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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE
1995 APRIL: PATTERNS OF GLOBAL TERRORISM, 1994
OFFICE OF THE COORDINATOR FOR COUNTERTERRORISM

Patterns of Global Terrorism: 1994

Introduction

Terrorism continued to menace civil society in 1994. Although international terrorism declined worldwide, there was an upsurge of attacks by Islamic extremist groups, including many aimed at undermining the Middle East peace process. The Clinton administration increased cooperative efforts with many nations to reduce the threat of terrorism.

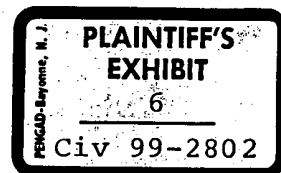
Examples of serious acts of international terrorism in 1994 were:

- The bombing of a Jewish cultural center in Buenos Aires in July that killed nearly 100 persons.
- The hijacking in December of an Air France jet by the Algerian Armed Islamic Group, who are waging a massive campaign of terrorism against Algerians and foreigners in Algeria.
- Attacks against foreign tourists by Islamic radicals in Egypt and by the PKK in Turkey.
- The bombing of a Panamanian commuter aircraft that killed 21 persons.

Extremists opposed to the Arab-Israeli peace process dramatically increased the scale and frequency of their attacks in Israel, the West Bank, and Gaza. More than 100 civilians died in these attacks in 1994.

This pattern of terrorism in 1994 reflects a trend in recent years of a decline in attacks by secular terrorist groups and an increase in terrorist activities by radical Islamic groups. These groups are a small minority in the Islamic world, and most Islamic countries, as well as the Organization of the Islamic Conference, have condemned religious extremism and violence. Nevertheless, terrorism in Islamic guise is a problem for established governments in the Middle East and a threat to the Arab-Israeli peace process. There have been important positive developments as well in the fight against international terrorism:

- Two radical Arab regimes long involved in sponsoring and supporting terrorism in the Middle East?Libya and Iraq?are isolated.
- Iran, while still a major state sponsor of terrorism, is under considerable economic pressure.
- The old Soviet Union, once a protector of radical terrorist states and organizations, is gone.
- The conflicts in Northern Ireland and South Africa, regarded in the past as intractable, have also yielded to processes of peaceful settlement, and the main protagonists have halted the use of terror and violence as a political weapon.
- Counterterrorism and law enforcement cooperation among nations has grown, increasing the pressure on terrorists, and there is a growing international consensus that terrorism is beyond the pale.
- The Arab-Israeli conflict, which has bred much terror and violence, has taken a historic turn toward resolution. Israel and the PLO have concluded an agreement on interim self-government in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Jordan has followed Egypt in making peace with Israel; other Arab states are establishing contacts with Israel; and Syria and Israel are engaged in a process of negotiations. Nevertheless, those opposed to the peace process dramatically increased their rear-guard terrorist campaigns in Israel and the West Bank and Gaza aimed at destroying the process. US counterterrorism policy follows three general rules:



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-- First, do not make deals with terrorists or submit to blackmail. We have found over the years that this policy works.

-- Second, treat terrorists as criminals and apply the rule of law.

-- Third, bring maximum pressure on states that sponsor and support terrorists by imposing economic, diplomatic, and political sanctions and urging other states to do likewise.

Because terrorism is a global problem, the Clinton administration is deeply engaged in cooperation with other governments in an international effort to combat terrorism:

-- US intelligence and law enforcement agencies have an active network of cooperative relations with counterparts in scores of friendly countries.

-- The Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism in the Department of State conducts consultations on counterterrorism with many other governments. There are similar consultations in the G-7 and the European Union.

-- There are now 11 treaties and conventions that commit signatories to combat various terrorist crimes. The United States urges governments that have not signed and ratified these to do so promptly.

-- The Department of State's antiterrorism training assistance program has trained over 15,000 law enforcement personnel from more than 80 countries over 10 years in counterterrorism techniques.

-- The United States and other nations fund an active counterterrorism research and development program that strengthens our capability in such areas as plastic explosives detection.

-- Finally, the United States offers rewards of up to \$2 million for information that leads to the prevention or favorable resolution of a terrorist attack against US persons.

Civilized people everywhere are outraged by terrorist crimes. The scars are long lasting, and there is no recompense for victims. But terrorists are a small minority, whose crimes, deadly as they are, cannot be allowed to intimidate the forces of peace and democracy. The message to terrorists from Americans and other free people and nations is that we are strong, vigilant, and determined to defeat terrorism.

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(1) targets by subnational groups or clandestine agents, usually intended to influence an audience.

1 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, the Philippines, or elsewhere.

-- The term "international terrorism" means terrorism involving citizens or the territory of more than one country.

-- The term "terrorist group" means any group practicing, or that has significant subgroups that practice, international terrorism. The US Government has employed this definition of terrorism for statistical and analytical purposes since 1983. In a number of countries, domestic terrorism, or an active insurgency, has a greater impact on the level of political violence than does international terrorism. Although not the primary purpose of this report, we have attempted to indicate those areas where this is the case.

Note

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

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.

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nongovernmental organizations should not be tolerated. However, neither the judiciary nor law enforcement agencies made any effort to interfere in or investigate the affair.

The Lebanese Government took judicial steps during 1994 to signal that violence is not an acceptable means for achieving domestic political change. In January, the government promptly arrested and prosecuted persons associated with the ANO and who assassinated a Jordanian diplomat.

On 12 April, a prominent Iraqi expatriate oppositionist residing in Beirut was assassinated. The Government of Lebanon stated that it had firm evidence linking the killing to the Government of Iraq and arrested two Iraqi diplomats in connection with the incident.

Lebanon subsequently broke diplomatic relations with Iraq.

In July a Lebanese criminal court refused to convict two defendants in the 1976 killings of the US Ambassador, Francis Meloy, and the economic counselor, Robert Waring. The Lebanese Court of Cassation agreed to order a retrial after intervention by the government's prosecutor general. The trial is set to begin in March 1995.

Lebanese authorities arrested Lebanese Forces Leader Samir Ja'ja on charges of domestic terrorism including the bombing of a Maronite church in Zuk in February that killed 11 persons and wounded 59. His trial was ongoing as of the end of the year. In November, the government suggested it would "revive" the investigation into the 1983 bombings of the US and French Marine barracks. Although viewed by some as a message to Hizballah of government intention to reassert authority, the government has not yet followed its announcement with concrete action. In December the government accepted an invitation from the US Government to send an official delegation to Washington to discuss means to improve the security situation in Lebanon.

Morocco

On 24 August two Spanish tourists were killed when gunmen opened fire at the Atlas Asni hotel in Marrakech during an apparent robbery attempt. After initial investigations, Moroccan officials linked the hotel attack to other assaults throughout Morocco, including the attempted robberies of a bank and a McDonald's restaurant in 1993. Nine suspects were arrested, and Moroccan authorities claimed to have discovered an arms cache hidden by the group.

There have been allegations that Islamic extremists related to the Algerian militant movement were behind the Marrakech incident. But some Moroccan officials have also claimed that members of the Algerian security services were behind the attack, hoping to foment instability in Morocco to take the international focus off the Algerian crisis. The real motives of the attackers remain unclear, and the incident could easily have been an ordinary criminal attack. As of 31 December, the Marrakech attack was not followed by similar incidents in Morocco.

State-Sponsored Terrorism Overview

The provision of funding, safehaven, and weapons and logistic support to terrorists by sovereign states is crucial to the operation of many international terrorist organizations. Such support continues in defiance of the international community's unequivocal condemnation of terrorism and those who support it. Recognizing the danger that such support represents, a primary aim of our counterterrorism policy has been to apply pressure to such states to stop 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 no longer able to actively support armed struggle in Latin America and other parts of the world as the Castro regime has become preoccupied with its struggle for existence. Although there is no evidence of direct sponsorship of terrorist acts in 1994, Havana does provide safehaven for several international terrorists. Cuba has not renounced political support for groups that engage in international terrorism.

Iran is still the most active state sponsor of international terrorism. Iranian terrorist operations concentrate on Iranian

dissidents living outside Iran. While Tehran has tried to moderate its public image in the West, Iran continues to use terrorism as ruthlessly as it did under Khomeini and supports groups, such as Hizballah, that pose a threat to Americans. In December, a French court handed down a decision in the trial of three Iranians accused of participating in the 1991 murder of former Iranian Prime Minister Bakhtiar and an assistant. One was sentenced to life and one to 10 years in prison, while the third, an employee of the Iranian Embassy in Bern, was acquitted. Iran remains committed to carrying out the death sentence imposed on British author Salman Rushdie. Iran's main client, Hizballah, could well have been responsible for the 18 July bombing of the Argentine-Israeli Mutual Association (AMIA) that left nearly 100 persons dead. Iran supports many other radical organizations that have resorted to terrorism, such as the Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ), HAMAS, and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC).

Throughout 1994 Iraq remained out of compliance with UN Security Council resolutions, including those requiring it to renounce terrorism. Iraq continued its terrorist attacks against political dissidents, both at home and abroad. It also continued its terrorist war of attrition aimed at driving UN and other foreign aid agencies out of northern Iraq and depriving the Kurdish population of relief supplies. There were at least 17 attacks against UN and international relief personnel reported in 1994. Iraq continues to provide safehaven and training facilities for several terrorist organizations, including Abu Abbas' Palestine Liberation Front (PLF), the ANO, and the Arab Liberation Front (ALF). In June, a Kuwaiti court rendered verdicts in the trial of the 14 individuals accused of participating in the plot to assassinate former President Bush during his April 1993 visit to Kuwait.

Libya continued to defy the demands of UN Security Council resolutions adopted in response to Tripoli's involvement in the bombings of Pan Am Flight 103 and UTA Flight 772. The resolutions demand that Tripoli turn over the two Libyan intelligence agents suspected of carrying out the bombing plot for trial either in a US or UK court, pay compensation to the victims, cooperate in the ongoing investigation, and cease all support for terrorism.

Available evidence suggests Libya was behind the disappearance of prominent Libyan dissident and human rights activist Mansour Kikhia from his hotel room in Egypt in December 1993. Leaders of terrorist groups HAMAS and the Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ) publicly announced that Qadhafi had pledged to provide them with aid for the "Liberation of Palestine."

North Korea is not known to have sponsored any international terrorist attacks since 1987, when it conducted the midflight bombing of a KAL airliner. North Korea has publicly condemned terrorism but maintains contact with groups that practice terrorism and continues to provide sanctuary to Japanese Communist League-Red Army Faction terrorists who hijacked a Japan Airlines flight to North Korea in 1970.

While there is no evidence that the Government of Sudan conducted or sponsored a specific act of terrorism in 1994, the regime provided safehaven and support for members of several international terrorist groups operating in Sudan. These include some of the world's most violent organizations: the ANO, the Lebanese Hizballah, HAMAS, the Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ), and Egypt's Islamic Group. Some of Sudan's neighbors have complained that insurgents in North Africa have received training, funds, weapons, travel documents and indoctrination from Sudan. In December, Eritrea severed diplomatic relations with Sudan for its support for subversive activities and hostile acts. Sudan turned over the international terrorist Carlos to France in August, after offering him safehaven in Khartoum since late 1993. The regime has stated that the turnover was a one-time occurrence and would not affect other terrorists currently harbored in Sudan.

There is no evidence that Syrian officials have been directly involved in planning or executing terrorist attacks since 1986, but Syria continues to provide safehaven and support, inside Syria or in areas of Lebanon under Syrian control, for terrorist groups such as

Ahmad Jibril's PFLP-GC, MAS, PIJ, the Japanese Red Army, and the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK). Syria also permits Iran to resupply Hizballah via Damascus. Nevertheless, Damascus continues to restrain the international activities of some of these groups.

Cuba

The Castro regime, which is preoccupied with its existence, is no longer able to support armed struggle actively in Latin America and other parts of the world. In years past, Havana provided significant levels of military training, weapons, funds, and guidance to leftist subversives. Currently, the regime's focus is largely on economic survival, and the government is attempting to upgrade diplomatic and trade relations within Latin America. Cuba's economy continued to deteriorate, and a large antiregime demonstration broke out for the first time in 1994.

Although there is no evidence that Cuban officials have been directly involved in sponsoring a specific act of terrorism during the past year, Havana did provide safehaven in 1994 to several terrorists in Cuba. A number of ETA Basque terrorists who sought sanctuary in Cuba several years ago continue to live on the island. Some of the more than 40 Chilean terrorists from the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR) who escaped from a Chilean prison in 1990 also probably still reside in Cuba. Colombia's two main guerrilla groups, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) and the National Liberation Army (ELN), reportedly maintain representatives in Havana.

Iran

Iran is still the most active state sponsor of international terrorism and continues to be directly involved in planning and executing terrorist acts. This year Tehran seems to have maintained its terrorist activities at the level of 1993, when there were four confirmed and two possible Iranian attacks on dissidents living outside Iran. Iranian terrorist operations concentrate on Iranian dissidents, particularly members of the Mojahedin-e Khalq (MEK) and the Kurdish Democratic Party of Iran (KDPI). Iran supports extremist Palestinian groups that have used terrorism to try to halt the Middle East peace process. Tehran also gives varying degrees of assistance to an assortment of radical Islamic and secular groups from North Africa to Central Asia.

While President Rafsanjani has tried to moderate Iran's public image to expand its economic and political ties to Western Europe and Japan, Iran continues to use terrorism as ruthlessly as it did under Khomeini. Tehran supports groups, such as its main client Hizballah, that pose a threat to Americans. Due to the continuing threat from Tehran and Hizballah, American diplomatic missions and personnel remain at risk.

Confirmed attacks on Iranian dissidents in the past year include the following: the 7 January killing of Taha Kirmeneh, a dissident who was a member of the Kurdish Democratic Party of Iran (KDPI), by gunmen in Coru, Turkey; the 10 January wounding of a member of the KDPI by a letter bomb in Stockholm, Sweden; the killing of a KDPI leader in Sulaymaniyah, Iraq, on 10 March; and the killing of two members of the Mojahedin-e Khalq (MEK) in Qabbiyah, Iraq, while driving to Baghdad on 29 May. While the MEK has been victimized by Iranian terrorism, the group has itself employed terrorist tactics. The 24 June murder of dissident Osman Muhammed Amini at his home in Copenhagen and the 12 November murder of dissident Ali Mohammed Assadi in Bucharest may also have been carried out at the Iranian Government's behest.

On 6 December, a French court handed down a decision in the trial of three Iranians accused of participating in the 1991 murder of former Iranian Prime Minister Bakhtiar and an assistant. One defendant received life imprisonment. A second, an Iranian radio correspondent who is reputed to be a nephew of the late Ayatollah Khomeini, was sentenced to 10 years in jail. The third, an employee of the Iranian Embassy in Bern, was acquitted.

Iran remains committed to implementation of the death sentence imposed on British author Salman Rushdie. When speaking to Western audiences, Iranian leaders claim that the fatwa (or religious finding) against Rushdie is a religious matter that does not involve

the Government of Iran.

However, the Iranian Government continued its propaganda campaign against Rushdie. In February, the fifth anniversary of the fatwa, Tehran Radio stated that "The least punishment for (Rushdie)'s his execution." Ayatollah Hassan Sanei, the head of a quasi-governmental foundation that has offered a \$2 million reward for the murder of Rushdie, said that supporters of Rushdie who campaign for the lifting of the fatwa deserved to be "punished." A Revolutionary Guards official vowed publicly that the death sentence would be carried out. The influence of this campaign has been felt outside Iran. In September, the head of a Muslim organization in Norway threatened to kill Rushdie if he attended a conference on freedom of expression in Stavanger.

Iran is also the world's preeminent state sponsor of extremist Islamic and Palestinian groups, providing funds, weapons, and training. Hizballah, Iran's closest client, could well have been responsible for the 18 July bombing of the Argentine Israel Mutual Association that left nearly 100 persons dead. This operation was virtually identical to the one conducted in March 1992 against the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires, for which Hizballah claimed responsibility. Hizballah had stated that it would seek retaliation against Israel for the kidnapping of a well-known Lebanese Shia terrorist and the Israeli airstrike in June on a Hizballah camp in Lebanon that killed more than 20 militants.

Iran supports many other radical organizations that have engaged in terrorism. Tehran opposes any compromise with or recognition of Israel and, as the peace process moves ahead, has worked to coordinate a rejectionist front to oppose the Israeli-PLO accords, particularly with the PIJ, the PFLP-GC, and HAMAS, as well as Hizballah.

Tehran continues to provide safehaven to the terrorist Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) in Iran. The PKK, seeking to establish a Kurdish state in southeastern Turkey, in 1994 conducted a violent campaign against Turkish tourism, including attacks on tourist spots frequented by foreigners, while continuing unabated the use of terrorism against Turkish citizens, including ethnic Kurds.

Iraq continued to engage in state-sponsored internal and international terrorism in 1994. It is rebuilding its ability to mount terrorist attacks abroad, despite financial and diplomatic constraints imposed in the wake of the Gulf war.

The Government of Iraq provides safehaven and logistic support to several terrorist groups and individuals, including elements of the ANO, based in Lebanon; the Mojahedin-e Khalq, which is opposed to the government in Tehran; Abu Abbas' Palestine Liberation Front (PLF); and notorious bomb-maker Abu Ibrahim. Both Abbas and Ibrahim enjoy sanctuary in Iraq.

Political killings and terrorist actions are directed against civilians, foreign relief workers, journalists, and opposition leaders. On 12 April, a prominent Iraqi expatriate oppositionist residing in Beirut, Lebanon, was assassinated. The Government of Lebanon stated that it had firm evidence linking the killing to the Government of Iraq and arrested two Iraqi diplomats in connection with the incident. Lebanon subsequently broke diplomatic relations with Iraq.

Since 1991, in violation of UN Security Council resolutions, the Government of Iraq has obstructed the international community's provision of humanitarian assistance. We believe that Iraq is responsible for more than 100 attacks on relief personnel and aid convoys over the past four years. Moreover, the Government of Iraq has offered monetary "bounties" to anyone who assassinates UN and other international relief workers.

A German journalist and her Kurdish bodyguard were shot to death on 3 April in an ambush near Suleymaniya. Kurdish authorities arrested several suspects who reportedly confessed that the government had paid them to commit the murders. Several other international personnel, including UN guards and journalists, were critically injured in bombing and shooting attacks. At least 16 such attacks were reported. On 2 January, two UN vehicles were fired on while