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MARCH 1998

TERRORISM REVIEW

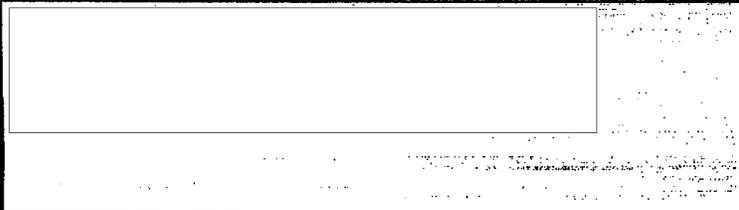
SPECIAL EDITION CURRENT TRENDS, CHANGING DYNAMICS



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Terrorism Review

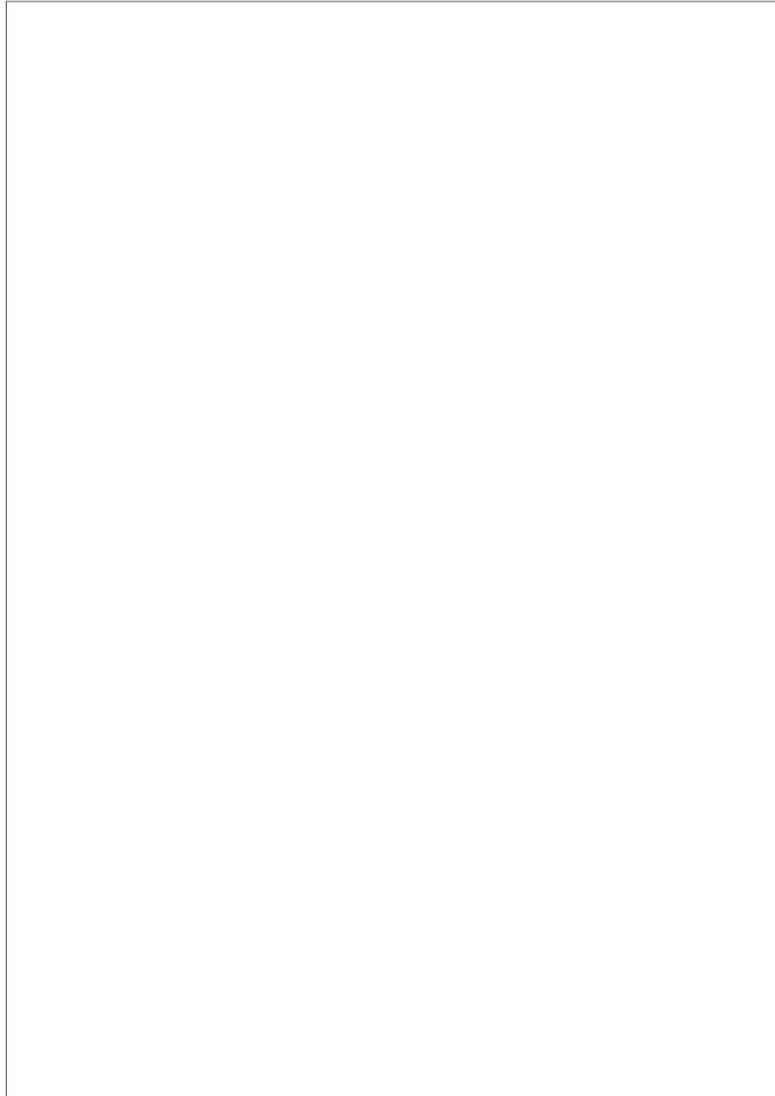


Special Edition

Current Trends, Changing Dynamics



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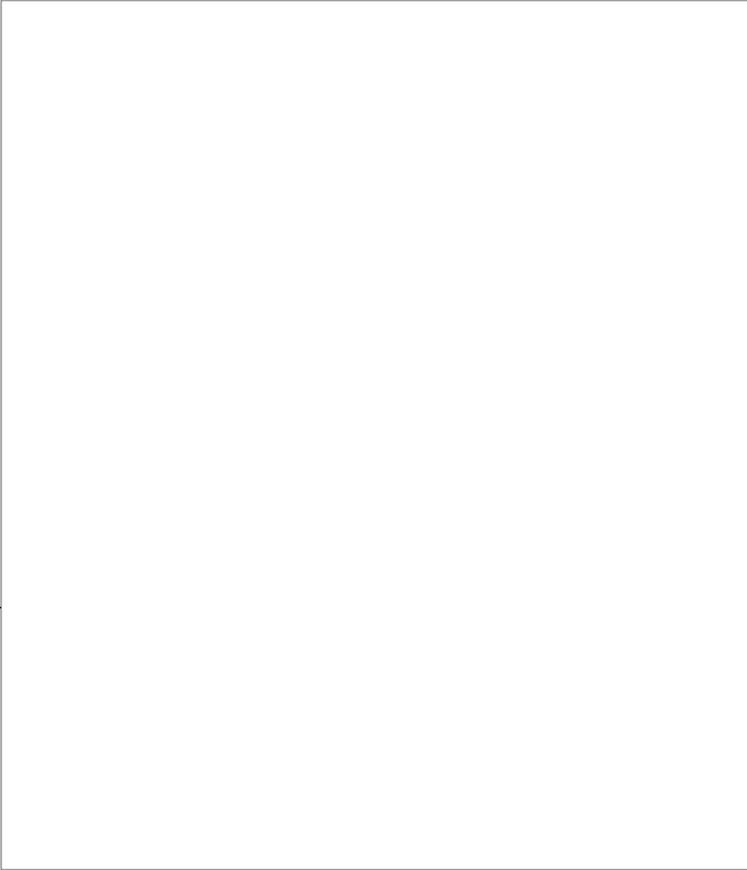
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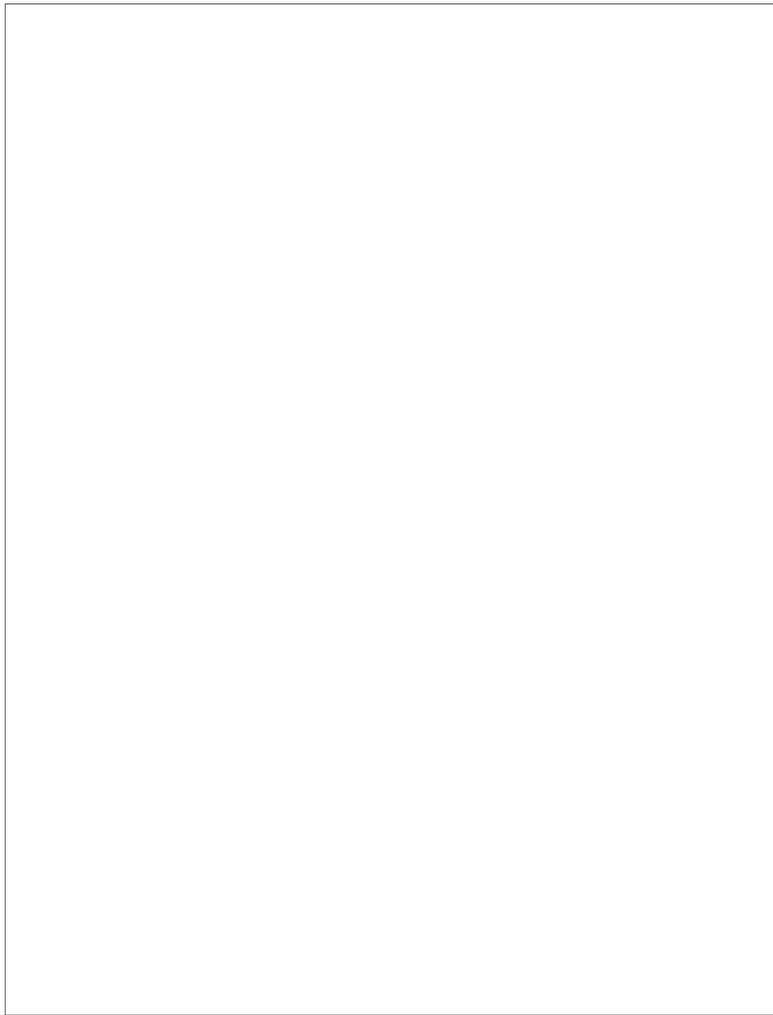
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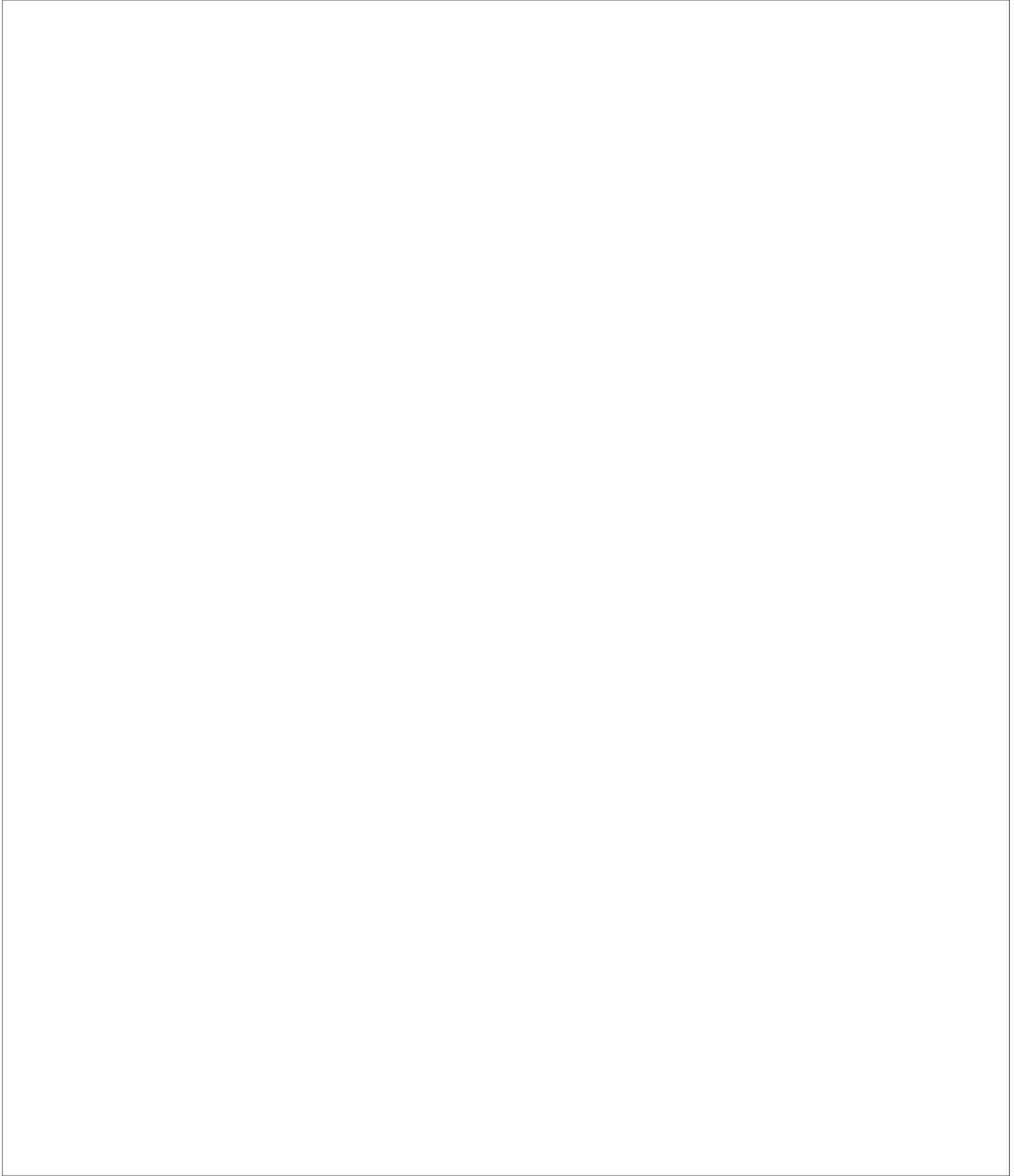
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This review is published monthly by the DCI Counterterrorist Center. Comments and queries are welcome and may be directed to
[Redacted]

Information available as of 23 March 1998 was used in this Review.

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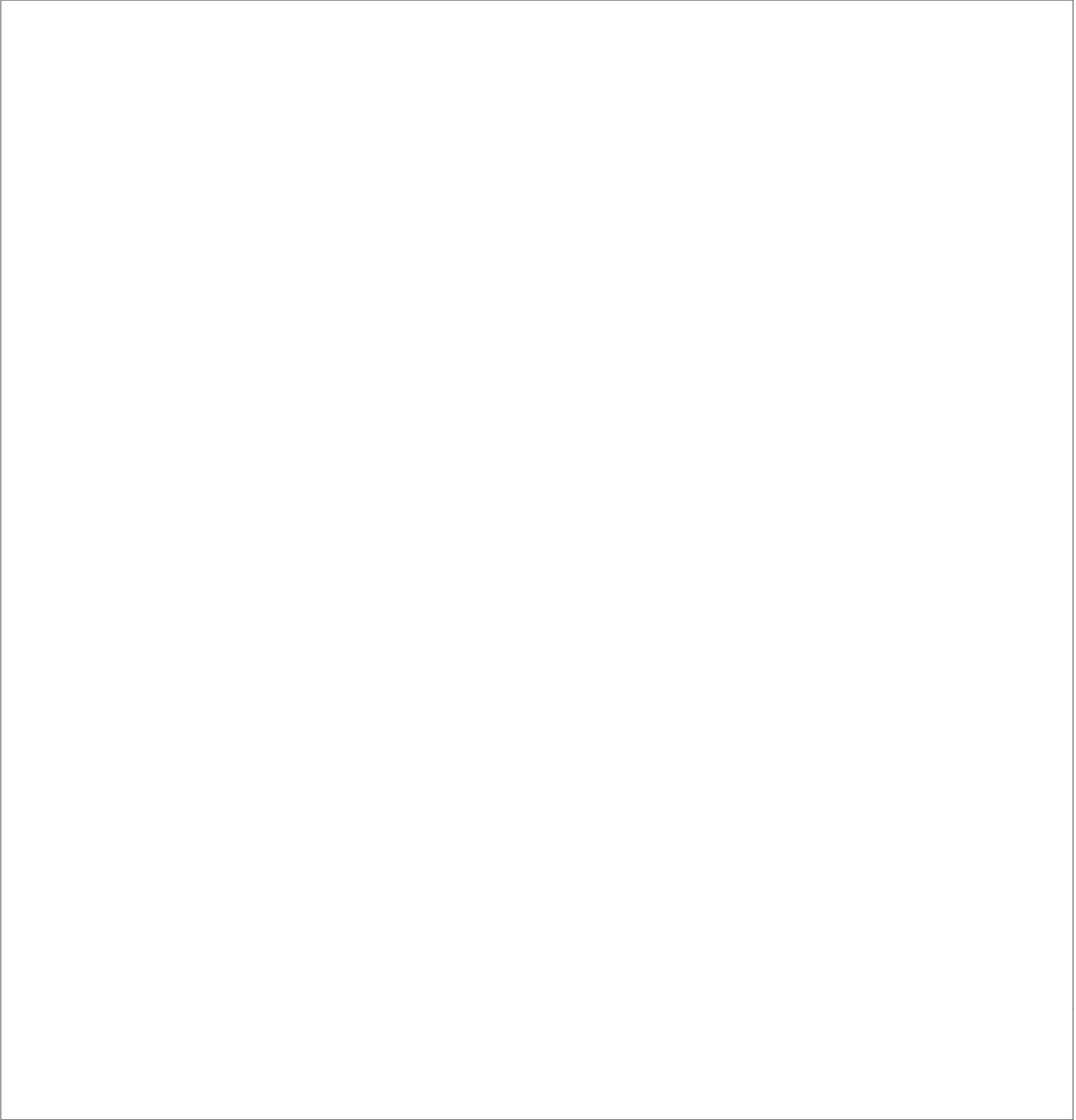
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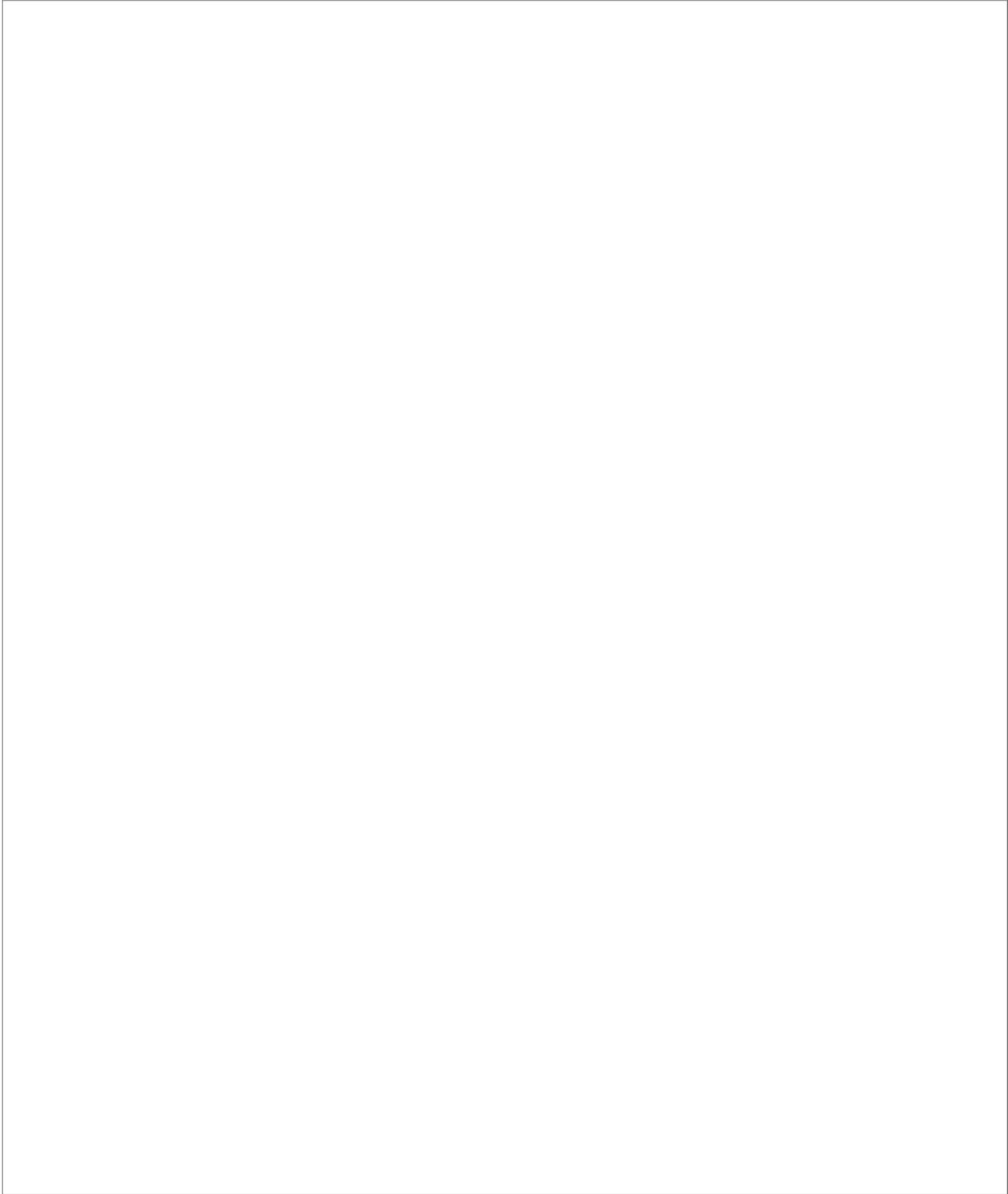
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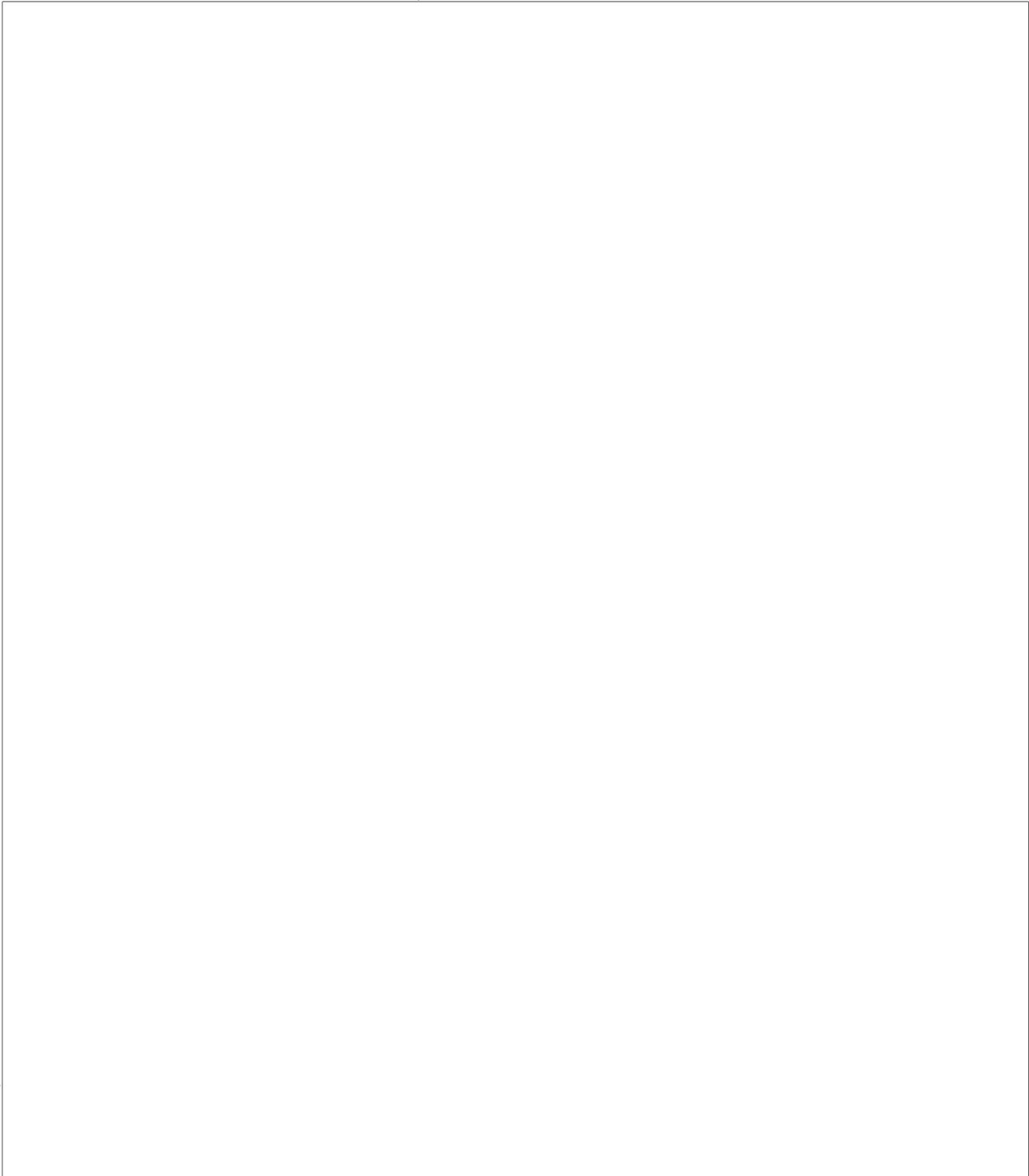


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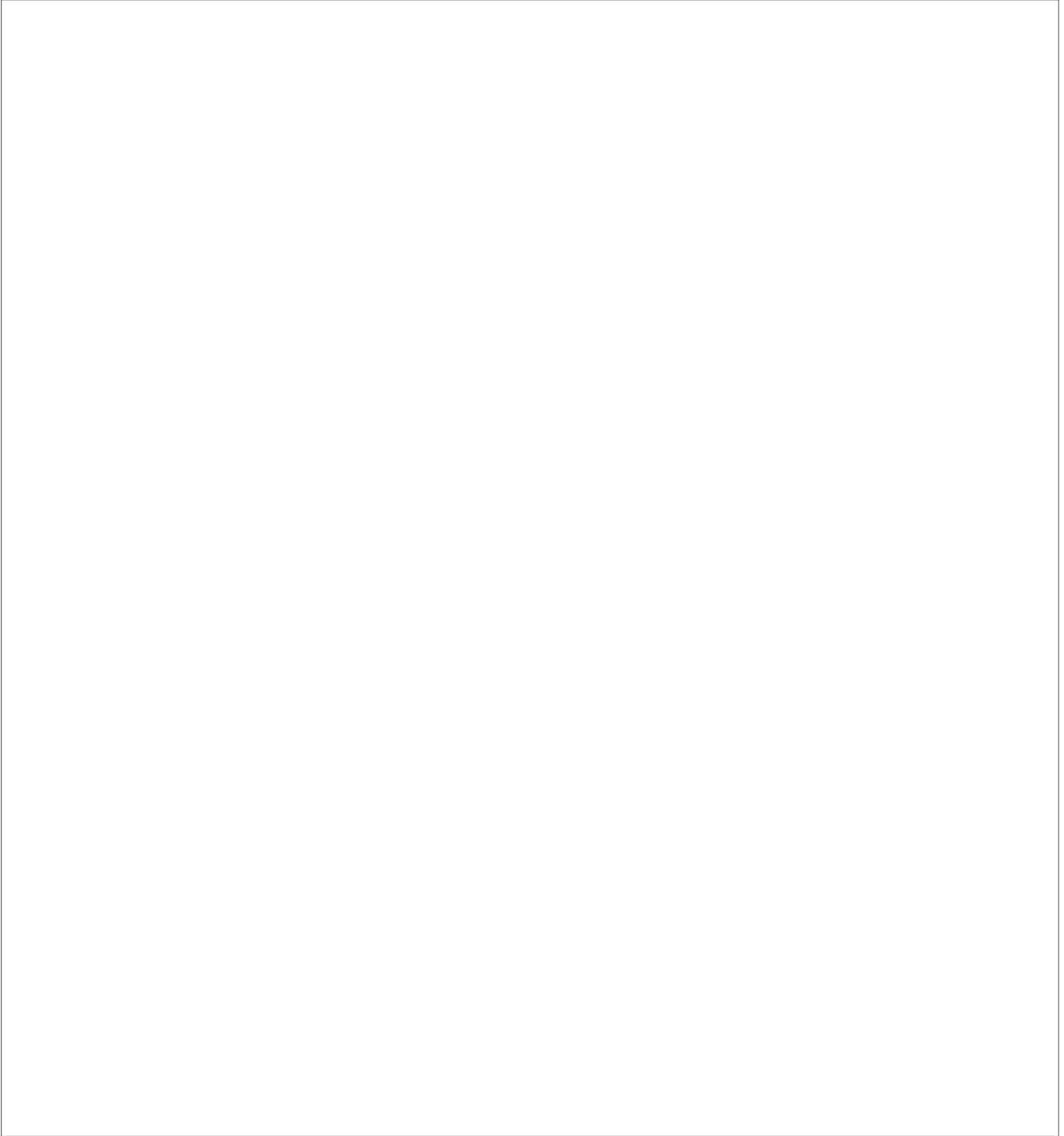


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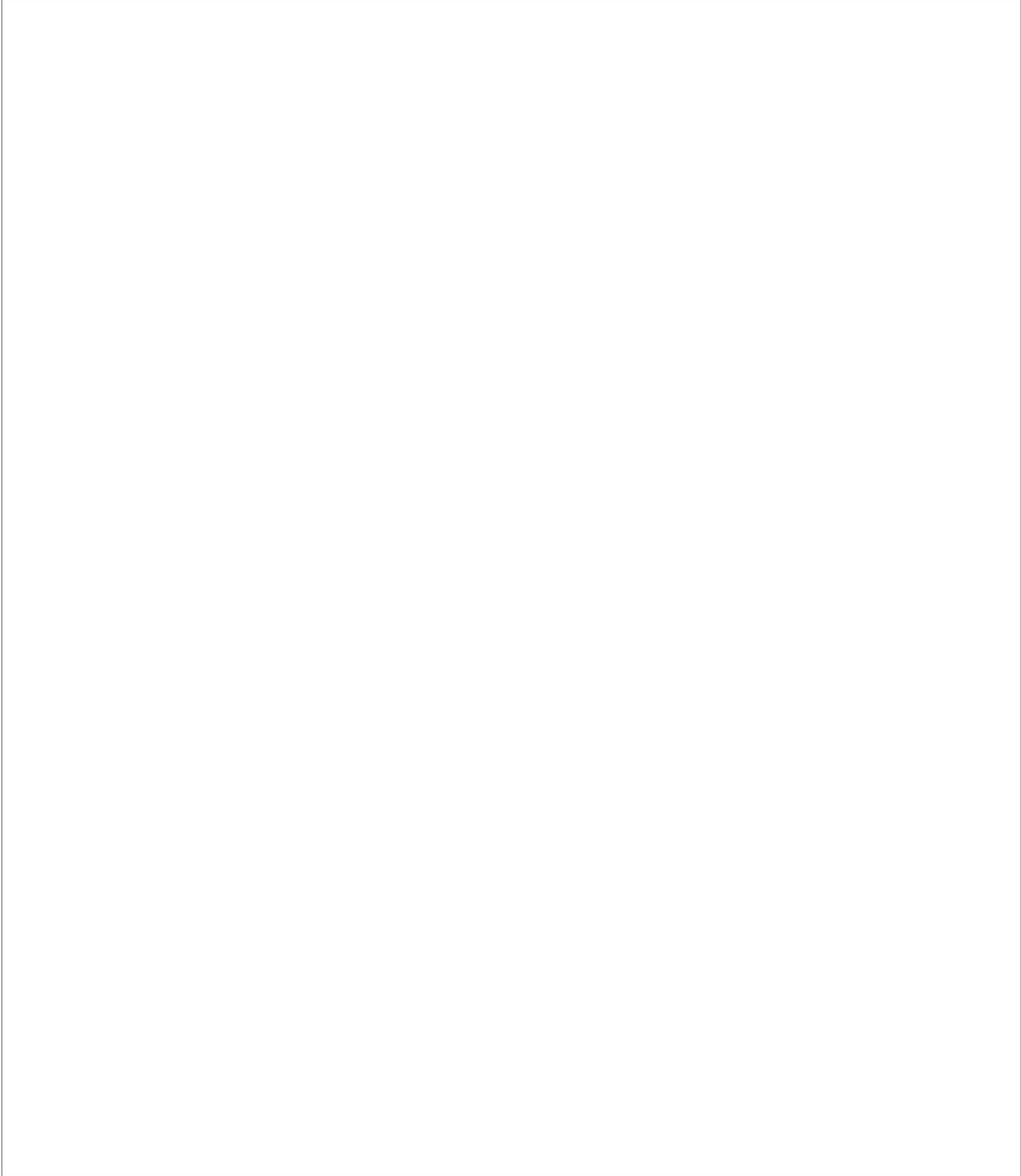


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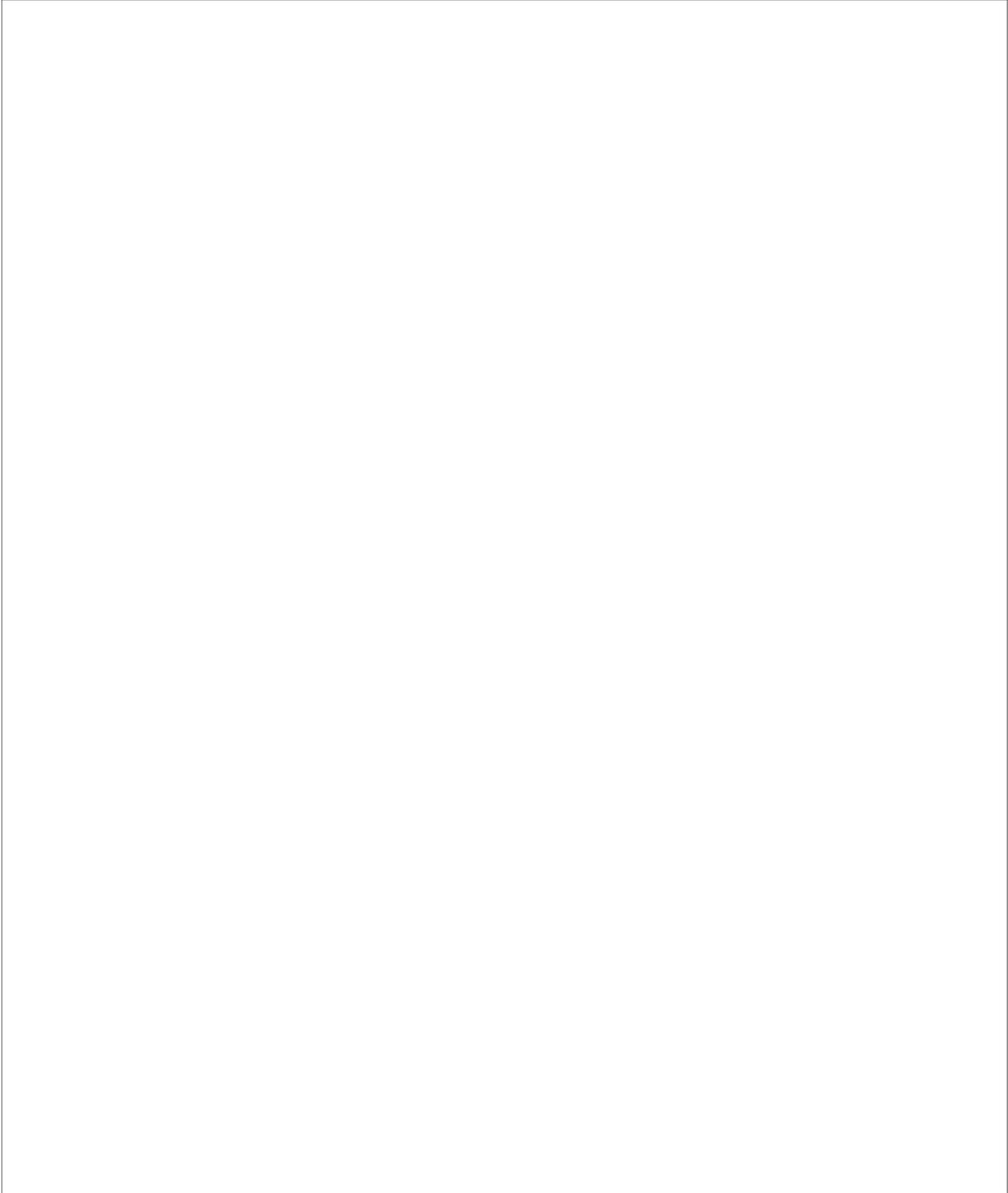


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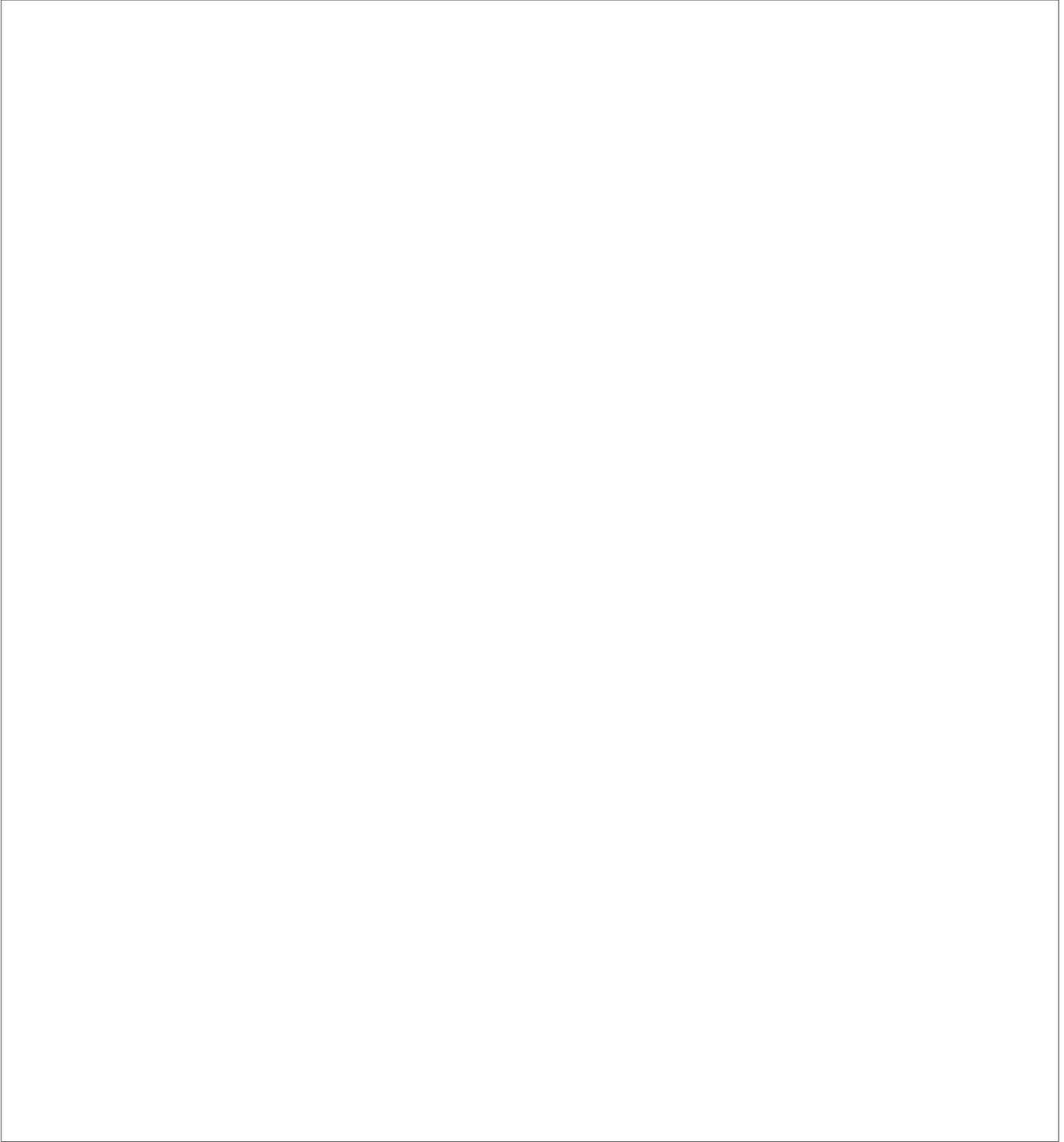
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Chronology of Recent Palestinian Terrorism

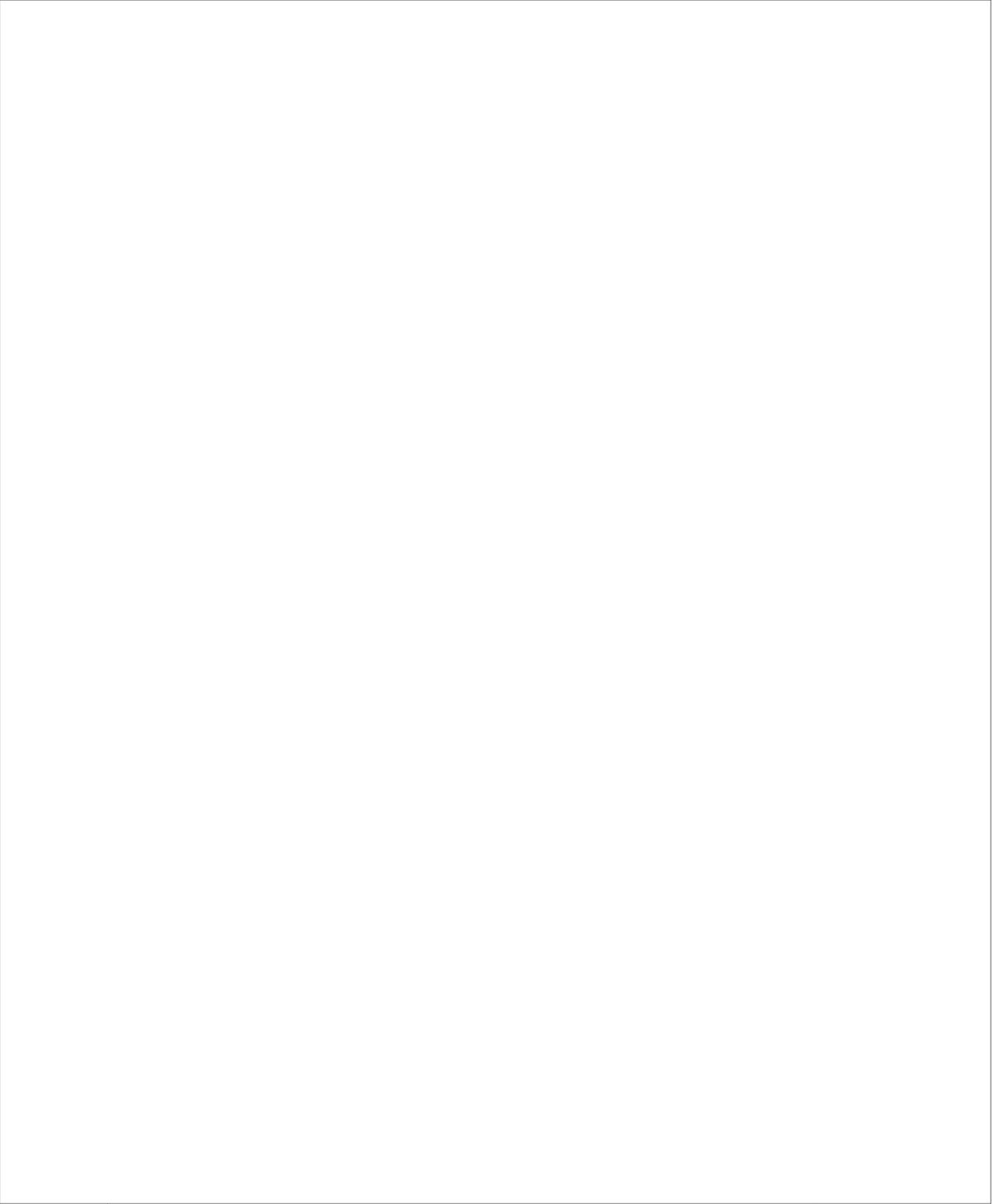
- 4 September 1997** *Three suicide bombers killed seven Israelis—including one with dual US citizenship—and wounded nearly 200 others in an attack on the Ben Yehuda street pedestrian mall in West Jerusalem. HAMAS claimed responsibility.*
- 30 July 1997** *Two suicide bombers killed 16 Israelis—including one with dual US citizenship—and wounded 178 others in an attack on the Mahane Yehuda market in Jerusalem. HAMAS claimed responsibility.*
- 1 April 1997** *Two suicide bombers in the Gaza Strip killed themselves with no other casualties.*
- 21 March 1997** *A bomb blast ripped through an outdoor cafe in Tel Aviv, killing three Israeli women and the Palestinian attacker and wounding 48; HAMAS claimed responsibility.*
- 4 March 1996** *A suicide bomber killed at least 15 Israelis and wounded some 75 others at a busy Tel Aviv shopping mall; HAMAS and PIJ claimed responsibility.*
- 3 March 1996** *A bomb blast in a bus in Jerusalem killed at least 18 Israelis; HAMAS claimed responsibility.*
- 25 February 1996** *Bombers killed 26 people in two attacks, one in Jerusalem and the other in Ashqelon; HAMAS and PIJ suspected.*
- 21 August 1995** *Five people died in a HAMAS suicide bombing of bus in Jerusalem; some 100 others were wounded.*
- 24 July 1995** *HAMAS suicide bomber killed six people on a bus in Tel Aviv suburb of Ramat Gan.*
- 9 April 1995** *Seven Israelis and one US citizen killed in two separate suicide car bombings. PIJ claimed responsibility for attack on bus carrying Israeli soldiers and settlers near Gaza settlement of Kfar Darom. HAMAS said it carried out second attack on Israeli military convoy at nearby Nezarim settlement.*
- 22 January 1995** *Two suicide bombers killed 21 Israelis, all but one of them soldiers, at Shevut Am (Beit Lid) bus stop in central Israel; HAMAS and PIJ claimed responsibility.*
- 11 November 1994** *Suicide bomber on a bicycle killed three Israelis near Nezarim settlement in central Gaza; PIJ claimed responsibility.*
- 19 October 1994** *HAMAS suicide bomber killed 22 Israelis on a bus on Dizengoff street, Tel Aviv's main thoroughfare.*
- 13 April, 1994** *HAMAS suicide bomber attacked a crowded bus station in Israeli town of Hadera, killing five Israelis.*
- 6 April 1994** *Suicide bomber attacked a bus in northern Israeli town of 'Afula, killing eight Israelis; HAMAS claimed responsibility.*
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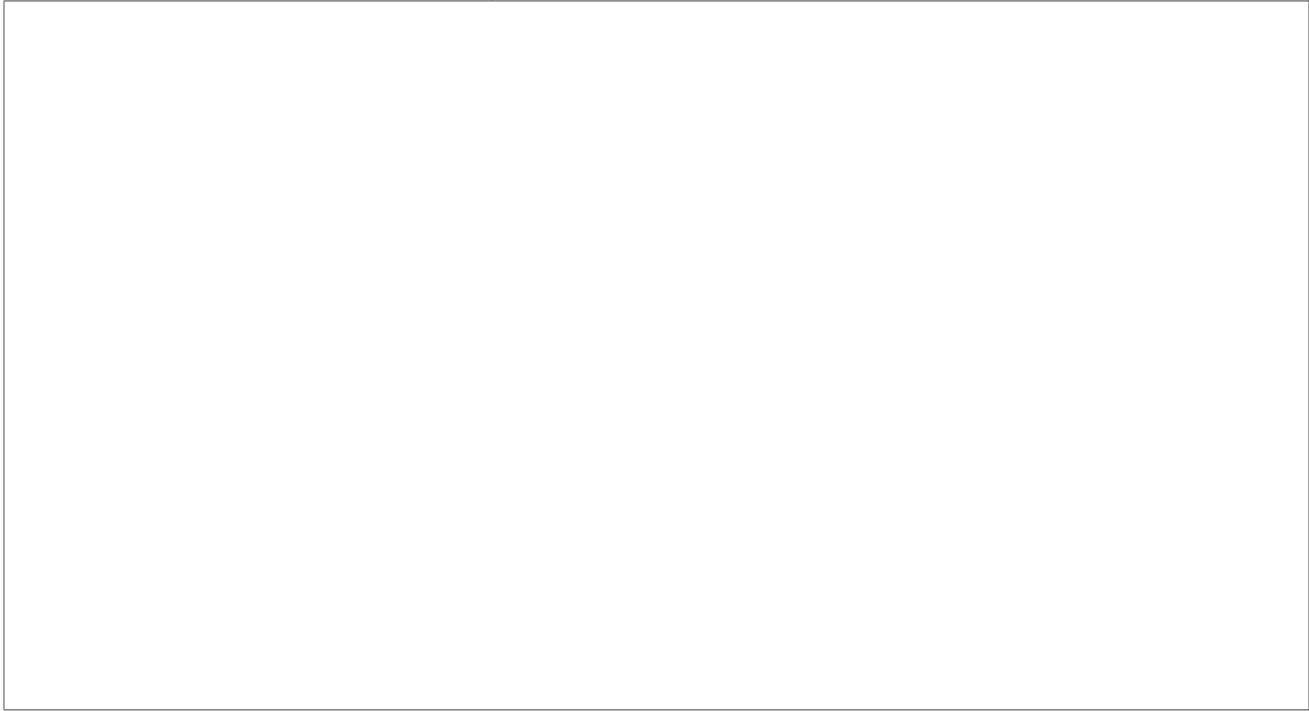


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Increasing Terrorist Use of Narcotics Dollars a Double-Edged Sword

Many terrorist groups increasingly are resorting to narcotics trafficking to raise needed revenue to offset the decrease in funds from state sponsors and support their growing organizations and areas of operations. Although it is difficult to discern if terrorist involvement in narcotics trafficking is officially sanctioned or the greed of individual group members, available reporting suggests that profits from this lucrative source of funds are used by terrorist organizations to obtain weapons and supplies and to finance operations. This narcotics-related activity ultimately could prove damaging to terrorist organizations, however, because it promotes the breakdown of group discipline and draws unwanted law enforcement attention

Many terrorist groups have long-established infrastructures to move people, money, and materiel across international boundaries to support a local terrorist cell or operation. These clandestine networks are also being used increasingly to transport narcotics, although it is difficult to ascertain if this activity is endorsed by the terrorist group's senior leadership, the local operating cell, or merely an individual terrorist seizing an opportunity for personal enrichment.

Varied Level of Involvement

Nonetheless, a growing body of reliable reporting indicates that terrorists are becoming increasingly involved—to varying degrees—in the narcotics industry because traditional sources of revenue are inadequate.

- Terrorist groups are financing themselves to a greater extent than in the past through drug trafficking, according to a clandestine source, because of the decrease in funds from some of their state sponsors.

With few exceptions, the leaders of terrorist organizations publicly deny complicity in the drug trade, but it is clear that they or their local leaders are often deeply involved in assisting with the day-to-day realities of financing the group

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Taliban Control and Opium Poppy Growing Areas in Afghanistan



Some terrorist organizations with the most direct role in narcotics trafficking are those which exert de facto control, or work closely with the groups which do, over the large, mostly rural regions of illicit drug cultivation and/or important trafficking routes.

Since his Taliban-sponsored move to Kandahar, Afghanistan in April 1997,

Quetta Alliance, Southwest Asia's most powerful narcotrafficking network, and has moved into drug trafficking,

Afghanistan is the world's second largest producer of opium, and an estimated 95 percent of

its opium poppy cultivation and most of its morphine base and heroin processing laboratories are located on territory controlled by the Taliban,

[redacted]

Some clandestine reporting suggests that terrorist groups are becoming involved in drug distribution, the most profitable aspect of drug trafficking.

- [redacted] a Peshawar, Pakistan-based nongovernmental organization [redacted] invested two million dollars to buy heroin from drug laboratories in Pakistan for transshipment to the United States,

[redacted]

[redacted]

the drug industry could present a number of unanticipated pitfalls for terrorist groups.

- Drug trafficking could undermine internal discipline among terrorist groups' followers by creating an independent source of wealth for individual members or a cadre of drug addicts.
- Terrorist protection of narcotics-related assets such as laboratories and cultivation fields could impinge on their ability to strike government targets because operational resources are stretched thin. Moreover, as terrorists become more reliant on narcotics-generated money as a source of revenue, their ability to augment weapon arsenals through trafficking ties would be hurt by a downturn in relations with narcotics traffickers.
- Narcotics trafficking threatens terrorists' security by attracting additional publicity and giving law enforcement an additional justification to intervene in a group's activities. In addition, narcotraffickers may be willing to divulge information about the terrorists with which they work in return for lenient treatment from law enforcement. [redacted]

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Creating New Vulnerabilities [redacted]

The lucrative returns generated by the illicit drug trade will continue to attract terrorists, but involvement in

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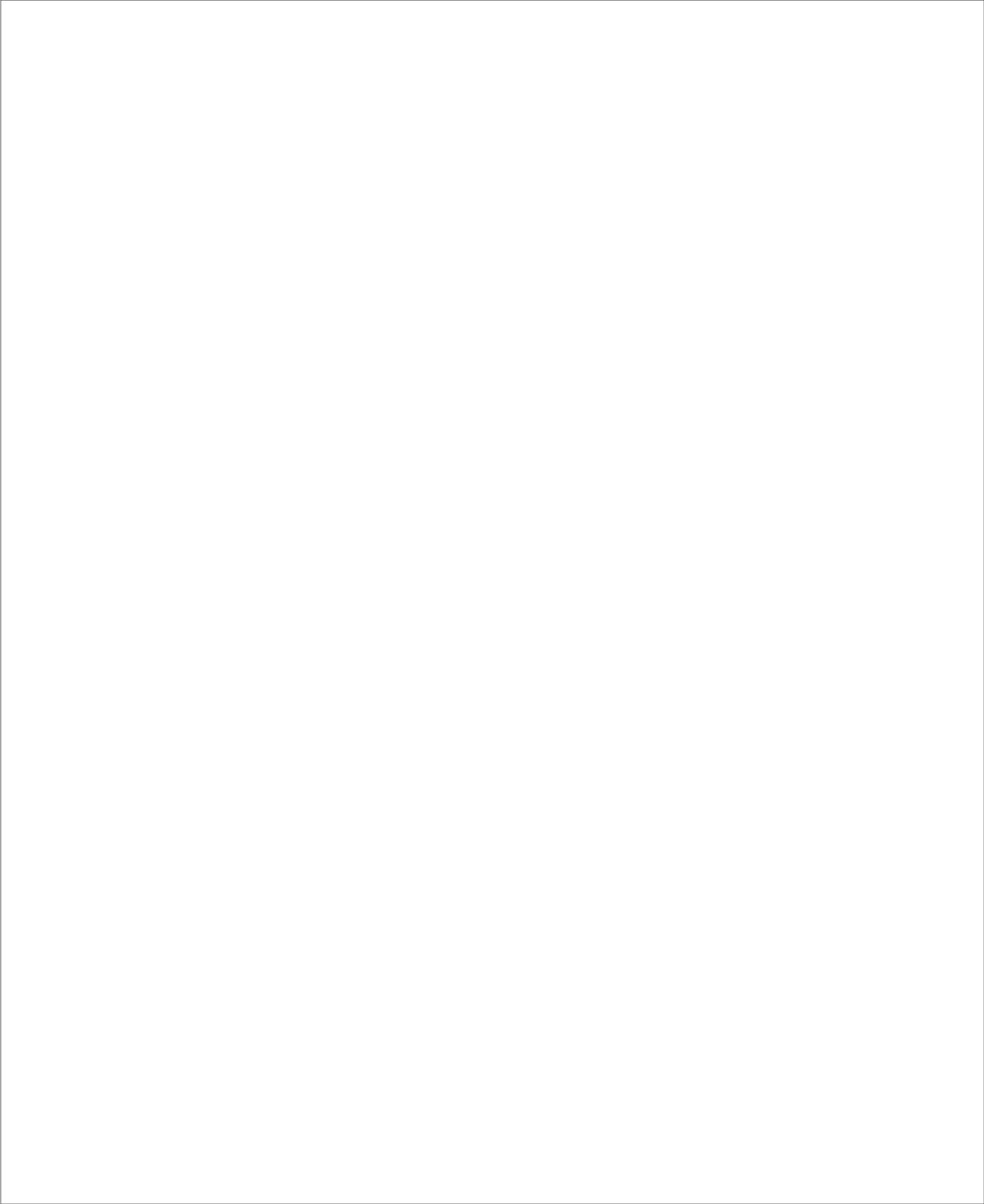


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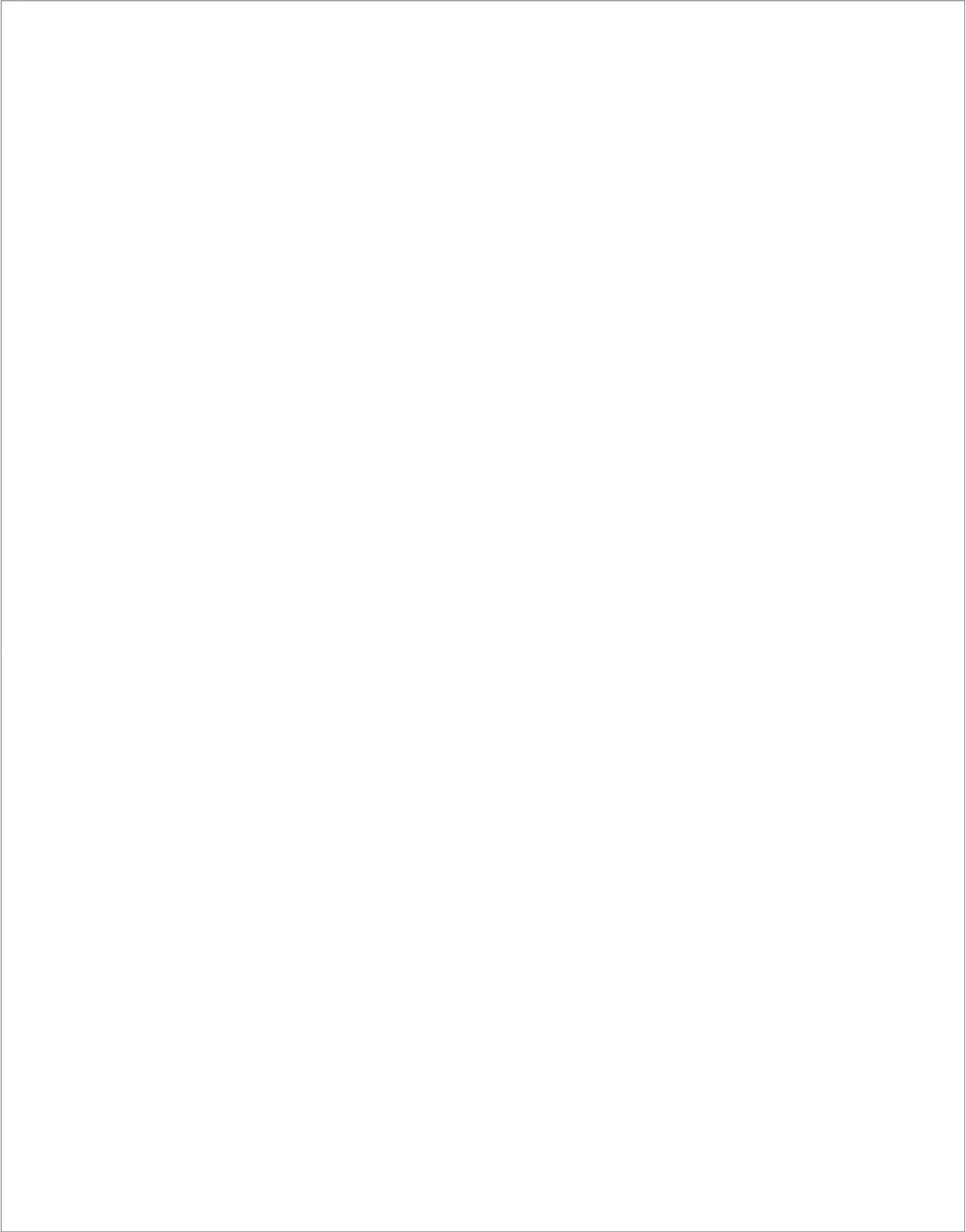


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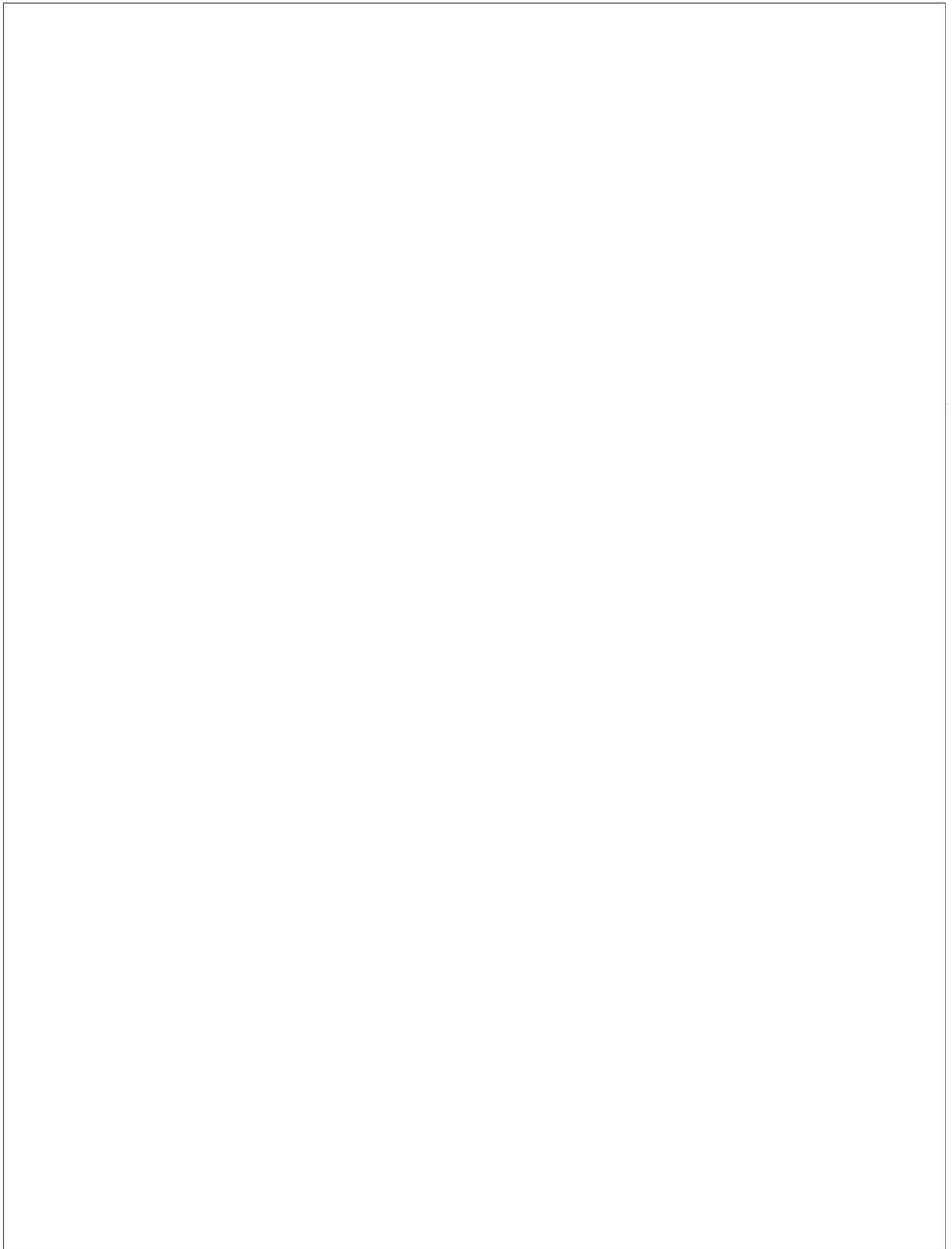


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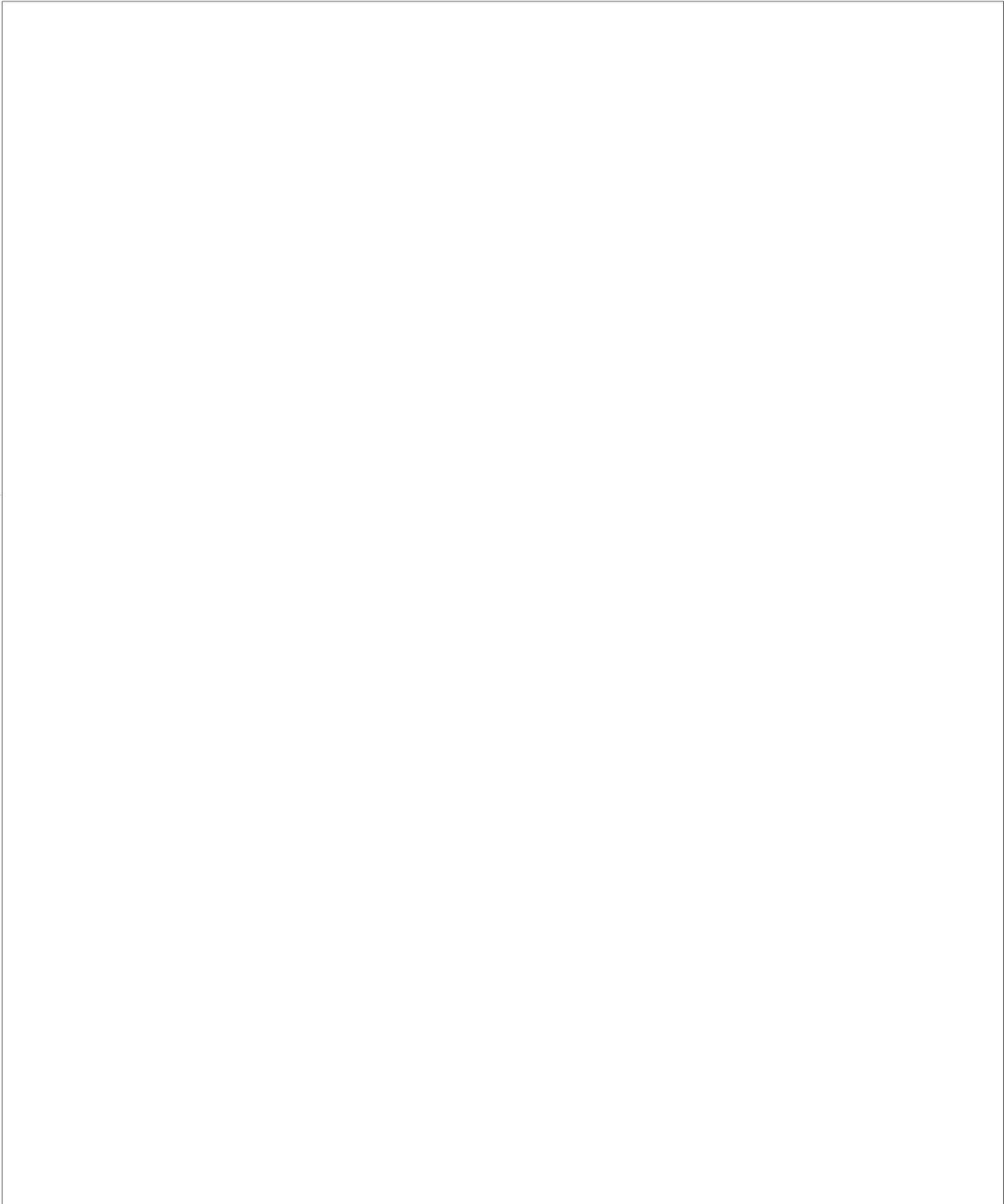


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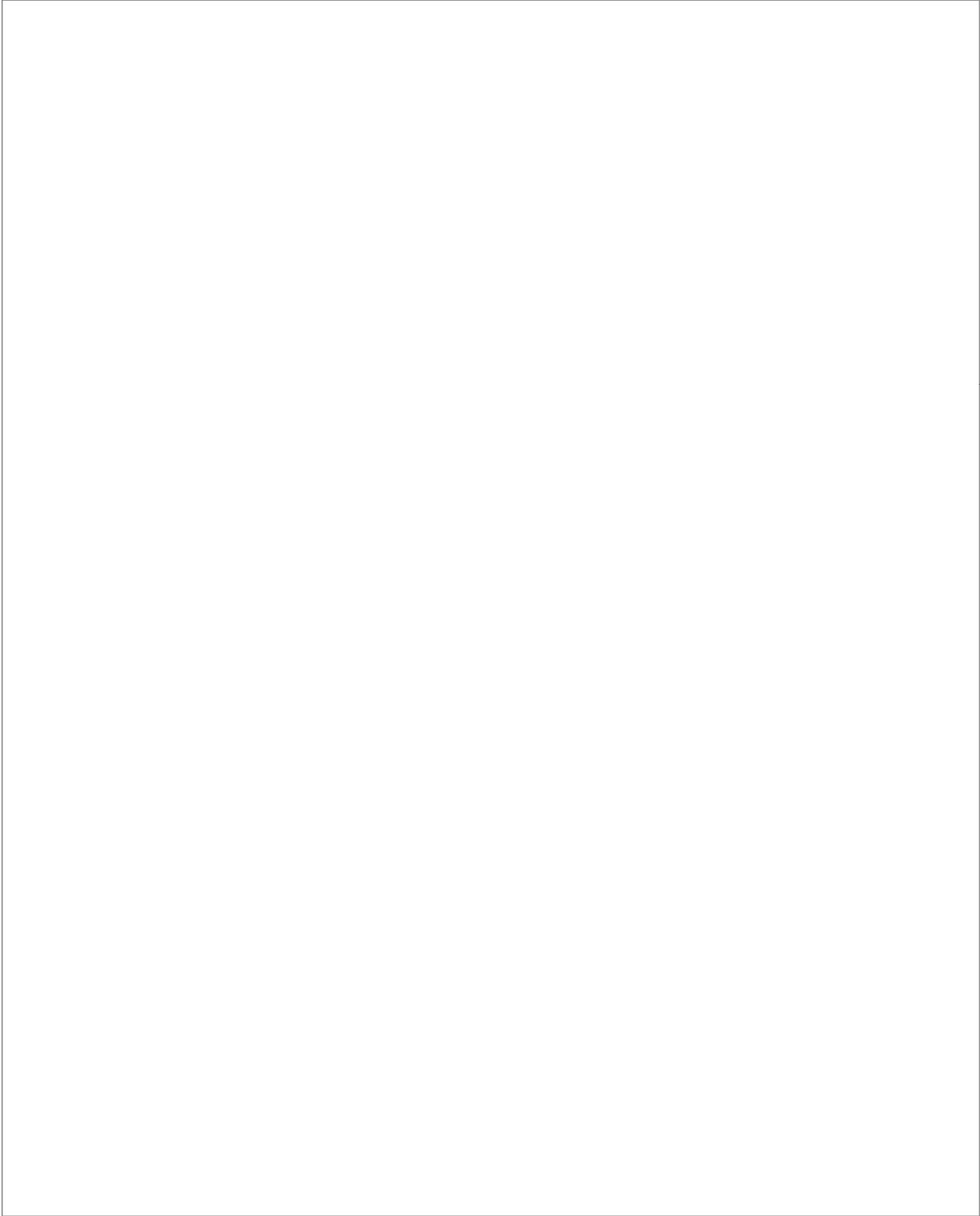


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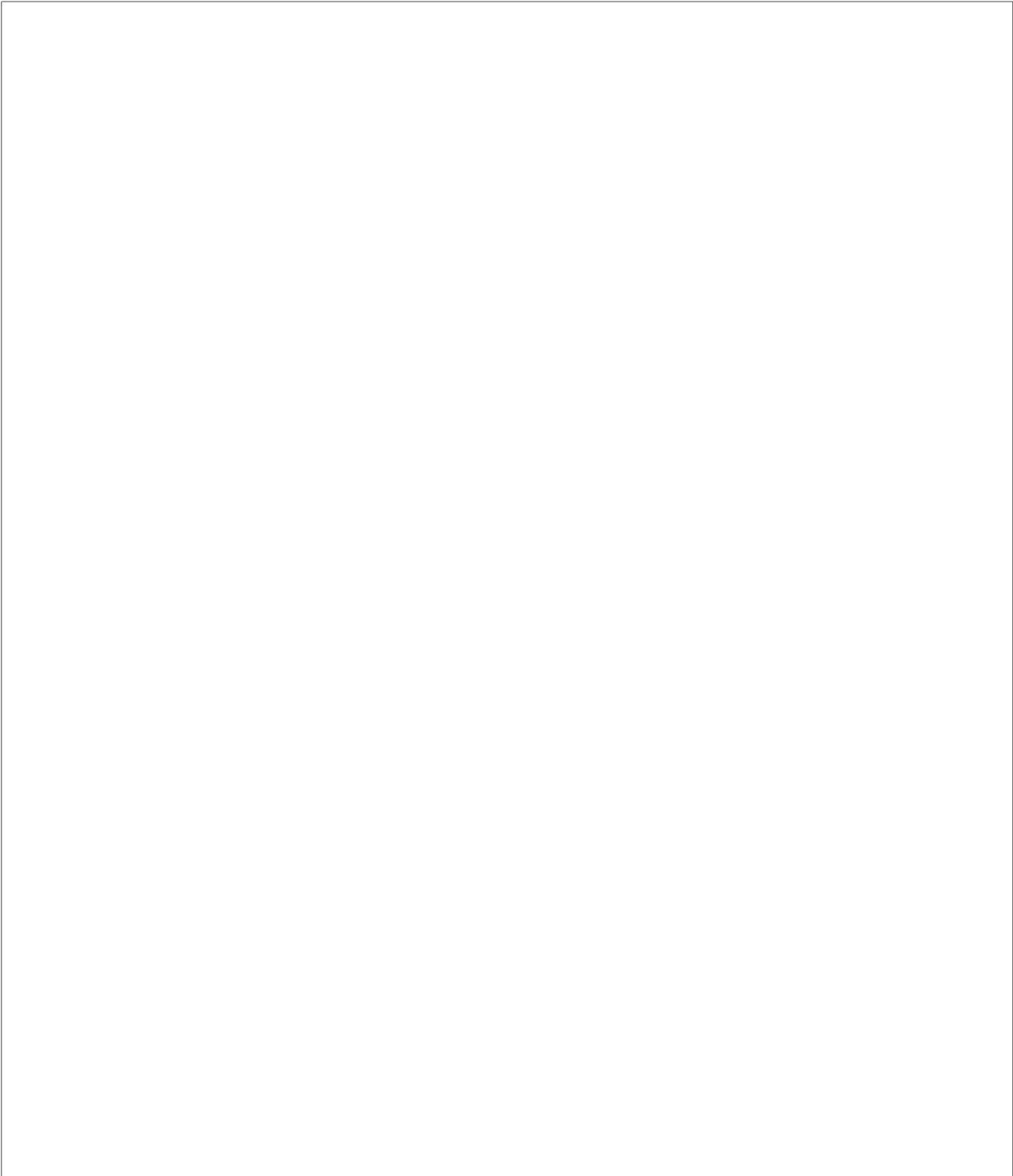
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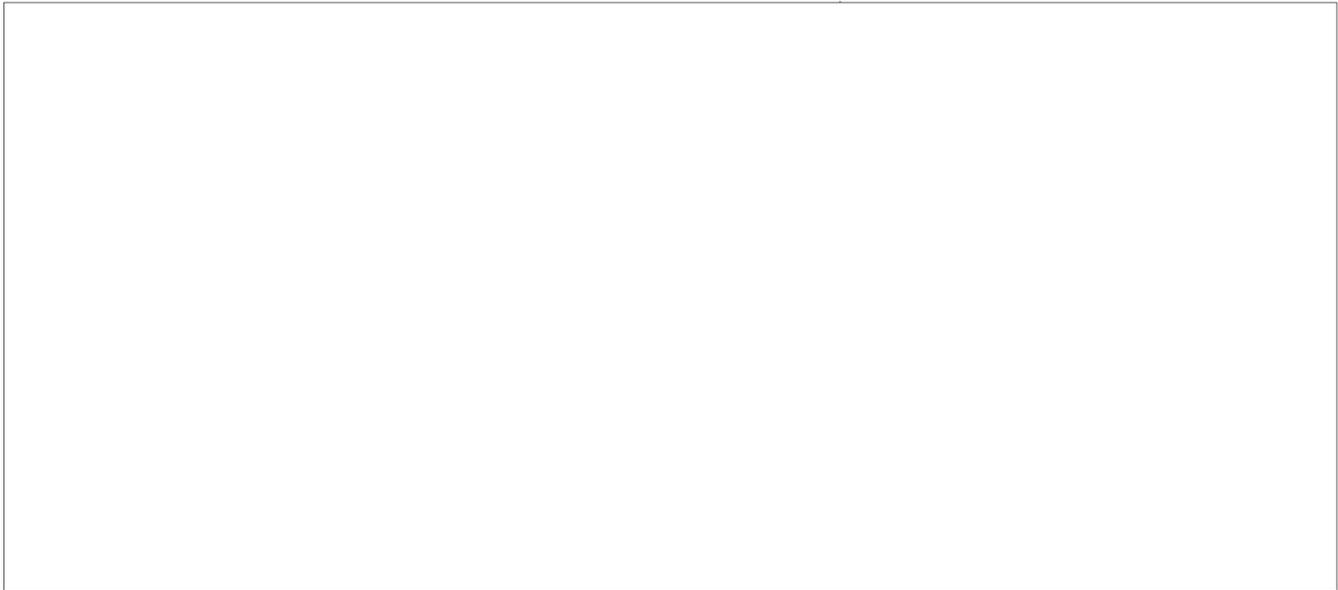
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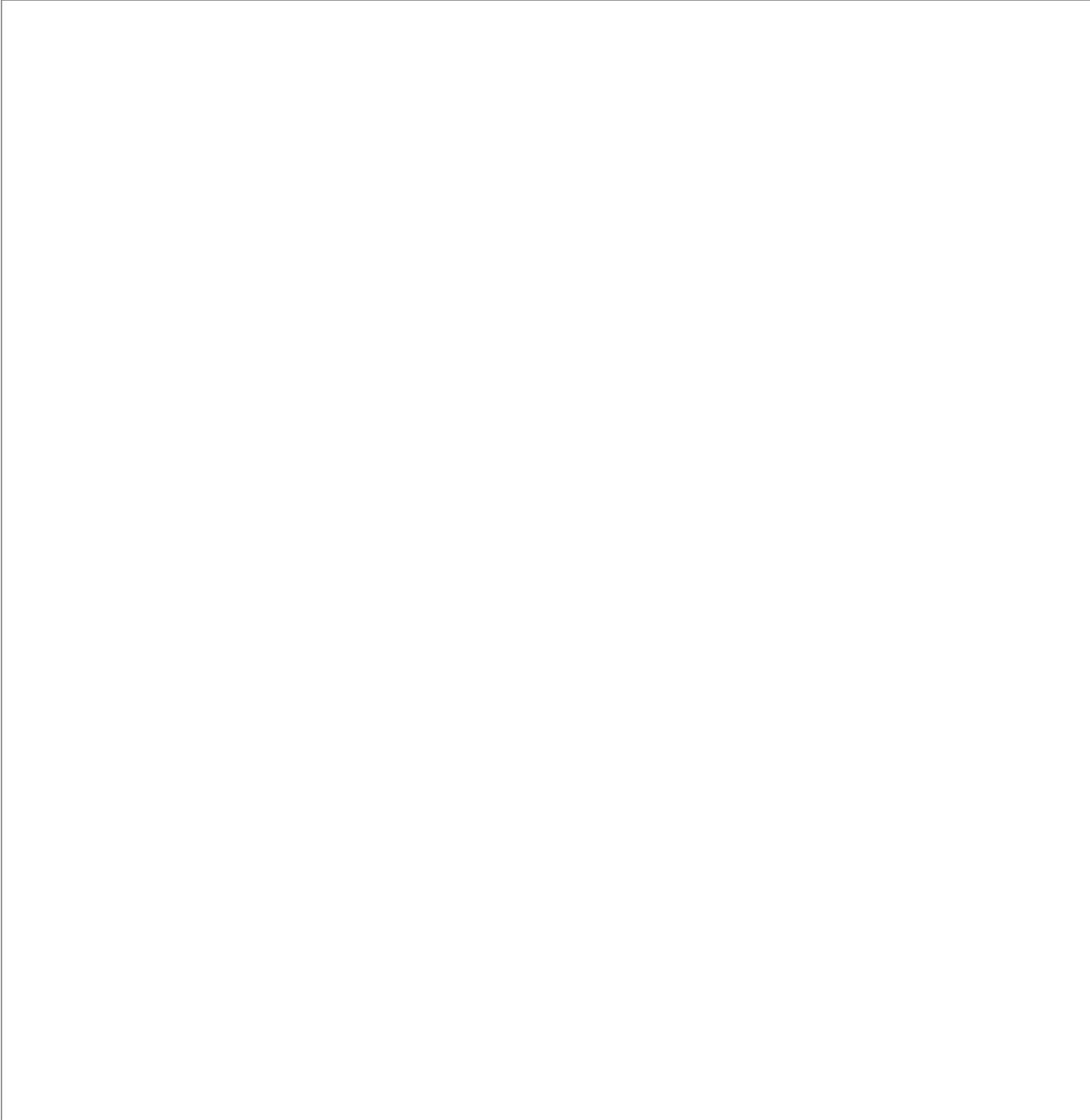


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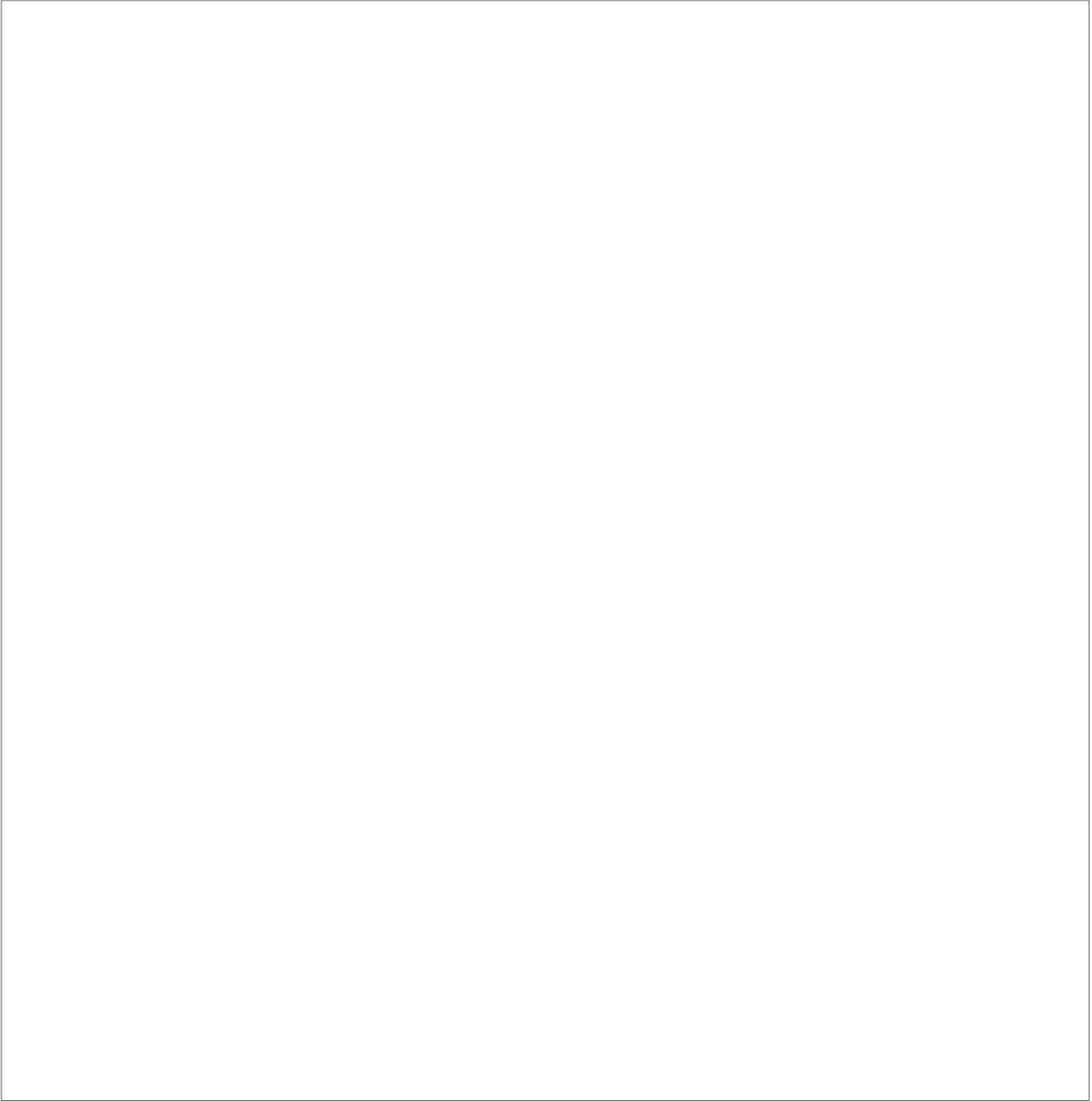


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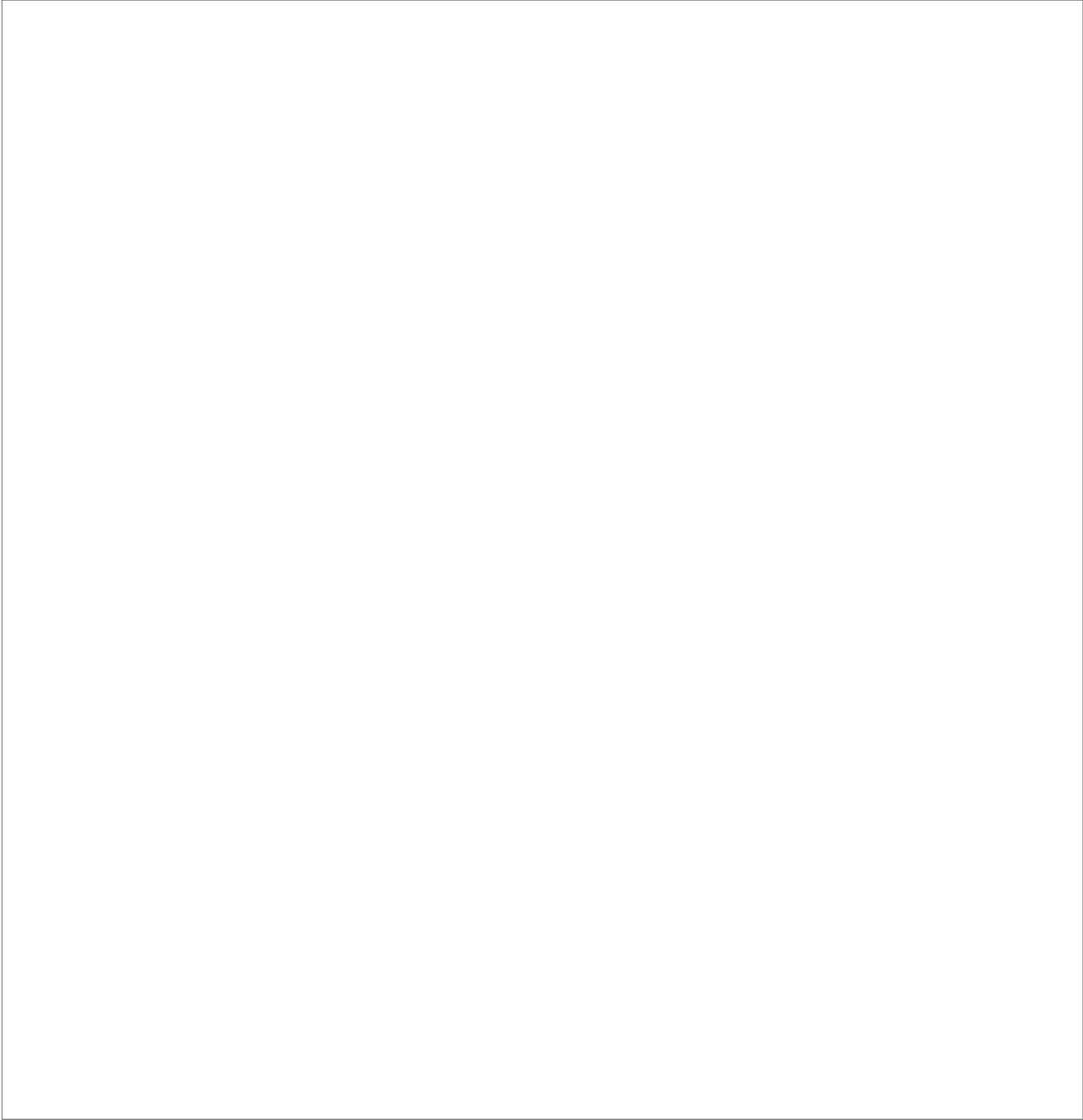
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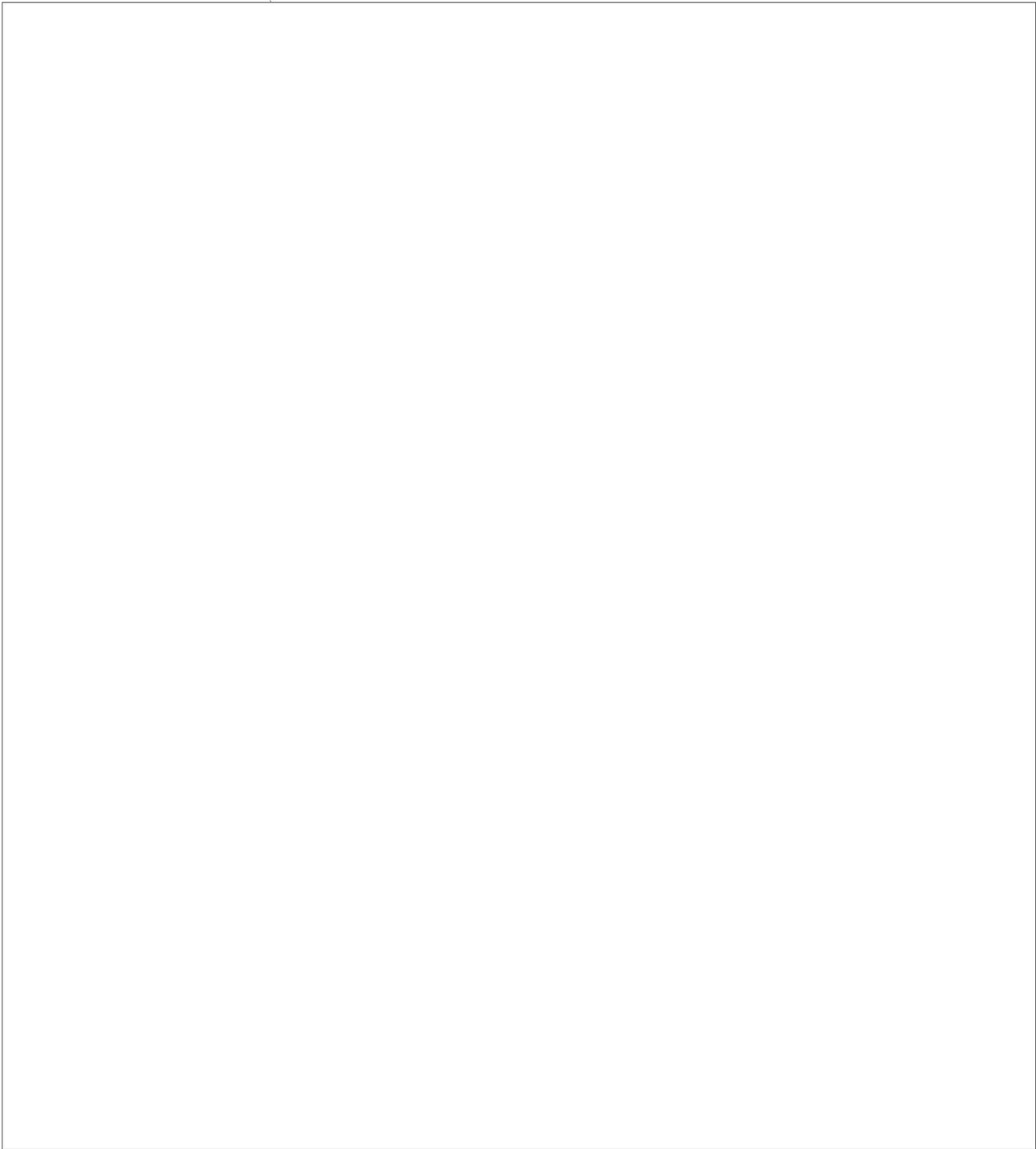
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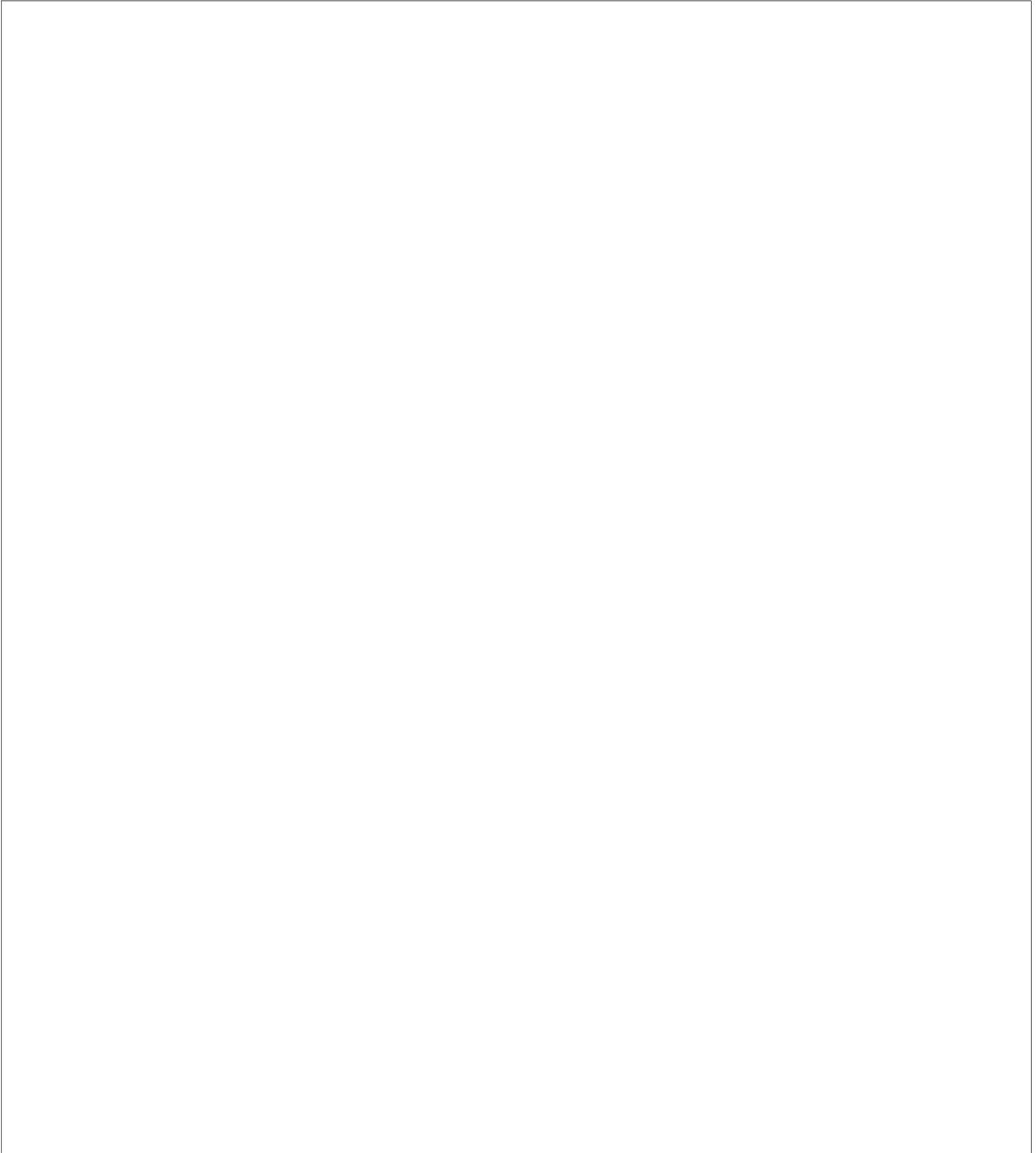


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The Terrorism Diary for April and May 1998

Below is a compendium of April and May dates of known or conceivable significance to terrorists around the world. Our inclusion of a date or event does not suggest that we expect or anticipate a commemorative terrorist event

- April**
- Armenians.** April is dedicated by Armenian groups to the memory of the massacre of Armenians by Turks during World War I.
- 1 April 1979** **Iran.** Islamic Republic Day.
- 4 April 1947** **Syria.** Founding of Ba'th Party.
- 4 April 1979** **Pakistan.** Ex-President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto executed; the terrorist group Al-Zulfikar, founded by his two sons, is named after him.
- 7 April 1916** **Ireland.** Beginning of insurrection that led to independence.
- 8 April 1947** **Iraq.** Founding of ruling Ba'th Party.
- 8 April-6 May** **Muslim World.** Month of the hajj. The pilgrimage will take place probably 16-18 April.
- 11 April 1968** **Palestinians.** Founding of Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC).
- 13 April 1975** **Lebanon.** Phalange militiamen attack bus, triggering Lebanese civil war.
- 14-15 April 1986** **Libya.** US aircraft bomb Tripoli and Benghazi in retaliation for Libyan involvement in anti-US terrorism.
- 19 April 1973** **Colombia.** Populist group National Popular Alliance extremists founded 19th of April Movement (M-19).
- Peru.** Sendero Luminoso declared war against the government.
- 22 April 1997** **Peru.** Peruvian military assault on Japanese Ambassador's residence in Lima to end four-month-long hostage standoff. All 14 hostage takers from the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement died in the raid, including the group's leader.
- 23 April 1998** **Jewish World.** Commemoration of the Holocaust.
- 24 April 1915** **Armenians.** National Day of Sorrow. Commemorates Turkish massacre.
- 28 April 1937** **Iraq.** Birthday of Saddam Husayn.

- 29 April 1986** *India.* Sikh militants declare independent republic of Khalistan at Golden Temple in Amritsar; militants expelled from temple next day.
- 30 April 1998** *Israel.* Independence Day.
- 1 May** *Socialist World.* May Day (commemorates labor violence in Chicago).
- 1 May 1980** *Peru.* Destruction of electoral material in Chuschi, Cangallo Province, marks beginning of armed struggle by Sendero Luminoso; anniversary is commemorated by acts of violence throughout May, but especially on 16 May.
- 2 May 1953** *Jordan.* King Hussein assumed constitutional power.
- 6 May 1900** *Iran.* Birthday of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.
- 14 May 1948** *Middle East.* Beginning of first Arab-Israeli war.
- 15 May 1948** *Palestinians.* Palestine Day (end of UN mandate); 15 May Organization, founded in 1979 by remnant of Special Operations Group of Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), takes its name from this event.
- 17 May 1983** *Lebanon, Israel.* Signing of troop withdrawal accord (known as 17 May agreement).



Chronology of International Terrorism

The following incidents were determined to meet the criteria for the Intelligence Community's Incident Review Panel since publication of the previous issue of the Terrorism Review. These incidents are the basis for the State Department's Patterns of Global Terrorism, which is published annually as the US Government's official record of international terrorism.

Africa

3 February

Chad: Five armed members of a Chadian opposition group kidnapped four French nationals in Manda National Park in Moyen-Chari Prefecture; the four were released unharmed on 8 February. The Union of Democratic Forces claimed responsibility for the abduction. The government has outlawed the group and has labeled it a terrorist organization.

Eurasia

19 February

Georgia: Armed supporters of late Georgian President Zviad Gamsakhurdia abducted four United Nations (UN) military observers from Sweden, Uruguay, and the Czech Republic. The four were released between 22 and 25 February after President Shevardnadze met with the Gamsakhurdia opposition. Eight of the kidnapers subsequently were captured. The leader, a key figure in the 9 February assault on President Shevardnadze's motorcade, remains at large.

Europe

3 February

Greece: Two bombs exploded at McDonald's restaurants in both the Halandri and Vrilissia suburbs of Athens, causing major damage. Authorities suspect anarchists are behind the attacks to protest the recent arrest of the alleged leader of the Fighting Guerrilla Formation.

19 February

Greece: An explosive device detonated at the "Detroit Motors" car dealership in Athens, causing extensive damage. The dealership, although Greek-owned, has exclusive agreements to sell used General Motors cars.

21 February

Spain: Suspected Basque Fatherland and Liberty militants detonated an explosive device on the railway tracks near Irun, causing minor damage to a passing French-registered high-speed train.

Latin America

15 January

Colombia: National Liberation Army guerrillas (ELN) bombed a section of the Cano Limon-Covenas oil pipeline near Cubara, Boyaca Department. Pumping operations were suspended until 20 January.

9 February

Colombia: A major ecological emergency was declared after ELN rebels bombed the Cano Limon-Covenas oil pipeline near Villanueva, causing at least 15,000 barrels of oil to spill into a tributary of the country's largest river. [redacted]

11 February

ELN rebels bombed the Cano Limon-Covenas oil pipeline in Arauca Department, causing an oil spill of 1,000 barrels and halting pumping operations. [redacted]

Middle East

9 February

Yemen: Yemeni tribesmen belonging to the Tuhaiman clan of the Jahru tribe kidnapped a Dutch tourist in Sanaa. The kidnappers are demanding the release of three members of their clan, who were recently arrested for stealing a United Nations vehicle. [redacted]

19 February

Yemen: Yemeni al-Hadda tribesmen kidnapped a Dutch agricultural expert in Dhamar, demanding that the government provide development projects in their region. The kidnappers released the hostage the next day. [redacted]

Summary of Indigenous Terrorism—February 1998

The incidents and situations listed below are not a detailed accounting of all domestic terrorist incidents, but rather provide an overview of selected indigenous terrorism worldwide.

Asia

Japan

On 2 February in Narita, Japan, police discovered improvised mortars at the Narita Airport Holiday Inn parking lot. The projectiles fired by a timing device as the police attempted to dismantle them, injuring one airport employee and closing the runway temporarily. The leftist group *Kakurokyo* claimed responsibility for the attack.

Sri Lanka

On 4 February in Batticaloa, Sri Lanka, *Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)* terrorists fired three mortars during independence day celebrations, injuring eight persons and causing officials to cancel a flag raising ceremony.

On 6 February in Colombo, Sri Lanka, a suspected *LTTE* suicide bomber blew herself up when soldiers stopped her van at a checkpoint near Sri Lankan Air Force headquarters. The explosion, which occurred just hours after Britain's Prince Charles left the city, killed at least nine persons and wounded several others.

Eurasia

Georgia

On 9 February in Tbilisi, approximately 10 gunmen armed with automatic weapons and rocket propelled grenades ambushed the seven-car motorcade of Eduard Shevardnadze, killing two bodyguards and injuring two others. Shevardnadze escaped unharmed. On 12 February, a Chechen field commander claimed responsibility for the attack.

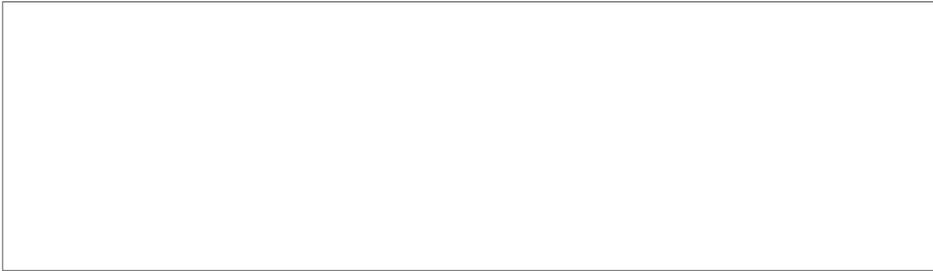
Europe

Spain

On 1 February unknown assailants threw stones and other objects at a police vehicle in Portugalete, causing minor damage but no injuries. Authorities suspect members of a *Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA)* youth wing.

Assailants attempted to set fire to three banks in Mungia on 1 February, causing minor damage. Members or sympathizers of *ETA* are suspected.

On 15 February *ETA* militants fired four antitank grenades at a hostel frequented by Basque civil guards in Onate, causing minor damage but no injuries.



On 13 February, four unidentified gunmen abducted a 22-year-old man and shot him in both legs in Belfast. Authorities suspect the attack was carried out by a nationalist paramilitary group. [redacted]

On 20 February in Moira, a 500-pound car bomb detonated outside the town's police station, injuring eleven persons and causing major damage. Police suspect the *Irish Republican Army Continuity Council*, a dissident faction of the larger IRA. [redacted]

Latin America

Colombia

On 6 February near Cali, Colombia, suspected *National Liberation Army (ELN)* guerrillas detonated a car bomb in the fifth tunnel of the Cali-Buenaventura highway. The rebels set up two checkpoints on either side of the tunnel and activated the explosives before dawn. [redacted]

On 9 February in Cauca, *Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC)* guerrillas seized a highway toll station and destroyed it with dynamite. [redacted]

Peru

On 5 February in Potsoteni, 30 armed *Sendero Luminoso (SL)* guerrillas attacked the village, killing four civil defense patrol members and wounding five others. Four guerrillas also died in the attack. [redacted]

Venezuela

On 9 February in Caracas, police defused an explosive device placed at the doors of Congress. Police found pamphlets next to the device which were signed by a previously unknown group, *United Revolutionary Front*. [redacted]

Middle East

Algeria

On 2 February in Saida, Algeria, 12 persons were hospitalized after drinking water believed to be poisoned by rebels. [redacted]

On 4 February in central Algiers, Algeria, a homemade bomb exploded on Patrice Lumumba Street, injuring four persons. [redacted]

Israel

On 5 February in Jerusalem's Old City, a suspected Moslem militant stabbed an 18-year-old Jewish seminary student in the back. [redacted]