killed, and another was wounded while attempting to plant a bomb near a monastery in northern Lebanon. The intended target was a bus carrying Christians attending an international ecumenical conference. The government is prosecuting five members of the group. In August, a bomb was discovered near a building that houses Kuwait Airways. Iraqi agents or their

**Bullets, not ballots.**  
PFLP members in Lebanon  
say no to the peace plan.



US News & World Report ©

surrogates were probably responsible for all three of the attempted bombings of Kuwaiti interests in Lebanon. In December, Kataiv (Phalange) Party headquarters in Beirut was blown up, killing several people. Factional feuding among Palestinians led to several assassinations of Palestinian leaders in Lebanon.

Iran, Iraq, and Syria continued to provide varying degrees of financial, military, and logistic support to terrorist groups based in Lebanon. Syria, in particular, maintains a considerable influence over Lebanese internal affairs and has not supported Lebanese Government attempts to control the radical Shia group, Hizballah. Hizballah, which now has eight members in Parliament, has been allowed to retain its well-armed militia and terrorist capabilities. In addition, several radical Palestinian groups have training facilities in Lebanon, including the PFLP-GC, the PIJ, and the ANO. Several non-Arab groups—such as Turkey's PKK, the Revolutionary Left (Dev Sol), and the Japanese Red Army (JRA)—also maintain facilities in Lebanon, most of which are in the Bekaa Valley.

The Lebanese Government has taken only minimal steps toward prosecuting terrorists responsible for the wave of hijackings, bombings, and abductions that swept through Lebanon during its civil war. During the last year, a military court sentenced one man to death,

but later reduced the sentence to 10 years with hard labor, for car-bombing the American University in Beirut in 1991.

#### **Saudi Arabia**

No terrorist attacks or prosecutions related to terrorism occurred in Saudi Arabia in 1993. The annual pilgrimage to Mecca—the hajj—passed relatively peacefully. Nonetheless, the government continues to be concerned about the possibility of terrorist attacks sponsored by Iraq, Iran, or Muslim extremists from other countries.

Some private Saudi citizens probably provide private funds to HAMAS and other radical Palestinian groups throughout the region, as well as to extremist elements in Somalia, Sudan, and Yemen. Saudi benefactors also sponsor paramilitary training for radical Muslims from many countries in camps in Afghanistan, Yemen, and Sudan.

#### **Yemen**

There were several attacks on foreign interests in Yemen by unknown assailants in 1993. In January, a small rocket narrowly missed the US Embassy, and, in March, a small bomb exploded outside the British

Embassy but did no damage. Perpetrators of similar attacks on the US and German Embassies in late 1992 and 1993 have not been apprehended.

It became relatively common practice for Yemeni tribal members to take hostages briefly, including several foreigners, to settle tribal disputes or extort funds. Two foreigners were abducted in separate incidents in January in tribal disputes with Yemeni authorities. In April, six foreign oil workers were kidnapped and threatened with death to force a French oil company to hire more locals at a drilling site. In May, two US oil men were abducted to prevent the government from carrying out a death sentence imposed on a fellow tribesman. In November, a US diplomat was seized by gunmen and held hostage by tribal leaders seeking several concessions from the government.

Six religious extremists, members of the Yemeni Islamic Jihad awaiting trial for bombing two hotels in Aden at the end of 1992, escaped from prison in July. Paramilitary training is reportedly being conducted in parts of Yemen under weak government control and funded in large part by private donations gathered from other parts of the Islamic world.

### **State-Sponsored Terrorism Overview**

International terrorism would not have flourished as it has during the past few decades without the funding, training, safehaven, weapons, and logistic support provided to terrorists by sovereign states. For this reason, a primary aim of our counterterrorism policy has been to apply pressure to such states to cease and desist in that support and to make them pay the cost if they persist. We do this by publicly identifying state sponsors and by imposing economic, diplomatic, and sometimes military sanctions. Seven nations are designated as states that sponsor international terrorism: Cuba, Iran, Iraq, Libya, North Korea, Sudan, and Syria.

Cuba is a long-time supporter of international terrorism. As a result of its economic difficulties, it cannot afford to be a significant sponsor, yet it still provides safehaven in Havana for some terrorist groups and has not renounced political support for groups that engage in terrorism.

Iran remains the most dangerous sponsor and the greatest source of concern to US policymakers. While Americans are no longer held hostage by Iranian surrogates, that government continues to kill dissidents and other enemies wherever it can find them. It continues to fund and train extremists who seek to overthrow friendly and secular governments, such as Egypt and Tunisia. Iran is totally opposed to the Middle East peace process, and it arms and funds those who share that view. The *fatwa* against Salman Rushdie remains in effect; there is a strong possibility that the attempted murder in October of the Norwegian publisher of Rushdie's book is connected to the *fatwa*.

Iraq, despite the requirements of the relevant UN Security Council resolutions, has resumed its sponsorship of terrorism. Iraq was clearly responsible for the foiled plot to kill former President Bush and caused President Clinton to respond with military force. Iraq has also continually targeted international relief operations in the Kurdish area of northern Iraq.

Libya's support for terrorism is longstanding and notorious. It is subject to mandatory international sanctions because of its responsibility for bombing two civil aircraft, Pan Am Flight 103 and UTA Flight 772. Although Libya has taken a number of cosmetic and easily reversible steps to reduce its support for international terrorism, it has not fully complied with any Security Council demands. In December, the UN Security Council tightened sanctions to induce Libyan compliance. Along with Iraq, Libya is the only other nation against which the United States has responded militarily because of its support for terrorism.

North Korea is not known to have sponsored any terrorist acts since 1987, when a KAL airliner was bombed in flight. However, North Korea is believed to maintain contacts with groups that practice terrorism.

Last August, Sudan was added to the list of state sponsors. While there is no evidence that the Government of Sudan—or the National Islamic Front, the power broker in the country—has been a direct sponsor of terrorism, it has willingly harbored elements of several notorious terrorist groups, including the Abu Nidal organization, Egypt's IG, and Hizballah.

Syria continues to sponsor groups and provide training sites and bases. Groups with Syrian ties tend to limit attacks to anti-Israel operations, but Syria also assists Marxist groups active in Turkey, the PKK, and Dev Sol. Both groups have attacked Westerners.

### **Cuba**

In the past, Cuba provided significant military training, weapons, funds, and guidance to radical subversives from different parts of the world. Largely because of its steady and dramatic economic decline, Cuba has been unable to maintain support to subversive groups. Moreover, the Castro regime has minimized its ties to such groups in an attempt to upgrade diplomatic and trade relations. Although there is no evidence that Cuba directly sponsored an international terrorist attack in 1993, the island continued to serve as a safehaven for members of some regional and international terrorist organizations.

Cuba has adhered to UN-mandated sanctions against Libya but has not limited Libyan diplomatic representation as required. In September, Cuban Deputy Prime Minister Pedro Miret Prieto traveled to Libya to expand bilateral cooperation.

### **Iran**

Iran again was the most active state sponsor of terrorism in 1993 and was implicated in terrorist attacks in Italy, Turkey, and Pakistan. Its intelligence services support terrorist acts—either directly or through extremist groups—aimed primarily against opponents of the regime living abroad. Although neither Iran nor its surrogate Hizballah has launched an attack on US interests since 1991, Iran still surveils US missions and personnel. Tehran's policymakers view terrorism as a valid tool to accomplish their political objectives, and acts of terrorism are approved at the highest levels of the Iranian Government. During the year, Iranian-sponsored terrorist attacks were less frequent in Western Europe and the Middle East, favored venues of the past, but were more frequent in other areas, especially Turkey and Pakistan.

Iranian intelligence continues to stalk members of the Iranian opposition in the United States, Europe, Asia, and the Middle East. Despite Tehran's attempts to distance itself from direct involvement in terrorist acts, Iran has been linked to several assassinations of

dissidents during the past year. Iran was probably responsible for the assassination of at least four members of one opposition group, the Iraq-based Mujahedin-e-Khalq (MEK): one in Italy in March, a second in Pakistan in June in which a bystander was also killed, and two in Turkey in August. The body of a MEK member who was abducted in Istanbul at the end of 1992 has still not been found. In January, the body of another Iranian dissident who had been kidnapped in Istanbul several months before was found. All of the murders were carried out by professional assassins; no arrests have been made.

Iranian intelligence agents are under arrest in Germany and France for their links to murders of Iranian dissidents. One Iranian, identified by German prosecutors as an Iranian intelligence agent, is being tried with four Lebanese Hizballah members for their roles in the murder of three Iranian Kurdish dissidents in Berlin in September 1992. France arrested two Iranians in November 1992 for the murder of MEK leader Kazein Rajavi in Geneva in 1990; on 30 December, France expelled them to Iran, despite an extradition request from Switzerland. They had been in Europe as part of a hit team to assassinate one or more unidentified Iranian dissidents. The French Government explained that it was pursuing French national interests.

A French magistrate investigating the killings of former Iranian Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar and an assistant near Paris in 1991 has linked the murder to Iranian intelligence. Three men are being held in French prisons in connection with the murders, including a nephew of President Rafsanjani who was an employee of the Iranian Embassy, and a nephew of the late Ayatollah Khomeini who was an Iranian radio correspondent. French authorities have issued arrest warrants for several other men.

Iranian leaders continue to defend the late Ayatollah Khomeini's 1989 *fatwa*, which condemned British author Salman Rushdie for blasphemy and called for his death. In February, on the fourth anniversary of the decree, Iran's current spiritual leader, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, declared that the death sentence must and will be carried out, no matter the consequences. To

demonstrate its support, the Iranian Parliament also passed a resolution endorsing the *fatwa* and calling for Rushdie's death. An Iranian foundation that has offered a reward of more than \$2 million for killing Rushdie has warned that Muslims will also take revenge on anyone who supports Rushdie. In Beirut, Hizballah vowed to carry out the decree. In Oslo, an unknown assailant shot and seriously wounded the Norwegian publisher of *The Satanic Verses* in October. In Turkey in July, 37 persons died in a fire set by anti-Rushdie demonstrators during a violent three-month-long campaign to prevent a Turkish magazine from publishing excerpts of Rushdie's book. At the start of the campaign, the Iranian Ambassador to Turkey proclaimed that the *fatwa* against Rushdie also applied in Turkey. Fundamentalists, including Turkish Hizballah groups, issued death threats to the journal's officials, distributors, and vendors and attacked printing facilities, distribution vehicles, and sales kiosks, injuring several workers.

Iran is also the world's preeminent sponsor of extremist Islamic and Palestinian groups, providing funds, weapons, and training. The Lebanese Hizballah, Iran's most important client, was responsible for some of the most lethal acts of terrorism of the last decade, including the 1992 car bombing of the Israeli Embassy in Argentina. In 1993, Hizballah concentrated on guerrilla operations in southern Lebanon, including rocket attacks on civilians in northern Israel, and simultaneously boosted its political influence in the Lebanese parliament. Hizballah has also continued its efforts to develop a worldwide terrorist infrastructure.

Iran supports many other radical organizations that have resorted to terrorism, including the PIJ, the PFLP-GC, and HAMAS. Iranian leaders have worked to develop a rejectionist front, comprising Hizballah and 10 Palestinian groups based in Damascus, to counter the Middle East process.

An Iranian-backed Turkish group, Islamic Action—also referred to as the Islamic Movement Organization—is suspected by Turkish authorities in the car bombing of a prominent Turkish journalist in Istanbul in January and an assassination attempt on a Turkish Jewish businessman a few days later. In February, three members of an Iranian-backed radical Islamic group, possibly Islamic Action, were convicted for the bombing of an Istanbul synagogue almost a year earlier. It is unclear whether

the group, some of whose members were arrested by Turkish police, were involved in the anti-Rushdie campaign in Turkey or linked to any of the several hundred murders of secular Kurdish activists in eastern Turkey that have been blamed on so-called Turkish Hizballah groups.

Tehran continues to support and provide sanctuary for the PKK, which was responsible for hundreds of deaths in Turkey during the year.

Iran has become the main supporter and ally of the fundamentalist regime in Sudan. Members of Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps provide training for the Sudanese military. The Iranian Ambassador to Khartoum was involved in the takeover of the US Embassy in Tehran in 1979 and played a leading role in developing Hizballah in the 1980s. Khartoum has become a key venue for Iranian contact with Palestinian and North African extremists.

The opposition group MEK launched several attacks into Iran from Iraq in 1993, mostly on oil refineries and pipelines in southwestern Iran. Two guards were killed in an attack on a communications facility of the national oil company in Kermanshah in May. In December, the MEK admitted that it killed a Turkish diplomat in Baghdad, claiming he was mistaken for an Iranian official.

### **Iraq**

The attempted assassination of former President Bush in Kuwait in April was the most brazen Iraqi act of terrorism in 1993. Iraqi-sponsored terrorism has become almost commonplace in northern Iraq, where the regime has been responsible for dozens of attacks on UN and relief agency personnel and aid convoys.

Iraq has not fully recovered its ability to conduct terrorist attacks outside its borders since the mass expulsion of Iraqi agents from many countries during the Gulf war. However, Iraqi intelligence has resumed sending agents abroad to track opponents of Saddam Husayn.

Kuwaiti officials discovered the elaborate scheme to kill former President Bush with an enormous car bomb shortly before he arrived for a visit. The group arrested

for the assassination attempt was also planning a bombing campaign to destabilize Kuwait. The 14 suspects—11 Iraqis and three Kuwaitis—went on trial in June. Several of the Iraqi defendants worked for Iraqi intelligence, according to testimony in the trial. Forensic evidence also clearly linked Iraq to the abortive attack.

Iraqi-backed surrogates were probably responsible for two attempts to bomb the Kuwait Airways office in Beirut and another attempt to bomb the Kuwaiti Embassy, also in Lebanon. The Iraqi regime continued its war of attrition on UN and humanitarian targets in northern Iraq aimed at driving the foreign presence out of the area and depriving the Kurdish population of relief supplies.

UN and relief workers were shot at; bombs or grenades were tossed at residences and vehicles; and bombs were placed on UN trucks loaded with relief supplies. In March, a Belgian official of Handicapped International was shot and killed; a local employee of the same organization was killed and six others were injured when an aid station was bombed in December. We suspect Iraqi involvement.

On 26 September, a UN truck carrying 12 tons of medical supplies was completely destroyed by a bomb attached to the fuel tank probably by Iraqi agents at an Iraqi checkpoint. The truckdriver and 12 civilians were injured by the blast. The incident illustrates Iraqi determination to reduce aid to the Kurds.

Although the Iraqi Government agreed in 1992 to comply with UN Resolution 687, which requires that Iraq not allow any terrorist organization to operate within its territory, Baghdad still maintains contacts with or provides sanctuary to several groups and individuals that have practiced terrorism. For example, the PKK, which has killed hundreds of people in attacks inside Turkey and has mounted two separate terrorist campaigns against Turkish interests in Europe in 1993, has training camps in Iraq, according to press reports. Iraq supports an opposition group, the MEK, which carried out several violent attacks in Iran during the year from bases in Iraq. Baghdad also harbors members of several extremist Palestinian groups including the ANO, the Arab Liberation Front, and Abu Abbas's Palestine Liberation Front (PLF).

## **Libya**

The Libyan Government took no serious measures during the year to comply fully with UN Security Council Resolution 731. The resolution demanded that Libya take steps to end its state-sponsored terrorism, including extraditing two Libyan intelligence agents indicted by the United States and the United Kingdom for their role in bombing Pan Am Flight 103 in 1988. The resolution also required that Libya accept responsibility for the bombing, disclose all evidence related to it, pay appropriate compensation, satisfy French demands regarding Libya's alleged role in bombing UTA Flight 772 in 1989, and cease all forms of terrorism. The UN Security Council adopted Resolution 748 in March 1992; it imposed an arms and civil aviation embargo on Libya, demanded that Libyan Arab Airlines offices be closed, and required that all states reduce Libya's diplomatic presence abroad. Libya's continued defiance of the resolutions led the Security Council to adopt Resolution 883 in November 1993, which imposed a limited assets freeze and oil technology embargo on Libya and significantly tightened up existing sanctions.

Although the Libyan regime made some cosmetic changes to its terrorism apparatus immediately following the adoption of Resolutions 731 and 748, it made no further attempts during the year to dismantle its broad-based terrorism network. Instead, Tripoli concentrated its efforts on extricating itself from UN sanctions by floating a number of proposals that fell short of UN demands, including offering the two suspects for trial in a "neutral" country and leaving their "surrender" up to the suspects.

The Libyan regime has largely avoided association with acts of terrorism and terrorist groups while under the United Nations' watchful eye; however, its multifaceted terrorism apparatus remains intact. Qadhafi reiterated his anti-Western themes throughout the year and publicly offered support to radical Palestinian groups opposed to the PLO's Gaza-Jericho accord with Israel. In addition, Qadhafi publicly threatened to support extremist Islamic groups in neighboring Algeria and Tunisia as punishment for not having adequately supported Libya against the UN sanctions effort. Qadhafi's

speeches in the fall of 1993, particularly after the mid-October uprising and subsequent crackdown, became increasingly belligerent, and he vowed to strike back against Libyan oppositionists, those who enforced sanctions against Libya, and individuals who cooperated with the United States. Qadhafi also invited notorious terrorist organizations—including the ANO and PIRA—to Libya in December. Oppositionists in exile have blamed Tripoli for the December disappearance from Cairo of prominent dissident and former Libyan Foreign Minister, Mansur Kikhia.

### **North Korea**

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is not known to have sponsored any terrorist acts since 1987, when a KAL airliner was bombed in flight. A North Korean spokesman condemned all forms of terrorism including state terrorism after the April assassination of South African Communist Party chief Chris Hani. P'yongyang has supported the Communist Party of the Philippines/New People's Army (CPP/NPA) in the past but does not appear to be doing so at present. North Korea is believed, however, to maintain contacts with other groups that practice terrorism. P'yongyang continues to provide political sanctuary to members of the Japanese Communist League-Red Army Faction who participated in the hijacking of a Japanese airlines flight to North Korea in 1970.

### **Sudan**

In August, the Secretary of State placed Sudan on the list of state sponsors of terrorism. Despite several warnings to cease supporting radical extremists, the Sudanese Government continued to harbor international terrorist groups in Sudan. Through the National Islamic Front (NIF), which dominates the Sudanese Government, Sudan maintained a disturbing relationship with a wide range of Islamic extremists. The list includes the ANO, the Palestinian HAMAS, the PIJ, the Lebanese Hizballah, and Egypt's al Gama'at al-Islamiyya.

The Sudanese Government also opposed the presence of the United Nations coalition in Somalia and probably provided some aid to the Somali Islamic Union and the Somali National Alliance. Egypt, Tunisia, and Algeria have complained that Sudan supports antiregime insurgents in North Africa with safehaven, weapons, passports, funds, and training. Algeria withdrew its Ambassador from Khartoum in March.

Sudan's ties to Iran, the leading state sponsor of terrorism, continued to cause concern during the past year. Sudan served as a convenient transit point, meeting site, and safehaven for Iranian-backed extremist groups. Iranian Ambassador in Khartoum Majid Kamal was involved in the 1979 takeover of the US Embassy in Tehran and guided Iranian efforts in developing the Lebanese Hizballah group while he served as Iran's top diplomat in Lebanon during the early 1980s. His presence illustrated the importance Iran places on Sudan.

Although there is no conclusive evidence linking the Government of Sudan to any specific terrorist incident during the year, five of 15 suspects arrested this summer following the New York City bomb plot are Sudanese citizens. Khartoum's anti-US rhetoric also escalated during 1993. In September, at a prominent Khartoum mosque, a radical journalist called for the murder of the US Ambassador. President Bashir dismissed the call as that of an unstable individual, but no NIF officials publicly disavowed it.

### **Syria**

There is no evidence that Syrian officials have been directly involved in planning or executing terrorist attacks since 1986, but Syria continues to provide support to and safehaven for several groups that engage in international terrorism. Syria has taken steps to restrain the international activities of some of these groups. In July, Damascus played an important part in cooling hostilities in southern Lebanon by inducing Hizballah to halt its rocket attacks on northern Israel. Since the signing of the Gaza-Jericho accord in September, Syria has counseled Palestinian rejectionists to refrain from violence outside the region, although it has not acted to stop rejectionist violence in southern Lebanon, or halted Iranian resupply of Hizballah via Syria.

Several radical terrorist groups maintain training camps or other facilities on Syrian territory. Ahmad Jibril's PFLP-GC, for example, has its headquarters near Damascus. In addition, Damascus grants a wide variety of groups engaged in terrorism—including the PFLP-GC, the ANO, the PIJ, and the JRA—basing privileges or refuge in areas of Lebanon's Bekaa Valley under Syrian control. The notorious international terrorist Carlos appears to continue to enjoy Syrian sanctuary.

The Turkish PKK continues to train in the Bekaa Valley, despite earlier reports that camps had been closed. The PKK is responsible for hundreds of terrorist incidents in Turkey and across Europe, including bombings and kidnappings of foreigners. One American was held hostage by the group. PKK leader Abdulla Ocalan, who is believed to reside in Syria, made threats against Turkey and foreign tourists and residents of Turkey in press conferences in the Bekaa Valley during the year. Syrian safe-haven for PKK operations was vigorously protested by Turkey and is the subject of ongoing talks between Syria and Turkey.

## Appendix A

### Chronology of Significant Terrorist Incidents, 1993

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**22 January**

**Peru**

Terrorists detonated a van bomb at a Coca-Cola plant in central Lima, causing serious damage to the plant. At least two persons were killed, and two others were injured. Later that day, a car bomb detonated at another Coca-Cola plant in Lima, causing only slight material damage.

**26 January**

**Turkey**

Well-known Turkish journalist Ugur Mumcu, noted for his criticism of Islamic extremism and separatism, was killed when a bomb exploded under his car outside his apartment in Ankara.

**28 January**

**Turkey**

Police bodyguards foiled an attempt to ambush the motorcade of a prominent Jewish businessman and community leader in Istanbul. Police recovered an RPG-18 rocket at the scene and, on 30 January, arrested two of the terrorists as they fled toward the Iranian border.

**Peru**

Terrorists exploded a car bomb in front of the IBM headquarters building in Lima. Major damage was caused, and 11 passers-by and employees were injured.

**31 January**

**Panama**

A large group of FARC terrorists from Colombia kidnapped three US missionaries—Mark Rich, David Mankins, and Rick Tenenoff—from the New Tribes Mission at a location near the Colombian border. A \$5 million ransom has been demanded. FARC produced proof that the three missionaries were still alive in December through taped messages from the hostages to their wives. FARC is still holding the hostages.

**4 February**

**Egypt**

A molotov cocktail bomb was lobbed at a tour bus as South Korean passengers waited to embark at a hotel outside Cairo. The Islamic extremist terrorist group al-Gama'a al-Islamiyya claimed responsibility for the attack.

**23 February**

**Colombia**

Eight ELN terrorists kidnapped US citizen Lewis Manning, an employee of the Colombian gold-mining company Oresom, in the Choco area. In December, the International Committee of the Red Cross received a photograph of the hostage as proof that he was still alive.

**26 February**

**Egypt**

A Swedish, Turkish, and an Egyptian citizen were killed when a bomb exploded inside a cafe in downtown Cairo. US citizens Jill Papineau and Raymond Chico, a Canadian, and a Frenchman, and 14 others were wounded.

**United States**

Terrorists exploded a massive van bomb in an underground parking garage below the World Trade Center in New York City. Six people were killed, and some 1,000 others were injured. A group of Islamic extremists was later arrested.

**3 March**

**Former Yugoslavia**

Terrorists exploded a small bomb, probably a handgrenade, in front of the US Embassy in Belgrade, causing minor damage.

**7 March**

**Germany**

Terrorists firebombed the Turkish Consulate in Hamburg, causing little damage. Police arrested four people.

**8 March**

**Costa Rica**

Four terrorists took 25 persons hostage in the Nicaraguan Embassy in San Jose, including the Nicaraguan Ambassador. The hostages were held for several days while negotiations were conducted. On 21 March, the occupation of the Embassy concluded peacefully, and, after the hostages were released, the terrorists were permitted to leave the country.

**16 March**

**Italy**

Two terrorists on a motorscooter shot and killed a leading Iranian dissident while he was traveling in his car in Rome.

**22 March**

**Iraq**

A Belgian official from a nongovernment organization involved in relief efforts in northern Iraq was shot and killed while traveling on the road between Irbil and Sulaimaniyah.

**15 April**

***Kuwait***

Kuwaiti authorities arrested 17 people as they attempted to infiltrate Kuwait from Iraq. Another person was arrested later, and a large car bomb and weapons were recovered. Fourteen are charged with being part of an Iraqi Government plot to assassinate former President Bush while he was visiting Kuwait.

**20 April**

***Egypt***

Terrorists attempted to assassinate Egyptian Information Minister Safwat Sharif in Cairo by firing shots at his motorcade. The Minister was slightly injured, and his bodyguard was seriously wounded. Al-Gama'a al-Islamiyya claimed responsibility for the attack.

**13 May**

***Chile***

Three terrorists entered a Mormon church in Santiago, overpowered the Bishop, sprayed the church with fuel, and set it afire. The church was completely destroyed. The terrorists left pamphlets at the scene in which the Mapu Lautaro group—United Popular Action Movement—claimed responsibility.

**19 May**

***Peru***

Terrorists detonated a car bomb in front of the Chilean Embassy in Lima at the end of a strike called by the Sendero Luminoso terrorist group. The explosion damaged the Embassy and nearby houses.

**8 June**

***Egypt***

Terrorists exploded a bomb underneath an overpass as a tour bus traveled to the Giza pyramids. Two Egyptians were killed, and six British tourists, nine Egyptians, three Syrians, and at least three others were injured.

**22 June**

***Lebanon***

Two terrorists were killed and another was injured while attempting to plant a bomb on a bridge near the Al-Balamand Monastery. The target of the failed bomb attempt may have been a bus carrying 22 church members from around the world who were attending a meeting of the Commission for Dialogue Between the Catholic and Orthodox Churches.

**24 June**

***Western Europe***

Terrorists from the Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK) staged a wave of coordinated attacks in more than 30 cities of six West European countries. The attacks consisted primarily of vandalism against Turkish diplomatic and commercial targets, and included the takeover of a Turkish Consulate.

**27 June**

***Turkey***

Terrorists threw handgrenades at several hotels and restaurants frequented by tourists in the Mediterranean resort area of Antalya. Among the 28 people injured, 12 were foreigners. Earlier, on 9 June, PKK leader Abdulla Ocalan threatened violence by the PKK against tourist facilities in western Turkey.

**1 July**

***Japan***

A few days before President Clinton's arrival at the US Air Force base in Yokota before the Group of Seven summit in Tokyo, terrorists fired two homemade rockets, causing minimal damage.

**7 July**

***Japan***

Terrorists exploded a homemade bomb at the UN Technology Center in Osaka, causing minor damage. On 9 July, the Chukaku-Ha terrorist group claimed responsibility.

Terrorists fired four homemade projectiles at the headquarters of the US Air Force at Camp Zama. None of the projectiles exploded and little damage was caused.

***Peru***

Police discovered the bodies of two European tourists in a remote area of Ayacucho. The two had been traveling together in a region contested by Sendero Luminoso terrorists.

**5 July to 14 October**

***Turkey***

In eight separate incidents, the PKK kidnapped 19 Western tourists traveling in southeastern Turkey. The hostages, including US citizen Colin Patrick Starger, were released unharmed after being held for several weeks.

**25 July**

***Turkey***

A terrorist bomb planted in a trash can next to an automatic teller machine in the Hagia Sophia District of Istanbul exploded and wounded two Italian tourists.

**27 July**

**Peru**

After first spraying the building with automatic weapons, terrorists exploded a van bomb outside the US Embassy in Lima, injuring an Embassy guard. The explosion caused extensive damage to the Embassy's facade and perimeter fence. Subsequent small fires caused only minor damage. The nearby Spanish Embassy, as well as stores and a US-owned hotel, were also damaged. Two hotel employees and a hotel guest were injured. The explosion coincided with an "armed strike" called by Sendero Luminoso.

**18 August**

**Turkey**

Terrorists threw a handgrenade underneath a Hungarian tourist bus in front of a hotel. Three foreign tourists and five Turkish bystanders were injured.

**Egypt**

A motorcycle bomb killed five persons and wounded 15 others on a road in Cairo. The bomb was directed at Egyptian Interior Minister Alfi, who was slightly injured. The Islamic extremist group New Jihad claimed responsibility.

**25 August**

**Turkey**

Four terrorists, masquerading as Turkish security officials, kidnapped Iranian dissident Mohammad Khaderi from his residence. On 4 September, his body was discovered by the side of the Kiursehir-Boztepe Highway.

**28 August**

**Turkey**

Iranian dissident Behram Azadfer was assassinated by terrorists in Ankara.

**2 September**

**Italy**

Three terrorists threw a handgrenade over the fence and fired shots at the US Air Force base in Aviano. The Red Brigades terrorist group later claimed responsibility.

**9 September**

**Chile**

Terrorists placed small bombs at two McDonald's restaurants and a Kentucky Fried Chicken restaurant in the Santiago area. The two bombs in the McDonald's restaurants exploded, causing some damage but no casualties. The bomb in the Kentucky Fried Chicken restaurant was found and deactivated. In all three instances, a man claiming to be a member of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) telephoned to claim responsibility.

**20 September**

**Algeria**

One Moroccan and two French surveyors were kidnapped by terrorists as they drove between Oran and Sidi Bel Abbes. The Moroccan citizen was released unharmed, but the two Frenchmen were later found murdered.

**26 September**

**Iraq**

A UN truck carrying 12 tons of medical supplies was destroyed by a bomb while traveling near Irbil. The bomb had been attached to the truck's fuel tank. The driver and 12 civilians were injured.

**11 October**

**Norway**

The Norwegian publisher of Salman Rushdie's book *The Satanic Verses* was shot and seriously wounded at his home near Oslo.

**16 October**

**Algeria**

Terrorists shot and killed two Russian military officers and wounded a third outside an apartment building near the Algerian military academy. The Russians were instructors at the academy.

**19 October**

**Algeria**

Terrorists kidnapped a Peruvian, a Filipino, and a Colombian, technicians employed by the firm, from the cafeteria of an Italian construction firm in Tiaret. On 21 October, the three were found dead with their throats cut 50 km from the abduction site. On 26 October, the extremist Armed Islamic Group claimed responsibility for this and other attacks against foreigners.

**24 October**

**Algeria**

Three French diplomats were kidnapped as they left their apartment in Algiers. A police officer who attempted to prevent the kidnapping was shot and killed. On 26 October the Armed Islamic Group claimed responsibility for the incident. The three diplomats were released unharmed on the night of 31 October.

**Israel**

Two small explosive charges were detonated near the French Embassy in Tel Aviv. There was no damage or casualties. A member of the Jewish extremist Kahane Chai movement claimed responsibility for the explosions, saying the attack was carried out to protest PLO leader Yasir Arafat's visit to France and agreements he signed there.

**25 October**

***Nigeria***

Four members of a Nigerian dissident group hijacked a Nigerian Airways Airbus-310 airliner with 150 passengers and crew on board shortly after it took off from Lagos. After trying unsuccessfully to land the aircraft at N'Djamena, Chad, the terrorists ordered the plane to land at Niamey, Niger. The hijackers then released two groups of passengers. After lengthy but fruitless negotiations, Nigerian police stormed the aircraft on 28 October. All four of the hijackers surrendered, but one of the crew and one of the hijackers were killed during the rescue operation.

***Peru***

Terrorists exploded a large bomb under a minibus in the parking lot near the departure terminal at Lima's international airport. The driver of a hotel shuttle bus was killed and about 20 others were injured. The American Airlines cargo office, which was located nearby, sustained some damage.

**29 October**

***France***

Three terrorists threw a firebomb into the Turkish-owned Bosphorus Bank in central Paris. No serious damage was caused, but four people were injured, one seriously.

**4 November**

***Western Europe***

The PKK staged a second round of coordinated attacks against Turkish diplomatic and commercial facilities in six West European countries. The assaults consisted mainly of firebombings and vandalism, but one person was killed and about 20 others were injured.

**8 November**

***Iran***

Two handgrenades were thrown into the courtyard of the French Embassy in Tehran, causing little damage. On the same day, a French citizen was injured when a handgrenade was thrown into the Tehran offices of Air France. A group called the Hizballah Committee claimed responsibility for both attacks, saying they were carried out to protest the French Government's support for the Mujahedin-e-Khalq.

**14 November**

***Philippines***

Terrorists from the Islamic extremist group Abu Sayyaf kidnapped a US missionary, Charles M. Watson, in Pangutaran Island, Sulu Batu. The missionary worked for the Summer Institute of Linguistics. He was released unharmed in Manila on 7 December.

**20 November**

**Peru**

Terrorists exploded a satchel bomb outside the offices of the US-Peruvian Binational Center in Lima. The bomb caused minor damage.

**25 November**

**Egypt**

A car bomb exploded near the motorcade of Prime Minister Atef Sedky; the Prime Minister was unhurt, but one bystander, a teenaged girl, was killed and at least 18 people were wounded. The "Jihad Group" later claimed responsibility.

**29 November**

**Iraq**

Terrorists shot and seriously wounded the senior fuel coordinator for the Australian CARE organization in Atrush.

**2 December**

**Algeria**

A Spanish businessman was shot and killed at an illegal roadblock manned by terrorists while driving between Oran and Annaba.

**4 December**

**Algeria**

An Italian businessman was shot and wounded by a terrorist as he left his residence in a suburb of Algiers.

**5 December**

**Algeria**

Terrorists shot and killed a Russian woman as she was shopping in a market in Algiers.

**7 December**

**Algeria**

Terrorists shot and killed a British subject at a gas station in Arzew.

Terrorists shot and killed a retired French citizen in Larba. At the time, the Frenchman was in his hut on the grounds of a company for which he had once worked.

**9 December**

**Egypt**

A police officer was killed and six others were injured when a group of terrorists opened fire on two movie houses that were showing foreign films. On 12 December, al-Gama'a al-Islamiyya claimed responsibility, stating that the attack retaliated for the screening of "immoral" films.

**11 December**

**Egypt**

Libyan dissident, human rights activist, and former Foreign Minister Mansour Kikhia was kidnapped from his hotel in Cairo. Ambassador Kikhia was visiting Cairo to attend a human rights conference. He has not been heard from since.

**13 December**

**Iraq**

One person was killed and six others were injured in Sulaimaniyah when a terrorist bomb destroyed a relief center operated by the Belgian humanitarian group Handicap International.

**14 December**

**Algeria**

A large group of armed terrorists attacked a work camp of a hydroelectric project in Tamezquida and abducted 14 Croatian citizens. Twelve were murdered by having their throats slit, but two others escaped with injuries. On 16 December, the Armed Islamic Group claimed responsibility, stating that the attack was part of an ongoing campaign to rid Algeria of all foreigners and to avenge Muslims killed in Bosnia.

**27 December**

**Egypt**

Eight Austrian tourists and eight Egyptians were wounded when terrorists fired on a tour bus traveling in the old district of Cairo. A small bomb that was thrown at the bus rolled near a cafe and exploded.

**29 December**

**Algeria**

Terrorists murdered a Belgian couple as they slept in their home in Bouira. The man's throat was cut, and his wife was shot.

## Appendix B

### Background Information on Major Groups Discussed in the Report

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#### **Abu Nidal**

#### **organization (ANO)**

a.k.a.: 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 include 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, 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). Also has presence in Algeria. Has demonstrated ability to operate over wide area, including the 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. Also has a presence in Sudan.

**Al-Fatah**  
a.k.a.: 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 confrontations with Jordanian forces during the period 1970-71, beginning with Black September in 1970. The Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982 led to the group's dispersal to several Middle Eastern countries, including Tunisia, Yemen, Algeria, Iraq, and others. Maintains several military and intelligence wings that have carried out terrorist attacks, including Force 17 and the Western Sector. Two of its leaders, Abu Jihad and Abu Iyad, were assassinated in recent years.

**Activities**

In the 1960s and the 1970s, Fatah offered training to a wide range of European, Middle Eastern, Asian, and African terrorist and insurgent groups. Carried out numerous acts of international terrorism in western Europe and the Middle East in the early-to-middle 1970s. Arafat signed the Declaration of Principles (DOP) with Israel in 1993 and renounced terrorism and violence. There has been no authorized terrorist operation since that time.

**Strength**

6,000 to 8,000.

**Location/Area of Operation**

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

**External Aid**

Has had close political and financial ties to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and other moderate Gulf states. These relations were disrupted by the Gulf crisis of 1990-91. Also had links to Jordan. Received weapons, explosives, and training from the former USSR and the former Communist regimes of East European states. China and North Korea have reportedly provided some weapons.

**Algerian Terrorism**

**Description**

Terrorism in Algeria is conducted by a number of indigenous Islamic militant groups seeking to overthrow the current secular regime and establish an Islamic state. Algerian violence began following the ouster of President Bendjedid in 1992 and the follow-on regime's voiding of the Islamic Salvation Front's (FIS) victory in the parliamentary elections of December 1991. Following a government crackdown in which many FIS leaders were

imprisoned or exiled, the Islamic movement in Algeria splintered into numerous militant groups, not all of which are affiliated with the FIS. Groups that have been responsible for terrorist attacks are the Armed Islamic Group (AIG), the Movement for an Islamic State (MIS), the Army of the Prophet Muhammad, the United Company of Jihad, and the Armed Islamic Movement (AIM).

**Activities**

Frequent attacks against regime targets, particularly police, security personnel, and government officials; these include assassinations and bombings. Algerian terrorists have turned increasingly to violence against civilians. Since June 1993, for example, they have killed seven Algerian journalists. In September 1993, Algerian terrorists began targeting foreign nationals in Algeria, murdering two Frenchmen. In October, they killed five foreign nationals and kidnapped several more, including three French Consular officials, and threatened to begin indiscriminate attacks on all foreign residents by December. Since 1992, at least 1,500 people have died in Algerian violence.

**Strength**

Unknown.

**Location/Area of Operation**

Algeria.

**External Aid**

Algerian expatriates, many of whom reside in Western Europe, probably provide some financial support. In addition, Algiers accused Iran and Sudan of supporting Algerian extremists and severed diplomatic relations with Iran in March 1993.

**Description**

Marxist-Leninist Armenian terrorist group formed in 1975 with stated intention to compel the 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.

**Armenian Secret Army  
for the Liberation of  
Armenia (ASALA)**  
a.k.a.: The Orly Group,  
3rd October Organization

**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 International Airport in Paris in 1983 in which eight persons were killed and 55 were wounded, led to split in group over rationale for causing indiscriminate casualties. Suffering from internal schisms, the group has been relatively inactive over the past four years, although recently it claimed an unsuccessful attack on Turkish Ambassador to Hungary.

**Strength**

A few hundred members and sympathizers.

**Location/Area of Operation**

Lebanon, Western Europe, Armenia, the United States, and the 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.

**Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA)****Description**

Founded in 1959 with the aim of creating an independent homeland in Spain's Basque region. Has muted commitment to Marxism.

**Activities**

Chiefly bombings and assassinations of Spanish Government targets, especially security forces. Since arrest of ETA members in France in March 1992, ETA also has attacked French interests. Finances activities through kidnappings, robberies, and extortion.

**Strength**

Unknown; may have hundreds of members, plus supporters.

**Location/Area of Operation**

Operates primarily in the Basque autonomous regions of northern Spain and southwestern France but also has bombed Spanish interests in Italy and Germany and French interests in Italy.

**External Aid**

Has received training at various times in Libya, Lebanon, and Nicaragua. Also appears to have 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 street demonstrations and commits sporadic attacks using crude rockets and incendiary devices usually designed to cause property damage rather than casualties. Protests Japan's imperial system, Western "imperialism," and events like the Gulf war and the expansion of Tokyo's Narita airport. Launched four rockets at the US Army base at Camp Zama, near Tokyo, at the start of the G-7 Summit in July 1993.

**Strength**

3,500.

**Location/Area of Operation**

Japan.

**External Aid**

None known.

**CNPZ** (see Nestor Paz Zamora Commission under National Liberation Army [ELN]-Bolivia)

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

Marxist group that split from the PFLP in 1969. Believes Palestinian national goals can be achieved only through revolution of the masses. Opposes the Declaration of Principles (DOP) signed in 1993. In early 1980s, occupied political stance midway between Arafat and the rejectionists. Split into two factions in 1991, one pro-Arafat and another more hardline faction headed by Nayif Hawatmah (which has suspended participation in the PLO).

**Devrimci Sol  
(Revolutionary Left)**  
a.k.a.: Dev Sol

**Activities**

In the 1970s, 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 more than 100 wounded. Involved only in border raids since 1988.

**Strength**

Estimated at 500 (total for both factions).

**Location/Area of Operation**

Syria, Lebanon, and the Israeli occupied territories; attacks have taken place entirely in Israel and the occupied territories.

**External Aid**

Receives financial and military aid from Syria and Libya.

**Description**

Formed in 1978 as a splinter faction of the Turkish People's Liberation Party/Front. 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 chiefly through armed robberies and extortion.

**Activities**

Since the late 1980s, has concentrated attacks against current and retired Turkish security and military officials. Began new campaign against foreign interests in 1990. Protesting Gulf war, claimed assassination of two US military contractors, attempted assassination of a US Air Force officer. Launched rockets at US Consulate in Istanbul in April and July 1992. Terrorist activities in 1993 were less ambitious as Dev Sol worked to recover from internal factionalism and police raids that netted several operatives and large weapons caches.

**Strength**

Several hundred members, several dozen armed militants.

**Location/Area of Operation**

Carries out attacks in Turkey primarily in Istanbul, Ankara, Izmir, and Adana. Conducts fundraising operations in Western Europe.

**External Aid**

Possible training support from radical Palestinians.  
ELN (see National Liberation Army).

**ETA**

(see Basque Fatherland  
and Liberty)

**FARC**

(see Revolutionary Army  
Forces of Colombia)

**Fatah**

(see Al-Fatah)

**15 May Organization****Description**

Formed in 1979 from remnants of Wadi Haddad's Poplar 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.

**Activities**

Claimed responsibility for several bombings in the early-to-middle 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 an attempted bombing of a Pan Am airliner in Rio de Janeiro and a bombing on board a Pan Am flight from Tokyo to Honolulu in August 1982. (The accused bomber in this last attack, Mohammed Rashid, is currently awaiting trial in the United States for the bombing, which killed a Japanese teenager.)

**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.

**Force 17****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 terrorist activity outside Israel and the occupied territories 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 East countries, and Europe.

**External Aid**

PLO is main source of support.

**FPM**

(see Morazanist Patriotic Front)

**FPMR**

(see Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front)

**Al-Gama'a al-Islamiyya**  
(a.k.a.: The Islamic Group)**Description**

An indigenous Egyptian Islamic extremist group active since the late 1970s; appears to be loosely organized with no single readily identifiable operational leader. Shaykh Umar abd al-Rahman is the preeminent spiritual leader. Goal is to overthrow the government of President Hosni Mubarak and replace it with an Islamic state.

**Activities**

Armed attacks against Egyptian security and other officials, Coptic Christians, Western tourists, and Egyptian opponents of Islamic extremism. It assassinated the speaker of the Egyptian assembly in October 1990 and launched a series of attacks on tourists in Egypt in 1992. The group wounded the Egyptian Information Minister in an assassination attempt in April 1993.

**HAMAS**  
(Islamic Resistance  
Movement)

**Strength**

Not known, but probably several thousand hardcore members and another several thousand sympathizers.

**Location/Area of Operation**

Operates mainly in the Al Minya, Asyut, and Qina Governorates of southern Egypt. It also appears to have support in Cairo, Alexandria, and other urban locations, particularly among unemployed graduates and students.

**External Aid**

Not known. Egyptian Government believes that Iran, Sudan, and Afghan militant Islamic groups support the group.

**Description**

HAMAS was formed in late 1987 as an outgrowth of the Palestinian branch of the Muslim Brotherhood and has become Fatah's principal political rival in the occupied territories. Various elements of HAMAS have used both political and violent means, including terrorism, to pursue the goal of establishing an Islamic Palestinian state in place of Israel. HAMAS is loosely structured, with some elements working openly through mosques and social service institutions to recruit members, raise money, organize activities, and distribute propaganda. Militant elements of HAMAS, operating clandestinely, have advocated and used violence to advance their goals. HAMAS's strength is concentrated in the Gaza Strip and a few areas of the West Bank. It has also engaged in peaceful political activity, such as running candidates in West Bank Chamber of Commerce elections.

**Activities**

HAMAS activists especially those in the Izz al-Din al-Qassam Forces have conducted many attacks against Israeli civilian and military targets, suspected Palestinian collaborators, and Fatah rivals.

**Strength**

Unknown number of hardcore members; tens of thousands of supporters and sympathizers.

**Location/Area of Operation**

Primarily the occupied territories, Israel, and Jordan.

**Hizballah (Party of God)**

a.k.a.: Islamic Jihad, Revolutionary Justice Organization, Organization of the Oppressed on Earth, Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine

**External Aid**

Receives funding from Palestinian expatriates, Iran, and private benefactors in Saudi Arabia and other moderate Arab states. Some fundraising and propaganda activity take place in Western Europe and North America.

**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 often directed by, Iran, but may have conducted rogue operations that were not approved by Tehran.

**Activities**

Known or suspected to have been involved in numerous anti-US terrorist attacks, including the suicide truck-bombing of the US Embassy and US Marine barracks in Beirut in October 1983 and the US Embassy annex in Beirut in September 1984. Group also hijacked TWA Flight 847 in 1985. Elements of the group were responsible for the kidnapping and detention of most, if not all, US and other Western hostages in Lebanon. Islamic Jihad publicly claimed responsibility for the car-bombing of Israel's Embassy in Buenos Aires in March 1992.

**Strength**

Several thousand.

**Location/Area of Operation**

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

**External Aid**

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

**Japanese Red Army (JRA)**

a.k.a.: Anti-Imperialist International Brigade (AIIB)

**Description**

An international terrorist group formed around 1970 after breaking away from Japanese Communist League Red Army Faction. Now led by Fusako Shigenobu, believed to be in 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. Has had close and long-standing relations with Palestinian terrorist groups—based and operating outside Japan—since its inception.

#### **Activities**

Before 1977, JRA carried out a series of brutal attacks over a 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-1960s, has carried out several crude rocket and mortar attacks against a number of US Embassies. In April 1988, JRA operative Yu Kikumura was arrested with explosives on the 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. He was convicted of these charges and is serving a lengthy prison sentence in the United States.

#### **Strength**

About 30 hardcore members; undetermined number of sympathizers.

#### **Location/Area of Operation**

Based in Syrian-controlled areas of Lebanon; often transits Damascus.

#### **External Aid**

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

#### **Description**

An Egyptian Islamic extremist group active since the late 1970s; appears to be divided into at least two separate factions: remnants of the original Jihad led by Abbud al-Zumar, currently imprisoned in Egypt, and a new faction calling itself Vanguard of Conquest (Tala' al al-Fateh or the New Jihad Group), which appears to be led by Dr. Ayman al-Zawahiri, who is currently outside Egypt, specific whereabouts unknown. In addition to the Islamic

#### **Jihad Group**

a.k.a.: al-Jihad, Islamic Jihad, New Jihad Group, Vanguard of Conquest, Tala' al al-Fateh)

Group, the Jihad factions regard Shaykh Umar Abd al-Rahman as their spiritual leader. The goal of all Jihad factions is to overthrow the government of President Hosni Mubarak and replace it with an Islamic state.

#### **Activities**

The Jihad groups specialize in armed attacks against high-level Egyptian Government officials. The original Jihad was responsible for the 1981 assassination of President Sadat. More recently, the newer Jihad group led by Zawahiri claimed responsibility for the 18 August 1993 bomb attack in Cairo, which wounded Egyptian Interior Minister Hassan al-Alfi and killed five others, and the 25 November 1993 car-bomb attack in Cairo on Prime Minister Sedky; although Sedky was unharmed, a teenage girl was killed and 18 others were injured. Unlike the Islamic Group—which mainly targets mid- and lower-level security personnel, Coptic Christians, and Western tourists—the Jihad group appears to concentrate primarily on high-level, high-profile Egyptian Government officials, including cabinet ministers. It also seems more technically sophisticated in its attacks than the al-Gama'a al-Islamiyya—notably in its use of car bombs.

#### **Strength**

Not known, but probably several thousand hardcore members and another several thousand sympathizers among the various factions.

#### **Location/Area of Operation**

Operates mainly in the Cairo area. Also appears to have members outside Egypt, probably in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Sudan.

#### **External Aid**

Not known. The Egyptian Government claims that Iran, Sudan, and militant Islamic groups in Afghanistan support the Jihad factions.

#### **Kurdistan Workers**

##### **Party (PKK)**

a.k.a.: Kurdistan Workers' Party

#### **Description**

Marxist-Leninist insurgent group composed of Turkish Kurds established in 1974. In recent years has moved beyond rural-based insurgent activities to include urban terrorism. Seeks to set up an independent Marxist state in southeastern Turkey, where there is a predominantly Kurdish population.

**Activities**

Primary targets are Turkish Government forces and civilians in eastern Turkey but becoming increasingly active in Western Europe against Turkish targets. Conducted coordinated attacks on Turkish diplomatic and commercial facilities in dozens of West European cities on 24 June and 4 November. In May 1993, began a campaign against Turkish tourism industry and kidnapped 19 Western tourists traveling in eastern Turkey in summer 1993; released all unharmed. Also bombed tourist sites and hotels in coastal resort cities.

**Strength**

Approximately 10,000 to 15,000 full-time guerrillas, 5,000 to 6,000 of whom are in Turkey; 60,000 to 75,000 part-time guerrillas; and hundreds of thousands of sympathizers in Turkey and Europe.

**Location/Area of Operation**

Operates in Turkey and Western Europe.

**External Aid**

Receives safehaven and modest aid from Syria, Iraq, and Iran.

**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. Became active in late 1980s, but has been seriously weakened by government counterterrorist successes in recent years.

**Activities**

Has been linked to assassinations of policemen, bank robberies, and attacks on Mormon churches.

**Strength**

Unknown.

**Location/Area of Operation**

Chile; mainly Santiago.

**External Aid**

None.

**Lautaro Youth Movement (MJL)**

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

**The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)**

Other known front organizations: World Tamil Association (WTA), World Tamil Movement (WTM), the Federation of Associations of Canadian Tamils (FACT)

**Description**

Founded in 1976, the LTTE is the most powerful Tamil group in Sri Lanka and uses overt and illegal methods to raise funds, acquire weapons, and publicize its cause of establishing an independent Tamil state. The LTTE began its armed conflict with the Sri Lankan Government in 1983 and relies on a guerrilla strategy that includes the use of terrorist tactics.

**Activities**

The Tigers have integrated a battlefield insurgent strategy with a terrorist program that targets not only key personnel in the countryside but also senior Sri Lankan political and military leaders in Colombo. Political assassinations have become commonplace and culminated in May 1993 with the fatal bombing of President Ranasinghe Premadasa. Other key figures assassinated since 1990 include moderate Tamil leader A. Amirthalingam (1990), Cabinet Minister Ranjan Wijeratne (1990), former Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi (1991), Army General Denzil Kobbakaduwa (1992), Navy Chief Vice Admiral Clancy Fernando (1992), and opposition party leader Lalith Athulathmudali.

**Strength**

Approximately 10,000 armed combatants in Sri Lanka; about three to six thousand form a trained cadre of fighters. The LTTE also has a significant overseas support structure for fundraising, weapons procurement, and propaganda activities.

**Location/Area of Operation**

The Tigers control most of the northern and eastern coastal areas of Sri Lanka but have conducted operations throughout the island. Headquartered in the Jaffna peninsula, LTTE leader Velupillai Prabhakaran has established an extensive network of checkpoints and informants to keep track of any "outsiders" who enter the group's area of control. The LTTE prefers to attack vulnerable government facilities, then withdraw before reinforcements arrive.

**External Aid**

The LTTE's overt organizations support Tamil separatism by lobbying foreign governments and the United Nations. The LTTE also uses its international contacts to procure weapons, communications, and bomb-making equipment. The LTTE exploits large Tamil communities in

North America, Europe, and Asia to obtain funds and supplies for its fighters in Sri Lanka. Information obtained since the mid-1980s indicates that some Tamil communities in Europe are also involved in narcotics smuggling. Tamils historically have served as drug couriers moving narcotics into Europe.

**Manuel Rodriguez  
Patriotic Front (FPMR)**

**Description**

Original FPMR was founded in 1983 as armed wing of Chilean Communist Party and named for hero of Chile's war of independence against Spain. Group splintered into two factions in late 1980s, one of which became a political party in 1991. The dissident wing FPMR/D is one of Chile's most active terrorist groups.

**Activities**

The dissident wing (FPMR/D) frequently attacks civilians and international targets, including US businesses and Mormon churches. In 1993, FPMR/D bombed two McDonalds' restaurants and attempted to bomb a Kentucky Fried Chicken restaurant. Successful government counterterrorist operations have significantly undercut organization.

**Strength**

Now believed to have fewer than 500 members.

**Location/Area of Operation**

Chile.

**External Aid**

None.

**Mujahedin-e Khalq  
(MEK)**

a.k.a.: The National Liberation Army of Iran (the military wing of the MEK), Muslim Iranian Students Society (front organization used to garner financial support)

**Description**

Formed in the 1960s by the college-educated children of Iranian merchants, the MEK sought to counter what is perceived as excessive Western influence in the Shah's regime. In the 1970s, the MEK—led by Masud Rajavi after 1978—concluded that violence was the only way to bring about change in Iran. Since then, the MEK—following a philosophy that mixes Marxism and Islam—has developed into the largest and most active armed Iranian dissident group. Its history is studded with anti-Western activity, and, most recently, attacks on the interests of the clerical regime in Iran and abroad.

**Activities**

The MEK directs a worldwide campaign against the Iranian Government that stresses propaganda and occasionally uses terrorist violence. During the 1970s, the MEK staged terrorist attacks inside Iran to destabilize and embarrass the Shah's regime; the group killed several U.S. military personnel and civilians working on defense projects in Tehran. In 1979 the group supported the takeover of the US Embassy in Tehran. In April 1992, the MEK carried out nearly simultaneous attacks on Iranian Embassies in 13 different countries in North America, Europe, and the Pacific Rim. The attacks caused extensive property damage and demonstrated the group's ability to mount large-scale operations overseas. The group is responsible for two armed attacks during 1993.

**Strength**

Several thousand fighters based in Iraq with an extensive overseas support structure. Most of the fighters are organized in the MEK's National Liberation Army (NLA).

**Location/Area of Operation**

In the 1980s, the MEK's leaders were forced by Iranian security forces to flee to France. Most resettled in Iraq by 1987. Since the mid-1980s, the MEK has not mounted terrorists operations in Iran at a level similar to its activities in the 1970s. Aside from the National Liberation Army's attacks into Iran toward the end of the Iran-Iraq war, and occasional NLA cross-border incursions since, the MEK's attacks on Iran have amounted to little more than harassment. The MEK has had more success in confronting Iranian representatives overseas through propaganda and street demonstrations.

**External Aid**

Beyond support from Iraq, the MEK uses front organizations to solicit contributions from expatriate Iranian communities.

**MJL** (see Lautaro Youth Movement)

**Morazanist Patriotic Front (FPM)**

**Description**

A radical, leftist terrorist group that first appeared in the late 1980s. Attacks made to protest 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.

**External Aid**

Had ties to former Government of Nicaragua and possibly Cuba.

**MRTA** (see Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement)

**National Liberation Army (ELN)—Bolivia** includes Nestor Paz Zamora Commission (CNPZ)

**Description**

ELN claims to be resuscitation of group established by Che Guevara in 1960s. Includes numerous small factions of indigenous subversive groups, including CNPZ, which is largely inactive today.

**Activities**

ELN and CNPZ have attacked US interests in past years but focused almost exclusively on Bolivian domestic targets in 1993.

**Strength**

Unknown; probably fewer than 100.

**Location/Area of Operation**

Bolivia.

**External Aid**

None.

**National Liberation Army (ELN)—Colombia**

**Description**

Rural-based, anti-US, Maoist-Marxist-Leninist guerrilla group formed in 1963. Attempted peace talks with the government ended in May 1992.

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

**Activities**

Periodically kidnaps foreign employees of large corporations and holds them for large ransom payments. Conducts frequent assaults on oil infrastructure and has inflicted major damage on pipelines since 1986. Extortion and bombings against US and other foreign businesses, especially the petroleum industry.

**Strength**

Has fallen off in recent years and now estimated at only about 700 combatants.

**Location/Area of Operation**

Colombia.

**External Aid**

None.

**Description**

The guerrilla arm of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), 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 so-called revolutionary taxes extorted from local businesses.

**Activities**

The NPA is in disarray because of a split in the CPP, a lack of money, and successful government operations. With the US military gone from the country, NPA has engaged in urban terrorism against the police, corrupt politicians, drug traffickers, and other targets that evoked popular anger. Has vowed to kill US citizens involved in counterinsurgency campaign. Has assassinated 10 US military and private citizens since 1987. Has also attacked US businesses in rural areas that refused to pay so-called revolutionary taxes.

**Strength**

16,000, plus support groups.

**Location/Area of Operation**

Philippines.

**Palestine Liberation  
Front (PLF)**

**External Aid**

Receives funding from overseas fundraisers in Western Europe and elsewhere; also linked to Libya. Diverts some funding of humanitarian aid.

**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 but left it in 1991.

**Activities**

The Abu Abbas-led faction carried out abortive seaborne attack staged from Libya against Israel on 30 May 1990. Abbas's group was also responsible for October 1985 attack on the cruise ship Achille Lauro and the murder of US citizen Leon Klinghoffer. A warrant for Abu Abbas's arrest is outstanding in Italy. Others involved in the hijacking are wanted elsewhere. Openly supported Iraq during Gulf war.

**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)**

On 9 September 1993, in letters to Israeli Prime Minister Rabin and Norwegian Foreign Minister Holst, PLO Chairman Arafat committed the PLO to cease all violence and terrorism. On 13 September 1993, the Declaration of Principles between the Israelis and Palestinians was signed in Washington, DC. Between 9 September and 31 December, the PLO factions loyal to Arafat complied with this commitment except for one, perhaps two, instances in which the responsible individuals apparently acted independently. Two groups under the PLO umbrella, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine-Hawatmeh faction (DFLP-H), suspended their participation in the PLO in protest of the agreement and continued their campaign of violence. The United States

Government continues to monitor closely PLO compliance with its commitment to abandon terrorism and violence.

**Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ)**

**Description**

The PIJ originated among militant Palestinian fundamentalists in the Gaza Strip during the 1970s. The PIJ is 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. The PIJ has threatened to attack US interests in Jordan. PIJ agents were arrested in Egypt in September 1991 while attempting to enter the country to conduct terrorism.

**Strength**

Unknown.

**Location/Area of Operation**

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

**External Aid**

Uncertain, possibly Iran and Syria.

**PKK (see Kurdistan Workers 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 Habash. After Fatah, it is the most important military and political organization in the Palestinian movement. Advocates a Pan-Arab revolution. Opposes the Declaration of Principles signed in 1993 and has suspended participation in the PLO.

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

**Activities**

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

**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. 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 Kasseem Dalkamoni, a ranking PFLP-GC official, was convicted in Germany in June 1991 for bombing US troop trains. He faces additional charges in Germany for other terrorist offenses, including manslaughter.

**Strength**

Several hundred.

**Location/Area of Operation**

Headquarters in Damascus with bases in Lebanon and cells in Europe.

**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 Torrejon, 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 in Western Europe.

**External Aid**

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

**Popular Struggle Front (PSF)**

**Description**

Radical Palestinian terrorist group once closely involved in the Syrian-dominated Palestinian National Salvation Front. Led by Dr. Samir Ghosheh. Rejoined the PLO in September 1991. Group is internally divided over the Declaration of Principles signed in 1993.

**Activities**

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

**Strength**

Fewer than 300.

**Location/Area of Operation**

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

**External Aid**

Receives support from Syria and may now receive aid from the PLO.

**Provisional Irish Republican Army (PIRA)**  
a.k.a.: The Provos

**Description**

A radical terrorist group formed in 1969 as the clandestine armed wing of Sinn Fein, a legal political movement dedicated to removing British forces from Northern Ireland and unifying Ireland. 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 senior British Government officials, British military and police in Northern Ireland, and Northern Irish Loyalist paramilitary groups. PIRA's operations on mainland Britain in 1993 included a large truck bombing in London's financial district and a major bombing campaign against train and subway stations and shopping areas.

**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. Similarities in operations suggest links to ETA.

**Puka Inti (Sol Rojo, Red Sun)**

**Description**

Small but violent subversive group probably formed from dissident members of AVC guerrilla organization, which made peace with the Ecuadorian Government in 1989. Believed to be anti-US.

**Activities**

Series of bombings of government buildings have been attributed to Puka Inti, but group appears to lack resources to expand much beyond current strength.

**Strength**

Very small, perhaps fewer than 100.

**External Aid**

None.

**Red Army Faction (RAF)****Description**

The small 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.

**Activities**

Bombings, assassinations, kidnappings, and robberies. With decline of world Communism, has had trouble recruiting replacements for jailed members. Now concentrating on domestic targets, particularly officials involved in German or European unification and German security and justice officials. Carried out one operation in 1993, destroying a new prison with at least 400 pounds of commercial explosives. Police shootout with two members ended in death of GSG-9 officer and group member Wolfgang Grams. Group temporarily galvanized afterward. RAF has targeted US and NATO facilities in the past. During the Gulf war, RAF shot up US Embassy in Bonn with assault rifle rounds. There were no casualties.

**Strength**

10 to 20, plus several hundred supporters.

**Location/Area of Operations**

Germany.

**External Aid**

Self-sustaining, but during Baader-Meinhof period received support from Middle Eastern terrorists. East Germany gave logistic support, sanctuary, and training during the 1980s.

**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**

Original group concentrated on assassination and kidnapping of Italian Government and private-sector targets; it murdered former Prime Minister Aldo Moro in 1978,

kidnapped US Army Brig. Gen. James Dozier in 1981, and claimed responsibility for murdering Leamon Hunt, US chief of the Sinai Multinational Force and Observer Group, in 1984. The group has been largely inactive since Italian and French authorities arrested many of its members in 1989.

**Strength**

Probably fewer than 50, plus an unknown number of supporters.

**Location/Area of Operation**

Based and operates in Italy. Some members probably living clandestinely in other European countries.

**External Aid**

Currently unknown; original group apparently was self-sustaining but probably received weapons from other West European terrorist groups and from the PLO.

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

**Description**

Established in 1966 as military wing of Colombian Communist Party. Goal is to overthrow government and ruling class. Organized along military lines; includes at least one urban front.

**Activities**

Armed attacks against Colombian political and military targets. Many members have become criminals, carrying out kidnappings for profit and bank robberies. Foreign citizens often are targets of FARC kidnappings. Group traffics in drugs and has well-documented ties to narco-traffickers.

**Strength**

Approximately 4,500 to 5,500 armed combatants and an unknown number of supporters, mostly in rural areas.

**Location/Area of Operation**

Colombia.

**External Aid**

None.

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

**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 the regime, ouster of US bases,

removal of Turkish military presence from Cyprus, and severing of Greece's ties to NATO and the European Union (EU). Organization is obscure, possibly affiliated with other Greek terrorist groups.

**Activities**

Initial attacks were selected handgun assassinations of senior US officials, including US Embassy official Richard Welch in 1975 and US Navy Capt. George Tsantes in 1983. Began assassinating Greek officials and public figures in 1976 and added bombings, including attacks against US military buses in 1987 and assassination of US defense attache William Nordeen in 1988. Since 1990, has expanded targets to include EU facilities and foreign firms investing in Greece and added improvised rocket attacks to its methods. Such an attack against the Greek Finance Minister in 1992 killed a passerby, 17 November's first "civilian" casualty. In 1991 was responsible for at least five of the 15 terrorist attacks against Coalition targets in Greece during the Gulf war, including the assassination in March of a US Army sergeant. Also stepped up attacks against Turkish interests with attempted murder of Turkish Embassy official in July 1991, and assassination of Turkish Embassy press attache in October 1991.

**Strength**

Unknown, but presumed to be small.

**Location/Area of Operation**

Greece, primarily in Athens metropolitan area.

**External Aid**

May receive support from other Greek terrorist group cadres.

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

**Description**

Larger of Peru's two insurgencies, SL is among the world's most ruthless guerrilla organizations. Formed in the late 1960s by then-university professor Abimael Guzman. Stated goal is to destroy existing Peruvian institutions and replace them with peasant revolutionary regime. Also wants to rid Peru of foreign influences. Guzman's capture in September 1992 was a major blow, as were arrests of other SL leaders, defections, and President Fujimori's amnesty program for repentant terrorists.

**Activities**

SL engages in particularly brutal forms of terrorism, including the indiscriminate use of car bombs. Almost every institution in Peru has been a target of SL violence. Has bombed diplomatic missions of several countries represented in Peru. Carries out bombing campaigns and selective assassinations. Involved in cocaine trade.

**Strength**

Approximately 1,500 to 2,500 armed militants; larger number of supporters, mostly in rural areas.

**Location/Area of Operation**

Originally rural based, but has increasingly focused its terrorist attacks in the capital.

**External Aid**

None.

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

**Sikh Terrorism****Description**

Sikh terrorism is sponsored by expatriate and Indian Sikh groups who want to carve out an independent Sikh state called Khalistan (Land of the Pure) from Indian territory. Sikh violence outside India, which surged following the Indian Army's 1984 assault on the Golden Temple, Sikhism's holiest shrine, has decreased significantly since mid-1992, although Sikh militant cells are active internationally and extremists gather funds from overseas Sikh communities. Active groups include Babbar Khalsa, Azad Khalistan Babbar Khalsa Force, Khalistan Liberation Front, Khalistan Commando Force, and Khalistan National Army. Many of these groups operate under umbrella organizations, the most significant of which is the Second Panthic Committee.

**Activities**

Sikh attacks in India are mounted against Indian officials and facilities, other Sikhs, and Hindus; they include assassinations, bombings, and kidnappings. Sikh extremists probably bombed the Air India jet downed over the Irish Sea in June 1985, killing 329 passengers and crew. On the same day, a bomb planted by Sikhs on an Air India flight from Vancouver exploded in Tokyo's Narita Airport, killing two Japanese baggage handlers. In 1991, Sikh terrorists attempted to assassinate the Indian Ambassador

in Romania once India's senior police officer in Punjab from 1986 to 1989 and kidnapped and held the Romanian Charge in New Delhi for seven weeks. In January 1993, Indian police arrested Sikhs in New Delhi as they were conspiring to detonate a bomb to disrupt India's Republic Day, and, in September 1993, Sikh militants attempted to assassinate the Sikh chief of the ruling Congress Party's youth wing with a bomb. Sikh attacks in India, ranging from kidnappings and assassinations to remote-controlled bombings, have dropped markedly since mid-1992, as Indian security forces have killed or captured a host of senior Sikh militant leaders. Total civilian deaths in Punjab have declined more than 95 percent since more than 3,300 civilians died in 1991. The drop results largely from Indian Army, paramilitary, and police successes against extremist groups.

**Strength**

Unknown.

**Location/Area of Operation**

Northern India, Western Europe, Southeast Asia, and North America.

**External Aid**

Sikh expatriates have formed a variety of international organizations that lobby for the Sikh cause overseas. Most prominent are the World Sikh Organization and the International Sikh Youth Federation.

**Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA)**

**Description**

Traditional Marxist-Leninist revolutionary movement formed in 1983. Currently struggling to remain viable. Has suffered from defections and government counter-terrorist successes in addition to infighting and loss of leftist support. Objective remains to rid Peru of "imperialism" and establish Marxist regime.

**Activities**

Bombings, kidnappings, ambushes, assassinations. Previously responsible for large number of anti-US attacks; recent activity has dropped off dramatically.

**Strength**

Unknown; greatly diminished in past year.

**Location/Area of Operation**

Peru; provided assistance in Bolivia to Bolivian ELN.

**Tupac Katari Guerrilla  
Army (EGTK)**

**External Aid**

None.

**Description**

Indigenous, anti-Western Bolivian subversive organization.

**Activities**

Frequently attacks small, unprotected targets, such as power pylons, oil pipelines, and government offices. Has targeted Mormon churches with fire-bombings and attacked USAID motorpool in January 1993.

**Strength**

Fewer than 100

**Location/Area of Operation**

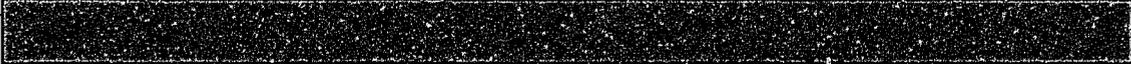
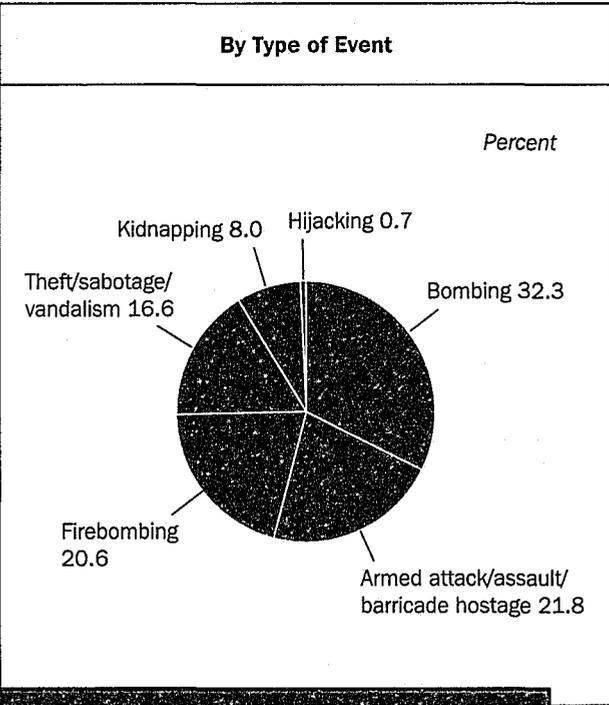
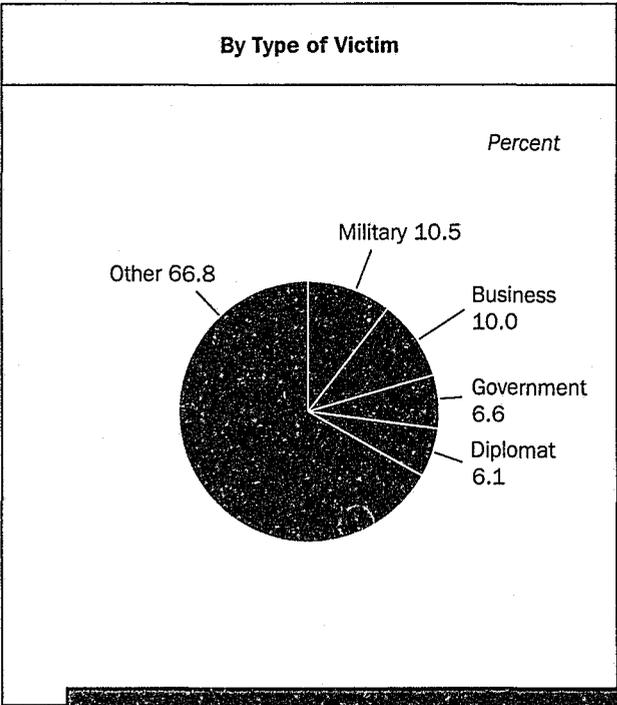
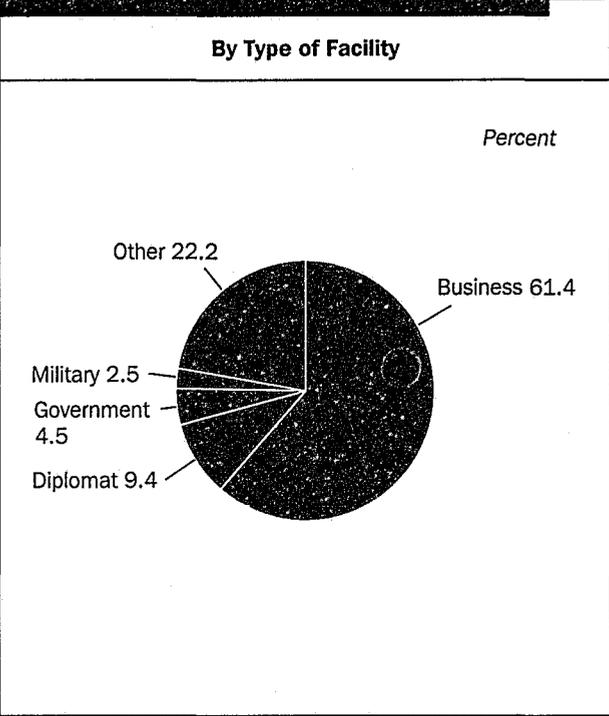
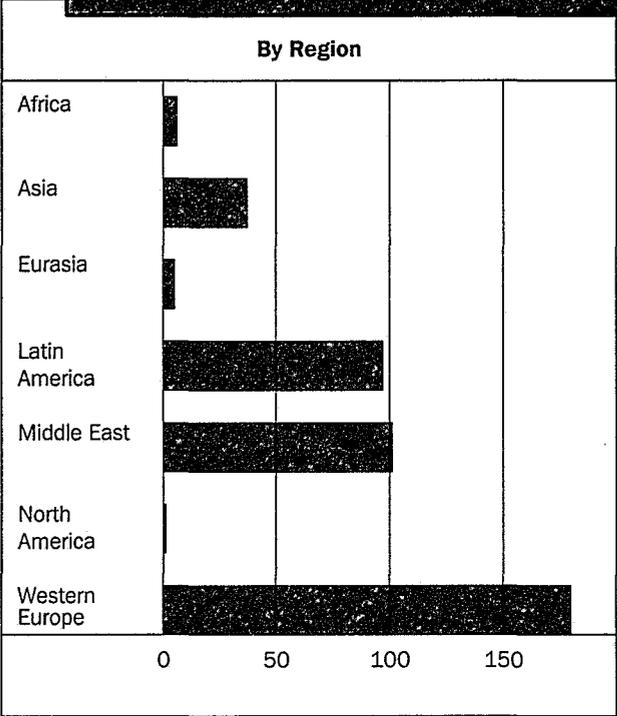
Bolivia, primarily the Chapare region, near the Peruvian border, and the Altiplano.

**External Aid**

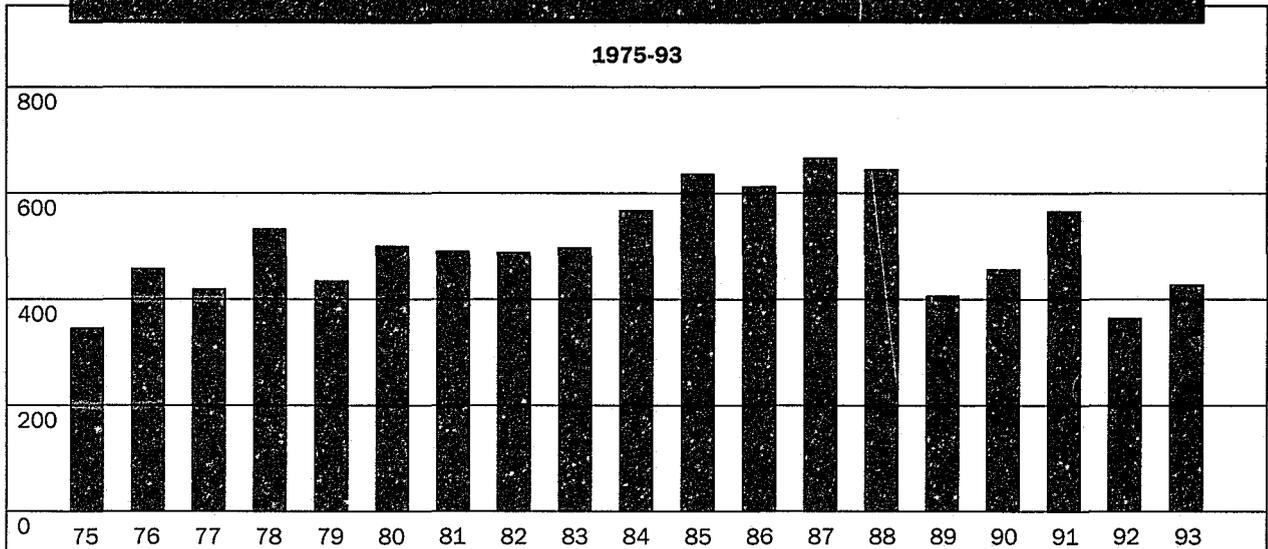
None.

**Appendix C**  
**Statistical Review**

# International Terrorist Incidents, 1993



## International Terrorist Incidents Over Time

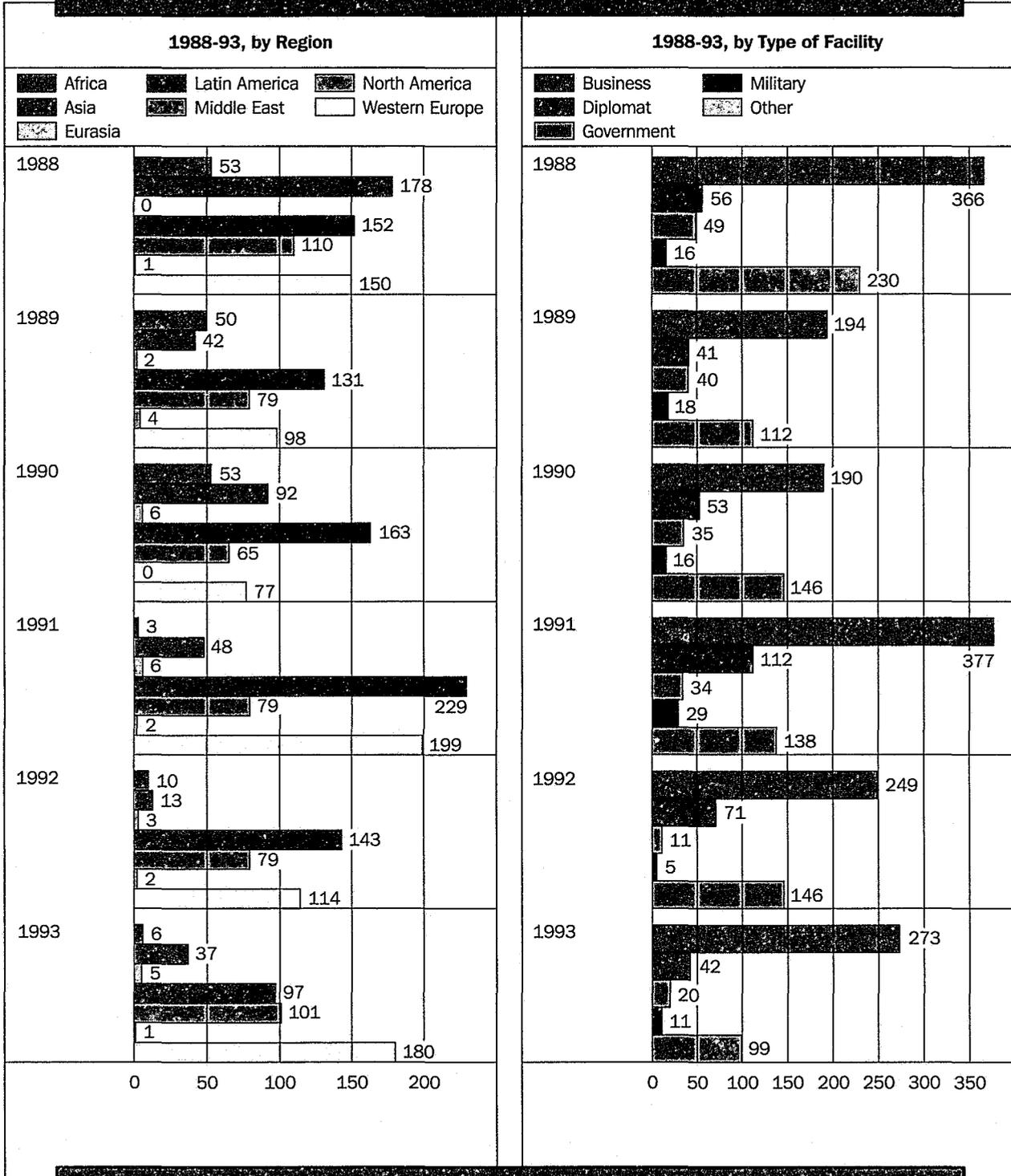


*In past years, serious violence by Palestinians against other Palestinians in the occupied territories was included in the data base of worldwide international terrorist incidents because Palestinians are considered stateless people. This resulted in such incidents being treated differently from intraethnic violence in other parts of the world. In 1989, as a result of further review of the nature of intra-Palestinian violence, such violence stopped being included in the US Government's statistical data base on international terrorism. The figures shown above for the years 1984 through 1988 have been revised to exclude*

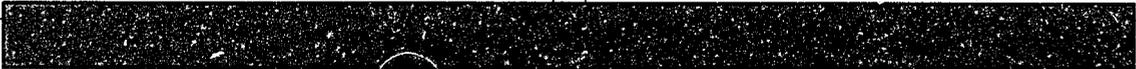
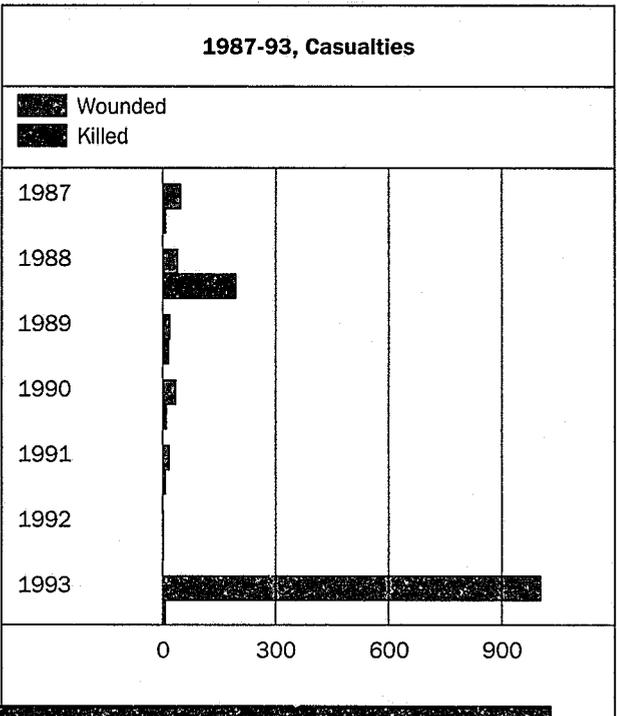
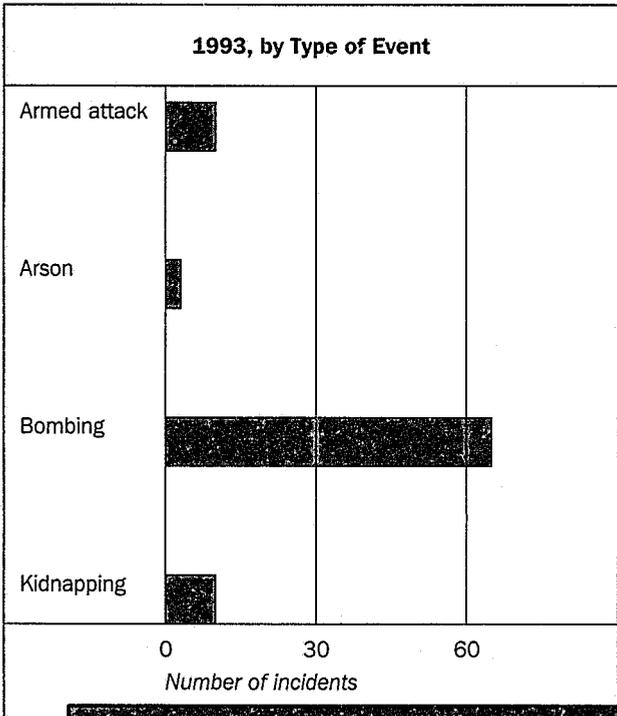
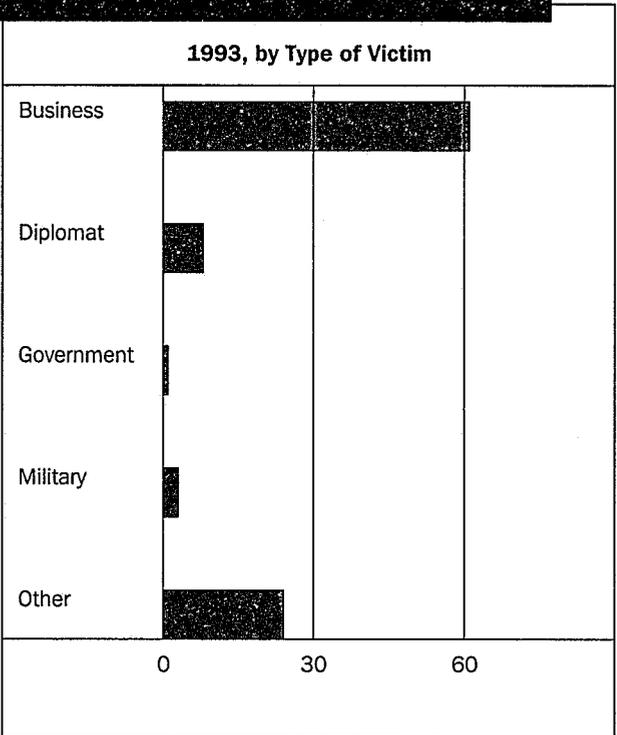
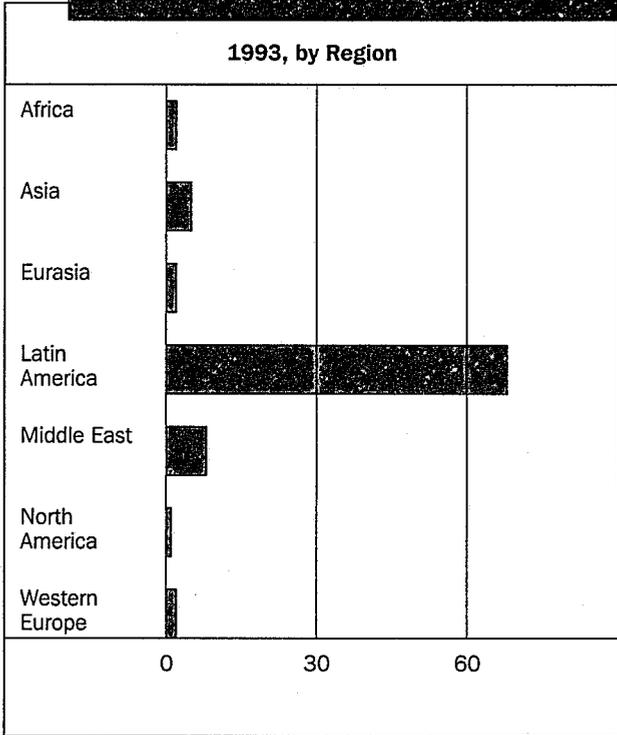
*intra-Palestinian violence, thus making the data base consistent.*

*Investigations into terrorist incidents sometimes yield evidence that necessitates a change in the information previously held true (such as whether the incident fits the definition of international 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 may vary slightly from numbers cited in previous reports.*

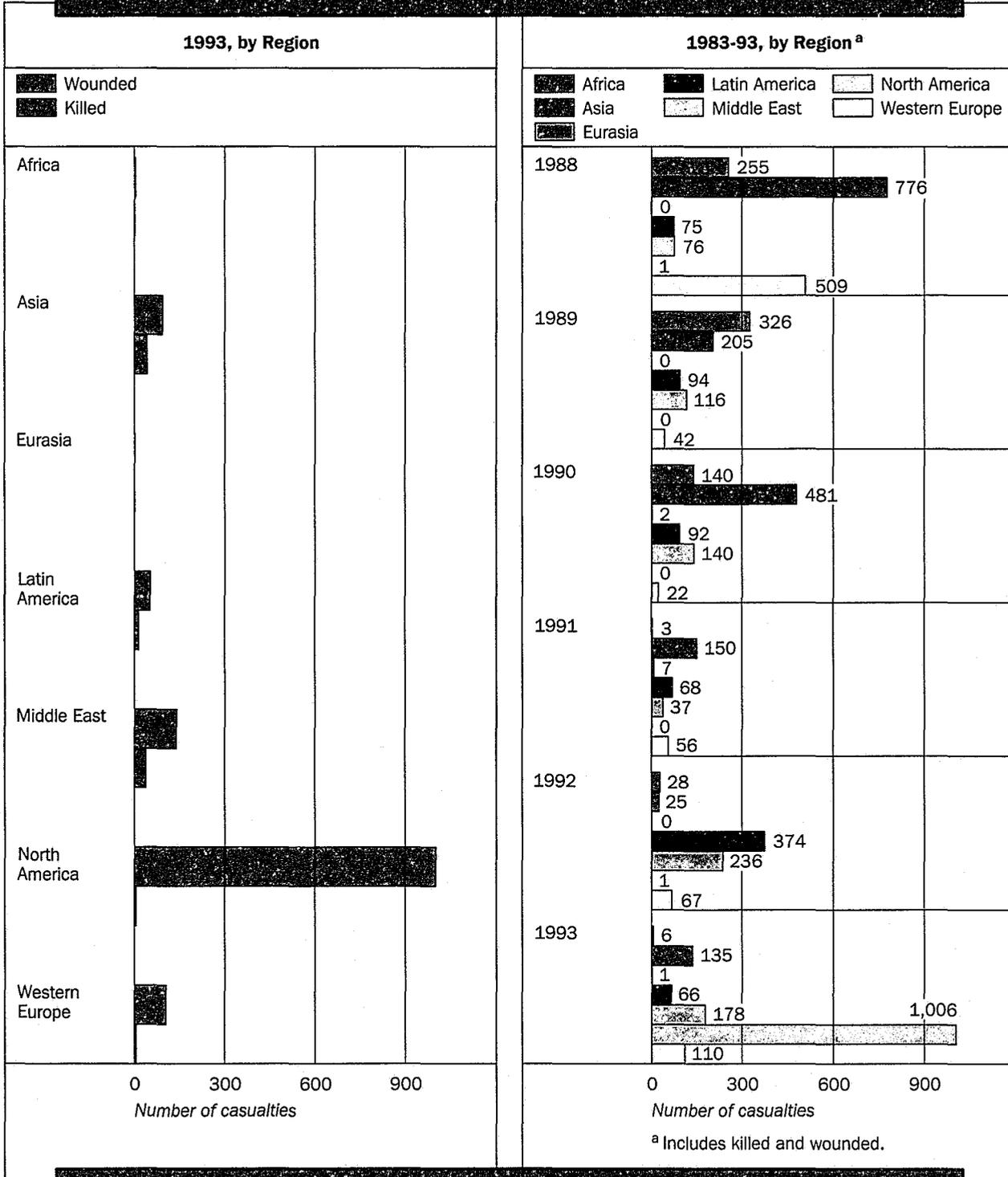
## International Terrorist Incidents Over Time (continued)



# Anti-US Attacks



## Casualties Caused by International Terrorist Incidents



## Appendix D International Terrorist Incidents, 1993

