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ANNUAL REVIEW OF SUBVERSIVE, TERRORIST  
AND ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES

(November 1979 - mid-November 1980)

Note by the Secretary General

At its meeting on 18th November 1980, the NATO Special Committee approved the "Annual Review of Subversive, Terrorist and Espionage Activities" for the period November 1979 - mid-November 1980. The Review, attached at Annex, has been passed to me by this year's Chairman of the NATO Special Committee, Mr. M. Chalet, Director of the French Direction de la Surveillance du Territoire, with the request that Council should be invited to take note of it.

2. I propose that this Review should be considered at a Council meeting early in January 1981.

(Signed) Joseph M.A.H. LUNS

NATO,  
1110 Brussels.

This document consists of: 1 page  
One Annex of: 21 pages

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ANNUAL REVIEW OF SUBVERSIVE  
TERRORIST AND ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES  
(November 1979 - mid-November 1980)

Report by the NATO Special Committee

CHAPTER I - SUBVERSION

International Activities

For Communist Parties in NATO countries the period under review was a challenging one. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the Olympic games held in Moscow and the events in Poland all required important policy decisions to be taken. These decisions, while showing allegiance to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), also had to ensure that the degree of independence from Moscow which some parties had established was not diminished. There was unanimity among Communist parties however, when it came to anti-NATO campaigns, especially in respect of the Theatre Nuclear Forces issue.

2. The Belgian Communist Party (PCB) reflects best the dilemma of western Communist parties. It actively supports the essential aims of Soviet foreign policy despite internal disagreements between a Stalinist faction and a Euro-Communist majority. Although taking a somewhat ambivalent position concerning the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan it has proved its allegiance to the CPSU by opposing the campaign for an Olympic boycott and by leading the national anti-NATO campaign.

3. The PCB neither condemned nor approved the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan: it limited itself to regretting it on the principle of non-intervention. It was worried about the development there and supported the "neutralization" plan proposed by the Foreign Ministers of the EEC. It will however continue to oppose any solution which could make the country leave the "socialist camp".

4. In the international field the PCB condemns the use of administrative, police and judiciary repression in eastern countries.

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5. At the end of December 1979 the Communist Party of Great Britain (CPGB) publicly voiced its opposition to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and it was one of nine European Communist parties to boycott the Soviet-inspired Conference of European Communist Parties in Paris called to discuss peace and disarmament in April 1980. Its main reason for not attending was that it had not been adequately consulted in advance. (The only other Communist parties of NATO member nations which boycotted the conference were those of Iceland and the Netherlands.)

6. A similar reason to that advanced by the CPGB for not attending was put forward by the Communist Party of the Netherlands (CPN). Because the CPN attaches great importance to its achievement in the area of co-operation with non-Communists in the "Struggle for Peace", it did not want to be associated at this stage with a purely Communist gathering discussing peace and disarmament.

7. Although the PCB wanted neither to support nor to boycott the Paris meeting, it considered that a politically negotiated solution on Afghanistan should be discussed there. However, despite its efforts the organizers of the meeting failed to endorse this view, with the result that the PCB decided not to send any official representatives: instead it sent a two man observer team.

8. After various failures to find a common stand for all EEC Communist parties in 1978 and 1979, the PCB has succeeded, after much effort, to organize a meeting of the Communist parties of the capitalist countries. The meeting at which the PCB acted as host was held in Brussels on 8th and 9th October 1980. Except for those of Cyprus and Iceland, all the West European orthodox Communist parties (21 in all) were represented at the meeting, although at a fairly low level. A large part of the time was given over to discussing the differing positions of several parties on the existence of the European Communities, the democratization of Community institutions and a trade union programme. Opinions on the economic crisis were less divergent, that issue being tied up with opposition to the arms race and the siting of nuclear missiles. The military takeover in Turkey was heavily criticized. There was no initial joint text, nor a final document. There are apparently plans for other similar meetings in the near future on such issues as the iron and steel industry, the multinational companies and the automobile industry.

9. The French Communist Party (PCF) has continued to increase the number of contacts with sister parties. This was accompanied by a normalization of relations between the PCF and the CPSU and the return to the traditional loyalty clearly visible in the personal relations between Secretary General BREZHNEV and Party Secretary MARCHAIS. Their common propaganda line is centred on three main themes:

- disarmament, seen as opposition to European armament and more especially, the siting of tactical nuclear missiles;
- détente, conceived of as one of the instruments (and phases) of the ideological struggle;
- peace, in other words the control and support of the peace movement designed to back up the foreign policy objectives of the CPSU.

This approach, which has already been reflected in many practical initiatives in France by the French Communist Party, was stressed in the joint communiqué issued after their talks in January and also forms the basis for all meetings with sister parties and for activities of all Communist mass movements in 1980.

10. During the past year the Danish Communist Party, on several occasions, stressed its never failing loyalty to Proletarian Internationalism using the most orthodox interpretation of this dogma. The Party whole-heartedly supported the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan just as it launched vicious attacks against the so-called "free Polish trade unions".

11. The Communist Party USA (CPUSA) takes pride in the fact that, unlike some of the other Communist parties of the world, it has not deviated from the Moscow "line" and, as a result, the CPSU looks very favourably upon it.

#### Front Organization Activities

12. During the period under review there was a considerable increase in the activities of the Soviet-controlled World Peace Council (WPC).

13. Campaigns which were inspired by the WPC's Canadian affiliate against deployment of the neutron weapon and against the positioning of US tactical nuclear weapons in NATO Europe had only marginal success, probably because of a general anti-Soviet reaction to the invasion of Afghanistan.

14. Its main venture in 1980 was the "World Parliament for Peace" held in Sofia, Bulgaria from 23rd to 27th September. In using the word "parliament" the organizers want to give the impression that the "National Committees" envisaged in each country preparing the event comprise the major political forces of those countries.

15. The Communist World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) has declared the fight against multinational companies to be its prime task. Its main objective will be to stress the solidarity of trade unions and workers of the same multinational company. A declaration to this effect by the Secretary General of WFTU was

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confirmed, in practice, by holding the 5th Anti-monopoly World Conference of Petroleum in Tripoli in March 1980 which studied questions in connection with multinational petroleum companies.

16. The Belgrade conference, 22nd to 25th April 1980, which for the first time since 1948 brought together the three international organizations (WFTU, the International Federation of Free Trade Unions, and the World Federation of Labour) could not achieve global trade union unanimity on clear cut objectives due to differences within Arab trade unions and also due to the absence of the German and British trade unions.

Other Aspects of Communist Activities

17. At present, the CPUSA is considering recruiting Party members within the ranks of the armed forces and law enforcement. The CPUSA is also attempting to identify US Government informants within its ranks. The primary method being used is through the Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts. Pursuant to these Acts, all persons including Party members are permitted to receive copies of their files maintained by the US Government after classified information has been deleted. The Party continues to serve as a liaison channel between the CPSU and Communist and workers parties of other countries.

18. The 36th biennial National Congress of the CPGB held in November 1979 revealed significant differences of opinion over how the party should be run and widespread unease over the continuing decline in membership. Nevertheless the CPGB remains the largest British subversive organization and continues to devote considerable effort to industrial and trade union affairs. It made, however, little impact on the three-month steel strike in early 1980 and also failed to induce British Leyland employees to strike in support of the reinstatement of a Communist convenor who had been dismissed. While it has continued to campaign in opposition to Western defence policies it has carefully avoided giving unqualified endorsement to any disarmament campaign which it considers to be as critical of the Warsaw Pact as of NATO.

19. The Communist Party of Canada (CP of C) continues to be financially dependent on the CPSU. Much of the CP of C's annual budget is provided by the USSR through indirect assistance to the Party's publication and propaganda programme. CP of C members continue to receive training in the USSR, and the Party remains loyal to the Soviet propaganda line.

20. At its 23rd Congress the Chairman of the Luxembourg Communist Party (PCL) reaffirmed the party's unswerving loyalty to Russia and its satellites. He also renewed his offer to form a Union of the Left with Socialist Workers' Party: an offer which was spurned.

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21. In Germany the orthodox Communist party (DKP) remains the most important group on the extreme left. It still is politically and financially supported by the East German Socialist Unity Party (SED) and receives training of its leadership in East Berlin and Moscow and funds of more than 50m DM annually. In the three regional elections this year the DKP received no more than 0.5% of the votes and in the elections to the Bundestag 0.2% (one third less than before). However, in the area of youth activities Communists were more successful obtaining nearly 20% of all mandates in University Councils. By joining and mobilising democratic groups for Communist aims the DKP enlarges its basis in order to increase its political influence.

Trotskyist, Anarchist and Other Groups of Possible Security Interest

22. In November 1979 the XIth World Congress of the Trotskyist IVth International was held in northern Italy. The political direction and most important objectives for the near future were reported to be the support for current revolutions, the fight against a policy of austerity and moderation, and the defence of political prisoners in East Europe and China.

23. The CPGB and major Trotskyist groups have continued to attempt to stimulate opposition to the United Kingdom Government's economic and industrial policies - in particular cuts in public expenditure and reform of trade union legislation. Their influence has been limited. Trotskyists, in particular the Socialist Workers' Party, have concentrated their efforts on supporting local pickets in order to draw attention to the picketing clauses in the Government's trade union legislation.

24. In Europe, there is evidence that anarchists maintain contacts with their counterparts in other countries. In Belgium, there is a revival of anarchism as shown by the increase in the number of small groups covering a wide spectrum including active anarchists, groups of objectors to any type of service, propaganda and discussion groups and groups of "drop out" and punks. In France, anarchists have become more violent than in the past.

25. Radicals, pacifists and anarchists took part in the Fifth international anti-militarist march in August which started in France and went on to Italy and then Yugoslavia. Even this demonstration was aimed at military facilities, weapons and NATO.

26. Opposition to nuclear weapons is increasing. Most of this stems from a genuine abhorrence of the possibility of nuclear warfare. Generally, these various anti-nuclear groups are not subject to significant subversive influence, though there are signs that some of the smaller groups are becoming dominated or penetrated by anarchists. Anti-nuclear groups in the United Kingdom continue to seek advice and support from their European counterparts, in

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particular Dutch and German, whom they consider to have more experience in organizing demonstrations and protests in this field. The British campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, which is Communist penetrated, has greatly increased its following because of the increase in international tensions following the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and concern about the deployment of theatre nuclear missiles in Europe.

Right Wing Extremism

27. In Germany the activities of the neo-Nazi groups have been drastically reduced through executive and legal action taken by the authorities. During the first six months of 1979 the number of riots carried out by right wing extremists reached its highest level since the end of the war, but a decrease of 17% was registered during the period under review. These successes have made the neo-Nazis more fanatic and have forced them to operate more clandestinely. Because of differences at home these groups have attempted to look abroad for support (for example, publication of magazines etc.). In the UK the activities of the National Front have been curtailed through internal disarray. The membership has now fallen from about 15,000 in 1978 to somewhere between 4,000 and 8,000. The more extreme right wing British organization, the "British Movement", has benefited from the National Front's problems in that it has been able to recruit disillusioned National Front members and is now the largest fascist movement in the UK.

CHAPTER II - TERRORISM

Middle East

28. The significant feature of international terrorism during 1980 appears to be the ending of the relative lull, which began in early 1979, of Palestinian terrorist activities in Europe and the birth of a kind of state terrorism. This new approach includes personal physical attacks on opponents of the various states involved who have taken refuge in the West.

29. The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) continues its international revolutionary activities. The PFLP (Special Operations Group) has provided facilities for the Basque ETA and the German Red Army Faction (RAF).

30. In July 1980 a Palestinian claiming to act on behalf of EL FATAH, Revolutionary Line" threw two hand-grenades at a group of Jewish youths in Antwerp, killing one and wounding several others. Another terrorist, who was to have attacked an El-Al aircraft the same day, was arrested in Brussels on the following day.

31. A wave of Libyan terrorism began in February 1980, under orders of Col. GADAFI, supposedly to eliminate "enemies of the Revolution". The fact that most of the victims were of little political interest suggests that the underlying reason for the killings was an internal one, possibly to strengthen the revolutionary fervour by acting within the sovereignty of "imperialist" states. The declaring of six Libyan diplomats to be persona non grata in the United States, together with aggressive investigation has so far kept the United States free from assassinations of anti-GADAFI persons by revolutionary committees.

32. In May 1980 a former member of the Libyan Embassy in Bonn was shot and killed there by another Libyan who was arrested and who most probably belonged to the killing squads despatched to Europe by the Libyan regime in May. In Italy, similar assassination squads (called "Libyan Green Brigades") have been responsible for the death of six opponents of the GADAFI regime.

33. In September 1979 as a reflection of events in Libya the Libyan Embassy in London was occupied by students on instructions from GADAFI. As elsewhere in the world, it has since been re-named the Libyan People's Bureau.

34. Activities of Libyan dissidents in the UK led to several incendiary attacks and assassinations. Following clear indications of involvement of the People's Bureau in the attacks, four Libyans closely associated with the Bureau were expelled in May 1980. In June 1980 the head of the People's Bureau, Musa KUSA, was also asked to leave. However, Libyan state sponsored acts of terrorism have continued, the latest being an attempted poisoning of a Libyan family on 7th November.

35. In May 1980 an opponent of the Libyan regime was assassinated in Athens. In early August it was observed in Greece that a number of young Libyans had arrived there with the object of collecting details about opponents to the Libyan regime living in Greece.

36. The rôle that official representatives may play in the preparation of Syrian terrorist attacks was highlighted at the time of the killing in Paris last July of the former Syrian Prime Minister and co-founder of the Ba'ath party, Salaheddin BITAR. The Aachen based "Muslim Brotherhood" has issued increasingly radical attacks against the present Syrian government culminating in an appeal to overthrow it.

37. The effects of the Iranian revolution have shown themselves in demonstrations by fervent supporters of KHOMEINI and in acts of violence against opponents of the KHOMEINI regime. In August 1980, following demonstrations in the United States, similar demonstrations were held outside the American Embassy in London, seventy-two people were arrested most of whom have refused to give their personal particulars to the police: many have since been recommended for deportation. Control of the demonstrations appears to have been exercised by a newly-formed pro-KHOMEINI Iranian group in London.



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38. In May 1980 a bomb exploded prematurely at a London hotel. Three Iranians were involved, one of whom was a local employee of the Iranian Embassy. A second device was found in the hotel room after the explosion. The target was probably an Iranian living in London known to be opposed to the KHOMEINI regime.

39. It seems fairly certain that the attack on the former Iranian Prime Minister, BAKHTIAR, in Paris was the work of a group belonging to the FATAH left wing on behalf of the Iranian government. Acts of violence like this and the murder of a former Iranian Press Attaché, the leader of the anti-Khomeini group in the USA in Washington in July 1980 can be expected to be perpetrated either by Iranians themselves or by Middle East terrorist groups sympathetic to the Iranian revolution.

40. On 30th April 1980, six armed Arabistani (Khuzestani) terrorists occupied the Iranian Embassy and held 26 hostages, five of whom were released before the end of the siege. The Sunmen's demands for the release of 93 Arabistani prisoners in Iran and for an aircraft to leave the UK were consistently rejected. The six-day siege ended after the terrorists killed two hostages and the SAS stormed the Embassy killing five of the terrorists. The remaining hostages were released unharmed. This was the first act of terrorism committed outside Iran in furtherance of the Arabistani cause.

41. Before the war broke out between Irak and Iran, relations between the two governments had deteriorated noticeably during 1980. These tensions have resulted in a series of incidents in Western Europe and the Middle East, involving Iranian, Iraqi and Kuwaiti targets. (The government of Kuwait which shares Iraq's hostility towards Iran has been drawn into the conflict on the Iraqi side.) There have been attacks on Iraqi, Iranian and Kuwaiti officials and official premises. Two terrorist incidents have taken place in London: the siege of the Iranian Embassy in April/May 1980, and an explosion on 1st June, 1980, outside the Kuwait Oil Company offices which may have been carried out by Iranians. Simultaneously, on 1st June, an attack was made on the Kuwait Oil Company offices in Paris and on the Saudi Arabian Embassy in Brussels.

42. In August 1980, two members of the Iraqi Embassy in East Berlin were arrested in West Berlin when they wanted to hand over a suitcase filled with explosives to an Iraqi Kurd. The Kurd was to take it to a room where the orthodox Communist "Federation of Kurdish Students Abroad" was due to hold a meeting.

43. In February 1980, a North Yemeni studying in Canada was arrested while travelling to the site of the Lake Placid Winter Olympics. The Yemeni, identified as a member of the PFLP had in his possession a list of PFLP members and supporters, including two top PFLP leaders in the USA. He was deported to Syria in March 1980 for passport violations and document forgeries.

Armenian

44. During the period under review 25 attacks by Armenian terrorists operating within member nations were reported. In addition there was an attempted assassination of the Turkish Ambassador to Switzerland in Bern in February 1980 and an attack against the Alitalia Office in Madrid in October 1980. A number of persons were killed and wounded in these attacks, which also caused considerable material damage.

45. The main organizations concerned were the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA but sometimes referred to as the Armenian Secret Army (ASA) or the Armenian Liberation Army (ALA)), the Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide and the New Armenian Resistance. ASALA supports a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist ideology and operates with Palestinian terrorist groups which provide ASALA with military training and logistic support. ASALA concentrates on attacking Turkish targets of so-called western imperialism, whereas JCAC's main targets are Turkish diplomats. In contrast, NRA is a nationalist organization and resorts to attack on both Turkish and Soviet targets. These organizations have adopted a new strategy when using explosives during working hours. They use two bombs, timed to detonate about 10 to 15 minutes apart. The first, a small device, is intended to draw people to the place to see what is happening; the second, a much more powerful device is intended to cause maximum casualties among the onlookers and to create panic.

46. There have been three bomb incidents in the UK attributable to Armenian terrorists during the period under review. The first was on 17th December 1979 at a Turkish Airlines Office in London. The other two took place on the same day, 12th October 1980, one at the Turkish Tourist Office and the other at the Swissair Office, Leicester Square. No injuries were caused in any of these incidents. The attacks on the Turkish Airlines Office and Turkish Tourist Office were claimed by ASALA, while that on the Swissair Office was claimed by the October 3rd Organization, hitherto unknown and presumed to relate to the capture of the two Armenians in Geneva on that date.

47. In France, Armenian terrorist activities included an attack on the Turkish Airlines Office in Paris in November 1979; the killing of a Turkish diplomat in December 1979; an attack on the Turkish Consulate in Lyon in August 1980; the attempted assassination of the Turkish Press Counsellor in Paris in September 1980; and a bomb attack against the Turkish Consulate General in Strasbourg in November 1980. In addition, the October 3rd Organization claimed responsibility for a bomb attack against the Swiss Tourist Centre in Paris on the same day as its attack in London (see paragraph 46). The same organization also claimed responsibility for an unsuccessful bomb attack on the Paris-Interlaken Express in October 1980.

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48. A new organization calling itself "Black April Armenian Resistance" claimed responsibility for the tentative attack on the Turkish Consul-General in Marseille in April 1980. There are reasons to believe that the "Black April Armenian Resistance" is not a new organization but only a name used by the ASALA to refer to one of its commando groups.

49. The New Armenian Resistance claimed in Paris to have carried out the bomb attacks on the Turkish Airlines Office in Brussels. At the same time a bomb exploded outside the Aeroflot Office in Brussels.

50. The killing of a Turkish diplomat and of his daughter in Athens in July 1980, was claimed by ASALA. There are indications that the murderers of these two persons in Athens were well-trained Armenian terrorists who had entered Greece using forged identity documents.

51. In Italy, during the year the three main Armenian terrorist organizations claimed responsibility for eleven bomb attacks, in which two persons were killed and many injured, and for the unsuccessful attack on the Turkish Ambassador to the Holy See.

52. In the United States the Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide claimed responsibility for bomb attacks against the Turkish House in New York and a travel agency owned by an American national of Turkish origin in Los Angeles. These attacks caused injuries to five Americans.

Terrorism in Italy

53. Close international terrorist links were apparent in France when investigations in the group "Action Directe" led to the arrest of Italians belonging to the Italian terrorist groups "Front Line" and "Red Brigades".

54. After an initial wave of terrorism in the early part of 1980, left wing terrorism in Italy has declined sharply. This decline follows successful police operations and the subsequent co-operation of the number of those arrested with the police and legal authorities. For example, in October 1980, six people were arrested accused of the murder of the well-known Italian journalist Walter TOBAGI. Co-operation by one of the six with the police subsequently led to additional arrests. However, evidence shows that the main terrorist groups, the "Red Brigades" and the "Front Line" are trying to overcome these reverses and the renewal of their offensive in the near future is a distinct possibility.

55. There have been few attacks against military targets in Italy during the period under review. However, in March 1980, a "Red Brigade" unit attacked a military administrative HQ in Padua. During the attack an NCO was wounded and a vehicle and some arms

stolen: these were later recovered. In May 1980 a "Red Brigade" unit fired two bazooka rockets against a Carabinieri Headquarters in Milan. This is indicative that the "Red Brigades" are capable of using sophisticated military arms and equipment. In September another unit attacked a military vehicle in Rome which was thought to be carrying rifles. The attack failed.

56. Right wing terrorism has shown an increase in Italy and is becoming dangerous because of the social and political consequences which it brings in its wake. Personal physical attacks on state employees and the massacre at Bologna in August are the results of this increase in "fascist terrorism".

#### Terrorism in Germany

57. Neither the German RAF nor the "2nd of June Movement" have committed acts of terrorism during the period under review. However, they have suffered serious setbacks as a result of the arrest of six of their presumed members in Zürich (November 1979) and Paris (May 1980) and of the death of two wanted terrorists in a traffic accident near Stuttgart in July 1980. However the unification of the RAF and the "internationalist" part of the "2nd of June Movement" despite ideological differences seems to be proof of their determination to continue their activities. These groups are mainly supported by the increasingly militant "Anti-fascist Groups", the legal branch of the RAF.

58. Whereas in early 1980 actions of the German extreme-left were mainly directed against the detention conditions of imprisoned terrorists emphasis shifted later in the year towards the fight against "US imperialism" and against NATO and, of course, against the German Armed Forces. The "Revolutionäre Zellen" (RZ - Revolutionary Cells) have continued to carry out explosive and incendiary attacks though on a smaller scale than in the previous years. However, the RZ concept has still a strong following.

59. Terrorism on the extreme-right in Germany tends to continue the process of creating "underground cells" despite heavy sentences given to five neo-Nazis for organizing a terrorist group. It is from these groups that neo-Nazis are recruited for terrorist acts. Between February and August 1980, the neo-Nazi "German Action Groups" (Deutsche Aktionsgruppen) carried out seven incendiary bomb attacks. The operations of the right wing terrorists are marked by an increase in violence. Their demands published in magazines, mainly printed outside Germany, are likewise becoming more violent in nature. For example they call for "retaliation", "counter-terror" and "resistance at any rate" and "overthrow". German neo-Nazi groups are also maintaining close links with foreign terrorist groups which they hope will help them in procuring weapons and explosives.

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60. The bomb attack carried out in Munich on 26th September leaving 13 people dead and 215 injured was most likely undertaken by Gundolf KOHLER from Donaueschingen who was killed on the spot. His injuries as well as the explosive material found in his flat indicate that he was responsible for the attack. The explosive charge detonated prematurely, probably due to incorrect handling. KOHLER is known to have repeatedly attended functions of the neo-Nazi "Wehrsportgruppe HOFFMANN" which was banned on 30th January. The investigating authorities are examining whether or not KOHLER was solely responsible for the attack.

61. Violence among Yugoslav emigrants in Germany continues. During the early Autumn 1980, the Yugoslav Intelligence Service was responsible for three assassinations.

Terrorism in France

62. In France anti-nuclear ecologist groups were very much to the fore during the period under review as well as extreme-right fighting groups. The activities of these latter groups had increased in 1979 but levelled off in 1980.

63. Different lines of enquiry are being pursued concerning the attack on 3rd October against a synagogue in the Rue Copernic in Paris; for the present, there are no special indications that the extreme Right was responsible.

Terrorism in Denmark

64. In Denmark in early September an unidentified group carried out an incendiary attack on a factory producing parts for fighter planes. It also claimed responsibility for a bomb hoax call on another armament factory. The group said that the attacks were made because the factories were actively engaged in "the preparation of NATO and the United States for the next imperialistic war against the countries of the Third World".

Irish Republican Terrorism

65. In Northern Ireland the Provisional Irish Republican Army (PIRA) has continued to target and attack members of the Army, police and prison services, commercial premises and public utilities. The level of such activity has been low and the terrorists have suffered setbacks on both sides of the border and in the UK, including arrests of important activists and seizures of explosives. PIRA recently claimed responsibility for several assassinations and attacks outside Northern Ireland.

66. There have been recent reports that both the main republican terrorist groups (PIRA and the Irish National Liberation Army (INLA)) have considered assassinating prominent Northern Irish and British individuals, probably including members of the

European Parliament. The possibility of such attacks being attempted on the Continent cannot be ruled out. In December 1979 twelve parcel bombs were sent from the Brussels X sorting office to public figures in Britain. There was an explosion which seriously injured a post office employee.

Terrorism in the United States

67. Terrorist activity in the United States stems mainly from Puerto Rican groups. The Armed Forces of Puerto Rican National Liberation (FALN), a Marxist-Leninist terrorist organization under active investigation by the FBI, lost 11 of their members who were arrested in Illinois in early April 1980. There is evidence that most, if not all, of the 11 participated in either the raid on the Carter-Mondale re-election headquarters in Chicago or the raid on the Bush campaign headquarters in New York City, both of which occurred on 15th March, 1980.

CHAPTER III - ESPIONAGE

Soviet Union

68. Several cases of espionage show the continuing aggressiveness especially of the Soviet and East German intelligence services in the military, political, technical and scientific fields. These services also exploit the opportunities afforded by their overseas ethnic communities.

69. The KGB's political and propaganda activities must always be seen in the context of a global effort aimed at precise objectives. This effort is developed by other means of Soviet influence such as Soviet diplomacy and the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

70. The activities of the KGB, of Soviet diplomacy and of the International Department are closely co-ordinated. The "political" and "press" sections of the embassies serve as cover for the KGB members but are also used as supporting elements by the International Department. The number of intelligence personnel in Soviet missions in Germany has further increased to 34.6%. In the Netherlands the figure is about 50%, including suspected intelligence officers. Of all Communist countries, the Soviet Union has stationed within the United States by far the largest complement of official representation and the largest number of individuals known or suspected of intelligence affiliation.

71. The major task of the KGB in the UK remains the acquisition of political and economic intelligence and KGB officers have continued to display close interest in the activities of the leading political parties and the trade union movement. During the period

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under review the KGB officers have attempted to counter criticism of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and to monitor Western reaction while continuing their efforts to promote Soviet propaganda on disarmament. In the scientific and technical fields they have sought information on nuclear and atomic research.

72. The GRU continues to seek intelligence on a wide range of military, scientific and technical subjects. GRU requirements have included information about NATO and the Middle East, nuclear technology, aeronautics, oceanography and oil exploration.

73. In Norway the GRU have shown particular interest in bridge and road construction as well as harbour installations and conditions.

74. In Germany the increased interest by Soviet Military Missions in POL depots, pipeline networks and nuclear power plants indicates the mounting value of these NATO installations to the Soviet Union in view of the oil crisis.

75. For several years Czech military intelligence officers in Canada have actively cultivated their Third World counterparts, particularly those from South America. Recently a marked increase in contact between Czech and South American military attachés has been observed, probably at the behest of the GRU.

76. The difficulties encountered by GRU officers in achieving some of their objectives have been shown by a growth in the effort of satellite intelligence services.

77. In Canada large quantities of unclassified technical material have been ordered through local retail bookstores and from the National Technical Information Service in the United States. GRU officers have also engaged in offensive intelligence activities. Three GRU officers attached to the Soviet Military Attaché's office in Ottawa were expelled in January 1980 for engaging in espionage activities directed against the United States.

78. In October 1979 the French counter-espionage service interviewed the Naval and Air Attaché at the Soviet Embassy Vladimir KOULIK, after he had received a photocopy of a classified document from a French citizen. KOULIK, a member of GRU, had met the young French employee at a reception given by a third country. When he learned that the Frenchman was working in the "armament" division of an important company he soon approached him offering a large sum of money for information. The requests for information became increasingly detailed while their relationship became more and more clandestine.

79. In February 1980 the Soviet Consul in Marseille, Guennadi TRAVKOV also a GRU member was interviewed by the French counter-espionage service after a clandestine contact with a French officer who had handed him classified documents on the Istres air base.

Both had met at a university cocktail party which was soon followed by dinner invitations and discreet meetings. Applying certain essential security precautions the Soviet gave him the technical equipment necessary for the envisaged task.

80. The Soviet had two objectives. The short term objective was to get information on the Istres air base and especially on the aircraft navigation equipment and armament, on "life" at the base and on personal information of civilian and military personnel. The long term objective was to have the officer transferred to the Air General Staff in Paris.

81. In both cases the security education and consequently the security awareness of the target persons helped to detect these cases. Both also show the continuing importance to the Soviets of military intelligence.

82. In April 1980, the French counter-espionage service questioned Léonard TAVERA, the French director of a Morocco based import-export company. TAVERA admitted having been recruited in 1978 by a member of the Soviet Trade Mission to Morocco who was probably a member of the GRU. This man had based his approach on the severe financial difficulties TAVERA's company was then experiencing. Through TAVERA's company the Soviets wanted to acquire embargoed goods as well as sophisticated military equipment being used in the French Army.

83. This case shows that the Soviet services use their official representations in a country outside that which they are targeting. It also shows the use of "strawmen" in order to obtain goods embargoed for eastern countries.

84. On 20th October 1980 a French citizen Wladimir ZOLOTARENKO, employee of the NATO Advisory Group for Aerospace Research and Development, was arrested by the French counter-espionage service on charges of spying. ZOLOTARENKO was recruited in 1962 by a member of the KGB, who was operating under cover as the Pravda correspondent. ZOLOTARENKO has admitted in writing to espionage activities. The case is still subjudice. Investigations to date show that ZOLOTARENKO did not have access to a great quantity of classified information.

85. In August 1980 the Dutch government expelled the Third Secretary of the Soviet Embassy in The Hague, Nikolay VASILYEV - Consular Affairs - because of his attempts to obtain embargoed goods. The former Deputy Head of the Soviet Trade Mission in Amsterdam, Anatoliy KULIKOV, who left the Netherlands in 1979, will be refused entry into the Netherlands on account of the supporting rôle he played in this affair. Both officials are GRU officers. VASILYEV's conspiratorial activities paradoxically coincided with efforts of the Soviets to convince the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the necessity to open a consulate in Rotterdam. At the request of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, there was no publicity about this case.



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86. In November 1979 Hugh George HAMBLETON, a Canadian-born professor at the University of Laval in Quebec City, was questioned by Canadian authorities for his intelligence gathering activities on behalf of the KGB. His dealings with the Soviet Union date back to at least 1949 when he was befriended and recruited by an identified KGB officer working out of the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa. From 1956 to 1961 HAMBLETON was employed in the Economics Section of the International Secretariat in NATO in Paris, and while working there, supplied his KGB contacts with numerous NATO documents ranging in classification from NATO CONFIDENTIAL to COSMIC TOP SECRET.

87. Between 1962 when he moved to Spain and 1978 when he is believed to have had his last meeting with a KGB officer in Vienna HAMBLETON is known to have been handled at various times by an "illegal" KGB officer based in the USA to whom he passed Canadian political and economic information. In 1975 HAMBLETON received technical training in the USSR. For various technical reasons the Federal Department of Justice will not prosecute HAMBLETON.

88. Since the expulsion in February 1978 of thirteen members of the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa, the KGB has been extremely slow and cautious in rebuilding its Residency. To compound its problems, the Canadian government has firmly blocked any replacement nominees who are thought to have intelligence affiliations.

89. The greatest espionage danger in Italy comes from the Warsaw Pact Intelligence Services and particularly those of the Soviet Union. One instance is the KINIAPIN affair. Andrei Leonidovich KINIAPIN first visited Italy as a technician from 22nd August to 14th November 1976 where he stayed in Turin. There was nothing specially remarkable about this stay. KINIAPIN returned to Italy on 10th January 1978 to work in the Soviet Trade Bureau in Turin. He had hardly arrived on his second visit before his behaviour gave rise to suspicion over the true nature of his activities, which were countered. He had, for example, attempted to visit areas where important military installations were situated and sought to obtain military information and information about a firm producing military aircraft engines, about military units stationed in an area of Liguria and about police units quartered in the same area. Because of his intelligence activities, his recall was demanded and he left Italy on 15th April 1980.

90. The new Soviet Ambassador to Luxembourg is said to be a "true Stalinist". It is believed that he will become much involved in the affairs of Luxembourg and that he will try to establish liaison with a number of Soviet nationals en poste in Western Europe.

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East Germany

91. East German intelligence gathering activities in the Federal Republic of Germany and West Berlin still amount to 75% of all such activities followed by Poland, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union: Approaches to West German citizens increased during the time under review.

92. The East German intelligence service, MfS, had since the diplomatic recognition of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) never been known to use their diplomatic missions for intelligence purposes. However, as the AUBEL case shows (see paragraph 94) at least one of the GDR missions had been used for such purposes as early as 1973.

93. Within the past year, the intelligence efforts of the East German intelligence services in the United States, which are centred largely around the deployment of illegals, were set back by the neutralization of some agents. Recently the FBI has discerned an increasing effort on the part of the East German intelligence services to target American students for possible recruitment.

94. The French citizen Marcel AUBEL was questioned by the French counter-espionage service in May 1980. He admitted having been in contact with the GDR intelligence from 1972 to 1975, and having compromised documents pertaining to projects and research of the French Petroleum Institute, his employer, and to various political questions dealt with by the Radical Left Movement where he had been the secretary of a National Commission. His involvement began when he needed the GDR's authorities' consent to marry a GDR citizen and take her to France.

95. He was first handled from East Berlin and from 1973 by two members of the Paris Embassy, one of them an MfS officer. Until July 1974 when he could marry the girl, he continued to be handled by both East Berlin and Paris. In 1975 relations were interrupted apparently as a result of the French counter-espionage service's investigations. In 1977 he was again contacted by a member of the GDR Embassy but refused to work for them. The East Germans involved in his case were subsequently declared persona non grata or refused re-entry.

96. This case as well as the arrest of the retired General Heinz ZORN at Lille in August 1980 show the existence of an offensive East German organization which, apart from the political interest, is increasingly active gathering information of an economic commercial and technical nature.

97. ZORN, former Chief of Staff of the East German Air Force, admitted having worked for GDR military intelligence since 1979. At the time of his arrest, it was established that he was carrying

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on activities likely to be harmful to French defence and NATO interests. It is worth noting that he was also a member of the peace movement in his country and Vice-Chairman of the GDR-France Friendship Association, which he used for making contacts and for settling certain administrative problems, such as his accommodation.

98. In this case, as in the TAVERA case described above, the use of a third country is a significant detail.

99. The case of MfS member Eberhard LÜTTICH alias STEINMÜLLER shows the geographical range of its activities.

100. In November 1979 a Hans-Dietrich STEINMÜLLER was arrested in Hamburg on suspicion of gathering intelligence for a foreign power. He came from New York pretending to be on a business trip. Previous investigation had shown that STEINMÜLLER had moved to the Federal Republic in 1972 under a false identity. In 1973 he had gone to New York to take over a leading position in a German transportation firm.

101. His MfS task was to gather details about life in the United States about which a defector source had reported it had little information. He was also to spot prospective agents and to prepare dead letter drops. With further advancement in his firm's hierarchy he would have come to a position where he could have established contact with high ranking persons. His intelligence activity was to last for 20 to 25 years.

102. Another agent, Wolfgang OPITZ, was arrested in March 1980. Since 1974 he had supplied the MfS with unclassified information on ongoing discussions in the cultural field between the Federal Republic and several East bloc countries. In 1979 he started applying for a job with the federal external intelligence service. He was promised a bonus of 30,000 DM (approx. 15,000 US \$) if he managed to get employed.

103. A case of significant interest is that of the defection of the NATO secretary Imelda VERREPT to the GDR in early April 1980. She had lived together with a man who pretended to be Austrian, but in reality was an East German illegal who had used the identity of a former Austrian citizen now living in the GDR. Both appeared to have left Belgium at the same time and apparently in great haste.

104. In two East German TV interviews and in a series of interviews with the Danish Communist party newspaper she gave as the primary reason for her decision NATO's preparation of a nuclear war. Some of the NATO documents shown in the second interview could have reached the MfS through other sources.

105. These interviews fit into the GDR campaign against western countries in connection with the NATO missile decision.

Other Soviet Bloc Countries

106. Other Soviet bloc Intelligence Services have continued to gather a wide range of information on scientific and technical matters, much of it from overt sources. All of the satellite services continue to exploit the opportunities afforded by their ethnic communities abroad.

107. In the political field the Czechs, Hungarians, Romanians, and Bulgarians were particularly active. In the UK, the Poles have had difficulty in cultivating good relations with new contacts as a result of staunch support for the Soviet action in Afghanistan. A number of Polish and Romanian women have married Dutch nationals in order to obtain Dutch nationality and thereby facilitate their intelligence activities.

108. Most recently, an unsuccessful attempt was made to dispatch four known Polish Intelligence officers to Italy.

109. The policy of refusing to issue visas, as for example in the UK, to identified intelligence officers and agents for short visits has been beneficial. For example, certain Polish intelligence officers in London are overtaxed and disruption of planned visits by their colleagues leads them to make mistakes, so assisting counter-espionage in identifying their activities, personnel and methods.

110. Among the Soviet Bloc countries of Eastern Europe, Poland and Czechoslovakia have maintained an aggressive and certainly, in terms of numbers, the largest intelligence presence within the United States.

111. The major thrust of the Romanian Intelligence Service in Canada continues to be the acquisition of nuclear technology and alternate forms of energy production. Their efforts in the United States, which had been undermined by the defection of the highly ranked intelligence official Ion Mihai PACEPA, in August 1978, were further damaged by the defection of the Third Secretary at the Romanian Embassy in Washington D.C. As in the United States the activities of the Romanian intelligence service in the Netherlands have been curtailed following the defection of PACEPA. Their present activities appear to concentrate on improving the Romanian image in the country. It is interesting to note that Romania is starting to infiltrate long-term agents into western countries without a current assignment but apparently with a view to having them in place for future use.

112. On 11th October 1980, Nicolae FLOREA, of Romanian origin, was arrested in the Karlsruhe area on suspicion of having carried out intelligence activities for the Romanian Intelligence Service. FLOREA has lived in the Federal Republic of Germany since April 1973 and became a German national in April 1974. At the time of his arrest he was about to meet the Third Secretary (Dumitru URDUBAN)

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of the Consular Department of the Romanian Embassy in Cologne. FLOREA admitted to have carried out intelligence activities since 1973 and to have collected information on Romanian emigrants. A large amount of intelligence material was confiscated in his flat. URDUBAN will be requested to leave the Federal Republic.

113. The collection of scientific and technical intelligence appears to be an increasing pre-occupation of the Polish Intelligence Service in Canada. An increased exchange of personnel with the commercial department of the Polish Embassy in Germany leads to the assumption that in future the emphasis of the Polish Intelligence here will be in the economic area.

114. The Czechoslovakian legal residency in Germany continued its intelligence activities without, however, meeting with their agents there or in other western countries. This can be due to two cases in 1979 where serious mistakes led to the arrest of two of their agents.

115. Considerable effort was devoted to destroying Czech émigré organizations. In this effort a key position is held by the Consular and Visa department of the Czech Embassy in Cologne. Refugees who according to a 1977 Czech regulation want to register in the Embassy in order to obtain legal status are screened for their intelligence gathering potential. In some cases legalization or granting of a visa depends upon the readiness of the applicant to engage in intelligence activity.

116. In September 1980, a further case of espionage was dealt with concerning an agent of another Soviet bloc Intelligence Service, who is now banned from staying in Italy.

117. In February 1980, Bulgaria opened its Embassy in Luxembourg City. At present, there is no bilateral activity warranting such a large Embassy (staff of six, including three diplomats). The Embassy may be regarded as an extension of the Soviet Embassy.

People's Republic of China

118. The People's Republic of China (PRC) Intelligence Service continues actively to support the PRC's modernization programme by collecting scientific, technical and military information.

119. During the period under review the number of PRC officials posted to member countries has increased, as also has, in most of these countries, the number of business visitors (for example, in the United States, in January 1979 there were 188 PRC officials, in July 1980 554). This expansion of the PRC presence has doubtlessly increased the potential of the PRC Intelligence Service.

120. There has also been a noticeable increase in the number of Chinese students enrolled in the academic institutions in several member countries. The majority of these students are about 40 years of age and are pursuing studies or research at a post-graduate level in science or technology. They are generally at lecturer or research level and are individually assigned to courses or in research teams. Although there is no evidence that they are involved in intelligence activities, they are well placed for talent spotting and gathering scientific and technical information as well as obtaining details about the institutions, which can thus be useful to the PRC when arranging to send other students overseas.

121. The Dutch authorities have noticed that the number of PRC nationals entering the Netherlands illegally has increased during the period under review. The PRC Embassy has been unwilling to co-operate with the Dutch authorities in taking measures against these individuals.