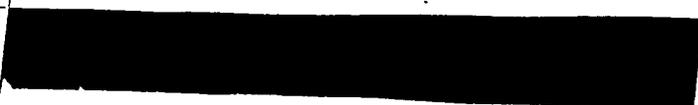




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Terrorism Review



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13 January 1987

Approved for Release
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13 January 1987

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This review is published by the Directorate of Intelligence. With this issue, the Terrorism Review returns to a biweekly publication status. Appropriate articles produced by other elements of the CIA as well as by other agencies of the US Intelligence Community will be considered for publication. Comments and queries are welcome and may be directed to the Executive Editor [REDACTED]

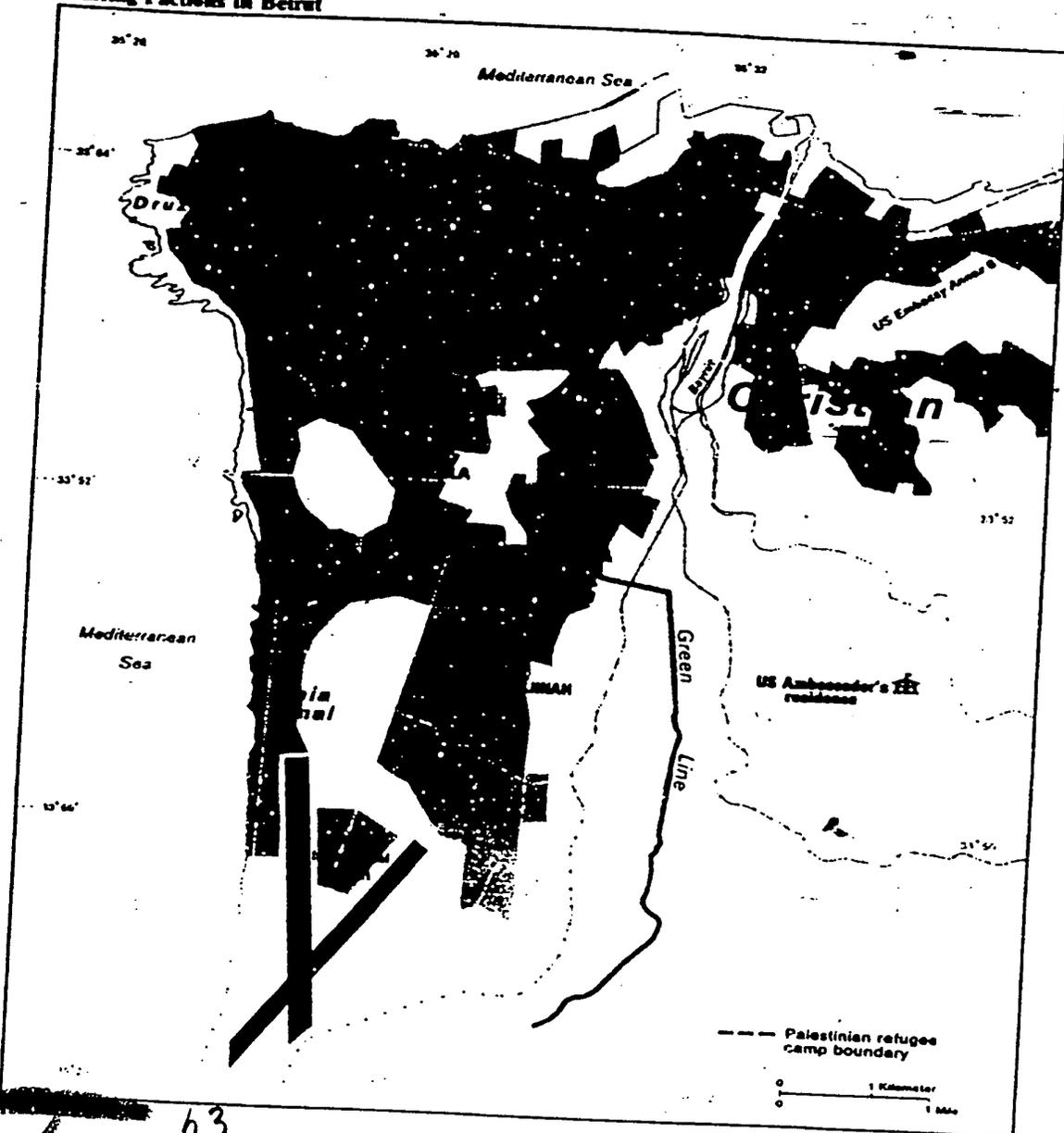
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Warring Factions in Beirut



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Terrorism Review **b3**

13 January 1987

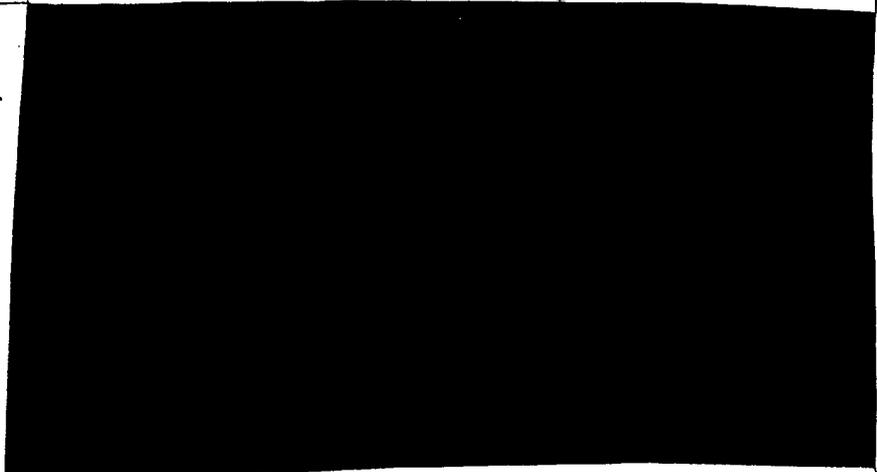
Focus

Beirut: Terrorist Mecca **b3**

A combination of historical, geographical, financial, and political factors have contributed to Beirut's emergence as a key terrorist headquarters in the Middle East. The continuing power struggle between and among Lebanon's Christian and Muslim militias, as well as the presence of radical Palestinian and Shia terrorists and their state sponsors, make the virtually ungoverned city an ideal setting for terrorists. The lack of operating restrictions allows international terrorists not only to meet, plan, and stage attacks in Beirut and Lebanon but also to use Beirut as a transit point for people and weapons destined for operations elsewhere in the world. **b3**

The city's role is unlikely to change as a new generation, raised in slums and refugee camps created in part by Lebanon's bitter civil war, turns to furthering the violence that is the only way of life these youths know. Such state sponsors as Libya, Syria, and Iran will continue to find ready recruits among young, unemployed Christians and Muslims. **b3**

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History

Since late 1975, Beirut has been a divided city, and much of the terrorism occurs in the western, Muslim part of the city. Shia Muslims dominate the southern suburbs, including the area around the airport. The Christian-controlled east pays

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at least nominal allegiance to the government and the presidency, and the Lebanese Forces—a Christian militia—help maintain whatever degree of law and order exists. **b3**

Since the early 1980s, an assertive and increasingly violent Shia movement has sought the installation of an Islamic republic in Lebanon and the eradication of Western influence. Iran has aided in this endeavor by backing such Shia groups as the Hizballah that have won influence in areas of Lebanon—including Beirut—previously dominated by the more moderate, established Amal movement. Syria has backed factions of its own, particularly Sunni, militias in an effort to consolidate its influence and counter Iran's. **b3**

Violence has become routine in a city where civil war has flared for over a decade. Kidnapings, in particular, have become commonplace: since 1984 more than two dozen American and French nationals alone have been seized in Beirut. Several members of the tiny surviving Jewish community in Lebanon were kidnaped and killed in 1985 and 1986; two of these hostages reportedly were murdered last month. Others kidnaped have been Korean, Spanish, and British nationals. Although some hostages have been transported to the Syrian-controlled Bekaa Valley, others have been returned to or remained in Beirut where their captors have little fear of discovery. Westerners and foreigners are not the only—or even the primary—victims of the violence. Car bombings, kidnapings, and assassinations are among the most frequent means of intercourse between the warring factions. The victims of much of Lebanon's violence are its own. **b3**

Geography

Beirut's former status as one of the Arab world's major commercial, transportation, and communications centers has contributed to its continuing use as a crossroads and safehaven for terrorists. Beirut is only about three hours' driving time from Damascus and within easy access of major Palestinian and Shia strongholds in the Bekaa. Terrorists increasingly use the city as a transit point: the flight to Paris is four hours, even less to other European capitals. Beirut International Airport—where security has been notoriously lax for years—has also been a favorite operating environment for would-be hijackers:

- Approximately 15 percent of all skyjackings that have occurred outside the United States in the last 15 years began, passed through, or ended at Beirut airport.
- May Mansour, the terrorist who probably placed the bomb on a TWA plane that killed four Americans when it exploded over Greece last April, flew from Beirut to Cairo. She returned to Beirut from Athens.
- TWA Flight 847 was diverted to Beirut in June 1985 when Lebanese Shias hijacked it from Athens en route to Rome. Some American passengers were held in Beirut during the nearly month-long crisis. **b3**

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Finally, Beirut is all too often the scene of telephone claims, counterclaims, and announcements to newspapers, particularly on hostage developments. Terrorists favor calls to major news media—such as the Associated Press, Agence France Presse, and Reuters—that still maintain offices in Beirut, despite kidnappings of

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their journalists. Frequently, claims are made for terrorist events that occur outside Lebanon. Some claims are genuine, while others represent attempts by groups seeking to take advantage of others' "successes":

- The use of "Islamic Jihad" as a covername for Hizballah factions first came to light through telephone calls and communiques released to news agencies in Beirut. The Hizballah cell holding American and French hostages also drops photos and videotapes at news agencies in Beirut.
- The Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction (LARF) always issues its communiques in Beirut, even though most of the group's attacks have taken place in Europe. LARF also has used the media in Beirut to threaten the Italian and French Governments; LARF members are imprisoned and undergoing trial in both countries.
- The Abu Nidal Group has used local media, such as the Voice of Lebanon and others, to claim responsibility for some of its attacks and also to make threats against Arab leaders.

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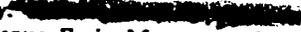
Highlights  b3

Alert Items

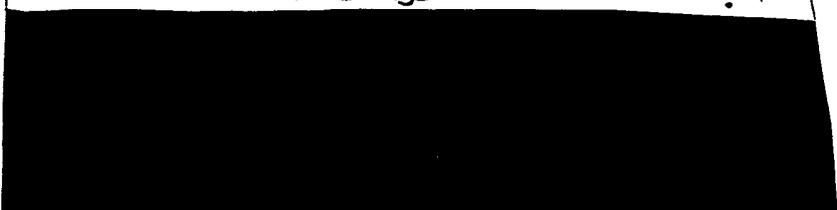
Middle East

Kuwait

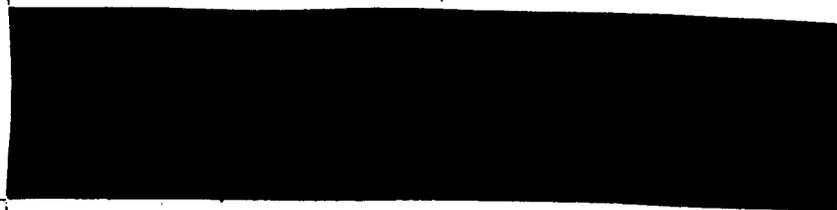
Terrorist Threats to Islamic Conference

Diplomatic and terrorist pressures threaten to disrupt or even postpone the Islamic summit scheduled to begin in Kuwait on 26 January.  Iran is pressing for a postponement and change of venue. Syria, Morocco, and South Yemen also have expressed their preference for a postponement, citing Kuwait's vulnerability to terrorist attack, and its proximity to the Iran-Iraq war. To counter Iranian pressures, Kuwait's Foreign Minister visited Damascus and Baghdad in early January in hopes of persuading Presidents Hafiz al-Assad and Saddam Husayn to attend. 

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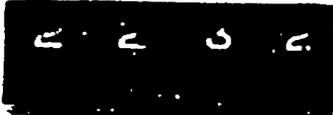
Kuwait would view postponement of the summit as a blow to its prestige and its firm stance against international terrorism. Kuwait probably believes Iranian attendance at the summit would discourage Tehran from supporting a terrorist attack. Security concerns are almost certainly convenient excuses for some Arab leaders to stay away from a potentially contentious meeting. The summit probably will not be postponed, but Kuwait's hopes of hosting all Arab and Muslim heads of state in a major demonstration of unity will probably be dashed. 

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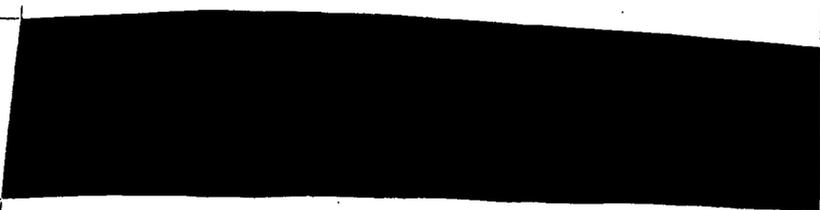






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Latin America

El Salvador

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Guerillas Target International Airport
Salvadoran guerrillas of the Popular Liberation Forces (FPL) are planning an imminent attack on the Comalapa International Airport, south of San Salvador, with a target date in late December 1986.



The guerrillas may want to provoke cancellation of the visits this month of the Secretaries General of the Organization of American States and the United Nations. b3

Significant Developments

Western Europe

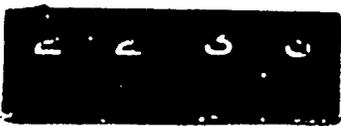
France

Action Directe Fails in Car Bomb Attempt

On 15 December a bomb exploded in the car of Alain Peyrefitte, mayor of Provins. He was Minister of Justice in the government of former President Giscard d'Estaing. The intended victim was not in the vehicle and the bomb killed a municipal employee instead. An anonymous woman telephoned a claim of responsibility on behalf of the terrorist group Action Directe (AD). Peyrefitte represents an ideal target for the group: he is a rightist politician, a conservative journalist, and, in his previous position as Justice Minister, a symbol of the "repressive organs" of the state. b3

AD has not previously used a car bomb nor made telephone claims, but a written communique in the group's usual style was delivered to a newspaper the next day. The communique used the name "Malik Ousseine Commando," commemorating the death of an Algerian student who died early last December in demonstrations in Paris over the educational reform bill. There is no evidence to connect this attack to the German Red Army Faction (RAF); but the two groups have a friendly relationship, and the attempt on Peyrefitte bears two striking similarities to RAF methods: a sharp change in method of operation and a willingness to capitalize on a current issue—student protests—as the RAF has done with nuclear

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and environmental issues. This is not the first time that AD has used police actions as a justification for its attacks. In July 1986, AD bombed a Paris police headquarters five days after a policeman killed a North African immigrant in a traffic-violation dispute. [REDACTED] b3

Arrests Shed Light on AD Bomber

The arrests of two construction workers on 8 December yielded new evidence about the bombing of a Paris police headquarters last July. One of the workers, a roofer, was a longtime member or sympathizer of Action Directe (AD). The roofer, Gilbert Vecchi, worked on a construction project at the bombing site and passed information concerning the target to Max Frerot, a known bomb maker for AD and second in command to Andre Olivier, the leader of AD's nationalist wing, who was jailed last March. Olivier's arrest [REDACTED] spurred Frerot to bomb a police target. [REDACTED]

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That attack killed a police inspector and wounded several other officers. [REDACTED]

Vecchi also will be tried for the murder of a police officer during a bank robbery in Lyon in 1981, and for five other holdups committed in the same area between 1981 and 1984. He [REDACTED] is cooperating with police and has revealed the existence of several AD safehouses, including a crude but complete "field hospital." [REDACTED] b3

Italy

Progress in Counterterrorism

In October, November, and December, Rome signed agreements with Turkey, Austria, and Israel, respectively, to cooperate in the fight against terrorism, organized crime, and drug trafficking. This brought to six the number of countries with which Italy has signed such bilateral agreements. Although the agreements themselves may not bear much fruit, Italy continues to be forthcoming on counterterrorism cooperation in such settings and has taken several other steps in its counterterrorism efforts since the hijacking of the Achille Lauro in October 1985, including:

- The arrest in June 1986 of a cousin of the two Palestinian brothers who have been convicted in the El Al bombing attempt in London and a bombing in West Berlin.
- The convictions in June and July 1986 of hundreds of members of the Red Brigades.
- The convictions in July 1986 of members of the Palestine Liberation Front for the Achille Lauro hijacking.
- A request in September 1986 to extradite the leader of the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction (LARF) from France.
- The extradition in December 1986 of convicted Achille Lauro accomplice from West Germany.
- The reaffirmation, in the face of retaliatory threats, of the sentences of two LARF members jailed since 1984. [REDACTED] b3

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Italy will continue its efforts in 1987. Trials soon will be scheduled for Ahmed Abu Sereja, the Abu Nidal member who threw grenades into Rome's Cafe de Paris in September 1985; Mohammad Sarham, the Abu Nidal member who survived the December 1985 Rome airport massacre; Nawaj'h Salim Shahadim, an Abu Nidal member who fired an antitank rocket into the residence of the Jordanian ambassador in April 1985; and Muhammad Hamdan, a senior member of the PLO's Force 17. The Abu Nidal Group has already publicly threatened Italian interests in the wake of the counterterrorist pact [redacted] and could engage in the kind of terrorism it has waged against British targets in an effort to get jailed members freed. [redacted]

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Spain

ETA-M Attacks French Property and Ski Resorts

The Basque separatist group Fatherland and Liberty-Military Wing (ETA-M) staged five bomb attacks between Christmas Eve and 2 January, three against French-owned properties and two at ski resort hotels. On 24 December a Spanish Civil Guard was killed while disarming an explosive in a department store in Madrid that was partially French owned. On 25 December ETA-M planted a bomb made of GOMA-2 that exploded at a French-owned hotel in Madrid, causing substantial property damage but no injuries. ETA-M then claimed responsibility for a bomb explosion on 28 December at a French car dealership in the Basque region that seriously injured one woman and caused property damage. This was the only holiday attack not preceded by a telephone warning. [redacted]

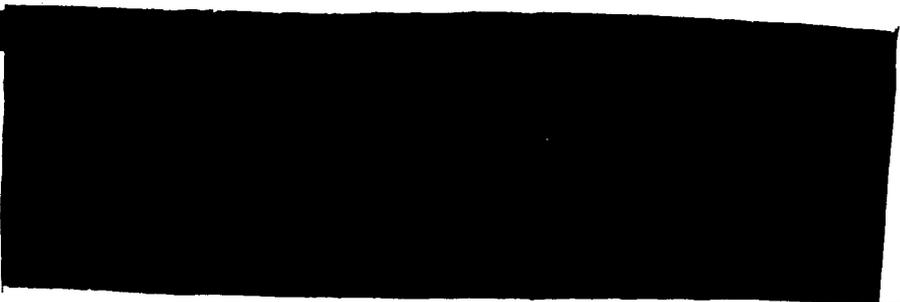
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On 29 December another ETA-M bomb exploded at a ski resort in the Pyrenees while King Juan Carlos and his family were vacationing nearby at a private lodge. Officials doubt that ETA-M had targeted the Spanish royal family, but French skiers frequent the resort. On 2 January, ETA-M set off an explosion in a hotel at a ski resort near Madrid, which caused property damage. [redacted]

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The Christmas season bombings indicate that ETA-M may hope to win concessions from an accelerated campaign against France, and is continuing its longstanding attacks against Spain's tourist industry. Even police arrests in the middle of the campaign failed to halt the bombings. Spanish police arrested two ETA-M commando teams—eight terrorists in all—in San Sebastian and Lasarte, confiscating explosives, weapons, and a "hit list" on 28 December. [redacted]

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Iraq

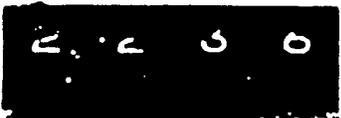
Terrorists Threaten Retaliation Following Airliner Hijacking

Several terrorist groups claimed responsibility for the hijacking of the Iraqi 737 airliner that crashed in Saudi Arabia on Christmas Day. At least 62 of the 107 passengers and crew on board were killed, including two hijackers. All of the claimants threatened more attacks against Baghdad and Riyadh. An "Islamic Jihad" caller told a Beirut paper that the attack was planned with the Iranian-backed Dawa Party, and demanded also that France stop aiding Iraq, and that Kuwait release its 17 Dawa prisoners. The Revolutionary Action Organization threatened to attack Iraqi interests if Baghdad did not release three prisoners Baghdad identified as members of the Revolutionary Justice Organization, a Shia faction based in Lebanon responsible for abducting several Western hostages. Another group calling itself the Revolutionary Islamic Movement—the Iraqi branch—threatened reprisals against Riyadh if the Saudis turned the two surviving terrorists over to the Iraqis.

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The operation may have been timed to coincide with a conference of Iraqi opposition groups that met in Tehran from 24 to 28 December. Both Iran and Islamic Jihad denied involvement, but the dead hijackers allegedly were Lebanese. They may have belonged to the Hizballah faction that conducted similar terrorist operations—including the hijacking of TWA 847 in June 1985 and the seizure of a Kuwaiti airliner in December 1984. Hizballah's professed goals are to end Arab and Western support for Iraq and to obtain release of the Dawa prisoners in Kuwait. Iran supports these goals but does not totally control either Hizballah or the activities of other radical Shia factions it supports. Riyadh is likely to deport the surviving terrorists to Baghdad, hoping to avoid retaliation.

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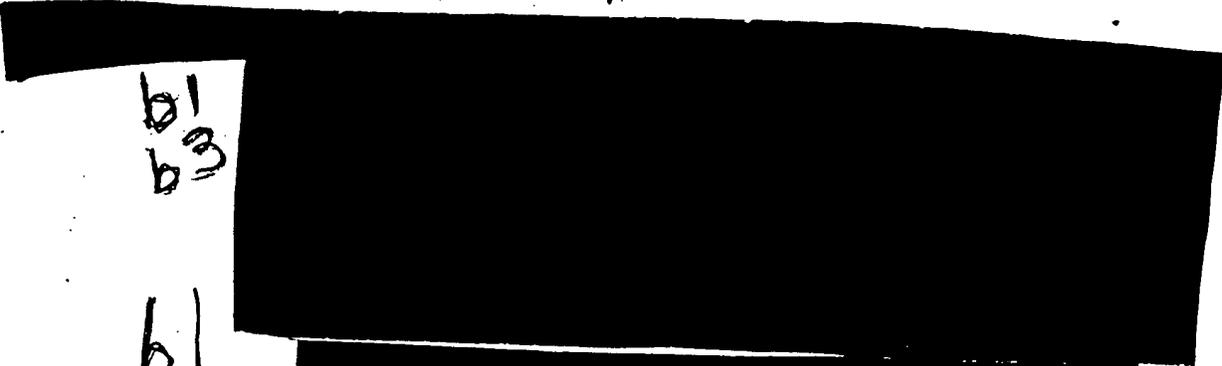
Latin America

Colombia

Prominent Journalist Killed

On 17 December, Guillermo Cano Isaza, director of Colombia's second-largest newspaper, was assassinated in Bogota. He was in his car on his way home from work when two men on a motorcycle shot him five times in the head and escaped. Narcotics traffickers probably ordered the killing in retaliation for Cano's strong antinarcotics position. The murder of the popular, noted journalist prompted the Cabinet to impose several strict new provisions of the current state of siege. They included measures to encourage citizens to give information on drug traffickers; preventive detention of traffickers and transfer of jurisdiction for major drug offenses to military courts; restrictions on permits to carry weapons; increased penalties for illegal possession of arms; broader authority for military and police to carry out attacks on drug production facilities; and restrictions on sales and operation of high-powered motorcycles, a favorite means of escape for assassins.

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South/East Asia

Pakistan

KHAD Resumes Bombing Campaign

A car bomb exploded at a police station in Peshawar on 30 December, killing two and injuring several others. The abandoned car was discovered in an alley just

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behind the US Consulate and towed to a police station; it exploded during a police search. The original placement of the car bomb may indicate the US Consulate was the intended target. Another bomb exploded in a bus on the same day. Several other explosive devices have been found recently near Peshawar.

[REDACTED] If the car bomb was targeted at the US Consulate, KHAD may be expanding the scope of its attacks.

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Africa

Ethiopia

Italian and Ethiopian Workers Kidnaped

On 27 December two Italian construction workers and some 40 Ethiopians were kidnaped following an attack by unknown assailants. The kidnappings occurred on an isolated road in the Pawi resettlement area, about 80 miles from the Sudanese border. The attackers killed four Ethiopians and may have taken the hostages to Sudan. No group has claimed responsibility for the attack but the Ethiopian Government believes the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party, a civilian Marxist group, may be responsible.

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The incident is a major blow to the Ethiopian Government, [REDACTED] The Pawi area was its showcase for resettlement, and the kidnaping of foreign workers will refocus international attention on this issue. The kidnappings took place near the headquarters of the largest Italian aid project in Ethiopia. The project has been controversial, and the attack may provoke Italy to rethink its commitment to the second stage of the project if it believes the Ethiopian Government cannot protect Italian workers. This probably is precisely the effect the terrorist act was meant to provoke.

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Technical Trends

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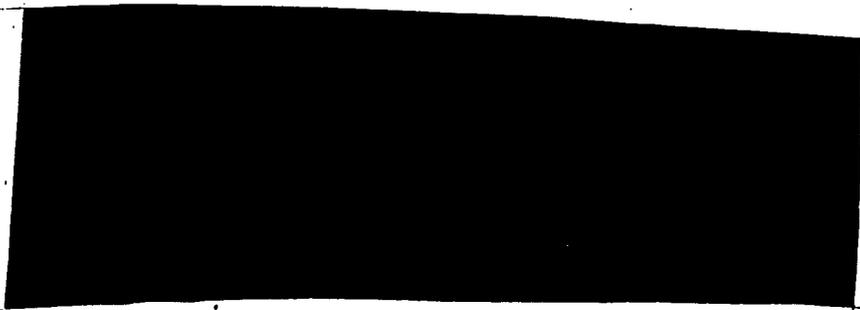
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**Romania: Ceausescu Adopts
a Harder Public Line
Against International Terrorism**

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Romanian President Ceausescu issued his harshest criticism against international terrorism during a late-November speech in which he declared that Romania has "never confused the struggle for liberty and social progress with terrorism in any of its forms." Ceausescu added that Romania especially opposes state sponsored terrorism. The Romanian leader has spoken out strongly against international terrorism in the past, but [redacted] this speech appears to signal his firmest stance to date, possibly in response to recent terrorist threats against Romanian interests at home and abroad, and in anticipation of high-level US-Romanian talks on terrorism scheduled to take place in Bucharest in late January.

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Security Considerations

Security is a paramount personal concern to Ceausescu, and Romania has a large internal security apparatus. Nevertheless, Romanian security forces were unprepared for the escalation in violence among competing Arab student factions in Romania in 1984 and 1985, and the recent upsurge in terrorist threats against Romanian interests:

[redacted]

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Links to the Middle East

In the Soviet Bloc, Ceausescu has unique links to the Middle East. Romania is the only Warsaw Pact member that has both full diplomatic relations with Israel and ties to Palestinian and radical Arab groups. Ceausescu openly supports the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), to which he has supplied arms and training. In addition, Ceausescu has a personal relationship with PLO leader Arafat and consults with him frequently, most recently last August. Romania also maintains contact with other Palestinian groups such as the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine and pursues good relations with [redacted] radical Middle Eastern states such as Libya, Syria, Iraq, and Iran. Ceausescu values relations with moderate Arab states as well and also maintains diplomatic relations with Lebanon and Egypt.

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• In November 1986, Romania hosted an ill-fated meeting between Israeli leftists and low-level Fatah officials. The meeting ended early after Abu Nidal issued a threat to send hit teams to Romania to assassinate Arab participants.

• Also in November, the Romanian Embassy in Beirut was the target of a rocket attack. Abu Nidal has claimed responsibility.

US-Romanian Bilateral Ties

Romania traditionally has maintained more active contact with the United States than have other East European states. Ceausescu probably hopes to maintain this relationship in light of the upcoming renegotiation of Romania's most favored nation status. Bilateral talks on terrorism probably will yield little more than a reaffirmation of existing agreements on extradition, air transportation and airport security. Efforts to achieve more far-reaching agreements on these issues probably will meet with little more than rhetorical support from Ceausescu.

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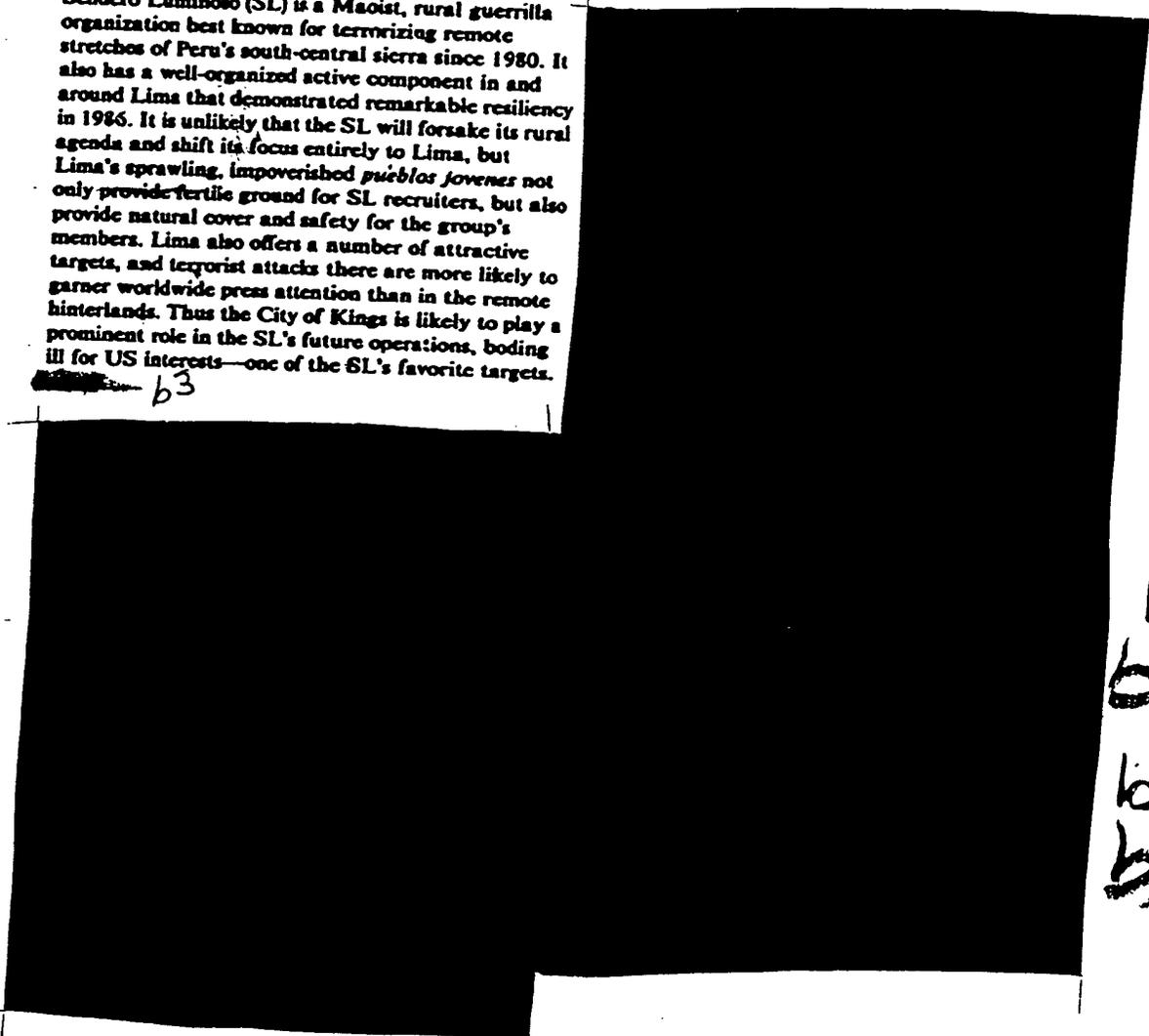
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Peru: Sendero Luminoso's Urban Terrorist Apparatus ~~SECRET~~ b3

Sendero Luminoso (SL) is a Maoist, rural guerrilla organization best known for terrorizing remote stretches of Peru's south-central sierra since 1980. It also has a well-organized active component in and around Lima that demonstrated remarkable resiliency in 1986. It is unlikely that the SL will forsake its rural agenda and shift its focus entirely to Lima, but Lima's sprawling, impoverished *pueblos jóvenes* not only provide fertile ground for SL recruiters, but also provide natural cover and safety for the group's members. Lima also offers a number of attractive targets, and terrorist attacks there are more likely to garner worldwide press attention than in the remote hinterlands. Thus the City of Kings is likely to play a prominent role in the SL's future operations, boding ill for US interests—one of the SL's favorite targets.

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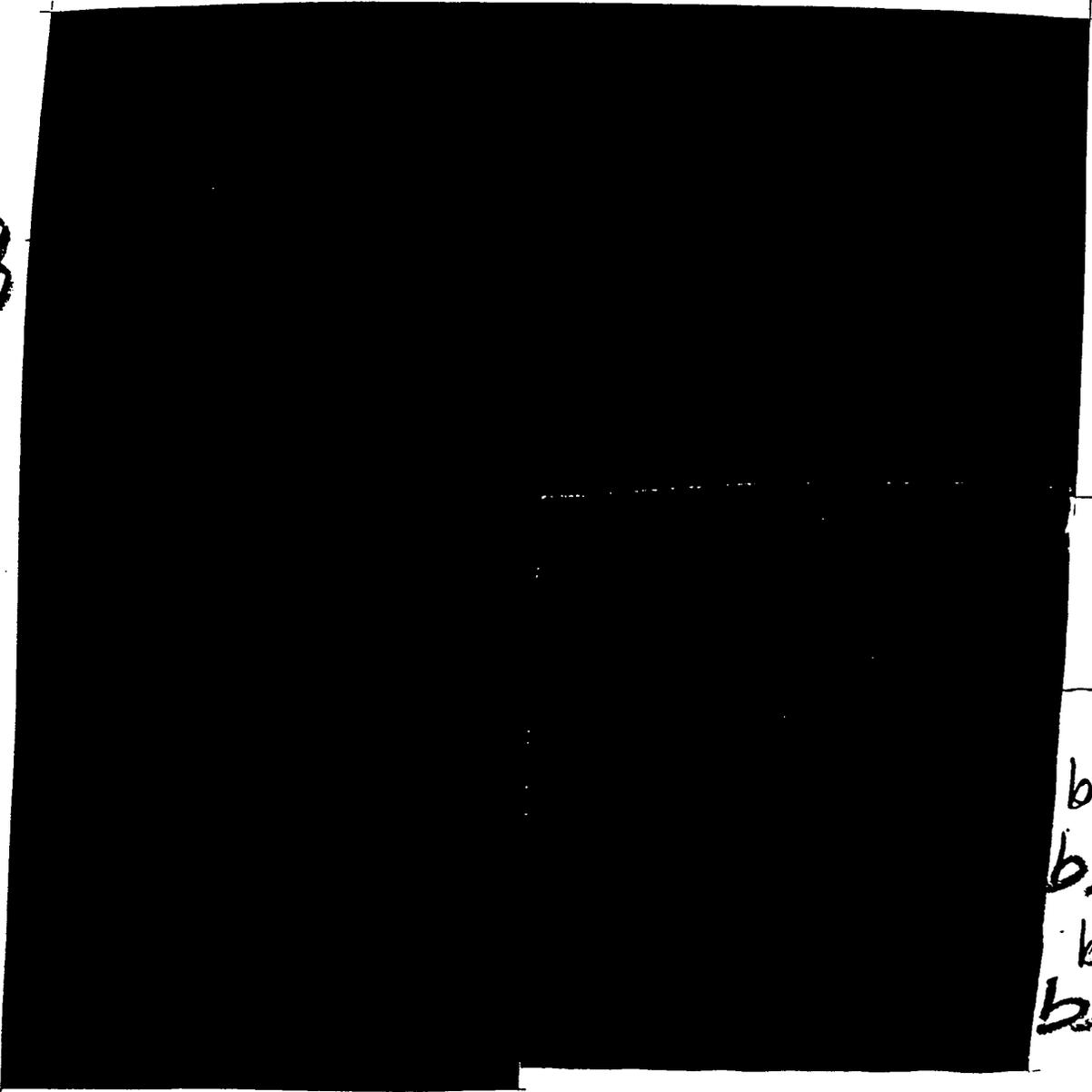
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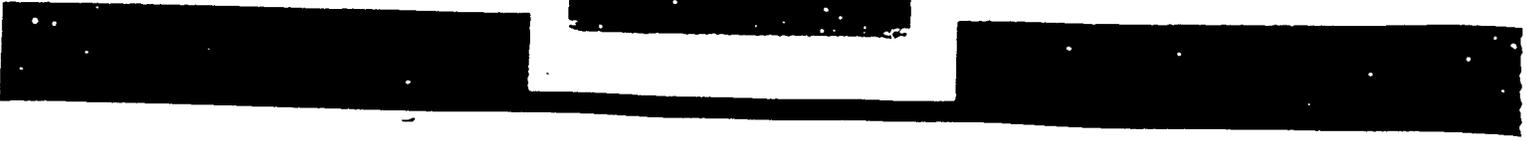
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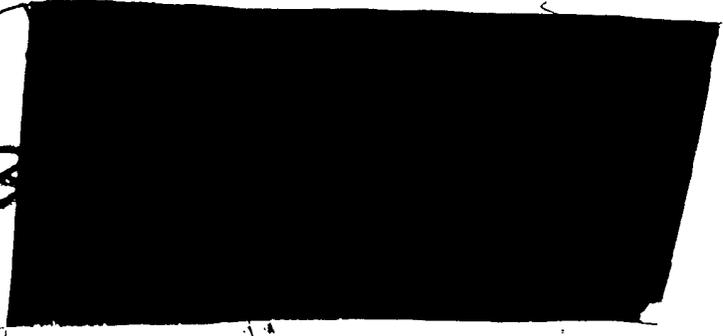
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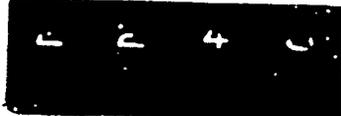
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**Greece: A Balancing Act
on Counterterrorism** b3

Prime Minister Papandreu appears to be following a two-track strategy on terrorism. His government has been unwilling to point a finger at, or take joint action against, countries suspected of abetting terrorism—a position highlighted most recently by his refusal to support the EC's condemnation of Syria. Over the past year, however, Papandreu has become increasingly aware of the threat posed to Greek security and economic interests by international terrorism and has adopted a position of explicit condemnation of terrorism in general. His government has also moved to strengthen its counterterrorist capabilities. b3

The net effect of this dualistic approach to terrorism is to raise questions about Papandreu's motivations and intentions. b3

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[Redacted]

To the extent that Papandreu has a policy, it probably is meant to reflect what he believes is a middle ground:

- To uphold historical Greek ties to the Arab world and his own leftist credentials, Papandreu has set himself apart from the other EC countries and the United States by refusing to agree to impose EC sanctions against Libya or to condemn either Libya or Syria by name.
- To placate Greece's Western allies and counter the domestic terrorist problem, he has taken a number of steps suggesting a greater commitment to combating terrorism on Greek soil. b3

The International Stance

Seen in the context of a political career extending over more than two decades, the Papandreu government's latest pronouncements in the EC are consistent with Papandreu's past positions and what we know of his ideological view of the world. b3

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Papandreu's instinctive reaction to any situation involving conflict between a major power—particularly the United States or, by extension, the United Kingdom—and a representative of the Third World is to identify with the latter. This is especially true when it is an Arab Third World country, because he envisions a unique mission for Greece as a bridge to Western Europe. Although it plays only a minor role in the Middle East, Greece has sought closer ties to the Arabs and has supported the Arab cause against Israel since the 1970s. b3

In addition, from Papandreu's perspective there are compelling political, economic, and security reasons to try to avoid aligning himself with the United States against Libya or Syria, however convincing the evidence:

- For domestic political reasons, Papandreu may feel it necessary to assert his leftist credentials after his Socialist party's relatively poor showing in the recent municipal election. Because his standing with leftist voters has been undermined by his economic austerity program and his efforts to seek better relations with Washington, he may try to mollify the voters with rhetoric and support where he thinks he can afford it.
- Simple fear is another probable motive—the fear of reprisals and of various Arab threats to Greek security. Greece has a large resident Arab population, and Athens has already been the scene of numerous Arab-sponsored terrorist incidents. Papandreu may also fear direct military retaliation, given Greece's proximity to the Middle East and the presence of US bases on Greek soil. A US naval base on Crete, for instance, is only 160 kilometers from the Libyan coast.

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- Greece also stands to lose face in its rivalry with Turkey if any of its Arab friends turn against it. Greece and Turkey compete for Arab support, and a break with an Arab state could provoke movement to grant official recognition to the Turkish Cypriot "state" in northern Cyprus.

- Trade has traditionally been the prime motivation for Greece's policy of expanding ties to the Middle East—its dependence on Arab oil, its desire to attract sorely needed investment, and the prospect of lucrative markets for its agricultural products and technical services. Although exports to Libya and Syria are now insignificant—together amounting to only about 2 percent of total Greek exports—Athens has been slow to give up hope that political friendship can be converted into economic rewards. As part of this strategy, Papandrou recently signed a bilateral agreement with Syria that he hopes will quintuple bilateral trade to \$250 million in two years. **b3**

Improved Counterterrorist Capabilities

Greece's stance against terrorism in general has improved markedly since the hijacking of the TWA airliner from Athens and the subsequent issuance of a US travel advisory last year. This improvement results from a convergence of factors including the dramatic drop in US tourism, a genuine desire to maintain a workable relationship with the United States and the EC, and an increase in domestic terrorist activity directed against the government. **b3**

Potentially the most significant action the government took was to put Antonios Drossoyiannis in charge of Greece's counterterrorist effort in April and further centralize that effort within the Ministry of Public Order. In the past, counterterrorist responsibilities were spread across several ministries with the result that the government was hampered by interservice rivalry, compartmentalization of information, and operational coordination problems. **b1 b3**

Since his appointment as Minister of Public Order, Drossoyiannis has taken strong antiterrorist positions and made a number of personnel changes at the top of the Ministry, which suggests he is trying to improve police effectiveness and competence. **b1 b3**

The government has also upgraded security at Athens International airport since the TWA hijacking in June 1985. **b1 b3**

The airport previously was considered the least secure in Europe. **b3**

Outlook

The Papandrou government's counterterrorist policy is still subject to change. To the extent that a policy has been developed, however, it appears to be a two-tracked one, aimed at appeasing both the West and the Arab world. This stance will not always be possible, and we are likely to see more instances—such as in the recent Syrian case—where Greece irritates its West European allies for seemingly little gain in its relations elsewhere. **b3**

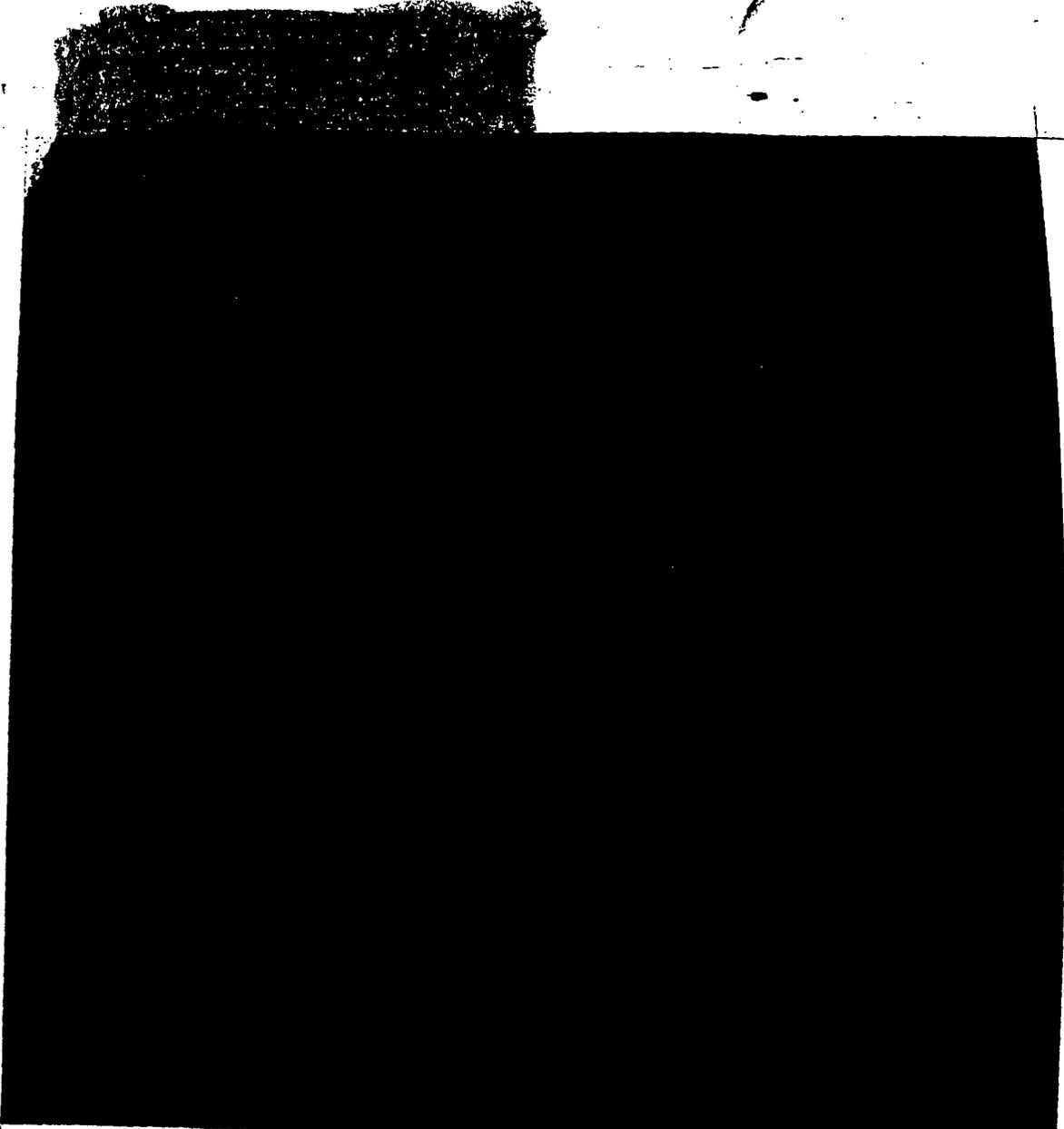
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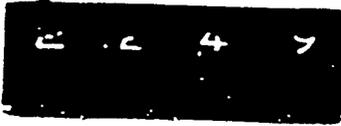
The Terrorism Diary for February **b3**

Below is a compendium of February dates of known or conceivable significance to terrorists around the world. Our inclusion of a date or event should not by itself be construed to suggest that we expect or anticipate a commemorative terrorist event. **b3**

- 1 February 1979
- 1 February 1984
- 1 February 1985
- 2 February 1987
- 4 February 1948
- 4 February 1961
- 4 February 1986
- 5 February 1960
- 6 February 1840
- 6 February 1981
- 6 February 1984
- 7 February 1974
- 7 February 1986
- 11 February
- 11 February 1929
- 11 February 1979
- 12 February 1947

- Iran.* Return of Ayatollah Khomeini to Iran from exile in Paris.
- India.* Kashmir separatist leader Maqbool Butt executed.
- India.* Kashmir Liberation Front sets off two bombs to commemorate Butt's execution.
- Philippines.* Constitutional referendum scheduled.
- Sri Lanka.* Independence Day.
- Angola.* Beginning of armed struggle against Portugal.
- Israel-Libya-Syria.* Israeli interception of Libyan airplane carrying Syrian officials.
- Burma.* Kachin Independence Army (KIA) Revolution Day.
- New Zealand.* Waitangi Day (national day).
- Pakistan.* Founding of Movement for Restoration of Democracy (MRD).
- Lebanon.* Fall of West Beirut to Muslim militias.
- Grenada.* Independence Day.
- Philippines.* Ferdinand Marcos reelected President; widespread fraud charges and demonstrations lead to his fleeing to the United States.
- Japan.* National Foundation Day.
- Italy, Vatican City.* Lateran Treaty signed (governs relationship between Italy and Vatican City).
- Iran.* Revolution Day. "Eleventh Dawn," the 11th day of the revolution, is considered the day of victory over the old regime.
- Burma.* Union Day.

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<i>13 February 1961</i>	<i>Zaire. Death of Patrice Lumumba.</i>
<i>13 February 1975</i>	<i>Cyprus. Declaration of establishment of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus.</i>
<i>15 February 1966</i>	<i>Colombia. Death of National Liberation Army (ELN) guerrilla leader and priest Camilo Torres.</i>
<i>16 February 1918</i>	<i>Lithuanian SSR. Independence Day.</i>
<i>17 February 1979</i>	<i>Vietnam. Invasion by Chinese troops.</i>
<i>18 February 1965</i>	<i>The Gambia. Independence Day.</i>
<i>19 February 1947</i>	<i>Poland. People's Republic established.</i>
<i>19 February 1952</i>	<i>Nepal. King Tribhuan Memorial Day.</i>
<i>19 February 1940</i>	<i>Egypt, Israel. Exchange of ambassadors.</i>
<i>22 February 1948</i>	<i>Romania. Founding of Romanian Workers' Party.</i>
<i>22 February 1972</i>	<i>Qatar. Coup d'etat that brought Shaikh Khalifa bin Hamad al-Thani to power.</i>
<i>22 February 1979</i>	<i>St. Lucia. Independence Day.</i>
<i>23 February 1970</i>	<i>Guyana. Republic Day.</i>
<i>23 February 1984</i>	<i>Brunei. National Day.</i>
<i>24 February 1948</i>	<i>Czechoslovakia. First Communist government.</i>
<i>24 February 1966</i>	<i>Ghana. Liberation Day. Overthrow of Nkrumah.</i>
<i>25 February 1948</i>	<i>Kuwait. Independence Day.</i>
<i>25 February 1980</i>	<i>Suriname. Day of Liberation and Renewal.</i>
<i>25 February 1986</i>	<i>Philippines. Inauguration of Corazon Aquino as President.</i>
<i>27 February 1844</i>	<i>Dominican Republic. Independence Day.</i>
<i>27 February 1976</i>	<i>Western Sahara. Anniversary of Saharan Democratic Arab Republic. Polisario government-in-exile.</i>

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28 February 1977

El Salvador. Leftists demonstrating against alleged election fraud in San Salvador killed by security forces; Popular League of 28-February (LP-28) takes its name from this event.

28 February 1986

Sweden. Unidentified lone gunman kills Prime Minister Olaf Palme.



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Chronology of Terrorism—1986/1987

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Below are described noteworthy foreign and international events involving terrorists, or the use of terrorist tactics, which have occurred or come to light since our last issue. In some cases, the perpetrators and their motivations may not be known. Events and developments that have already been described elsewhere in this publication are not included.

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b3



November

Portugal: Police arrest two members of the Popular Forces of 25 April terrorist group. Aldino Francisco Mendes Pinto was arrested on 2 November and Jose Ramos dos Santos on 30 November. Both fugitives were in possession of firearms, grenades, and false documents. b3

1 November

France: Two bombs explode in Paris, damaging the National Immigration Office and an air charter company, but cause no injuries. Action Directe claimed responsibility for the bombings to protest the French Government's expulsion of 101 Malian citizens since September. b3

6 November

Spain: Bombing at French car dealership in San Sebastian causes damage but no injuries. No one claimed responsibility, but the Basque Fatherland and Liberty organization is suspected. b3

9 November

Spain: Gunmen wound off-duty civil guard outside church in Ouate. There was no claim for the attack but the Basque Fatherland and Liberty organization is suspected because they have repeatedly attacked members of Spain's security forces in the past. b3

10 November

Spain: French car showroom bombed in Zeraux, causing damage but no injuries. The Basque Fatherland and Liberty organization is suspected although no one claimed responsibility. b3

11 November

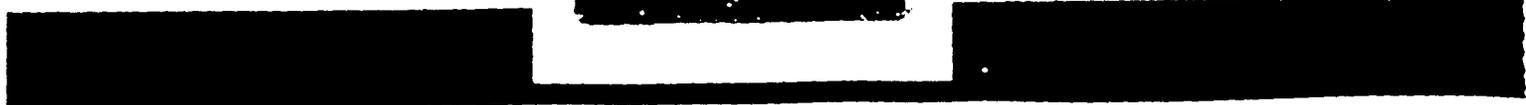
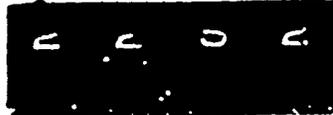
Belgium: Bomb blast at Antwerp's principal synagogue causes slight damage but no injuries. An organization calling itself "Adolf Eche Olstein" claimed responsibility in an anonymous phone call. A second claim was made by a group using the name "Call of Christ" in Beirut. b3

France: Bombs explode minutes apart at three major companies in Paris. No one was injured in the blasts. Action Directe claimed responsibility in order to protest the South African President's visit to France. b3

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3 January 1987



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12-13 November

Guadeloupe: French Government employees' vehicles bombed in seven separate attacks. The attacks took place in scattered communities around the island. No group has claimed responsibility. b3

13 November

Spain: Antitank grenades fired at police barracks in Bilbao suburb, causing slight damage but no injuries. The grenades were fired from tubes on top of a parked car, a technique used by the Basque Fatherland and Liberty organization. No one claimed responsibility. b3

14 November

The Netherlands: Bomb disposal experts safely defuse improvised device found outside Shell Oil Company in The Hague. No one claimed responsibility for planting the bomb, but police found a leaflet at the scene protesting the company's activities in South Africa. b3

15 November

Israel: Three assailants kill Jewish Yeshiva student in the old city of Jerusalem. Despite claims of responsibility by the PLO's Force 17, authorities suspect George Habash's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. The incident sparked a period of tension and violence in Jerusalem and the West Bank. b3

16 November

West Germany: Homemade bomb explodes at IBM computer center in Heidelberg, causing extensive damage but no injuries. An eight-page confession letter from the Red Army Faction illegal militants, signed by the "Fighting Unit Hind. Alameh," was found on the firm's perimeter fence. b3

17 November

Spain: Suspected Catalan separatists bomb French department store warehouse in Barcelona. There were no injuries. An anonymous caller shouted slogans in favor of the Terra Lliure (Free Land) group. b3

West Germany: "Black Revolutionary Cells Indonie" claims responsibility for an arson attack against West German Navy building in Wilhelmshaven. The claim letter expressed antinuclear and antimilitary sentiments. b3

18 November

Denmark: Vandals extensively damage Texaco's corporate headquarters building in Copenhagen. Police believe that a local group known as the "BZs" carried out the attack. b3

Northern Ireland: Snipers in a Catholic district of Londonderry wound three policemen. No one claimed responsibility for the attack. b3

Northern Ireland: Unidentified attackers hurl three gasoline bombs at a Catholic's West Belfast home. A member of Sinn Fein, the political arm of the Provisional IRA, and his family escaped injury. b3

Northern Ireland: Terrorists launch mortar attack on Forkill police station near Irish border. No casualties were reported and the station remained operational. No group claimed responsibility. b3

19 November

The Netherlands: Pipe bomb explodes at American Express office in Rotterdam. The blast caused extensive damage to the building but no injuries. An anonymous caller claimed the "Red Revolutionary Front" was responsible for the attack.

b3

21 November

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West Germany: Fraunhofer Institute director's residence and company car damaged by explosion in Berlin. Guenter Spur, director of the research institute, and his family were home at the time but suffered no injuries. A group called "Militant AKW Opponents" claimed responsibility in letters left at the scene.

b3

22 November

Italy: Rome court jails Jordanian for 1984 gun attack on United Arab Emirates diplomat. The Vice Consul survived the attack, but his Iranian companion was killed. Jihad Mohammed Othman was given a sentence of 24 years and six months.

b3

23 November

Northern Ireland: Mortar attack on a police and military post in Middletown, County Armagh, injures six British soldiers. Only three of seven mortars fired from a hijacked van parked just inside the border exploded. The Provisional IRA claimed responsibility.

b3

West Germany: West Berlin police officer foils possible arson attack near Nixdorf computer factory. Three suspects were arrested. No group claimed responsibility.

25 November

Spain: Bomb explodes in Talbot-Peugeot car showroom in Bilbao, causing widespread damage but no injuries. No group claimed responsibility, but authorities suspect the Basque Fatherland and Liberty Military Wing.

b3

25 November-
1 December

Gadeloupe: Caribbean Revolutionary Alliance (ARC) claims credit for 19 of 20 bombings throughout the island. The blasts caused extensive damage to private and government property, but no injuries.

b1, b3

27 November

Northern Ireland: Mortar attack misses Newry police station but injures 39 civilians in neighboring houses and shops. The Provisional IRA claimed responsibility but apologized for the botched attack.

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29 November

Northern Ireland: Grenade attack against Belfast police station causes no injuries. Police arrested 13 persons who have been held for questioning. A previously unknown "People's Liberation Organization" claimed responsibility. The new group could be a splinter group of the Irish National Liberation Army.

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29 November

Spain: French car showroom in San Sebastian bombed on eve of Basque elections. The explosion damaged the Peugeot showroom but no one was injured. No group claimed responsibility but the Basque Fatherland and Liberty organization is suspected.

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30 November

West Germany: Explosive device detonated at prominent West Berlin lawyer's home, causing extensive damage and slightly injuring one person. There was no claim for the bombing.

b3

Late November

France: Belfort court sentences 11 drug traffickers to a total of 23 years imprisonment. Their leader, Daniel Sborder, is suspected of financing the Antiterrorist Liberation Group that attacks Basque exiles.

b3

Early December

France: Court in southern France gives Swiss citizen 18-month prison sentence for transporting explosives for the Basque Fatherland and Liberty organization. French police in Toulouse had arrested Pieter Weiter, a resident of San Sebastian, Spain.

b3

1 December

West Germany: Bomb explodes under Christmas tree in front of Kreuzberg district office. No injuries were reported and no one took credit for the incident.

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[REDACTED]

b1, b3

3 December

Italy: In Rome, unknown persons ignite smoke bombs in two movie theaters, causing extensive panic but no injuries. Both theaters were showing the US film "Top Gun." Anti-US propaganda leaflets signed by a group calling itself the "Anti-Imperialist Movement of National Liberation" were found at the scene.

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[REDACTED]

The Netherlands: Dutch government extradites two Provisional IRA terrorists to Britain without waiting for the European Human Rights Commission's decision on their appeal. The two have been held in Dutch prisons since January 1986.

b3

4 December

Italy: Last defendant in "Ladispoli Seven" case released from prison. Muhammad Ali Fabs, who has spent the last two years in Italian custody, was ordered to leave the country within five days. The defendant was involved in a plot by Lebanese Shias to attack the US Embassy in Rome.

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5 December

Italy: Rome court sentences two Arabs arrested with explosives at Fiumicino Airport in October 1985. They were given eight-year prison terms on the charge of conspiracy to import explosives. b3

Spain: Police defuse bomb outside newspaper office in Almeria. There was no claim for the attack. b3

West Germany: Parliament passes portion of counterterrorist package. The legislation expands the list of activities that are illegal and provides sanctions against distributing instructions for conducting criminal acts, such as posters that appeared recently encouraging attacks on electric power pylons. b3

West Bank: IDF kills 14-year-old Palestinian as patrol attempts to stop rioters at Balatah refugee camp. Israeli commander claims troops acted according to regulations. b3

7 December

West Germany: Imitation homemade bomb thrown at house of Chancellor Kohl's press spokesman in Bad Honau. No one claimed responsibility. b3

8 December

Italy: Bomb explodes at provincial police headquarters in Mantova, causing extensive damage but no injuries. A group calling itself the "Popular Revolutionary Movement" took credit in a leaflet found at the scene. b3

9 December

Spain: Basque Fatherland and Liberty Military Wing organization (ETA-M) kidnaps businessman in San Sebastian. The group claimed responsibility for the kidnappings on 11 December. Police believe ETA-M carried out this act because the victim refused to pay their extortionary "revolutionary tax." b3

11 December

Spain: Explosive device damages Citroen car showroom in Barcelona, injuring four people. No group claimed responsibility, but police suspect the Basque Fatherland and Liberty organization, which does not usually operate in Barcelona. b3

Lebanon: Unknown perpetrators fire rockets toward Galilee in Israel. There were no casualties. b3

12 December

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b3

Spain: Bomb explodes at Renault car showroom in Zarautz, seriously injuring one woman. There was no claim for the incident, although the Basque Fatherland and Liberty organization is the most likely perpetrator. b3

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Spain: In Pamplona, a man carrying a small bomb dies when the device explodes prematurely. The man was identified as Juan Carlos Gallardo. b3

Israel: Arabs stab Orthodox Jew near Damascus Gate in Jerusalem. Ten suspects were arrested. b3

13 December

Denmark: Explosion at Soviet Embassy compound in Copenhagen causes minor damage to Ambassador's residence, but no injuries. A call claiming responsibility for the bombing on behalf of the Afghan resistance was received by a local paper. b3

France: Six-man Iperretarak commando unit frees two Basque terrorists from Paris prison. The group wore French state police uniforms to enter the prison. They took three hostages, including the prison director, and released them unharmed a few miles away. b3

Israel: Molotov cocktails damage Arab house in Jerusalem as clashes continue between Arabs and Jews. There were no injuries. b3

14 December

West Bank: Masked attackers stab appointed mayor of Qabatiya. Police are searching for perpetrators who may be Palestinian extremists. b3

Venezuela: Colombian guerrillas kidnap 27 people attending a political rally in a remote village. They released 24 after determining they were farm laborers. The remaining three, including a state legislator and two farmers, were taken across the border into Colombia. No group has claimed responsibility, and no demands have been reported. Such kidnappings for ransom are common. b3

15 December

Italy: On 15 December, the Rome Court of Cassation upheld the sentences of two members of the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction. The group killed 10 persons and wounded more than 160 others in Paris last summer in an attempt to free its jailed leader. In rejecting the defendants' final appeals, the court confirmed the 15- and 16-year sentences of Josephine Abdu Sarkis and Abdallah Mohammad al-Mansouri, respectively. They are eligible for parole, however, in 1991. b3

Israel: Molotov cocktail ignites but causes no damage to Arab house in Jerusalem. Passers-by extinguished the fire. b3

Peru: Police arrest two leftist Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement guerrillas believed responsible for the April car-bombing of the US ambassador's residence. The individuals also are believed responsible for bomb attacks on two plush Lima restaurants. b3

Peru: Police defuse four bombs in Lima, each containing 2.7 kg of TNT. The apparent targets were a school, a bank, a senior police official's home and a suite of offices. No group claimed responsibility, but the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement may be responsible. b3

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16 December

Northern Ireland: Bomb-laden school bus explodes at South Belfast police station, slightly injuring seven people. The Provisional IRA claimed responsibility. The attack followed a police warning of a possible pre-Christmas bombing campaign by the Provisional IRA. b3

Spain: Two bombs explode outside French businesses in Barcelona, injuring 28 people and causing considerable damage. The Basque Fatherland and Liberty organization claimed responsibility for the blasts. b3

17 December

Northern Ireland: Police defuse two bombs at hotels in the villages of Belleek and Moneymore. No group claimed credit for planting the bombs. b3

West Germany: Authorities issue international arrest warrant for Iranian suspected in car-bomb attack that occurred in November 1985. Naser Daryaei is sought in connection with the bombing of the US military shopping complex in Frankfurt that injured 35 people. b3

Israel: Booby-trapped handgrenades discovered near house of one Arab resident, and car of another Arab in Jerusalem. b3

Peru: Two leftist groups join forces against the government. Press reports said the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) and the Revolutionary Movement of the Left (MIR) announced their merger on the anniversary of South American independence from Spain in 1824. The MRTA attacked the US Embassy in 1984 and frequently attacks US-affiliated targets, but the MIR has not been active since the late 1960s. b3

Sri Lanka: Police discover two powerful briefcase bombs. The bombs were found at a power station in Colombo only hours before Indian Prime Minister Gandhi was due to meet with Sri Lankan leaders for talks on ending the Tamil rebellion. b3

19 December

Spain: Spanish Government pardons seven Basque guerrillas. Two were serving jail sentences for collaborating with the Basque Fatherland and Liberty organization and five were on probation after serving partial prison sentences. They were pardoned under an amnesty plan that allows separatists to resume normal lives if they renounce terrorism. b3

Spain: Incendiary bomb explodes at French factory in Vizcaya, completely destroying the facility. The Basque Fatherland and Liberty organization claimed responsibility for the attack. b3

United Kingdom: Jury finds two Sikhs guilty of plotting to kill Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, during his visit to Britain in October 1985. b3

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West Germany: Bomb explodes at state-owned finance firm in Cologne, causing extensive damage but no injuries. Red Army Faction illegal-militants claimed responsibility in an eight-page letter signed by "Fighting Unit Rolando Ullasia." The agency helps companies finance investments in developing countries. b3

India: Sikh extremists claim responsibility for the assassination of the 15-year-old son of a police officer. The boy was gunned down as he rode to school on his bicycle. b3

20 December

France: Both houses of Parliament complete action modifying an antiterrorism law to permit terrorist cases to be heard by a panel of judges instead of a jury. The government's decision to seek the revision stemmed from the Action Directe (AD) trial last December in which AD members intimidated the jury and caused a mistrial. This new provision will speed up the retrial of those terrorists and may be extended to the trial of George Abdallah, leader of the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction, now scheduled for spring 1987. b3

Sri Lanka: Police reportedly discover two crude bombs in Colombo near the main railroad station. The bombs most likely were intended to disrupt a mass demonstration in which thousands participated. b3

24 December

Lebanon: French hostage Aurel Cornea, member of a four-man French television crew kidnaped last March, is released in Beirut. The Revolutionary Justice organization—probably a Hizballah covername—held the crew, two members of which were released last June. The terrorists still hold one crewmember hostage, however, as well as several other French citizens. b3

25 December

Lebanon: Libyan diplomat assassinated; another wounded in Bekaa Valley. The attack was probably retaliation by the Syrian-backed Shia Amal Movement. Amal opposes Libyan backing of the Palestinians in the war of the camps. Lebanese Shias also hold Libya responsible for the disappearance of Amal founder Musa al-Sadr. b3

Lebanon: Three persons reported killed in three explosions in West Beirut. A previously unknown group, the Sacred Vengeance Organization, claimed responsibility. The bombs were detonated next to Amal and Ba'ath Party offices and a Lebanese Army barracks. This group may also have been responsible for the bombing of an Amal office on Hamra Street on 11 December. b3

India: Punjab police report foiling a Christmas Day attempt by Sikh militants to blow up a train. Army explosives experts were called in to defuse six powerful explosive devices found on and near a railway track in the city of Amritsar. b3

26 December

Lebanon: Booby-trapped suitcase found at Beirut International Airport. Amal officials claimed that pro-Arafat Palestinians or Libyans were planning to sabotage public institutions, including the airport. b3

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India: Tripura National Volunteers (TNV) bayonet a family of eight and set their home ablaze in defiance of new government security measures in Tripura state. The TNV guerrillas apparently have increased attacks on settlers in their campaign to drive out nontribal, mainly Bengali-speaking immigrants, and create an independent homeland in Tripura for tribal people. b3

27 December

Spain: Six thousand demonstrate in front of the Herrera de la Mancha prison in Cuidad Real in favor of amnesty for the Basque Fatherland and Liberty organization Military Wing prisoners. For the third consecutive year, family members and sympathizers gathered to protest against the French Government for its crackdown on Spanish Basques living in France. There were no arrests or injuries. b3

28 December

Spain: Police in San Sebastian arrest four alleged Basque Fatherland and Liberty organization members attempting to arm an explosive device. Police also confiscated weapons, ammunition, and a "hit list" that included the name of a ranking Basque socialist politician. All four were students from the area. b3

Spain: Four presumed Basque Fatherland and Liberty organization Military Wing "Information Commando" members arrested by police in Lasarte; arms and explosives seized. The commando is a terrorist cell that provides logistic support and surveils targets. Arrested were Jose Antonio Carrasco, Mixtel Turricates, Milagros Insausti and Pedro Maria Rezabal. b3

Pakistan: Iranian naval officer killed in Karachi by unknown assailants.
[REDACTED] the murdered man may have contacted the US Embassy in Doha indirectly to inquire about obtaining passports for his family. It is also possible, therefore, that Iranian regime elements moved to prevent a suspected defection. b3

b1, b3

30 December

Bangladesh: Local officials report Shanti Bahini guerrillas machinegun five road workers and wound at least 15 others in the Chittogong Hill Tracts. The victims were building a road when they were attacked. b3

31 December

Israel: Alleged Fatah member receives life sentence for 1983 bombing of an Israeli bus in West Jerusalem. The terrorist was also convicted of supplying the weapons used in the attack on the Western (Wailing) Wall last October in which one person was killed and dozens injured. b3

3 January

South Africa: An explosion, apparently caused by a limpet mine, rocks a prestigious skyscraper in central Johannesburg, seriously injuring a black woman. Police and eyewitnesses said the mine was planted outside Sanlam Centre, a 31-story luxury office building. b3

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