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### Iranian Terrorist Activities in 1984

The Khomeini regime continued its high level of involvement in terrorism in 1984, as part of its effort to export the Iranian revolution and to create Iranian-style, Islamic governments throughout the Middle East. [REDACTED] the extent of Iranian-backed terrorism actually increased this year when compared with 1983. We identified about 50 terrorist attacks in 1983 with confirmed or suspected Iranian involvement or encouragement; so far in 1984 there have been at least 60 Iranian-sponsored attacks and numerous other incidents uncovered. (See attached tables). The lethality of Iran's terrorism continues to outpace that of all other terrorist actors; through September 1984 Iran and its surrogate groups have killed at least 31, injured more than 172, and have kidnapped eight.

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Iranian-backed terrorism retains a very heavy anti-Western focus because Western support for Tehran's enemies in the region is seen as a major obstacle to Iran's mission. As in 1983, France and the United States have been the major Western targets. France has been targeted most often because it continues to provide direct military and financial support to Iraq. The United States has been attacked 13 times in Lebanon, including the 20 September bombing of the US Embassy Annex in East Beirut. The United Kingdom is the only other Western nation attacked directly by Iranian-backed groups in 1984--four of its diplomatic facilities in Lebanon or Iraq have been struck. Perhaps even more alarming than these numerous anti-Western attacks is the accumulating evidence that Iranian terrorism is increasing in scope and effectiveness in Western Europe. More terrorist attacks linked to Iran have occurred this year than in previous years, and an even greater number of lethal incidents would have occurred had not several plots been aborted by good security--in Spain, Italy, France and the United Kingdom, for

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example.

Lebanon

As in 1983, Lebanon remains the location of most Iranian-backed terrorism. Iran maintains close relations with several loosely organized groups of radical Shias who have responded with zeal to Khomeini's revolutionary message. These extremists share the principal objectives of undermining the Lebanese government, forcing Israel, the United States, and Western influence in general out of the country, and establishing a fundamentalist Islamic state. Several of them use Islamic Jihad as a nom de guerre or cover name to make threats or to claim credit for attacks. We have identified the following groups as among those which operate under the guise of Islamic Jihad:

- The Hizballah (the Party of God) is the generic name used by Iranians and their supporters to distinguish themselves from other Shias in Lebanon.
- The Council of Lebanon is a committee of senior Lebanese and Iranian Shias, mostly clerics, which was established in 1982 at the behest of Tehran to coordinate the religious, political, military, and terrorist activities of radical Lebanese Shia groups. It probably does not however, fully control the activities of the groups nominally under its supervision.
- Islamic Amal is a Shia extremist group that seceded from Nabih Barri's Amal organization in the summer of 1982. It is headed by Husayn Musawi.
- The Husayni Suicide Commandos is a loosely organized subgroup of Islamic Amal. Its membership probably consists of extremist Shias recruited for specific terrorist missions. Abd al-Ilah Musawi, Husayn's cousin, leads the unit.

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- [redacted]
- The Hizb al-Dawa (Islamic Call Party) of Lebanon is the Lebanese counterpart of the Iranian-sponsored Dawa parties in Iraq and various other Persian Gulf countries. It is headed by the charismatic fundamentalist Shia cleric Shaykh Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah, who appears to have influence throughout the Shia community.
  - The Muslim Student Union is a religious and political organization associated with or subordinate to the Dawa party. It is involved mainly in indoctrination and proselytizing and probably does not have regular fighters.
  - The Jundallah (Soldiers of God) is believed to be the military wing of the Dawa Party.

Relatively few individuals belong to these organizations--perhaps fewer than 1,000--but they can operate effectively because they have the sympathy of a significant segment of the Shia population. The continuing radicalization of the Shia community will facilitate the extremist groups' attempts to recruit volunteers and carry out terrorist operations.

Iran began to develop close links with Lebanese Shias soon after the Israeli invasion in June 1982. Some 800 Iranian Revolutionary Guards were sent to Lebanon through Syria to help recruit Hizballahi, provide political and religious indoctrination and military training, including instruction in terrorist tactics.

[redacted] Explosives and other support is regularly provided to local Shias, and we believe Iranians have participated directly in some terrorist actions, including the 20 September attack on the US Embassy Annex.

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The Revolutionary Guards in Lebanon are supported by the Iranian Embassy in Damascus, which also provides general direction to their efforts. Various Iranian operatives in both the Foreign Ministry's Department of Investigations and Studies and the Prime Minister's Office for Intelligence and Investigations have traveled to Lebanon from the Damascus embassy. The office of the Iranian Ambassador in Syria has been directly involved in coordinating Iranian and radical Shia activities in Lebanon. Ambassador Ali Akbar Mohtashami-Pur played a very strong role until he was seriously injured by a bookbomb delivered to his Damascus office in February 1984. After his departure for medical treatment, the charge d'affaires, Mahmud Hashemi, picked up the coordinating role. More recently, some competition has developed between Hashemi and Mohammad Nourani, chief of Iran's embassy in Beirut, for primacy in overseeing Iranian and Shia operations. The Embassy in Lebanon, which reopened in August, increasingly supports Hizballah activities in the Beirut area.

The activities of these officials, as well as the activities of officials involved in terrorism elsewhere, is overseen by high level leaders in Tehran. Ayatollah Montazeri, Khomeini's heir apparent, Prime Minister Musavi, Assembly Speaker Rafsanjani, Revolutionary Guard Commander Mohsen Rezai, Minister of the Revolutionary Guards Mohsen Rafiq-Dust, and the Foreign Ministry's Undersecretary for Political Affairs Hossein Sheikholeslam are all implicated. Several of these men have traveled to Damascus and even to the Balabakk area of Lebanon to review Iranian operations. For example, in early September Rafiq-Dust went to Revolutionary Guard camps in Lebanon and reportedly delivered inflammatory, anti-Western speeches.

Throughout 1983, Iranian-sponsored operations in Lebanon were conducted with, at a minimum, Syrian sufferance. Damascus probably also provided more active support at times. By permitting the movement of men and materiel through Syrian checkpoints in the Bekaa Valley, the Syrians have facilitated

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Hizballah activities. [REDACTED]

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Early in 1984, Syria's attitude towards Iranian-backed activities shifted as the MNF contingents withdrew and a Lebanese government amenable to Syrian influence was created. Damascus apparently began to impose some constraints on Hizballah and Iranian activities once it was clear they intended to undermine Syria's new objective of stability in Lebanon. As a result, several violent clashes occurred between Syrian troops and Hizballah gunmen. Nevertheless, Syria has failed to move decisively against Hizballah terrorists--even after the September bombing of the US Embassy Annex--and continues to allow Revolutionary Guards to train and indoctrinate Shias in areas under Syrian control. Syrian leaders apparently still believe they can manipulate the radical Shia movement to their own advantage--as a threat to mainline Shia leaders like Nabih Berri and as a source of continuing military pressure on the Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon. They also are concerned that a total crackdown would damage the overall Syrian-Iranian relationship and jeopardize the special economic benefits--such as high quality oil at low prices--that Syria obtains from Iran. Damascus may also fear the Iranian-Hizballah terrorist network as a double-edged sword that could be turned against Syrian interests.

### Persian Gulf

Moderate Arab governments in the Persian Gulf provide the second major focus for Tehran's terrorist operations. While a few attacks--mostly in Iraq--have occurred in the Gulf in 1984, our major concern is Iran's potential for future trouble-making. Iran continues to recruit and train potential terrorists from throughout the Muslim world, but mostly from the ranks of disaffected Shias in the Gulf. We have identified three phases

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of training: political-religious indoctrination, basic military or paramilitary familiarization, and specialized guerrilla and terrorist training for a select number of recruits. Iranian embassies throughout the Muslim world and in Western Europe help in recruiting, and Iranian agents also operate in pro-Khomeini student associations and Islamic centers. Here too, the Iranian embassy in Damascus plays an important coordinating role, arranging for the transportation of recruits to and from Iran. Training of recruits is conducted by the Revolutionary Guard at facilities scattered around Iran or at religious schools in the Qom area run by Iranian clerics. [redacted]

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We believe the Persian Gulf states face an increasing danger from terrorist attacks, and that Western facilities are also a likely target--as was the case in the December 1983 bombings in Kuwait. Iran has attempted to infiltrate trained Shias back to their homelands this year, and some returnees and materiel are almost certainly in place. Given the weaknesses of some local security services and the numerous targets available, serious terrorist attacks can occur with little or no warning.

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Iranian-Sponsored Terrorist Attacks  
January-September 1984

Targets of Attack

<u>Nation</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Casualties</u>
France	21	5 killed 7 wounded 1 kidnapped
United States	13	4 killed 21 wounded 4 kidnapped
Saudi Arabia	6	1 killed 1 wounded 1 kidnapped
United Kingdom	4	none
Kuwait	4	1 killed 2 wounded 2 kidnapped
Lebanon <sup>a</sup>	3	17 killed 110+ wounded
Soviet Union	3	1 wounded
Iraq	3	unknown number killed 30 or more wounded
Iranian exiles	1	2 killed
Israel <sup>b</sup>	1	none
International Organizations	1	none
Total	60	31+ killed 172+ wounded 8 kidnapped

<sup>a</sup> These figures do not include numerous minor attacks against Lebanese civilian targets by Iranian-backed radical Shias.

<sup>b</sup> This does not include attacks against Israeli military forces and installations in southern Lebanon.



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Iranian-Sponsored Terrorist Attacks  
January-September 1984

<u>Location</u>	<u>Number</u>
Lebanon	48
Western Europe	7
Iraq	4
Kuwait	1
Total	60

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Iranian-Sponsored Terrorism in 1984

Chronology of Significant Terrorist Attacks or Incidents

- 13 January      Lebanon:    French diplomat's wife wounded by two men on motorcycle.
- 17 January      Lebanon:    Saudi Consul Hussein Farrash kidnapped by Hizballah elements.
- 18 January      Lebanon:    Dr. Malcolm Kerr, President of American University in Beirut, murdered. Islamic Jihad claims credit.
- 30 January      Bahrain:    Dawa party member arrested after arms cache found at his home. Arms supplied by Iran.
- 7 February      France:     General Oveisi, the Shah's former martial law administrator, and his brother killed in Paris. Islamic Jihad claims credit.
- 10 February     Lebanon:    Dr. Frank Regeir, American professor at American University in Beirut, kidnapped by Hizballah elements. Rescued on 15 April.
- 15 February     Lebanon:    Christian Joubert, French architect, kidnapped by Hizballah elements. Rescued on 15 April.
- 17 February     Kuwait:     Car bomb stopped at gate of a power station.

6 March	Lebanon: Islamic Jihad claims credit for three attacks on French facilities following visit by Foreign Minister Cheysson to Beirut. One Frenchman killed.
7 March	Lebanon: American journalist, Jeremy Levin, kidnapped by Hizballah elements.
16 March	Lebanon: US Political Officer, William Buckley, kidnapped by Hizballah elements.
20 March	Iraq: Parcel bomb explodes in British Council building in Baghdad.
22 March	Lebanon: British Council building in Beirut damaged by bomb.
26 March	Iraq: Bomb explodes inside British Consulate.
27 March	Lebanon: French cultural attache shot four times while walking to work in Beirut.
28 March	Lebanon: French officer in observer group killed by gunmen firing from a passing car.
9 April	Netherlands: Iranian officials implicated in death threats to two judges arbitrating the US-Iran claims case.
16 April	Lebanon: French doctor in observer group wounded by gunmen firing from a passing car.
5 May	Lebanon: Soviet cultural center hit by rocket. "Forces of the Islamic Dawn" claim credit.

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- 8 May            Lebanon: American Presbyterian Minister, Benjamin Wier, kidnapped by Hizballah elements.
- 9 May            Iran: Hashemi Rafsanjani, Speaker of the Iranian Assembly, repeats public threat to conduct suicide air attacks on shipping in the Strait of Hormuz area.
- 12 May           Cyprus: Large car bomb explodes in front of Iraqi Airways ticket office. Four Cypriot civilians wounded. Mujahedin of the Dawa Party claims credit.
- 18 May           Italy: Two Iranian-trained operatives arrested at Rome airport in possession of plastic explosives. Destined for Madrid.
- 31 May           Kuwait: Seven Iranians arrested for plotting to bomb the Kuwait TV and radio building.
- 6-7 June        Lebanon: Saudi embassy in Beirut attacked twice. Islamic Jihad claims credit.
- 6 June           Lebanon: One French observer killed, two wounded by sniper fire from Hizballah elements.
- 9 June           Lebanon: Two car bombs explode in Christian town of Juniyah, killing at least two and wounding scores. Shia driver identified.
- 25 June         Lebanon: French embassy car blown up.

27 June	Iran:	Prime minister Khamenei publicly threatens that Iran will hijack airliners of other nations if Iranian aircraft continue to be seized.
29 June	India:	Two Iranians arrested at Bombay airport in possession of explosives and a silenced pistol.
1 July	France:	Three Shias arrested as suspected Iranian agents. Same individuals expelled from UK in May for plotting to kill anti-Khomeini Iranian journalist in London.
2 July	Lebanon:	Bomb causes extensive damage to Beirut office of L'Orient Le Jour newspaper.
6 July	Iraq:	Dawa party claims credit for car bomb that exploded outside a recruitment center in Baghdad, killing or wounding several dozen civilians.
23 July	Spain:	Four Iranian terrorists arrested for plotting to hijack a Saudi airliner. Iranian embassy in Madrid involved.
31 July	France:	Air France flight hijacked to Iran. Iranian government involved in planning and carrying out hijacking.
6 August	Spain:	Kuwaiti businessman wounded and his driver killed. Islamic Jihad claims credit.

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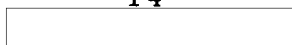
- [REDACTED]
- 9 August Lebanon: Bomb explodes in crowded market in Beirut, killing three and wounding at least 20.
- 24 August Lebanon: British consular office in Beirut suffers extensive damage from rocket attack.
- 24 August Lebanon: Saudi embassy in Beirut sacked by radical Shias unable to obtain visas for the Hajj.
- 25 August Lebanon: Large suitcase bomb defused at Beirut airport.
- Late August Saudi Arabia: Explosives found in luggage of several Iranian pilgrims on the Hajj.
- 13 September Iraq: Bomb defused outside Air France office in Baghdad.
- 14 September Spain: Saudi tourist killed and his companion wounded in Marbella. Islamic Jihad claims credit.
- 16 September Cyprus: Attempted hijacking of Iraqi airliner by three men carrying false Lebanese passports is foiled by Iraqi security agents.
- 20 September Lebanon: Truck bomb explodes in front of US Embassy Annex in Beirut. Two US personnel killed, 20 wounded along with 12 Lebanese killed and over 50 wounded. Islamic Jihad claims credit.

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29 September Lebanon: Soviet diplomat wounded by a bomb thrown into a coffee shop near his office in Beirut.



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