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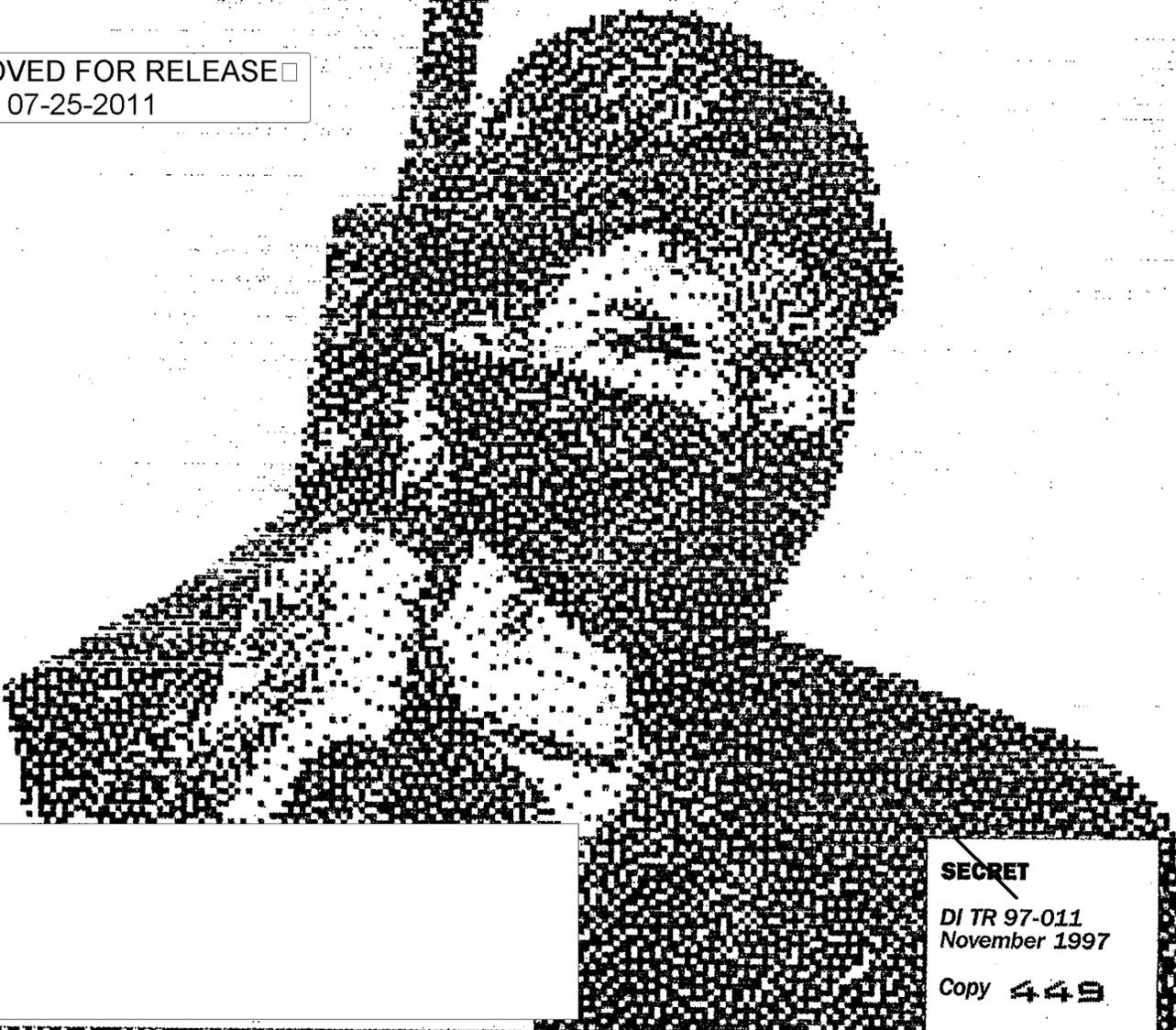
COUNTERTERRORIST CENTER

TERRORISM REVIEW

NOVEMBER 1997

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CI/DCI TR 97-011



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November 1997

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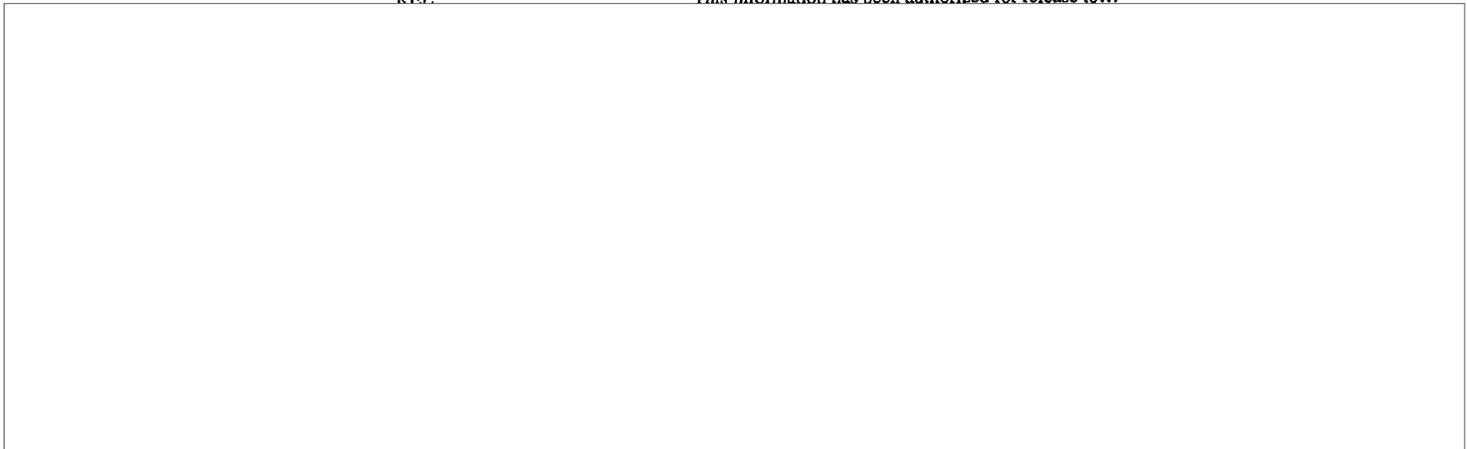
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Terrorism Review



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Erratum

This Review is published monthly by the DCI Counterterrorist Center. Comments and queries are welcome and may be directed to

Information available as of 20 November 1997 was used in this report.

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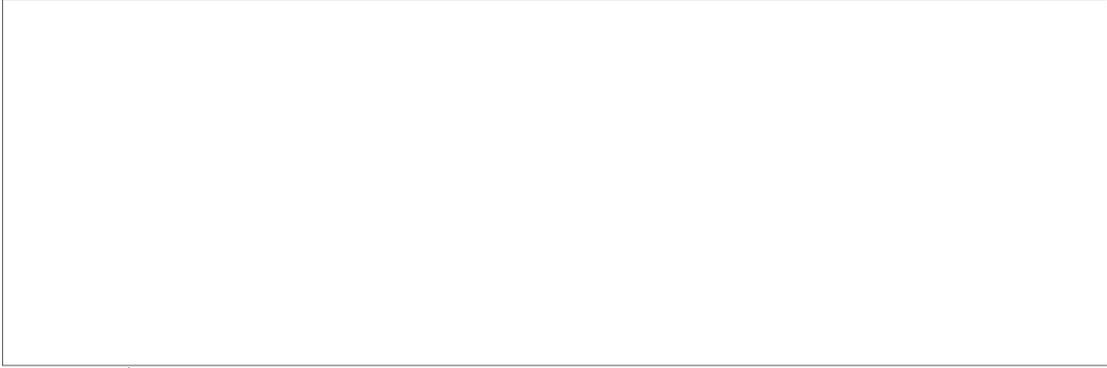
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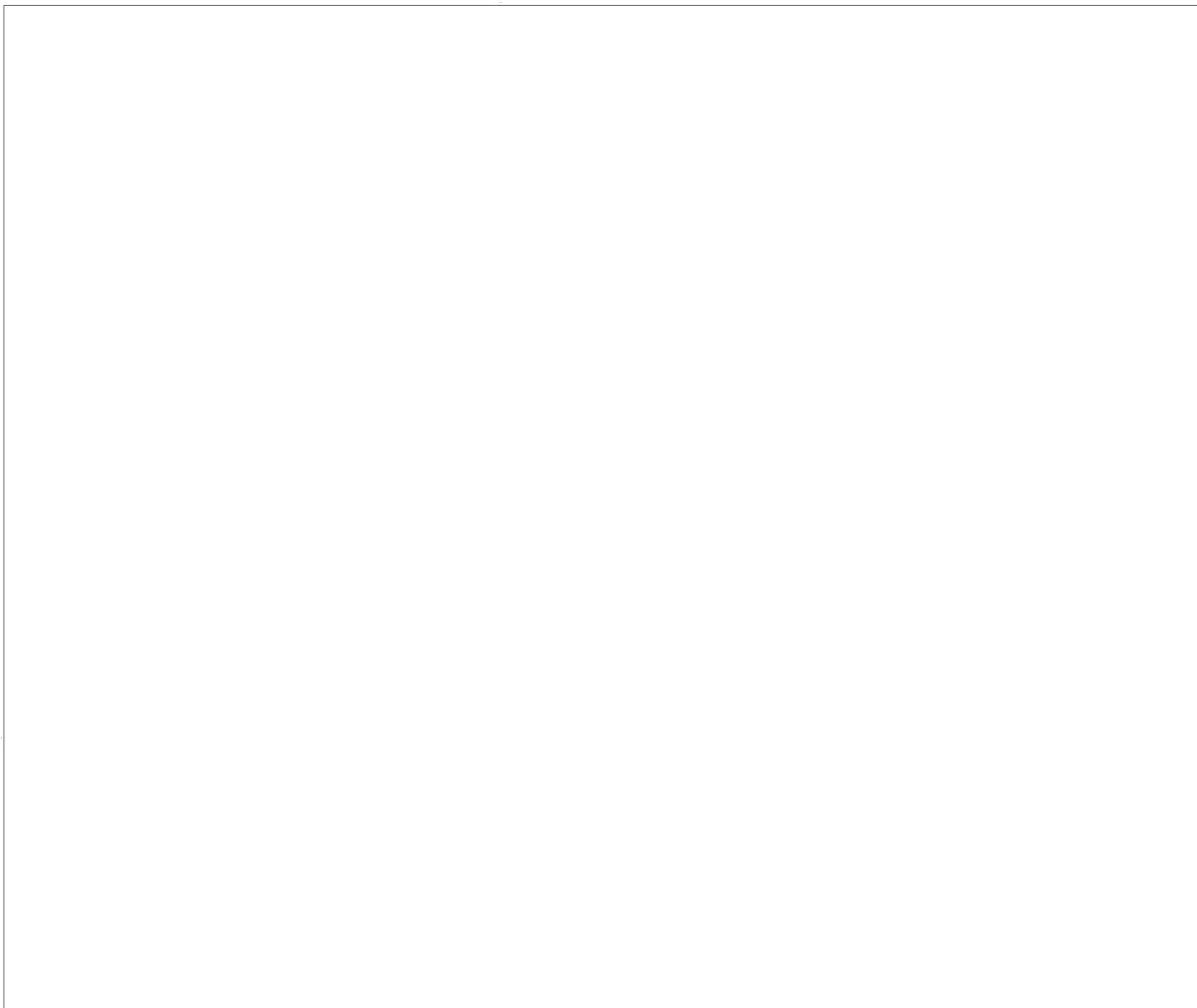
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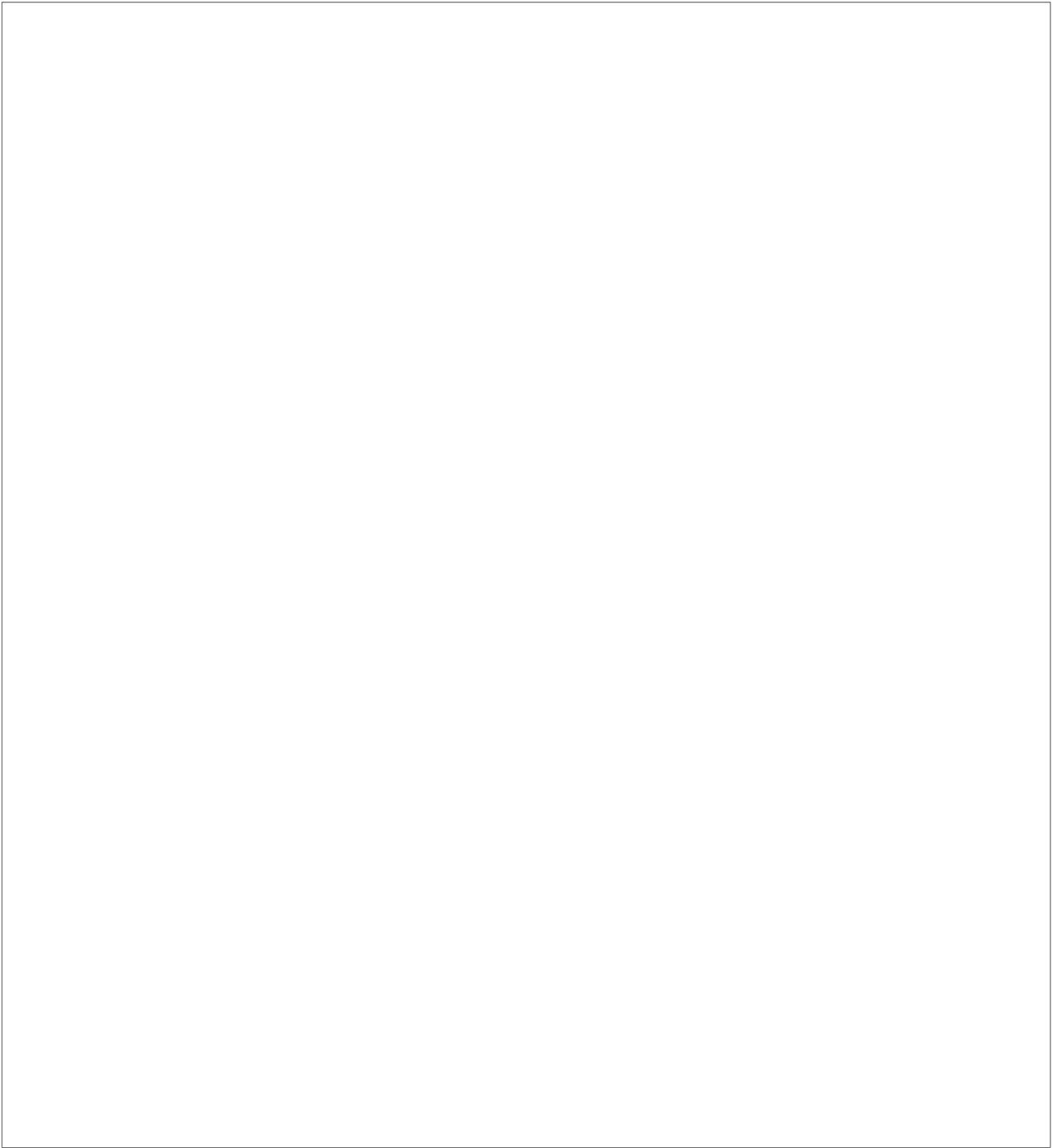
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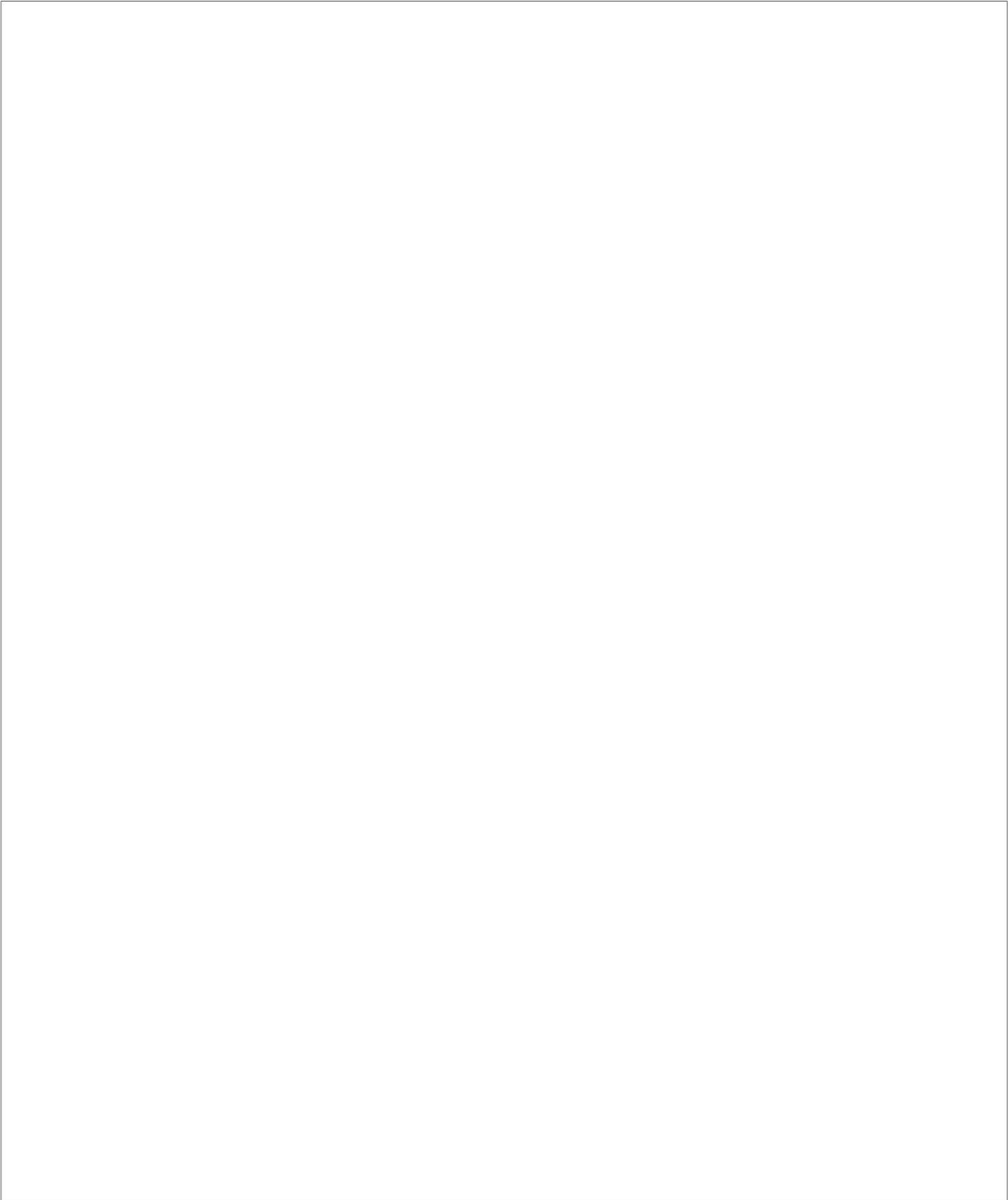
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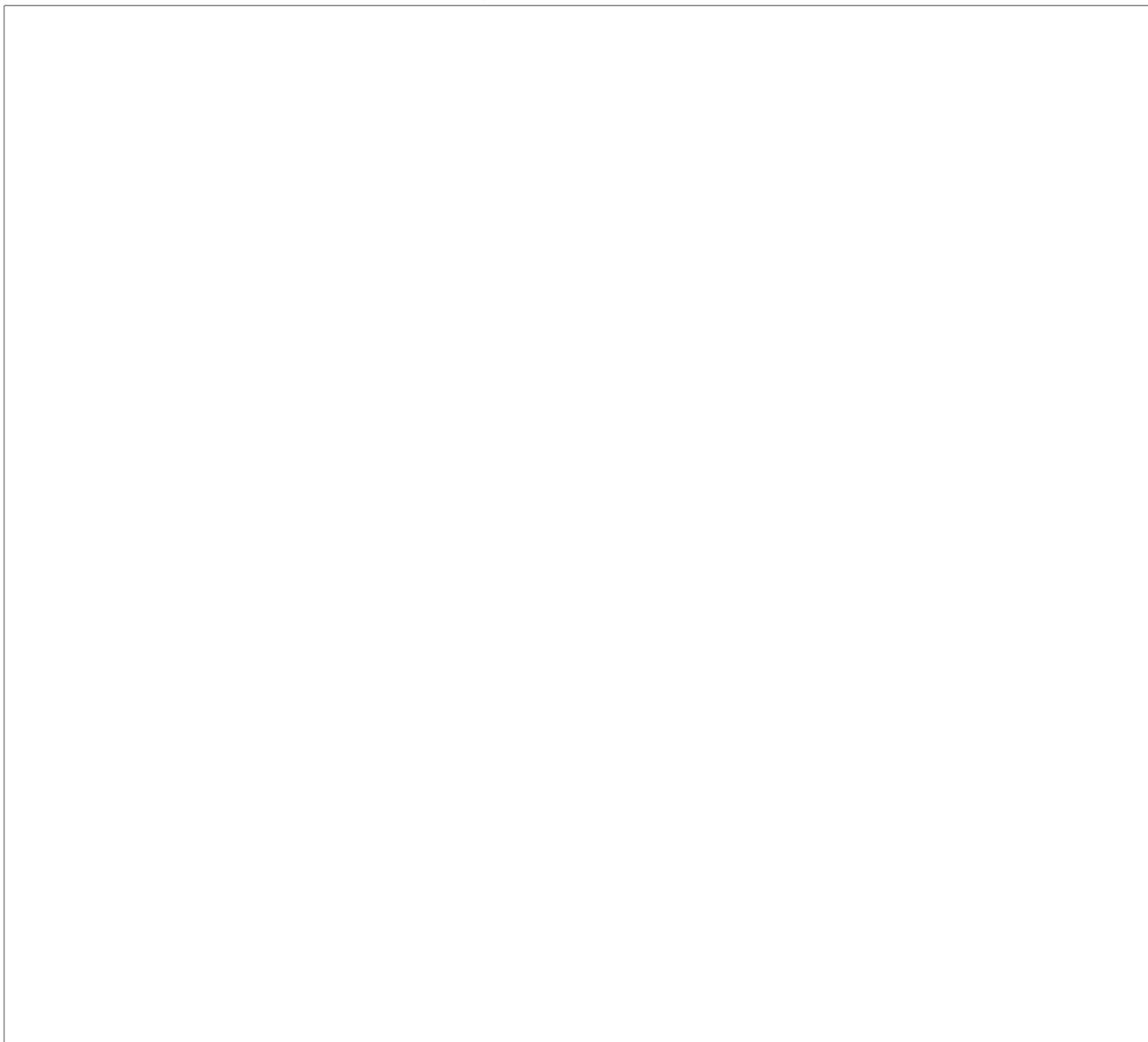
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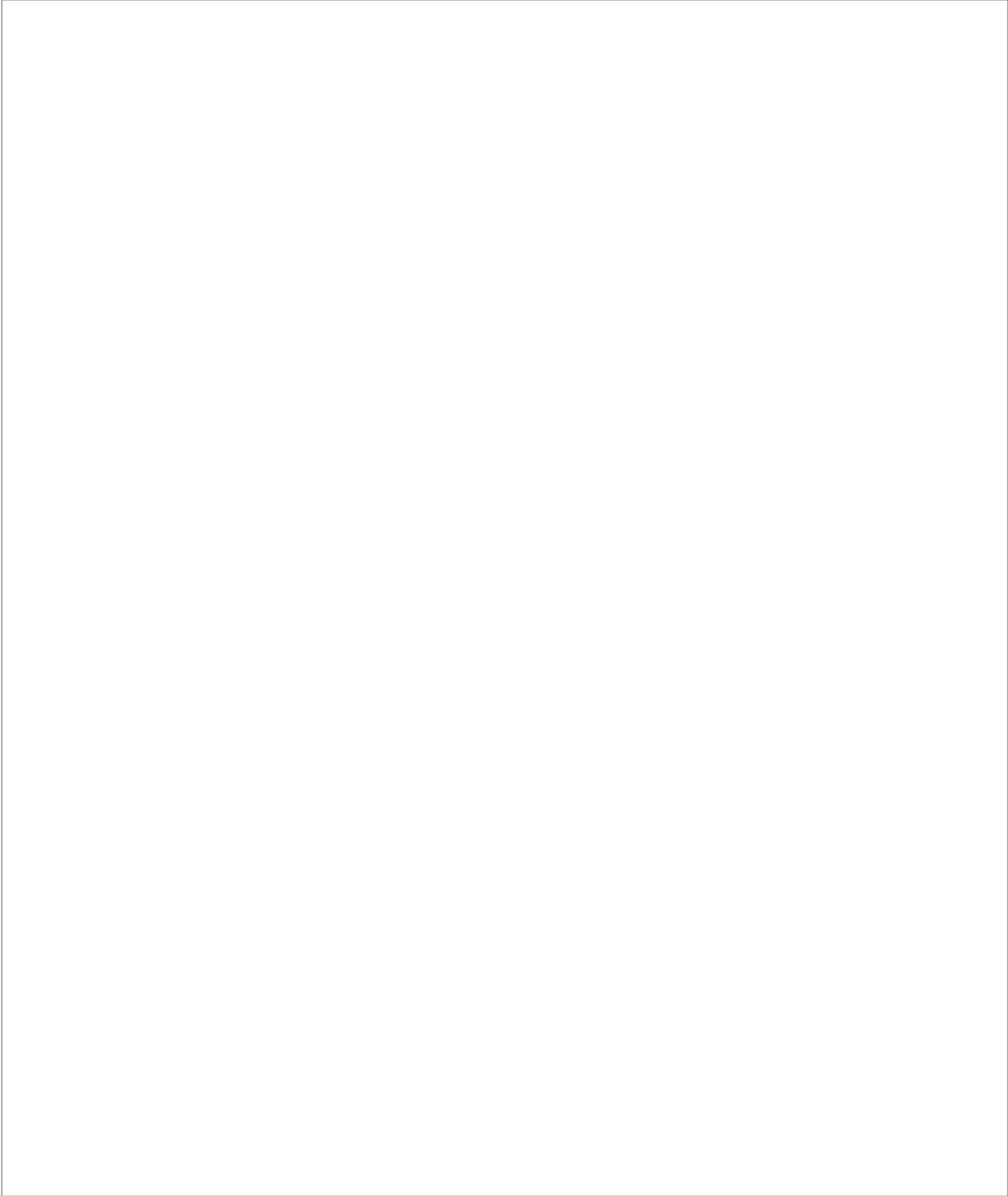
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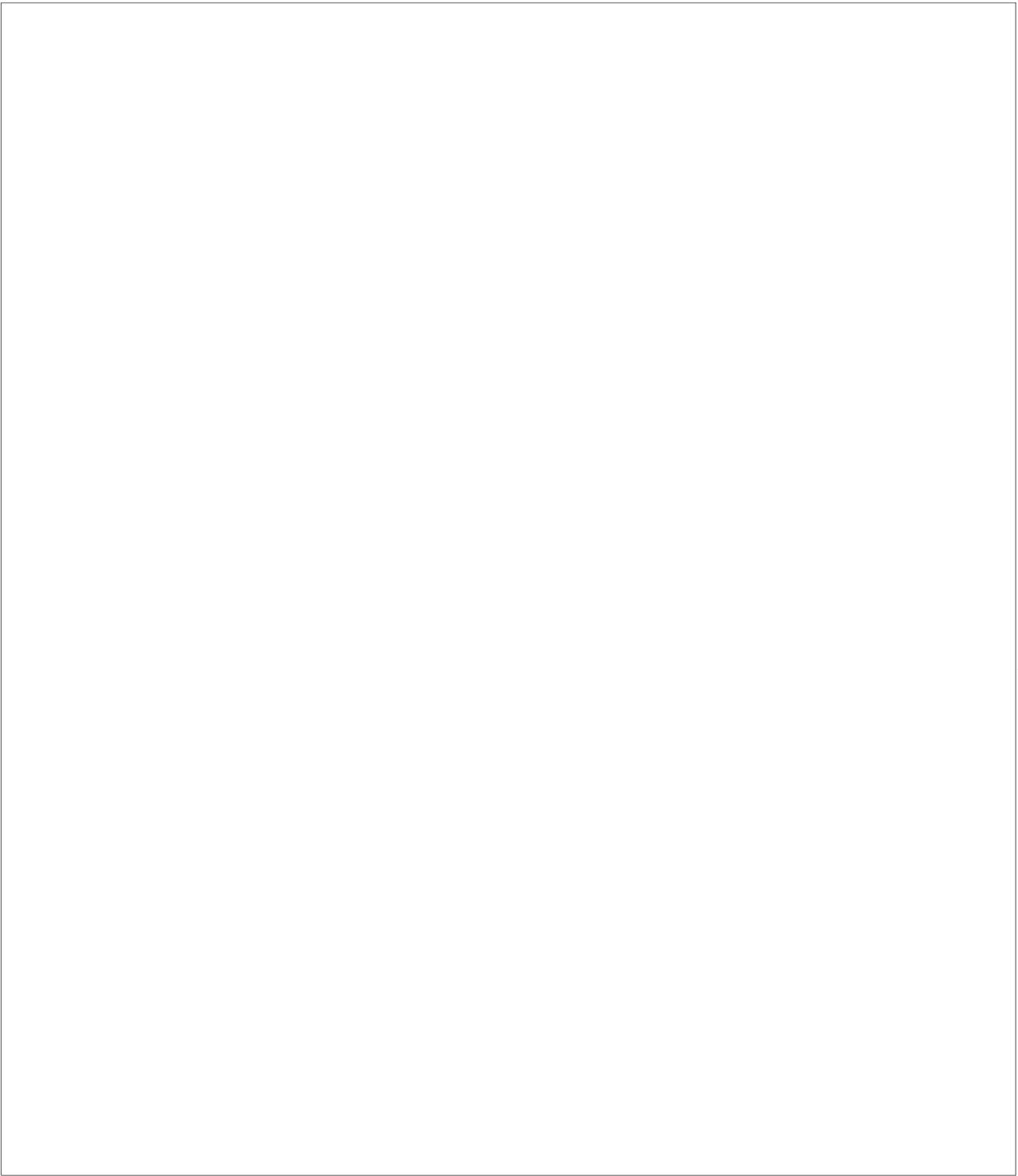
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The Terrorism Diary for December 1997 and January 1998

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

- 3 December 1934** *Peru.* Birthday of Sendero Luminoso leader Abimail Guzman.
- 10 December 1966** *Palestinians.* Founding of Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP).
- 13 December 1981** *Poland.* Imposition of martial law.
- 14 December 1983** *Chile.* Founding of Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR).
- 17 December 1996** *Peru.* MRTA takeover of Japanese Ambassador's residence in Lima.
- 21 December 1948** *Ireland.* Proclamation of republic.
- 21 December 1967** *Palestinians.* Founding of Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).
- 23 December 1933** *Japan.* Birthday of Emperor Akihito.
- 24 December 1951** *Libya.* Independence Day.
- 26 December** *Peru.* Birthday of Mao Zedong, usually sparks Sendero Luminoso attacks.
- 28 December** *Latin America.* Equivalent of US April Fools' Day—traditionally sees many hoaxes and bomb threats.
- 1 January 1956** *Sudan.* Independence Day. Proclamation of republic.
- 1 January 1965** *Palestinians.* Palestinian revolution; founding of Fatah.
- 5 January 1928** *Pakistan.* Birthday of executed former President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.
- 6 January 1963** *Colombia.* Founding of National Liberation Army (ELN).
- 15 January 1918** *Egypt.* Birthday of Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir.
- 15 January 1922** *Ireland.* Founding of Irish Free State.
- 16 January 1979** *Iran.* Departure of Shah from Iran.
- 16 January 1991** *Iraq, Kuwait.* Operation Desert Storm begins.

17 January 1974

Colombia. Nineteenth of April Movement (M-19) steals sword of Simon Bolivar from Bogota museum. Founding dates from this act.

18 January 1974

Egypt, Israel. Disengagement agreement signed.

25 January 1993

United States. Mir Aimal Kasi shoots and kills Dr. Lansing Bennett and Frank Darling and wounds three others in front of CIA headquarters in Langley, Virginia.

26 January 1947

India. Republic Day (national day).

30 January 1933

Germany. Accession to power by Nationalist Socialist (Nazi) Party.

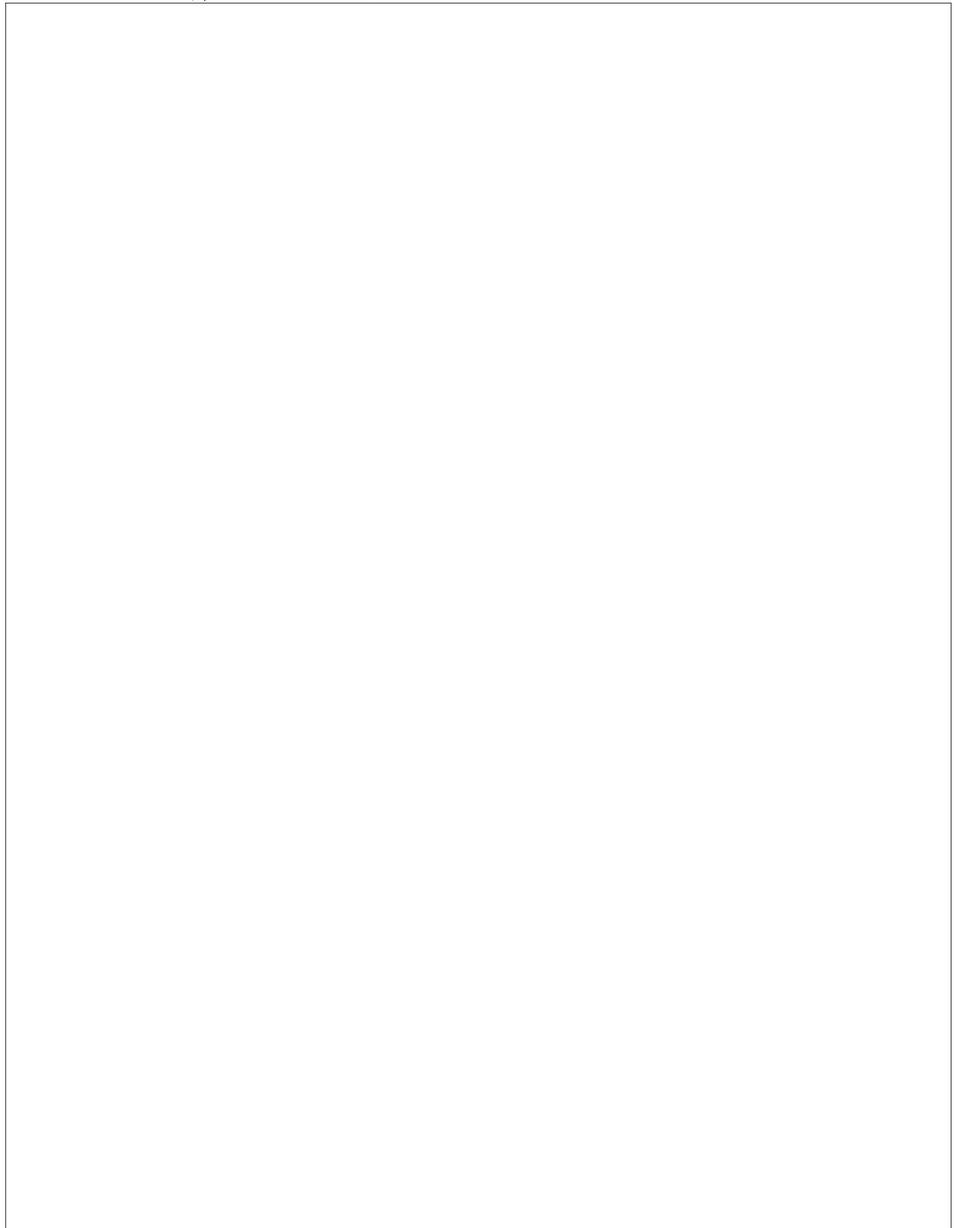
30 January 1972

Northern Ireland. Bloody Monday; 13 killed, 16 wounded during demonstration in Derry.



Chronology of International Terrorism

The following incidents were determined to meet the criteria for international terrorism by 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, published annually as the US Government's official record of international terrorism.



Asia

9 September

Philippines: Suspected Abu Sayyaf Group members kidnapped a German business executive in Zamboanga City.

Sri Lanka: The Leopard Brigade of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam claimed responsibility for a rocket-propelled grenade attack on a Chinese-owned merchant ship, resulting in several casualties and major damage. Up to 20 persons have been reported killed, wounded, or missing, including five Chinese crewmen. The ship was registered in Panama and chartered by a US-based company, ACI Chemicals.

Eurasia

Bosnia and Herzegovina: An unidentified assailant threw a grenade under an OSCE vehicle in Vitez, causing extensive damage.

Europe

3 September

Greece: Unknown assailants set fire to a Cypriot diplomat's vehicle, causing extensive damage. The Anti-Sovereignty-Struggle organization claimed responsibility.

Latin America

2 September

Colombia: Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) guerrillas tried to attack the Cano Limon-Covenas oil pipeline but were stopped by the Army. The Army brigade killed three FARC rebels and arrested another.

4 September

Cuba: Three hotels frequented by foreign tourists and business people, the Triton, the Chateau Miramar, and the Copacabana, were bombed within minutes of each other in Havana. Flying shards of glass from the blast at the Copacabana

killed an Italian tourist, and all three hotels suffered minor damage. On 10 September the Interior Ministry announced the arrest of a Salvadoran citizen, who confessed to these bombings and two others that occurred on 12 July [redacted]

6 September

Colombia: Authorities defused explosive charges found against the Transandino oil pipeline near San Miguel, Putumayo [redacted]

15 September

Colombia: National Liberation Army (ELN) guerrillas bombed the Cano Limon-Covenas oil pipeline in Arauca Department. [redacted]

Colombia: FARC guerrillas bombed a rail line near El Cerrejon-Zona Norte, La Guajira Department. The explosion destroyed 300 meters of rail and 26 rail cars filled with coal from a mine operating under concession by Intercor, a subsidiary of Exxon Corporation. [redacted]

Venezuela: A leaflet bomb exploded in the lobby of the Hilton Hotel in Caracas, causing minor damage. The leaflets, signed by the *Che Guevara Front*, objected to the Venezuelan Government's unpopular economic reforms [redacted]

22 September

Colombia: Suspected ELN guerrillas bombed the Cano Limon-Covenas oil pipeline in Arauca Department, causing an oil spill that suspended pumping. [redacted]

26 September

Colombia: Unidentified guerrillas bombed the Cano Limon-Covenas oil pipeline northwest of Bogota. [redacted]

28 September

Colombia: Suspected ELN guerrillas bombed a rail line, derailing 18 cars. The cars carried 20 tons of coal from a mine that operates under concession by Intercor, a subsidiary of Exxon Corporation. [redacted]

Middle East

18 September

Egypt: Gunmen attacked a tourist bus in front of the Egyptian National Antiquities Museum in Tahrir Square, Cairo, killing nine German tourists and their Egyptian bus driver, and wounding eight others. [redacted]



25 September

Jordan: Two Israeli Secret Service Mossad agents attacked the Islamic Resistance Movement (HAMAS) political director, Khalid Mish'al, in Amman. One of the agents directed a device emitting a ray at Mish'al's head, exposing him to a toxic material that caused head and respiratory injuries. Jordan released the two agents to Israel in exchange for the release of HAMAS founder Sheikh Ahmed Yassin. [redacted]



Summary of Indigenous Terrorism—September-October, 1997

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

Africa

Nigeria

A bomb exploded on 25 September at the home in Ondo of the chairman of the National Reconciliation Committee, causing minor damage. No one claimed responsibility for the attack.

Asia

India

A previously unknown Sikh group, the *Shaheed Khalsa Force*, claimed responsibility for detonating two bombs in a crowded New Delhi market place on 1 October, injuring some 27 persons.

Armed militants surrounded a house in Akingam, Kashmir, on 11 October, and shot and killed a political leader and his two security guards. No one claimed responsibility for the attack.

Two bombs exploded in a crowded market area in New Delhi on 26 October, killing one person and injuring 30 others. No one claimed responsibility.

Japan

On 11 October in Saitama Prefecture, suspected *Chukaku-Ha* members bombed the home of a university professor, causing fire damage.

Europe

Greece

An explosive device detonated at the Royal Olympic Hotel in Athens on 19 October, causing minor damage. No one claimed responsibility for the attack.

Spain

A car bomb exploded on a busy street in Bilbao on 11 October, injuring three Spanish civil guards and causing extensive damage. Authorities believe the *Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA) Donosti Command* is responsible.

On 12 October in Bilbao, unknown assailants threw several Molotov cocktails at police forces during a pro-ETA rally, injuring two policemen and causing minor damage.

Unidentified gunmen shot and killed a policeman who discovered them unloading concealed grenade launchers near the new Guggenheim museum in Bilbao on 13 October. The *ETA* claimed responsibility. []

Turkey

Unknown assailants opened fire on a coffee house in Malatya on 11 October, killing a village guard and wounding three others. []

Unidentified assailants stopped a mini bus in Sirnak on 16 October, and kidnapped eight persons. []

A car bomb exploded in Hakkari on 19 October, killing one person and wounding 19 others. *The Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK)* is suspected. []

United Kingdom

Authorities defused a parcel bomb on 7 October found inside the office of a unionist member of parliament in Hillsborough, Northern Ireland. No one claimed responsibility. []

On 25 October, a man was killed in Bangor, Northern Ireland, when a bomb detonated under the seat of his car. Police believe the bombing is related to a bitter feud involving rival loyalist paramilitary groups. []

Latin America

Colombia

Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) guerrillas attacked the town of Tukurinca on 2 October, killing one policeman and wounding three others. Damaged in the attack were a police post, public health office, toll booth, and four tractor-trailers. []

On 11 October *National Liberation Army (ELN)* guerrillas killed a mayoral candidate in El Barge after he refused to renounce his candidacy. []

ELN rebels kidnapped 40 persons at a roadblock in the eastern part of the country on 22 October. On 26 October the Army rescued the 40 hostages and also recovered 27 vehicles that the guerrillas had taken. The freed hostages said the rebels were trying to prevent them from voting in Sunday's elections. []

Between 26 and 27 October *ELN* and *FARC* guerrillas blew up 11 electrical towers in various locations throughout the country. The bombings were intended to send a message against regional and local elections. []

Ecuador

A bomb exploded in the Supreme Court building in Guayaquil on 8 October, causing minor damage. No one claimed responsibility for the attack. []

Peru

One hundred *Sendero Luminoso (SL)* rebels attacked a police station in San Miguel on 12 October, killing one policeman and injuring three others. The rebels destroyed or looted shops, storehouses, and public offices, and took with them a large quantity of foodstuffs, communications equipment, and medicines. After threatening local authorities, the rebels painted graffiti on the walls alluding to the armed struggle they began in May 1980. []

Venezuela

Authorities in Caracas defused a bomb found on a subway car on 6 October. The bomb was placed inside a briefcase and was discovered after authorities received an anonymous telephone call. []

Middle East

Algeria

Islamic extremists shelled the town of Blida on 3 October, killing 12 persons and injuring 85 others. No one claimed responsibility for the attack. []

An armed group opened fire on a school bus near Bouinan on 5 October, killing 16 children and their driver. The *Armed Islamic Group (GIA)* may be responsible. []

On 10 October a bomb exploded in a mosque in Bir Zouak in Bouzareah, killing five worshippers and injuring seven others. No one claimed responsibility for the attack, but the *GIA* may be responsible. []

Militants killed 45 travelers and wounded 15 others at a fabricated police roadblock in Sidi Daoud on 12 October. No one claimed responsibility for the attack. []

Egypt

On 13 October 1997 *Al-Gama'at al-Islamiyya* militants shot and killed 11 policemen at false roadblocks in the villages of Gris, Nuwar, and Rawdah. []