



Directorate of  
Intelligence

**MASTER FILE COPY**  
**DO NOT GIVE OUT  
OR MARK ON**

~~Secret~~



25X1

**Terrorism Review**



25X1

23 August 1984

~~Secret~~

GI TR 84-018  
23 August 1984

Copy **493**

**Page Denied**

Secret

[Redacted]

25X1

**Terrorism  
Review** [Redacted]

25X1

23 August 1984

---

1      **Perspective—The Middle East: Back in the Forefront of  
International Terrorism** [Redacted]

25X1

[Redacted]

25X1

---

7      **Highlights**

25X1

[Redacted]

---

13      **ETA Strikes Back at France** [Redacted]

25X1

[Redacted]

25X1

---

15      **How South Africa Combats Terrorism** [Redacted]

25X1

[Redacted]

25X1

[Redacted]

---

27      **International Terrorist Incidents:  
Statistical Overview—1984**

25X1

---

29      **Chronology**

---

*This review is published every other week by the Directorate of Intelligence.  
Comments and queries are welcome and may be directed to the Executive Editor*

[Redacted]

25X1

Secret

25X1

**Terrorism  
Review**

25X1

23 August 1984

**Perspective*****The Middle East: Back in the Forefront of International Terrorism***

25X1

The incidence of international terrorism<sup>1</sup> of Middle Eastern origin increased substantially in the first six months of 1984, and if current trends continue nearly half of all international terrorist incidents in 1984 will be perpetrated by terrorists of Middle Eastern origin, whereas the region generated less than a third of the total we recorded between 1980 and 1983. The current prominence of Middle Eastern actors is reminiscent of the early 1970s when the Middle East also dominated the international terrorist scene.

As of the end of June, we had recorded 136 violent attacks by Middle Eastern groups or state agents, compared with 128 during all of 1983. Attacks on US targets also have increased but not at the same pace: 14 during the first six months of this year compared with 22 in all of last year.

Several factors contributed to the growth in terrorism of Middle Eastern origin. Most important was a dramatic rise in Palestinian attacks against Israel. We recorded only five such attacks in 1983, but 24 already in 1984. As a result, Israel has suffered the largest number of casualties so far this year, 95 of the 260 we attributed to Middle Eastern terrorists. Three-fourths of the Palestinian attacks were in Israel or the occupied territories. The competition among PLO groups for prominence and leadership in the divided Palestinian movement and despair over the lack of diplomatic progress in solving the Palestinian problem account for the escalation in terrorist activity. All Palestinian groups, including Arafat's Fatah, have announced their intent to pursue the "armed struggle" in Israel and the occupied territories.

Another source of substantial increase since last year was terrorism by extremist Jews against Palestinians on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, which accounted for 15 attacks so far in 1984, compared with 10 in all of 1983, when the extremists began their terror campaign to intimidate and force Arabs out of the occupied territories. Most of the Jewish terrorism ceased after Tel Aviv's investigation climaxed with mass arrests in late April. (The arrests prevented several intended bombing attacks on crowded Arab buses.) Although we have no direct evidence of it, some of the increased Palestinian terrorism might have been in response to these Jewish attacks on Palestinians.

<sup>1</sup> International terrorist incidents are those involving citizens or territory of more than one country.

25X1

Secret

State-sponsored terrorism continued to play an important role in 1984. Evidence concerning the extent of state involvement in particular attacks is usually fragmentary or poorly authenticated, but we have reason to believe that state agents or state-backed groups have been responsible for at least half of all terrorism of Middle Eastern origin this year. That is roughly the same level we observed in 1983 when the hand of state sponsors became so vividly evident.

In 1984, however, Libya has become much more active. This increase in Libyan-backed terrorism, in fact, was the third major stimulus of the overall rise in Middle Eastern terrorism. After more than a year of relative quiescence, in late 1983 Colonel Qadhafi decided to go after the increasingly active Libyan exile movements and, secondarily, after opponents in Africa blocking Libya's designs on Chad. Qadhafi's apparent sense of vulnerability to these enemies and his corresponding desire to rejuvenate support within the Libyan Government for his revolutionary concepts led to 21 attacks by Libyan agents or Libyan-sponsored groups during the first half of 1984. All but three of these attacks were in Europe or Africa, largely accounting for the increased spillover of Middle Eastern terrorism into other regions. Libya's favorite targets so far in 1984 have been anti-Qadhafi exiles (10 attacks) and France (four attacks).

[Redacted]

25X1  
25X1

Besides Libya, states such as Iran and Syria remained active during the first half of 1984:

- Radical Shias trained, armed, assisted, and encouraged by Iran were responsible for 39 attacks, most of them in Lebanon against French and, secondarily, US targets. France was the prime target because of its support for and sale of military equipment to Iraq. Until March, both France and the United States were targets because of their prominent place in the Multinational Force in Beirut. Since the withdrawal of that force and the commitment of Syria to national reconciliation in Lebanon, the number of attacks by radical Shias has declined dramatically.
- Syrian-backed Palestinian groups—chiefly the Abu Nidal Group and as-Saiqa—basically continued their campaign against Jordan and moderate Palestinians. Of their nine suspected attacks, however, one attempted bombing attributed to the Abu Nidal Group took place in front of the US Embassy in Amman, and a nuisance bombing attributed to Saiqa operatives took place in a classroom at the American University in Beirut.
- The radical Palestinian 15 May Organization, which is based in Baghdad, claimed credit for a letter bomb attack on Iran's Ambassador in Damascus; this incident may well have been instigated by Iraq.

Secret

Secret

---

**Factsheet on Terrorism of Middle Eastern Origin,  
January-June 1984**

<b>Top Terrorists</b>	<b>Number of Attacks</b>	<b>Top Targets</b>	<b>Number of Attacks</b>
Total attacks	136	Total attacks	136
Iranian-backed groups	39	France	24
Palestinian groups	24	Israel	24
Libyan-sponsored action	21	Palestinians	21
Jewish extremists	15	United States	14
Syrian-backed Palestinians	9	Libyan exiles	10
All other groups	28	15 other nations	43 <sup>a</sup>

<b>Top Sites</b>	<b>Number of Attacks</b>	<b>Top Victims</b>	<b>Number of Casualties</b>
Total attacks	136	Total casualties <sup>b</sup>	260
Lebanon	50	Israel	95
Israel and occupied territories	31	France	26
Western Europe <sup>c</sup>	28	United Kingdom	25
13 other nations <sup>d</sup>	27	Libyan exiles	15
		Palestinians	14
		United States	10
		11 other nations	28
		Nationality unknown	47

<b>Attacks Against US Targets</b>	<b>Number of Attacks</b>
Total attacks	14
Iranian-backed groups	11
Syrian-backed groups	2
LARF <sup>e</sup>	1

<sup>a</sup> Including the United Nations. There was one attack on a Soviet target.

<sup>b</sup> Total killed (26), wounded (22), or kidnaped (13).

<sup>c</sup> United Kingdom, Greece, France, Cyprus, Italy, Western Germany, and the Netherlands in order of frequency of attack.

<sup>d</sup> Includes one attack in the United States.

<sup>e</sup> The Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction (LARF) operates in Western Europe. Its membership is unknown but believed to include persons from the Middle East along with, possibly, some Europeans.



25X1

**Secret**

While the lethality of Middle Eastern terrorism in 1984 has been far below the level of 1983, it is nevertheless becoming apparent that Middle Eastern terrorism is growing more dangerous. Almost 90 percent of the 1983 casualties were the victims of eight bombings that killed or wounded 50 or more people. No single incident this year caused as many casualties. Excluding the big bombings, however, 1983 casualties totaled 170 in 103 incidents, compared with 260 in 136 incidents so far this year.

**Outlook.** It is difficult to determine whether the upsurge in Middle Eastern terrorism will continue, because it was apparently caused by both temporary and more lasting developments. Moreover, changing political relationships in the region—as in the past—are likely to affect the nature and level of terrorism in the rest of this year and beyond:

- We believe Palestinian raids on Israeli targets will continue at least at the level observed in the first half of 1984. Any increase will depend on the continuing acquiescence if not assistance of Syria, which controls or retains influence over Palestinian base areas in Lebanon. Some Palestinian groups are trying to establish bases independent of Syrian control. If they are successful, more attacks on Israel are likely, but Syria is likely to try to prevent independent Palestinian activity in order to avoid giving Israel a reason for reprisals against Syria.
- While non-PLO groups such as the Abu Nidal Group and 15 May probably will continue to pose a threat to Israeli, US, and other targets around the world, the PLO continues to observe Arafat's 1974 ban on terrorism outside Israel. We believe that Arafat would sanction a return to international terrorism only if he felt the survival of the PLO as an organization or his continuation as its leader depended on it. Alternatively, a widening of the schism between pro and anti-Arafat groups also could lead some of the more radical groups like the PFLP or the Fatah rebels to commit acts of international terrorism in an effort to demonstrate their power, gain publicity, and force others to reckon with them.
- We expect Libya to continue to conduct or sponsor terrorism against Tripoli's traditional enemies. Recently Qadhafi has appeared interested in improving relations with neighboring countries and other Arab states and at any time he could put the brakes on his new terrorist campaign just as he has done in the past. On the other hand, if Libya was responsible for the mining of the Red Sea, as seems likely, it indicates that Qadhafi remains both bellicose and willing to take risks. Moreover, he apparently perceives the exile groups, which have conducted terrorist attacks inside Libya this year, to be a continuing serious threat to his regime.
- On the positive side, we believe that a renewal of Jewish terrorism at previous levels is unlikely, although growing tensions between Arabs and Jewish settlers on the West Bank may lead to isolated attacks.

25X1

25X1

**Secret**

**Secret**

- Iranian-backed attacks on foreigners in Lebanon have declined steadily since February. This was the result, we believe, of a reduction in the number of targets available, of enhanced security, and of the continuing interest in an end to violence in Lebanon on the part of Syria, the mainline Shia organization Amal, and other parties in that country. Gradually improving counterterrorist measures in moderate Arab states are probably constraining Shia violence, because only a handful of attacks have been linked to Iranian-backed groups in such countries.
- The major unknown is the degree to which Tehran will use or encourage terrorism in the future. Iran is currently seeking better relations with both Western and Islamic states, but evidence continues to indicate Iranian involvement in terrorism in both areas. The course of the Iran-Iraq war will have an important impact on Iranian behavior. In any event, we believe at least some level of Iranian-inspired terrorism is likely to persist.



25X1

**Secret**



Secret

**Highlights****Key Indicators**

**West Bank: New Jewish Settlement in Hebron Increases Tensions.** Four Jewish families established a new settlement in the mostly Arab city of Hebron on 8 August. This move was approved by the Israeli Government and accompanied by reports that more families are scheduled to move to the site and that other settlements will be established in the heart of the city. The US Consulate in Jerusalem reports that the reactions of the Arabs are quickly turning from fear to rage because they increasingly perceive the Hebron settlement as an endorsement of the Jewish underground movement by the Shamir government. The Consulate believes expansion of the settlement is inevitable, although that will entail seizing Arab-owned land. Such a move, together with the establishment of other settlements on the West Bank—five more reportedly will be proposed soon—are likely to spark isolated Arab attacks against Jewish settlers and Israeli military positions in the occupied territories.

25X1

**Chile: Bombings Continue at High Level.** In the first half of 1984, approximately 230 terrorist bombings occurred in Chile, compared with only 170 for all of 1983. Most of the bombings have been directed against public utilities and designed to cause maximum property damage but minimal personal injuries. American and other international interests have been among the targets in Santiago. Local security services believe that members of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) and the Communist Party (PCCh) have been responsible for most of the attacks, but a third group, the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR) has claimed credit for many of them.

25X1

25X1

**Lebanon: Beirut Security Situation Fragile.** An outbreak of violence and other recent developments in Beirut indicate the security situation remains tense. A new wave of terrorist attacks could occur at any time. A series of explosions in West Beirut in early August caused the first fatalities in the capital since the implementation of the Cabinet's security plan on 4 July and brought armed militiamen back onto the streets. A number of violent incidents have occurred recently in the region dominated by Nabih Berri's Shia Amal militia, suggesting that Amal is no longer able to suppress the activities of Shia fundamentalist splinter groups there:

- On 9 August, a bomb exploded in a crowded market, killing three people and wounding some 20 others.
- During the night of 9 August, five other explosions occurred, causing property damage but no casualties.

Secret

GI TR 84-018  
23 August 1984

Secret

- On 10 August, an explosion in a building housing a Shia Amal ammunition dump killed one person and wounded 11 others. An anonymous caller claimed credit in the name of the Druze Independence Revolutionaries Organization—previously unheard of. We do not believe such a group exists. Instead, we suspect the explosion was either an accident or the result of an operation of the Christian Lebanese Forces. [redacted]

25X1

[redacted] elements of several local militias, including the Murabitun, Hizballah, and various Palestinian groups have been fighting for control of the Palestinian refugee camps south of Beirut for more than a year. If neither Amal nor the Lebanese Army can control them, the refugee camps could again become a launching point for terrorist attacks in Beirut or into Israel. [redacted]

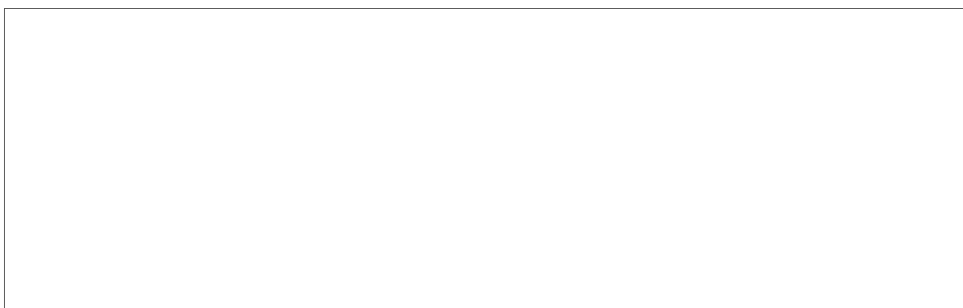
25X1

25X1

**Lebanon: Key Anniversary for Musa Sadr Brigade.** The Musa Sadr Brigade may attack Libyan targets either in Lebanon or Western Europe to commemorate the anniversary of the disappearance of their religious leader. The Imam Musa Sadr disappeared while visiting Libya in late August 1978, and many Lebanese Shias believe he met with foul play at Libya's hands. Since 1979 the Musa Sadr Brigade has sporadically attacked Libyan interests in the Middle East and (since 1981) Western Europe. During the past two months, the group conducted several attacks on Libyan diplomatic targets in Lebanon. [redacted]

25X1

25X1



**Colombia: Cease-Fire To Be Signed—Finally.** The Government of Colombia is now scheduled to sign a cease-fire agreement with the 19th of April Movement (M-19) and the People's Liberation Army (EPL) on 23 August. The long-awaited truce was to have been signed 12 August but was postponed after an M-19 attack on the town of Yumbo on 11 August led to the deaths of 37 people. At first it was thought that the attack on Yumbo was in retaliation for the assassination on 10 August by unknown persons of M-19 leading figure Toledo Plata, but it is now clear that the attack had been planned for some time (the guerrillas arrived in rented cargo trucks) both as a demonstration that M-19 was not being forced into a noncombat mode and as a kind of apology to the martial spirit of deceased M-19 leaders like Jaime Bateman. If the cease-fire is actually signed, it may temporarily reduce the level of violence in Colombia, although elements within both insurgent and government ranks are not fully committed to a truce. In any case, nobody expects such a cease-fire to last for more than a few months. [redacted]

25X1

Secret

Secret

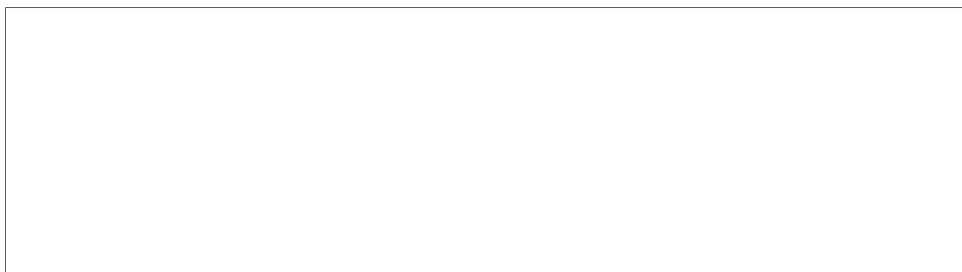
**Significant Developments**

**South Africa: ANC Leader Deplores Civilian Casualties.** In Harare, Zimbabwe, African National Congress (ANC) leader Oliver Tambo admitted ANC responsibility for the car bombing in Durban on 12 July which killed five civilians and wounded 27. Criticizing his guerrillas for being "inexcusably careless," Tambo said the bomb had been aimed at a military convoy—which press reports confirm was in the area. While admitting that civilian casualties are "regrettably unavoidable" in attacks on military targets, he said that in this case field operatives should have taken greater precautions to avoid unintended deaths. [redacted]

25X1

For more than a year, the ANC has shown a greater willingness to accept collateral casualties during attacks on military targets, but it continues to reject indiscriminate terror against civilians. Two previous ANC car bombings which caused a large number of civilian casualties—in Pretoria in May 1983 and in Durban in April 1984—may have involved similar carelessness by field operatives. [redacted]

25X1



**Italy: Arab Terrorist Arrested in Trieste.** On 6 August, an Arab carrying a false Moroccan passport was arrested during a routine customs inspection of a train at the Yugoslav-Italian border. Over 15 pounds of Semtex H, a plastic explosive of Czechoslovak origin, was found in the man's knapsack. In the hands of an expert, that is enough plastic explosive to destroy 10 multistory buildings. [redacted]

25X1

25X1



25X1

[redacted] We do not know with which terrorist group or government he is affiliated. [redacted]

25X1

25X1

**Sri Lanka: Separatist Violence Accelerates.** As expected, Tamil insurgents have once again stepped up terrorist attacks in the Tamil-dominated Northern Province, concentrating on police and military targets. The latest campaign comes a year after massive communal violence—touched off by similar Tamil terrorism—left more than 600 Tamils dead and some 130,000 homeless. [redacted]

25X1

[redacted] more than 25 police and civilians have been killed in terrorist incidents during the past two weeks—but they have not gone unanswered. The military has reacted harshly—army units burned an entire village in one operation, and naval forces fired on a coastal village in another—and has been able thus far to prevent the violence from spreading to the south. [redacted]

25X1

25X1

Secret

**Secret**

Sri Lanka's Minister of National Security has vowed to "get as tough as we can" and asserted that "ultimately we will have the entire population which is opposed to terrorism armed to the teeth." Such harsh reprisals against persons who were not directly involved in the antigovernment attacks, however, are likely to raise even higher the level of dissatisfaction among the Tamils and reduce even more the chances that a political solution can be found.

25X1

**Secret**

**Page Denied**

Secret

## ETA Strikes Back at France

Last January the French Government reversed its longstanding tolerance of ETA terrorists who use southern France as their major safehaven. This year Paris has already expelled more than 20 Spanish Basques to third countries—including Eugenio Echeveste, the number-two man in ETA-M, who was deported to the Dominican Republic on 8 August. This policy turnabout prompted ETA leaders in June to order a retaliatory bombing campaign against French interests.

This bombing campaign—which has caused several injuries as well as considerable property damage—has recently intensified. Moreover, the Basques have been joined—apparently for publicity purposes—by GRAPO, the Spanish leftwing urban terrorist group, which has hitherto had almost nothing to do with ETA. The immediate goal of the bombings is to dissuade Paris from extraditing four Basque separatists to Spain to face murder charges. Although France has refused Spain's previous extradition requests, Pierre Joxe, the French Interior Minister, assured Spain on 6 August that France will remain firm in its dealings with extremist Spanish Basque exiles. We doubt that the bombing campaign, which was predictable, will cause the French to back off from this policy.

---

### August Bombing Incidents Against French Interests

<i>Date</i>	<i>Incident</i>
7 August	<i>In Vitoria, a suspected ETA gasoline bomb badly damages French car.</i>
9 August	<i>In San Sebastian, bombs damage two Citroen showrooms.</i>
10 August	<i>In San Sebastian, a French bus and car are set on fire. In Bilbao, a French bank and Renault showroom are bombed; eight persons injured.</i>
13 August	<i>In Lasarte, two bombs damage Citroen showroom extensively. Members of Anti-Capitalist Commandos (CAA), an ETA splinter group, were killed by police minutes before the explosions.</i>
14 August	<i>In Madrid, police safely detonate a bomb left outside French bank. GRAPO claimed responsibility. In Granada, a Citroen showroom is bombed. In Madrid, a Renault showroom is bombed.</i>
15 August	<i>In Bilbao, the bombing of a Talbot auto showroom injures two people. In La Coruna, a bomb destroys branch of Banque Nationale de Paris. In Gijon, the French Consulate is bombed. GRAPO claims responsibility. Three persons detained for questioning by police. In Majadahonda, a Talbot-Peugeot showroom is damaged.</i>

25X1

25X1

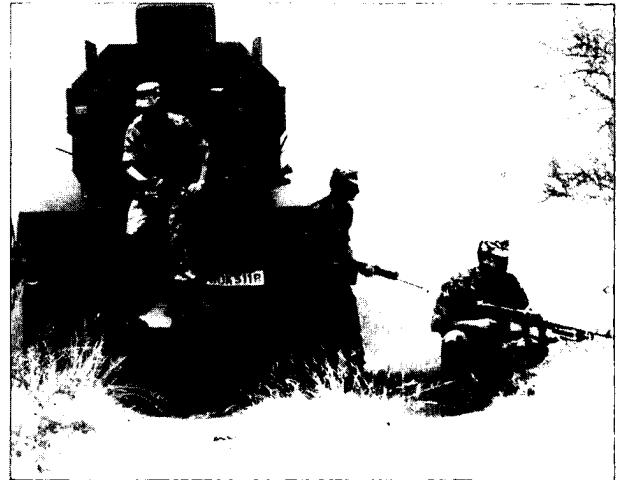
---

 25X1

### How South Africa Combats Terrorism

25X1

South Africa's white minority has invested heavily in an already pervasive but still growing internal security apparatus that enforces and defends apartheid and works to thwart black liberation movements based primarily outside the country. South Africa has paid a large price in both government spending and sacrificed economic growth to build and maintain this system. In the current fiscal year (1 April-31 March), combined police, prison, and defense expenditures account for almost \$4 billion, or 20 percent of the budget. We estimate that as many as one in every eight white South Africans is involved at least part-time in some aspect of internal security or defense.



25X1

#### Government Counterterrorist Forces

The South African Police (SAP) force—a multiracial national paramilitary organization—is the backbone of the country's internal security apparatus. Its 43,000 members, nearly half of whom are white, serve in traditional uniformed and detective sections, as well as in secret police and riot-control units. Each year at the Maleoskop Counter-Insurgency Training Center northeast of Pretoria, thousands of policemen are instructed in counterinsurgency and ways of combating urban terrorism. The SAP is supported by an additional 40,000 reservists and backed by security legislation granting wide powers of search and seizure and allowing detention without trial.

Although the SAP Special Task Force operates chiefly in urban environments, it also practices hot-pursuit tactics in the bush.

25X1

than 12 minutes and flying to any place in South Africa in less than two and a half hours.

25X1

An elite police unit, the Special Task Force, is designed in part to combat urban terrorists. The Task Force is based at the SAP Training College in Pretoria and is on 24-hour call. The US Embassy reports that the unit is capable of mobilizing in less

The Security Branch of the SAP—the South African Security Police (SASP)—works primarily against subversives within the country, although it also has personnel and informants throughout southern Africa and in Europe, according to press reports. The highly effective SASP focuses much of its attention on the African National Congress (ANC). Oliver Tambo,

25X1

25X1



25X1

**The Principal Opponent**

*A major objective of South African security forces has been to combat the terrorist campaign of the African National Congress (ANC). Although the security forces have an intimate knowledge of the ANC and have arrested large numbers of its guerrillas, however, they have been unable to put an end to the group's bombings.* [redacted]

25X1

*During a trial of captured ANC guerrillas in May 1984, a security policeman testified that the group has conducted 225 terrorist operations against South Africa in the last eight years. Only moments before the ANC exploded the devastating car bomb in Pretoria on 20 May 1983, Minister of Defense Malan told Parliament that ANC bombings since 1978 had inflicted \$635 million worth of damage.* [redacted]

25X1

*Among the targets successfully attacked by the ANC have been extremely well-guarded showcase energy facilities that we believe were selected by the group for political and propaganda purposes. In 1978, two years before the ANC bombed South Africa's synthetic fuel facilities, the SADF rated the industrial commando unit responsible for protecting those facilities as the most efficient commando unit in the country. The ANC scored another major victory in December 1982 when it bombed the Koeberg nuclear facility, probably the most heavily guarded installation in South Africa, and forced the facility to delay opening for 15 months.* [redacted]

25X1

*In the past year, South Africa has used military and economic pressure to force many of its neighbors to expel or severely restrict the ANC. In our view, the ANC will try to compensate for this loss in regional support by trying to establish a military infrastructure within South Africa, and by increasing its political action in the country. We believe that Pretoria shares this assessment and will step up its harassment of political and labor groups suspected of having ties to the ANC. Despite such efforts, and despite how much South Africa will continue to invest in both internal security and defense, we doubt it can prevent the ANC from mounting further terrorist attacks.* [redacted]

25X1

Acting President of the ANC, admitted to a US journalist in October 1983 that SASP penetration of his group was a serious problem and added that one recent group of 10 guerrilla recruits was found to have nine police spies in it. [redacted]

Although the SASP plays the primary intelligence role in combating the ANC, the National Intelligence Service (NIS) also has some counterterrorist duties.<sup>2</sup> The NIS collects and evaluates national security intelligence and engages in covert action programs. [redacted]

The South African Railway and Harbor Police (SARHP) is responsible for protecting the country's airports, eight significant harbors, and 5,500 kilometers of state-owned and private railway lines. In 1980 there were more than 6,500 men and women in the SARHP, which has its own 75-member Special Task Force counterterrorist unit that specializes in thwarting hijackers, rescuing hostages, and protecting VIPs. [redacted]

25X1

The South African Defense Force (SADF) plays an integral part in helping the SAP maintain internal security. The SADF is especially active in combating insurgents infiltrating from neighboring countries. The SADF counterinsurgency forces consist of 10 territorial commands, each with a subordinate element that in the aggregate are known as the Commando Force, composed largely of area residents who have completed their two-year full-time national service stints. [redacted]

25X1

[redacted] against insurgents in rural, urban, and industrial areas so that the other components of the counterinsurgency and conventional forces can be

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

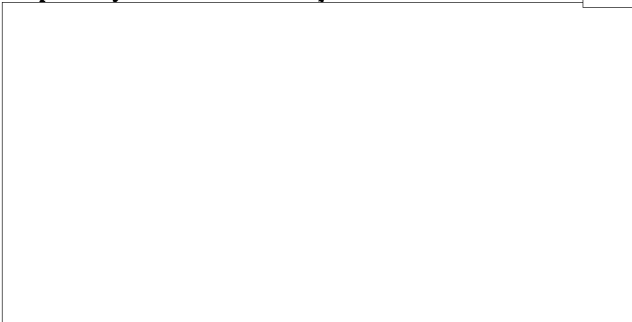


Secret

used elsewhere. Members of all commando units undergo weapons training and a wide variety of other instruction depending on their age, previous service, and the type of commando unit they serve in, according to South African Government pamphlets. Members of commando units in city areas are instructed in urban counterterrorist techniques, crowd control, and roadblock procedures; farmers are taught how to defend against guerrillas in a rural environment; and miners and factory workers are taught how to protect fixed installations. [redacted]

**Cooperation Among the Security Forces**

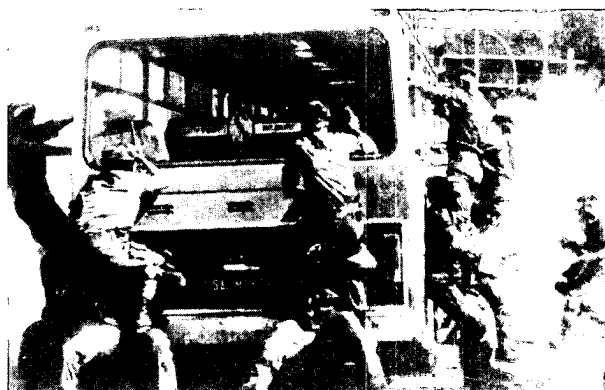
South Africa's security forces work together closely, especially in antiterrorist operations and exercises. [redacted]



Police, Army, and Air Force personnel have engaged in joint manhunts employing patrols, roadblocks, aerial reconnaissance, and massive sweep operations, according to press reports. In August 1983, personnel from the Army, Air Force, uniformed and Special Task Force sections of the SAP, Railway Police, Civil Defense Corps, local municipal and traffic police, fire departments, and ambulance services took part in a large-scale defense exercise in downtown Johannesburg. According to police statements reported afterward in the press, cooperation among the various units was excellent during the exercise, which included a staged terrorist takeover of a passenger bus. [redacted]

**Area Security Measures**

Both the military and the police are responsible for guarding South Africa's border areas against guerrillas based in neighboring states. Security personnel man a string of camps and posts and patrol along the borders. In recent years, ANC guerrillas staged most of their operations from Mozambique,



*Members of Railway Police Special Task Force practice storming a bus ostensibly hijacked by terrorists. [redacted]*

infiltrating South Africa via Swaziland. According to the US Embassy, the South African Army responded by maintaining a large presence in the area, and the police set up an extensive informer network consisting of local residents who reported on strangers moving through farms in the region. [redacted]

The National Key Points Act of 1980 empowers the Minister of Defense to declare as a "national key point" any place or area in the country that he deems of strategic importance to South Africa. The Act also requires owners of key points to adopt and maintain security measures to the satisfaction of the Minister. Currently there are about a thousand key points, according to press estimates. The number probably fluctuates as new facilities are established and conditions within the country change. National key points are protected by personnel from private security firms or by SADF Industrial Commando units, according to press sources. The security costs of guarding national key points are shared by the government and by the private industries designated as key points. [redacted]

**Physical Security Measures**

The private security industry in South Africa has grown rapidly in the last decade and now generates

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

Secret

Secret

revenues of over \$500 million a year. [redacted]

25X1

[redacted] A press report last year estimated that the hundreds of firms, which deal in items such as fencing, alarms, video monitors, lie detectors, worker identification cards and systems, and various types of guard services, employ some 250,000 South Africans. The panic that gripped many white South Africans during the Soweto riots in 1976 initially sparked the growth of the industry, and the subsequent ANC bombing campaign has sustained that growth. [redacted]

25X1

25X1

The police have stated publicly that most of the injuries resulting from ANC bombings have been caused by flying glass. Some proprietors of buildings in urban areas have therefore installed bomb-resistant, shatterproof windows, or "armorized" their windows with a special film that allows glass panes to fold inward without disintegrating.<sup>3</sup> One of the largest South African firms that sells safety windows claims to have installed them in more than 3,000 buildings and offices in the country since 1976. A local newspaper survey of corporate buildings, government facilities, and shopping centers in Johannesburg and Pretoria in June 1983, however, found that only 5 percent of the buildings had "armorized" windows, safety glass, or bomb curtains. [redacted]

25X1

<sup>3</sup> The car bomb that the ANC detonated in downtown Pretoria in May 1983 was a powerful device that killed 19 and injured more than 200. Most of the casualties were caused by flying shards of glass from the many windows in the area. One department store's large front window that had been treated with the special film enfolded a group of people standing nearby without injuring them, even though the window was reportedly only 25 meters from the car bomb. [redacted]

25X1

25X1

[redacted]

Secret

**Page Denied**

Next 5 Page(s) In Document Denied

Secret

25X1

### International Terrorist Incidents: Statistical Overview—1984

#### By Type

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1984 Total	1983 Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>45</b>						<b>371</b>	<b>500</b>
Armed attack	18	11	23	14	7	10	7						90	68
Assault	0	0	1	0	0	0	0						1	0
Barricade/hostagetaking	0	3	1	1	0	2	0						7	35
Kidnaping	2	7	4	1	3	6	2						25	40
Skyjacking	0	0	0	0	1	0	3						4	6
Other hijacking	0	2	0	0	0	0	0						2	0
Explosive bombing	22	7	30	31	37	21	30						178	262
Arson	5	3	5	4	8	8	3						36	49
Other	9	5	3	5	6	0	0						28	40

#### By Region

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1984 Total	1983 Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>45</b>						<b>371</b>	<b>500</b>
North America	0	1	1	1	1	1	0						5	12
Latin America	8	3	5	16	23	3	9						67	128
Western Europe	20	16	20	19	22	17	9						123	186
USSR/Eastern Europe	0	0	1	0	0	1	0						2	4
Sub-Saharan Africa	8	3	4	4	1	2	0						22	17
Mideast and North Africa	14	14	31	14	13	22	26						134	114
Asia/Pacific	6	1	5	2	2	1	1						18	39

#### By Category of Victim or Installation Attacked

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1984 Total	1983 Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>45</b>						<b>371</b>	<b>500</b>
Diplomatic	11	11	17	7	7	10	5						68	213
Military	5	3	5	6	5	4	0						28	92
Other government	8	2	12	16	11	6	4						59	28
Business	17	11	15	12	19	8	6						88	70
Other	15	11	18	15	20	19	30						128	97

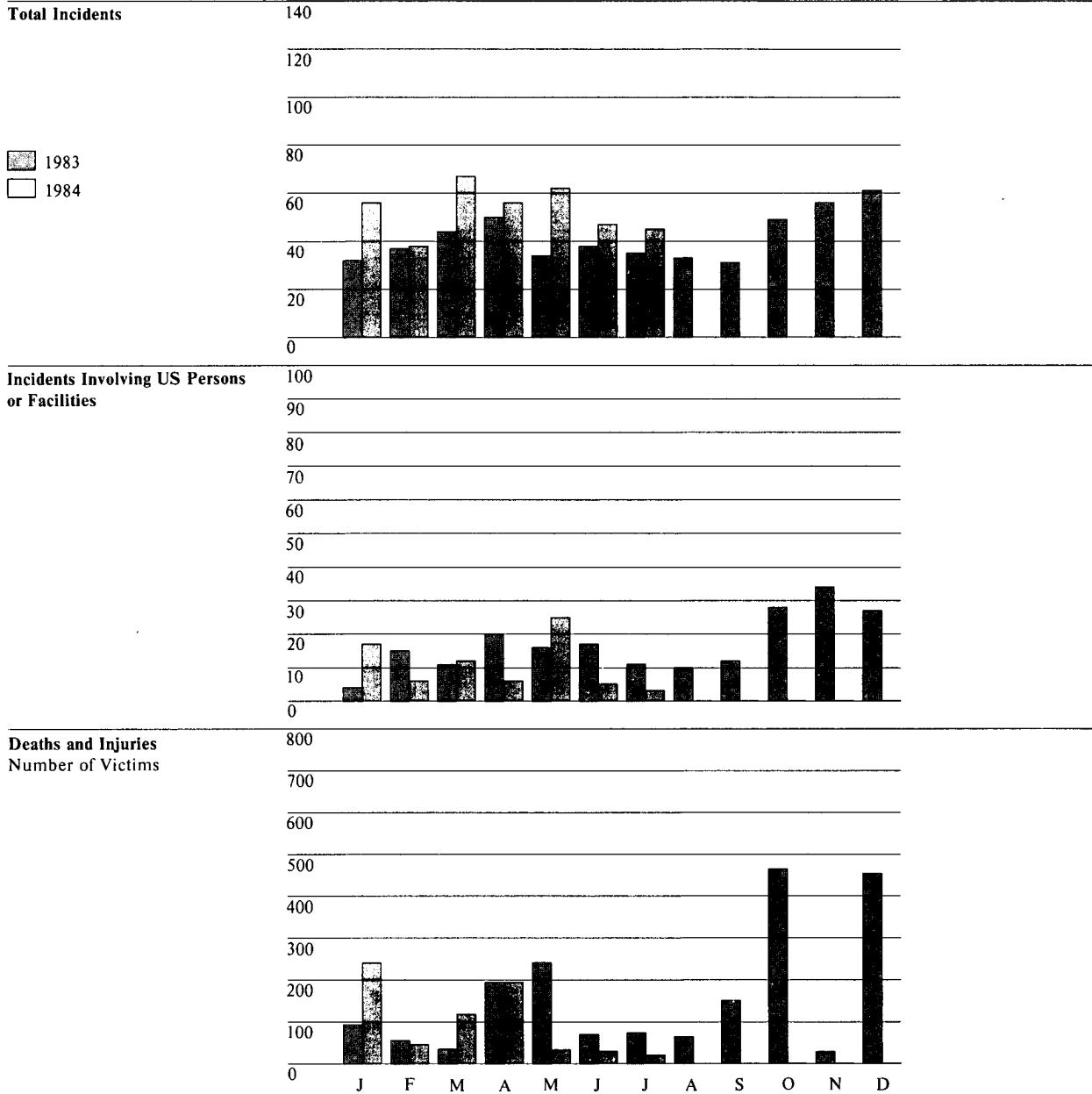
Note: Figures are subject to change as additional information is received.

25X1

Secret

25X1

**International Terrorist Incidents, 1983-84**



303467 8-84

25X1

Secret

Secret

**Chronology**

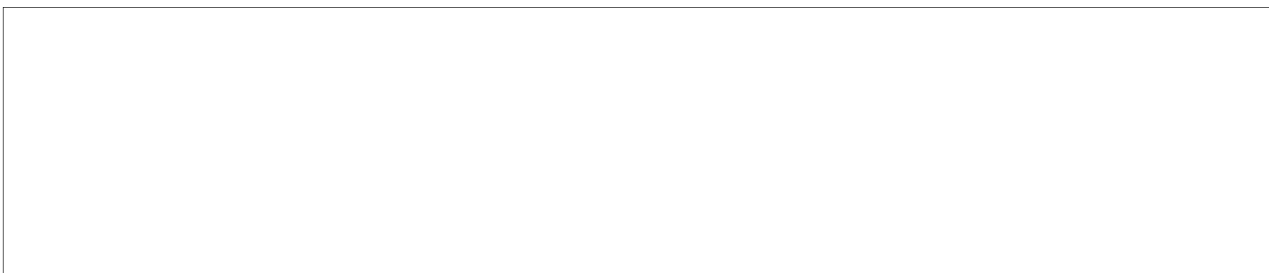
*Below are described noteworthy foreign and international terrorist events and counterterrorism developments that have occurred or come to light since our last issue. Events and developments that have already been described elsewhere in this publication are not included.*

25X1

**July 1984****USSR: Explosion Kills Six**

In Rovno in the eastern Ukraine, an explosion killed six people during public ceremonies marking the 40th anniversary of the association of the Ukraine with the Soviet state.

25X1



25X1

**9 July 1984****Angola: UNITA Attack**

In Huambo City, commandos of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) reportedly attacked an agricultural institute, killing two Cuban technicians. UNITA has focused on Cuban targets in its urban terrorist strikes.

25X1

**16 July 1984****Italy: Bomb Damages Palace of Justice**

In Naples, a bomb exploded during the night in the Palace of Justice. The Guerrilla Cells for Communism claimed responsibility for the attack.

25X1

**25 July 1984****Haiti: Masked Men Raid Radio Station**

Near Port-au-Prince, three masked men with guns broke into a Radio Soleil relay station after midnight, saying they were looking for documents. After damaging a jeep and searching the premises, they departed. This was probably a government attempt to intimidate the staff of the outspoken Catholic station.

25X1

**28 July 1984****Pakistan: Afghan Guerrillas Killed in Bomb Blasts**

In Peshawar, a car bomb went off in front of the headquarters of the Afghan guerrilla group Hezbe Islami, killing four and injuring at least 12 Afghans and Pakistanis. The attack apparently was intended to kill the leader of the group, who was supposed to be in the building at the time. A second bomb exploded the same

Secret

GI TR 84-018  
23 August 1984

day in Parachinar on the Afghan frontier, killing six persons and wounding 29. A third blast occurred in Chitral inside a college hostel, but no casualties were reported. No one claimed responsibility for the attacks, but Hezbe Islami blamed the attack on Soviet agents and said it would attack Soviet embassies, including the one in Kabul, and Afghan missions abroad in retaliation.

25X1

**Early August 1984**

**Israel: DFLP Executes Kidnaped Soldiers**

In a communique, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) claimed responsibility for kidnaping and executing two Israeli soldiers on the West Bank.

25X1

**Lebanon: Christian Hostages Released**

George Sursouk and Rudolph Polkovic, who reportedly were kidnaped by the Hizballah on 27 July, were released as a result of efforts by Amal leader Nabih Barri and former President Camille Shamoun.

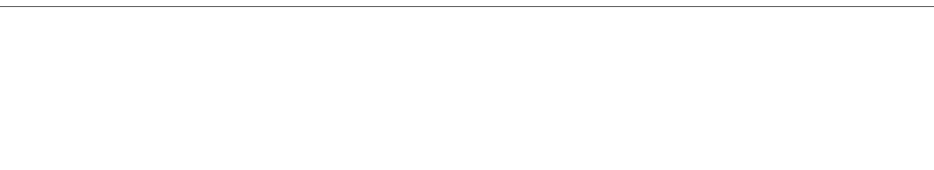
25X1

**Pakistan: Japanese Diplomat Released**

A Japanese diplomat was released in Pakistan by Afghan guerrillas, apparently after a ransom was paid. The diplomat had been kidnaped on 22 June by three Mujahedin resistance fighters who jumped into his car while he was driving on the outskirts of Kabul.

25X1

25X1



**2 August 1984**

**Lebanon: Tawhid Leader Assassinated**

In Tripoli, Ismat Murad, a leading official of the Iranian-backed Tawhid militia (Islamic Unification Movement) was assassinated by unidentified gunmen. The attack sparked artillery clashes between Tawhid militiamen and members of the Syrian-backed Arab Democratic Party. Clashes occur almost daily in the Tripoli area as various militias vie for territory.

25X1

**3 August 1984**

**India: US Consulate Bombed During Protest**

In Calcutta, three bombs exploded near the US Consulate during a demonstration organized by activists of the ruling Congress Party. The demonstration was prompted by reports that militant Sikhs had showed disrespect to the Indian national flag at the Los Angeles Olympics. Six policemen and one civilian were slightly injured.

25X1

Secret

- Ethiopia: Release of German Hostages**  
In Tebo, the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) released two West German aid workers kidnaped in Sudan in May. The SPLA released the two without a ransom payment, but is demanding a large ransom to free four employees of a French company still held hostage. The SPLA is apparently differentiating between foreign aid organizations and foreign firms it believes are exploiting the southern Sudan.
- 25X1
- 25X1
- 4 August 1984**
- Iran: Attempt on Dawa Party Leader**  
In Tehran, Sayid Bakr Al-Hakim, a prominent leader of the Iraqi Dawa Party, and three of his bodyguards were wounded by unknown gunmen,   
 No one has claimed responsibility for the attack, but we believe Iraqi Government agents may have been involved.
- 25X1
- 5 August 1984**
- France: New Group Responsible for Bombings**  
A new group named the Breton Republic has been linked to two explosions in one evening. Near Toulouse, an explosion destroyed a pylon supporting a high-voltage line. In a separate incident near Aarzon, an accidental explosion injured a young Breton as he tried to plant a bomb next to an electrical transformer. A poster found in his bag bore the inscription: The Breton Republic.
- 25X1
- 25X1
- 6 August 1984**
- Spain: Attempted Shooting of Kuwaiti Businessman**  
In Marbella, gunmen claiming allegiance to the Islamic Jihad Organization shot and killed one man and wounded another in an attempt to shoot a Kuwaiti newspaper owner who escaped uninjured. Police believed the motive for the attack may have been the newspaper's support for Iraq in the Persian Gulf war.
- 25X1
- Pakistan: Al-Zulfikar Members To Be Executed**  
In Lahore, three members of the terrorist group Al-Zulfikar were found guilty and sentenced to death by a military court for murdering a police officer in Rawalpindi in December 1982.
- 25X1
- 7 August 1984**
- Spain: Terrorist Killed in Shootout With Police**  
In Dyarzun, a suspected member of ETA was shot and killed and two other suspected members were wounded in a shootout with police.
- 25X1
- Iran: Airliner Hijacked to Italy**  
An Iranian A300 Airbus carrying 304 Bahraini and Iranian pilgrims from Tehran to Jidda was hijacked over Iran by two armed men claiming to be anti-Khomeini Mujahedin. The two hijackers wanted to go to Paris, apparently for political asylum, but French authorities denied permission for the plane to land. After stops in Bahrain and Egypt, the plane eventually landed in Italy, where the hijackers were persuaded to release the remaining passengers and surrender.
- 25X1

Secret



Secret

**Switzerland: Explosion at Justice Minister's Residence**

Near Zurich, a bomb exploded outside the residence of Swiss Justice Minister Rudolf Friedrich. The blast caused some damage to the house but Friedrich, who was in the house, was not injured. No one has yet claimed responsibility for the incident, which was the first attack in Switzerland against a federal minister.

25X1

**Israel: Pipe Bomb Explodes in Jerusalem**

A pipe bomb exploded near a monument in an East Jerusalem neighborhood. No casualties were reported. No group has claimed responsibility.

25X1

**Lebanon: Iranian Embassy Rocketed**

In West Beirut, unidentified attackers launched a rocket-propelled grenade at the Iranian Embassy and exchanged gunfire with embassy guards. Two guards were wounded in the attack. This attack could have been conducted by leftist splinter groups in retaliation for a similar attack on the Soviet Embassy in Beirut by pro-Iranian Hizballah members on 20 July.

25X1

**7-8 August 1984**

**South Africa: ANC Attacks**

In Durban, a large bomb destroyed an electrical transformer. The ANC probably set the charge. Near Durban, a man accidentally killed himself while throwing grenades at a police station. Nearby, police killed a similarly armed man during a shootout; they reportedly believe he was an important figure in the ANC.

25X1

**8 August 1984**

**Spain: Protest Rioting**

In Vitoria, several hundred youths smashed windows of cars, shops, offices, and banks. Police cars were overturned and a tourist's car was set on fire by the youths, who were protesting the killing of a suspected Basque separatist on 7 August during a shootout with police.

25X1

**France: Bombing of Tourist Office**

In St. Jean-de-Luz, the French Basque separatist group Iparretarrak planted a bomb which destroyed a tourist office and damaged nearby cars. There were no injuries.

25X1

**Threats to US Personnel in St. Lucia**

On the island of St. Lucia, the homes of two members of the US Coast Guard were burglarized and their uniforms were shredded. The radical leftist Progressive Labor Party may have instigated the burglaries to embarrass the current government and to express opposition to Americans being involved, through the US military assistance program, in St. Lucia's internal security.

25X1

**9 August 1984**

**Northern Ireland: Rioting Marks Internment Anniversary**

Anti-British rioters hurled gasoline bombs, seized vehicles, and exchanged gunfire with police and troops in Belfast, Londonderry, and nine other cities, marking the 13th anniversary of internment without trial for terrorist suspects. There were

Secret

Secret

injuries, including one man hit by a plastic bullet. The internment policy was discontinued in 1975, but supporters of the outlawed Provisional Irish Republican Army (PIRA) use the occasion to protest the presence of British troops in Northern Ireland.

25X1

**Turkey: Bombing of Citibank**

In Istanbul, unknown terrorists planted a bomb which exploded in front of the Citibank building. There were no injuries and only minor property damage to the bank.

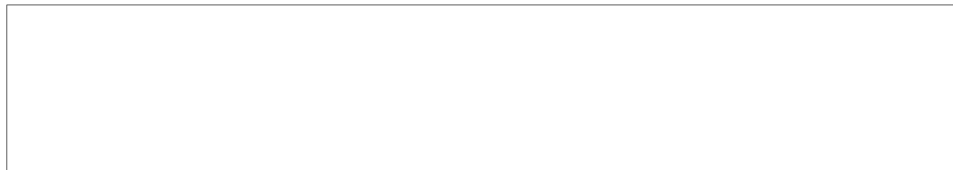
25X1

**Mozambique: Rebels Kill Priest**

In central Zambezia, rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance (RENAMO) fired on a civilian vehicle, killing an Italian priest and three Mozambicans. Two surviving Mozambicans were beaten and left for dead. RENAMO regularly attacks civilian vehicles, and the government now frequently seeks to protect civilians by making them travel in convoys escorted by the military. Unfortunately, the government policy allows RENAMO to justify many attacks aimed at terrorizing local and foreign civilians as attacks on legitimate military targets.

25X1

**10 August 1984**



25X1

**Spain: Bombing of Shipyard**

In Cadiz, two bomb explosions at a shipyard destroyed offices but caused no casualties. A suspected member of the GRAPO Commando "Jose Martin Luna" claimed credit for the bombings, stating they were in support of Spanish shipyard laborers who are fighting against modernization plans proposed by the Socialist Workers Party.

25X1

**11 August 1984**



**Belgium: Bomb at Zairian Embassy**

In Brussels, a makeshift bomb exploded in a car parked in front of the Zairian Embassy. There were no casualties and little damage. No group has claimed responsibility, but the Libyan-backed National Movement of Congo/Lumumba (MNC/L) and the Front for the National Liberation of the Congo (FLNC) are the most likely culprits. The MNC/L has carried out a bombing against the Kinshasa regime.

25X1

25X1

25X1

Secret

12 August 1984

**Lebanon: Home of Former Prime Minister Attacked**

In West Beirut, unknown attackers fired a rocket at the home of former Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, causing material damage but no casualties.

25X1

13 August 1984

**Jordan: Bomb Found Near US Diplomat's Home**

In Amman, Jordanian police safely defused a bomb consisting of several hundred grams of Soviet-made explosives near the residence of a US Embassy official. No other devices were found in a subsequent search of US facilities and residences. This incident follows the explosion of a bomb near an Embassy warehouse in Amman on 3 August.

25X1  
25X1

**France: Bombing at Train Station**

In Lyon, members of ASALA claimed responsibility for a bombing in the Lyon-Perrache train station that destroyed lockers, damaged a nearby shop, and injured several people. French police, however, doubt ASALA was responsible.

25X1

15 August 1984

**Israel: Attempted Car Bombing in Jerusalem**

Israeli police safely defused a bomb found in a car in West Jerusalem. At a press conference in the Bekaa Valley in Lebanon, Abu Musa, leader of the Fatah dissidents, claimed his group had placed the bomb, intending to destroy the headquarters of the Herut Party—the leading element of the Likud coalition. The car was found several blocks away from the headquarters building. Abu Musa said his group had decided to focus its operations on the occupied territories—presumably the West Bank.

25X1

**Lebanon: Beirut Jewish Leader Kidnaped**

In Beirut, Salim Jamus, a leader of the Beirut Jewish Community, was kidnaped by unidentified gunmen.

25X1

16 August 1984

**Lebanon: Israeli Airstrike on Fatah Dissident Base**

Israeli aircraft bombed a base of Abu Musa's Fatah dissidents near Barr Illyas in the Bekaa Valley. Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Arens said the airstrike was not related to Abu Musa's claim of responsibility for the attempted car bombing in Jerusalem on 15 August, but was part of Israel's policy of striking terrorists wherever they are located. This raid was the third Israeli attack on Palestinian positions in Lebanon during the last two months.

25X1

**South Africa: Bomb Rocks Police Station**

In Roodepoort, an explosion in the police administration building wounded five policemen and caused extensive damage. The African National Congress (ANC), which has attacked police stations in the past, probably was responsible.

25X1

**Secret**

**17 August 1984**

**Spain: Palestinian Leader Wounded**

In Madrid, Zaki Al-Hilu, reportedly a PFLP-SC commando leader, was seriously wounded by two unidentified assailants who approached his car on a motorbike. The Palestinian carried a South Yemeni diplomatic passport, although Aden's Embassy in Paris claimed South Yemen has no knowledge of such a diplomat. Spanish police speculate that the incident was a clash between Palestinian factions, and the attack has prompted new calls in the Spanish press for stronger action to control the easy access Arab groups have to Spain. In Rabat, a PLO spokesman accused Israeli intelligence of conducting the attack.

25X1

**Secret**

**Secret**

**Secret**