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DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

COUNTERTERRORIST CENTER

TERRORISM REVIEW

SEPTEMBER 1996

APPROVED FOR RELEASE
DATE: 07-25-2011



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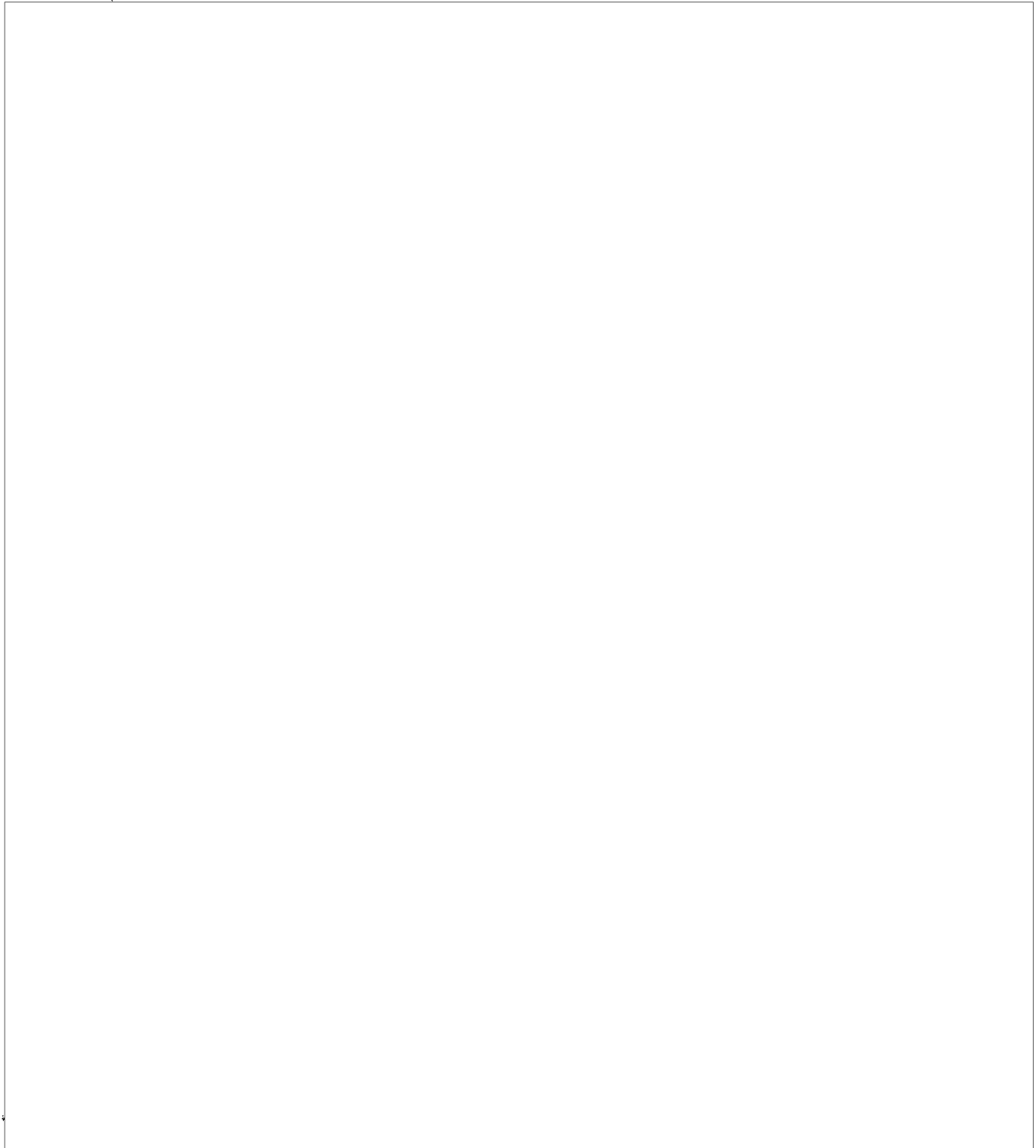
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[Redacted]

Information available as of 18 September 1996 was used in this Review.

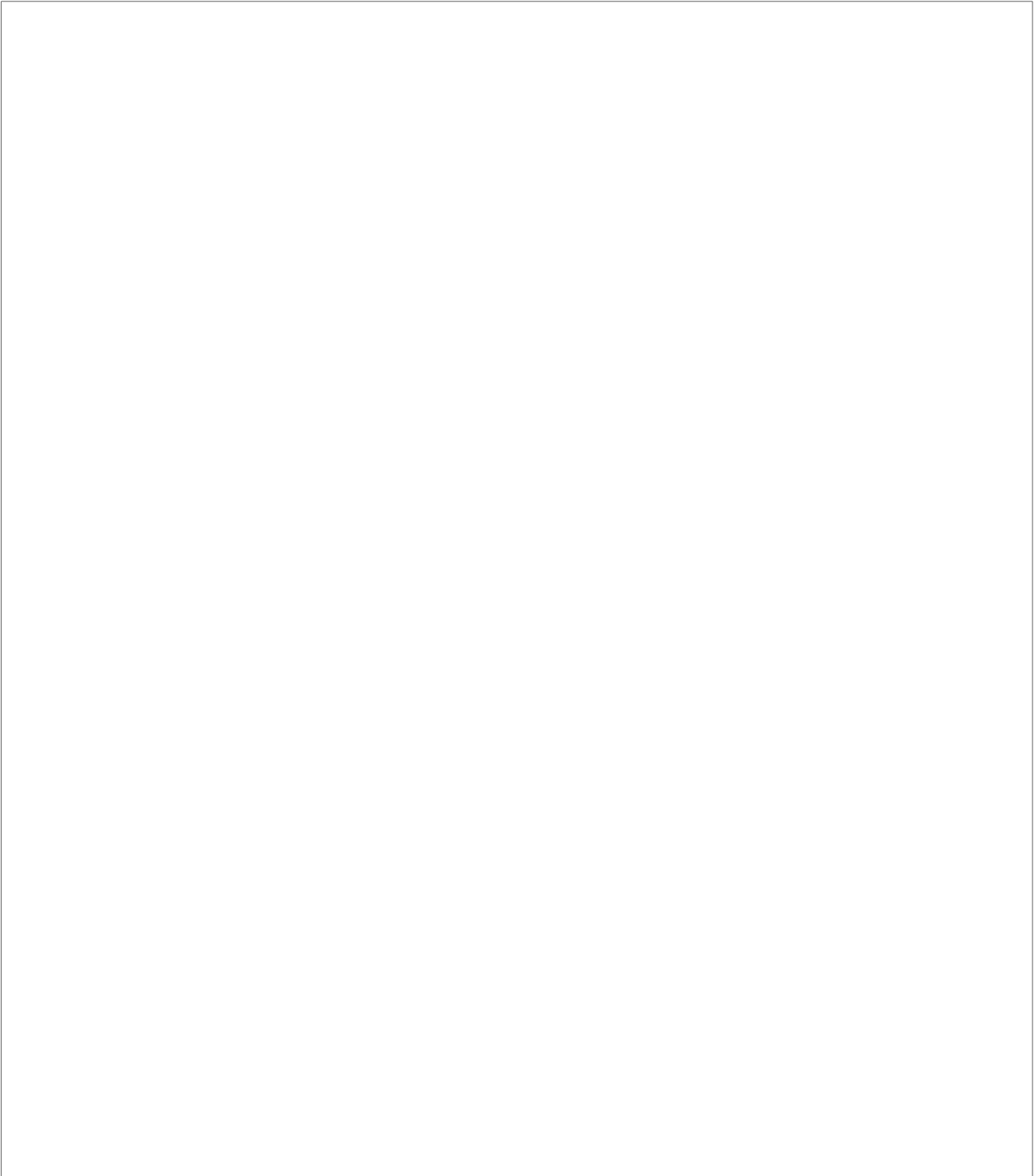
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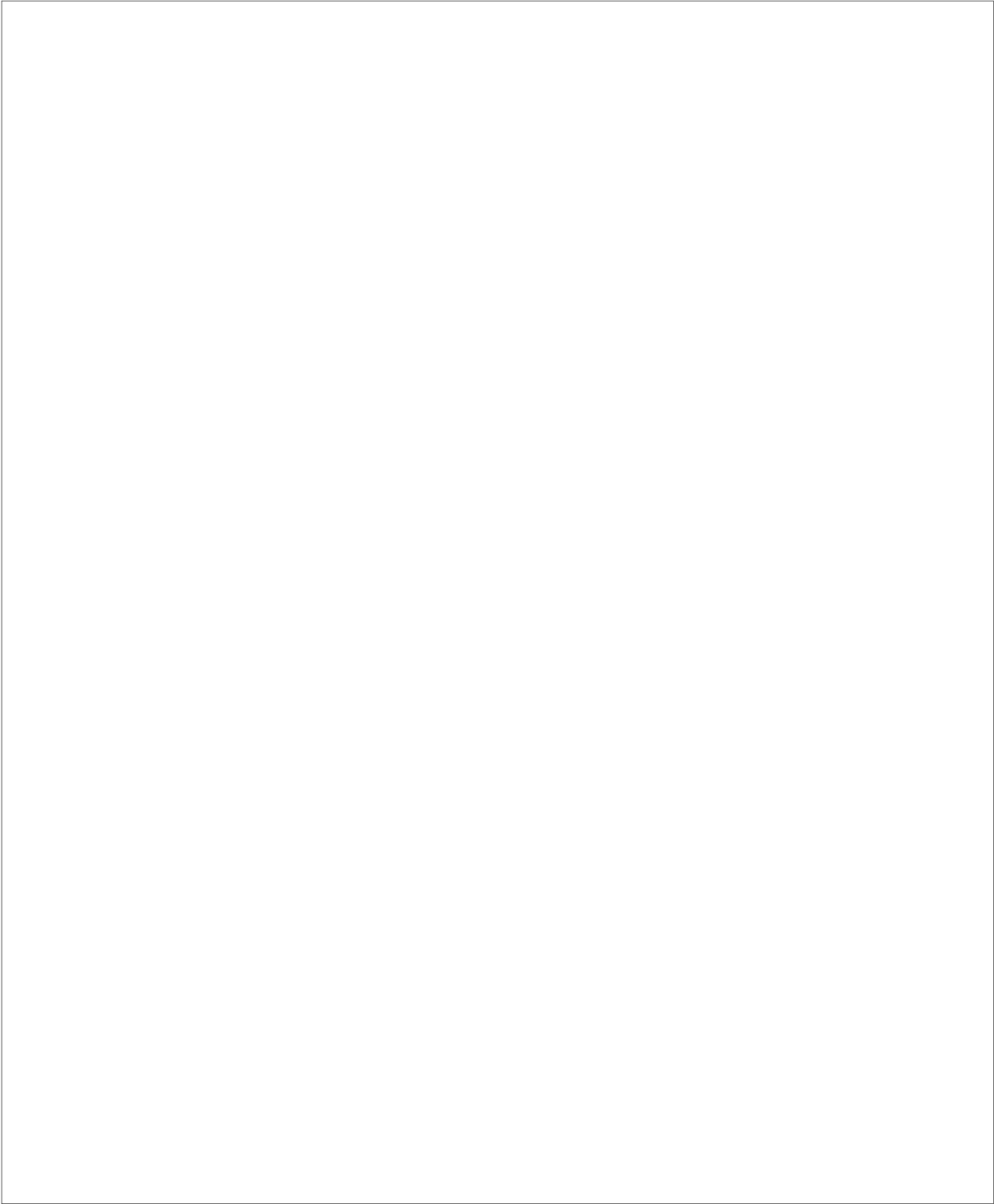
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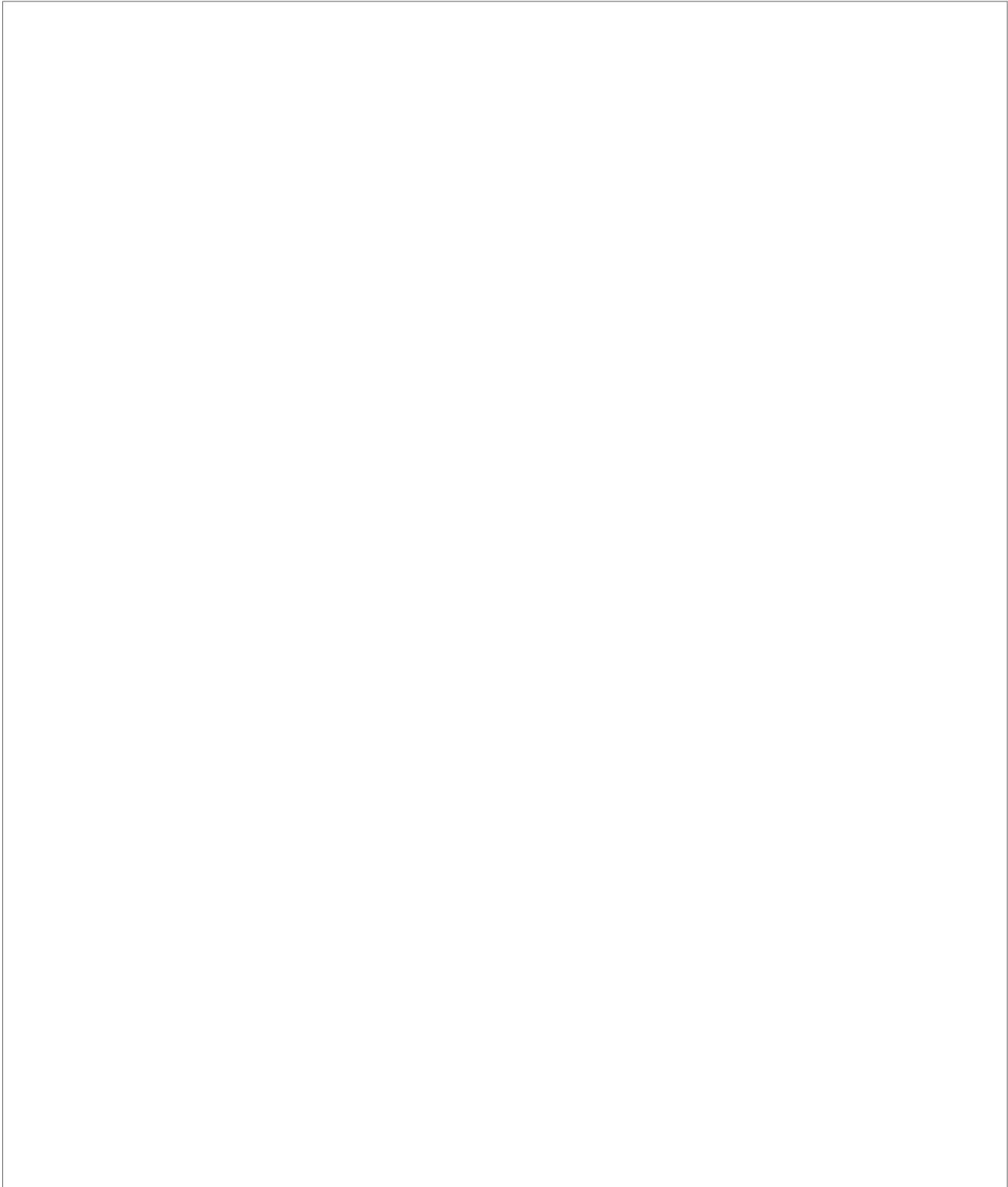
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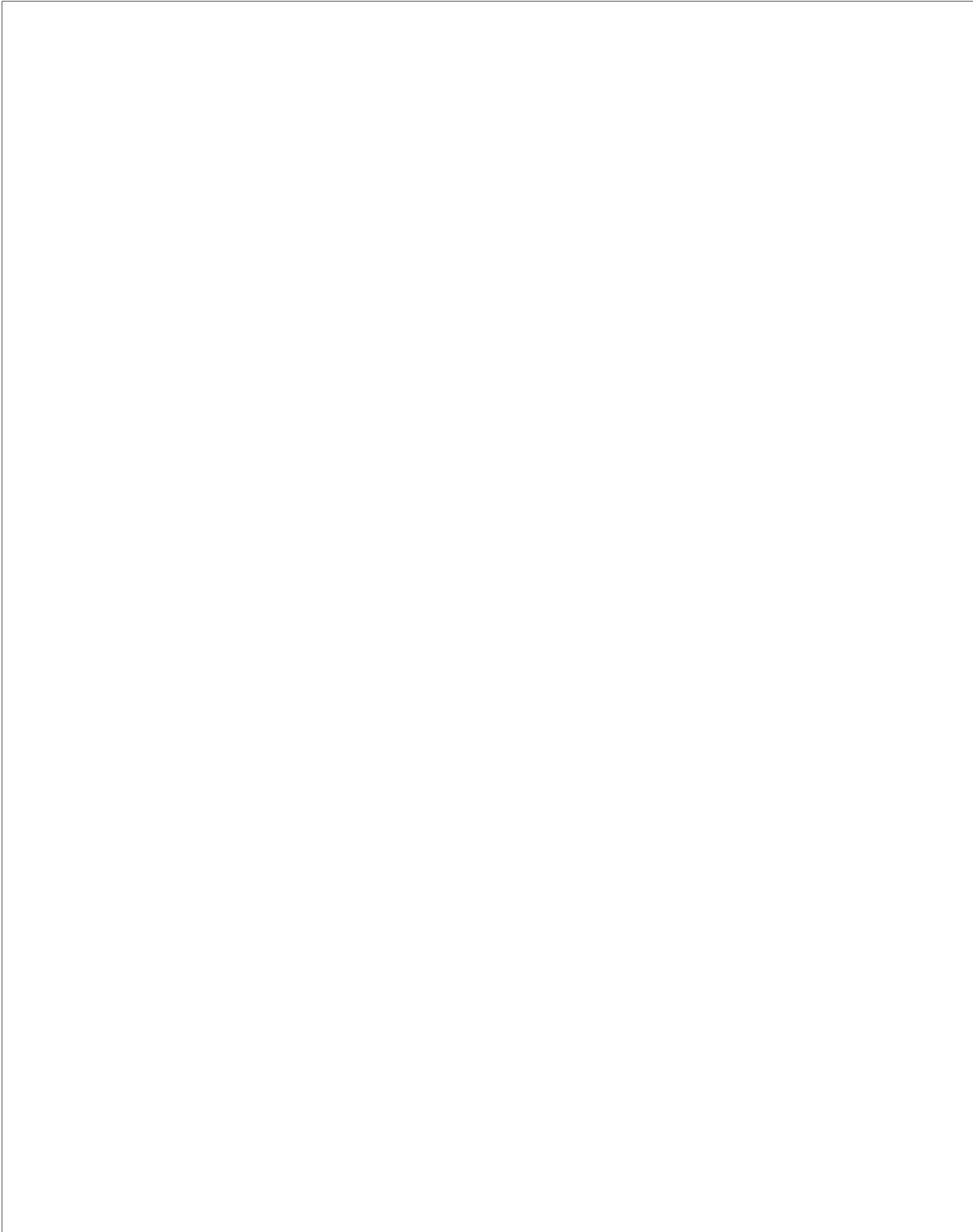
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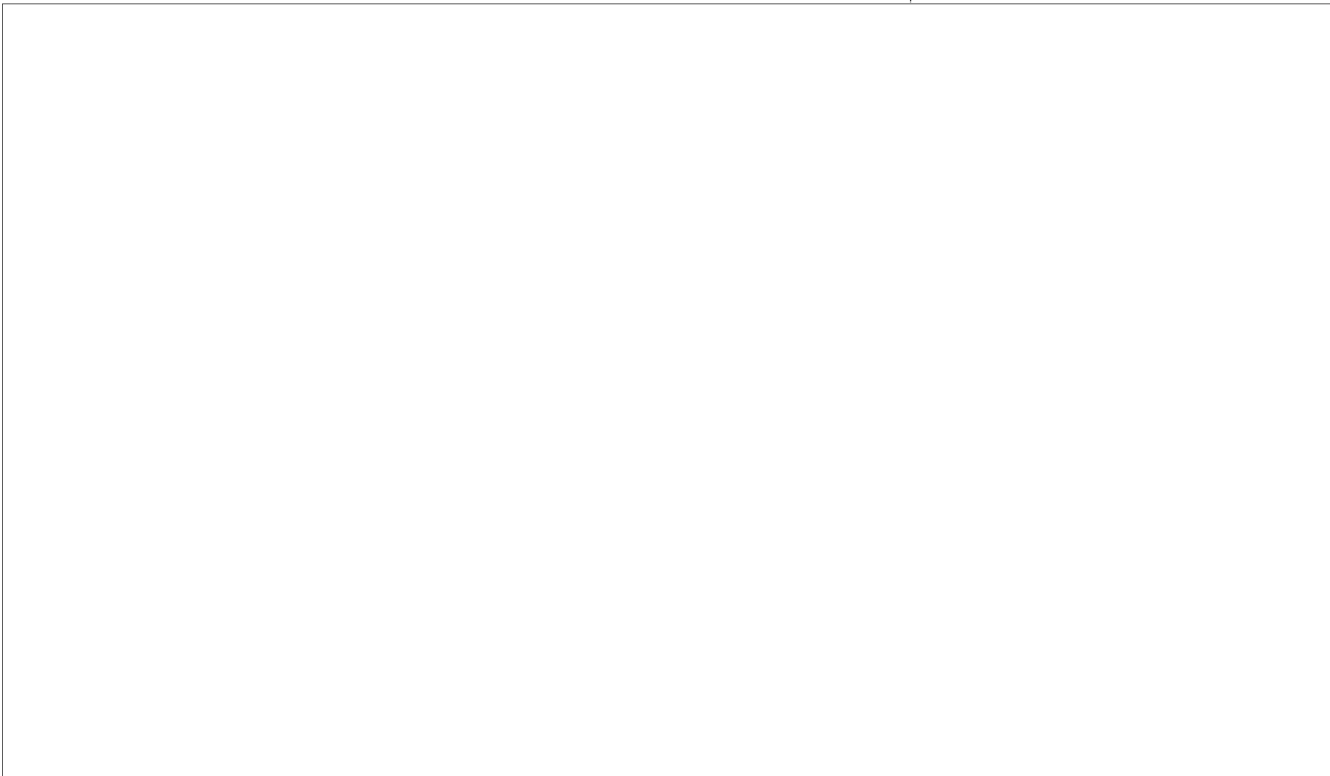


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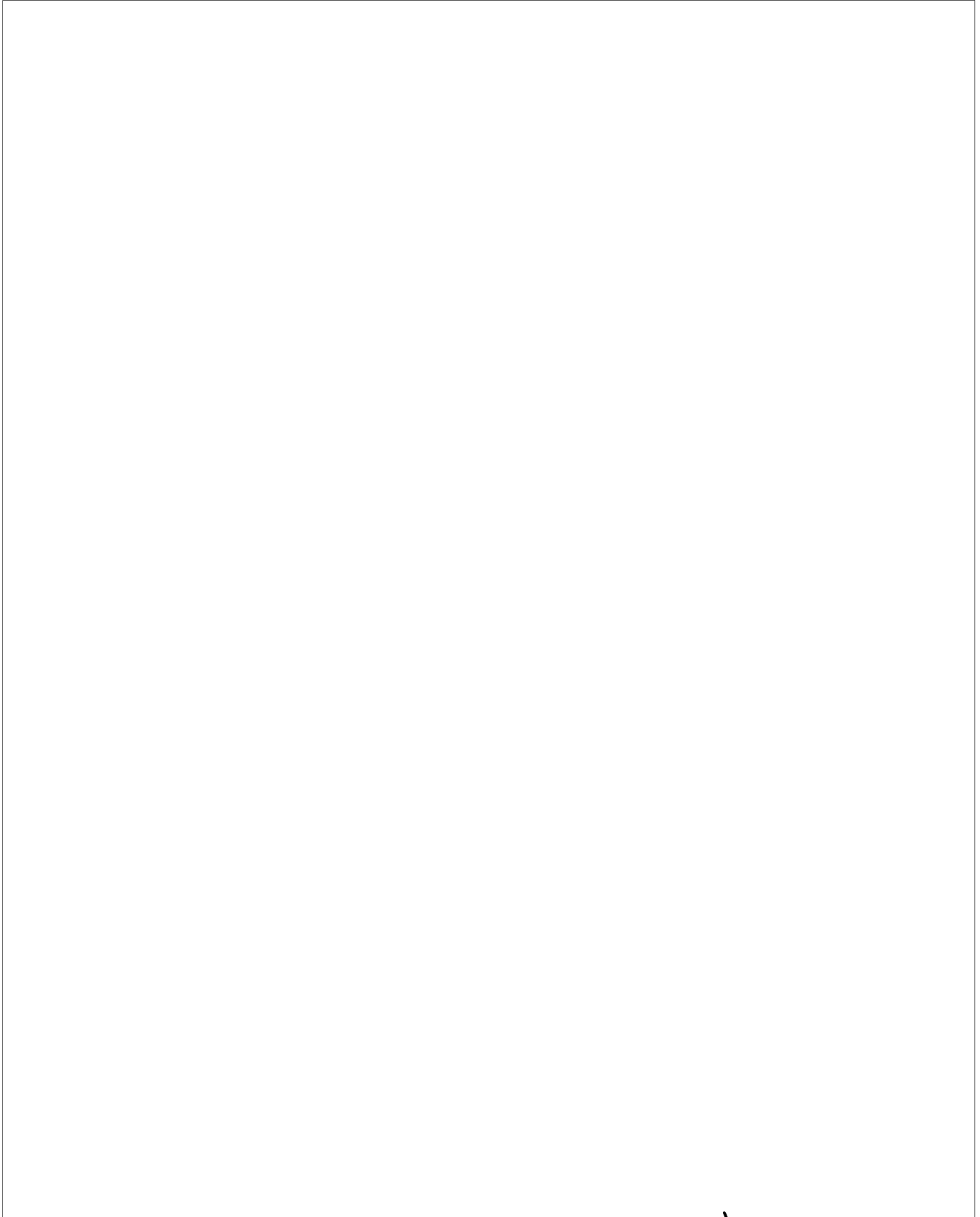


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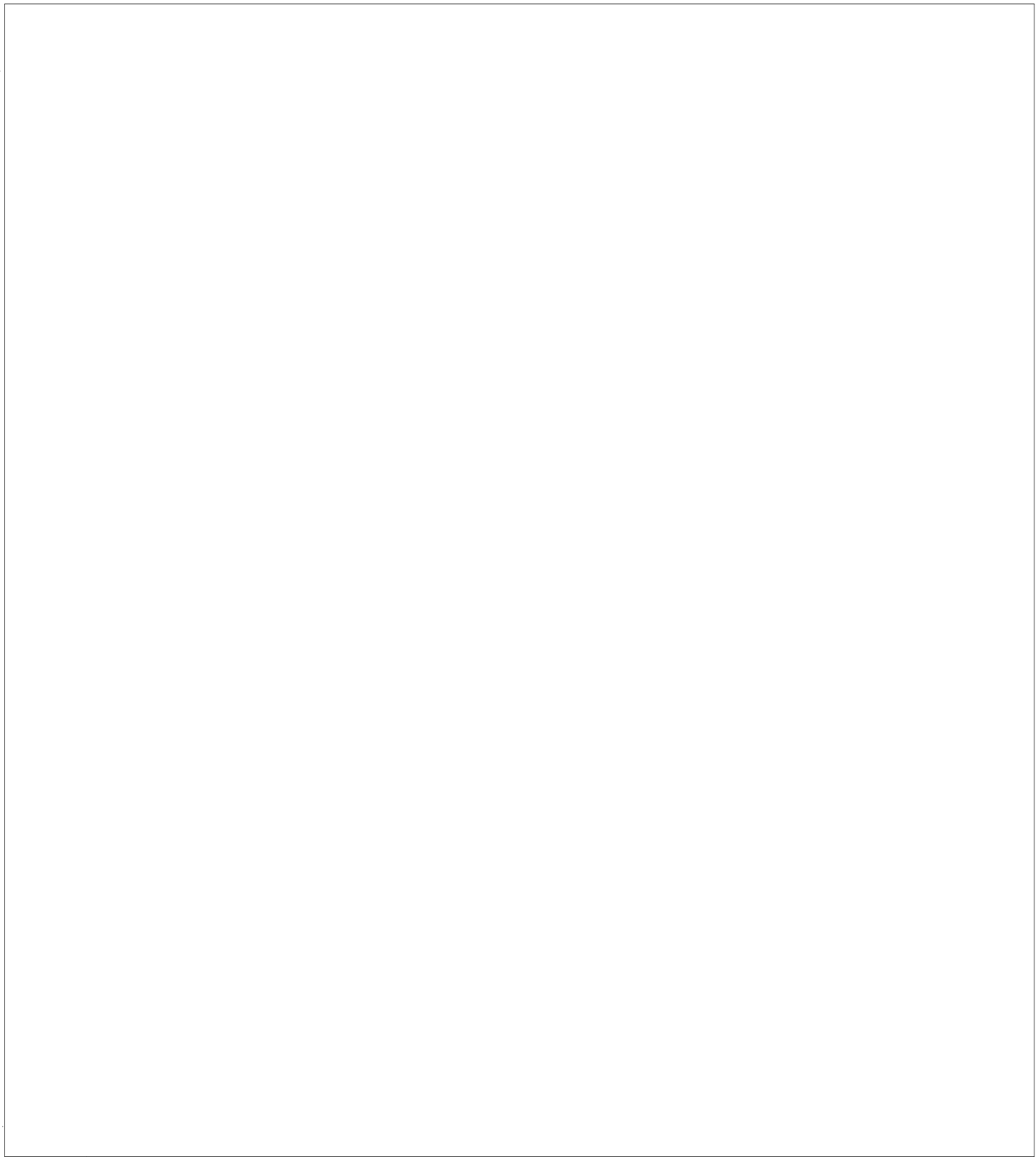


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Highlights

Significant Developments



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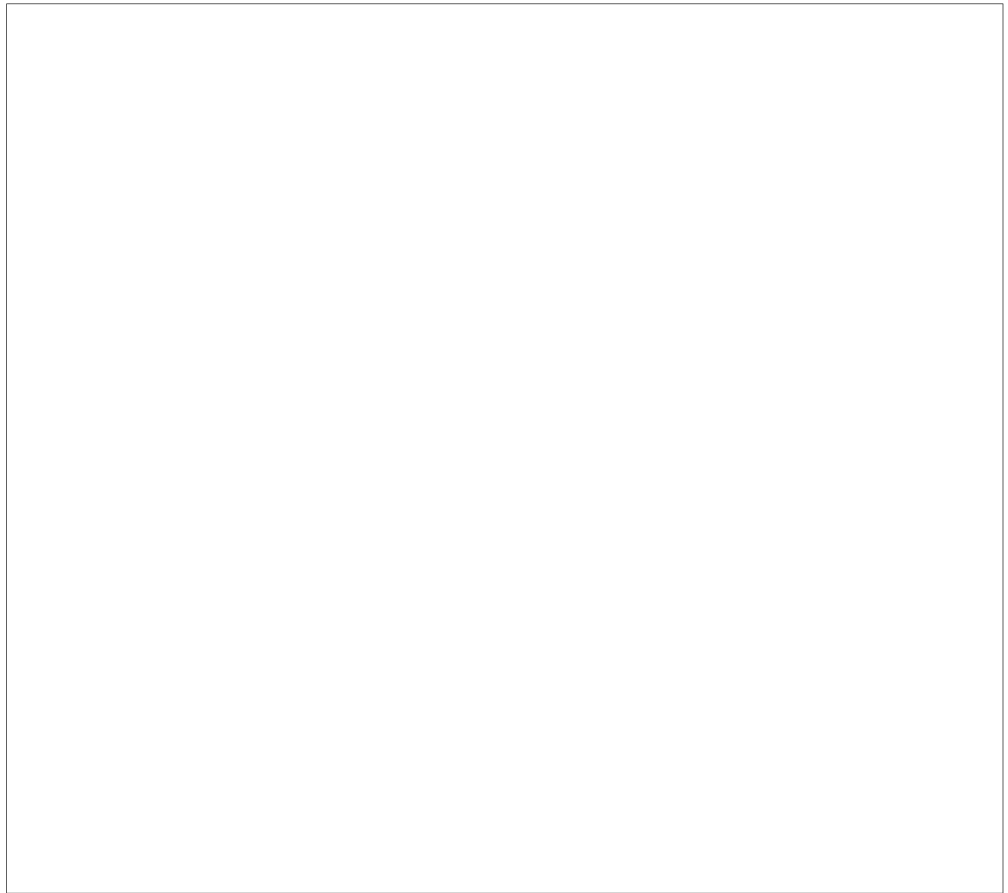
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The Terrorism Diary for October and November

Below is a compendium of October and November 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.

- 1 October 1985** *Tunisia, Israel, Palestinians.* Israeli bombing of PLO headquarters in Tunis.
- 6 October 1973** *Israel, Arab World.* Arab-Israeli war begins.
Egypt. Armed Forces Day (commemorates war with Israel).
- 8 October 1967** *Cuba.* Heroic Guerrilla Day (death of Che Guevara in Bolivia).
- 10 October 1980** *El Salvador.* Founding of Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN).
- 12 October 1965** *Chile.* Movement of Revolutionary Left (MIR) founded.
- 14 October 1985** *Germany.* Revolutionary Cells bomb economic targets to commemorate suicides in 1977 of Andreas Baader and Gudrun Ensslin.
- 21 October 1978** *Japan.* Beginning of construction of Narita airport (usually marked by 10 days of demonstrations).
- 23 October 1983** *Lebanon.* Bombing of the US Marine barracks in Beirut.
- 28 October** *Cyprus.* Greek National Day (observed by Greek Cypriot community).
- 29 October 1923** *Turkey.* Independence Day (proclamation of republic).
- 29 October 1973** *Cyprus.* Turkish Republic Day (observed by Turkish Cypriot community).
- 31 October 1984** *India.* Assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi by her Sikh bodyguards, triggering anti-Sikh riots throughout northern India.
- 4 November 1983** *Peru.* Founding of Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) and People's Revolutionary Command (CRP).
- 13 November 1970** *Syria.* Hafiz al-Asad assumes power.
- 13 November 1995** *Saudi Arabia.* Bombing in Riyadh of the Office of Personnel Management/Saudi Arabian National Guard (OPM/SANG).
- 14 November 1935** *Jordan.* King Hussein's birthday.

17 November 1973

Greece. Student uprising at Athens Polytechnic University (terrorist group Revolutionary Organization 17 November takes its name from this incident).

22 November 1943

Lebanon. Independence Day.

29 November 1945

Yugoslavia. Republic Day.

29 November 1947

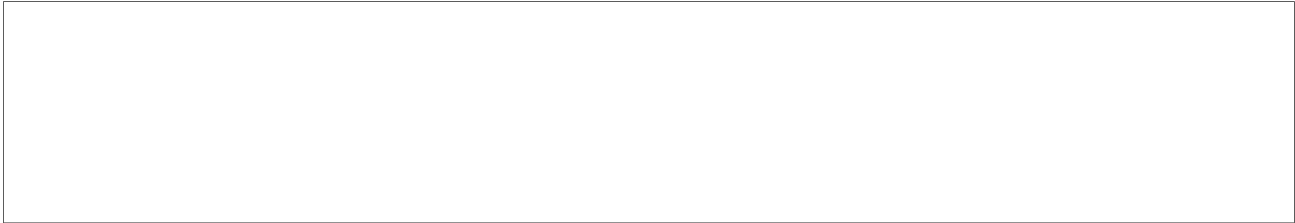
Palestinians. International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People (anniversary of partition).



Chronology of International Terrorism

The following incidents were considered by the Intelligence Community's Incident Review Panel since publication of the previous issue of the Terrorism Review and were determined by the Panel to constitute international terrorism. Such incidents provide 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.





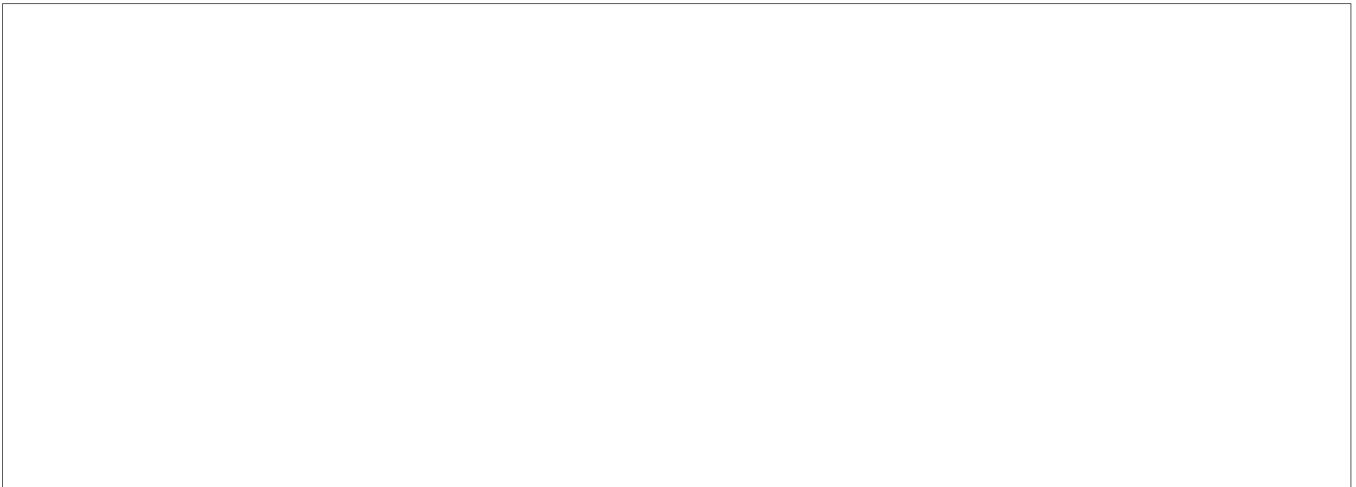
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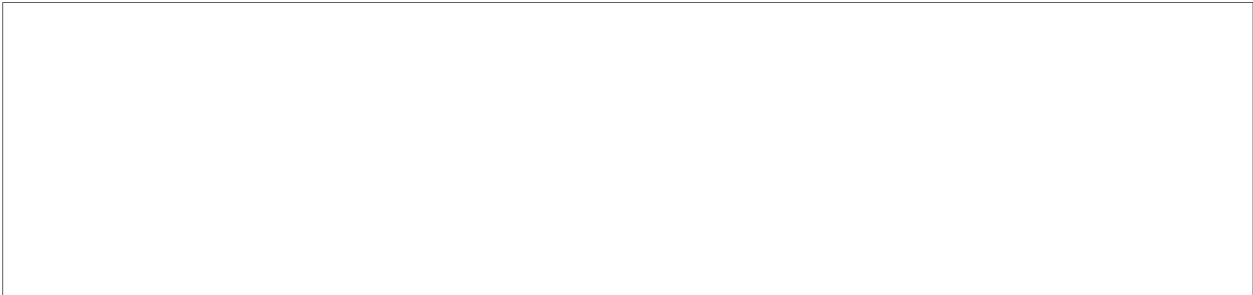
5 May

India: Islamic separatists killed eight Hindu Nepalese migrant workers near Srinagar. No one claimed responsibility for the attack.

12 July

Japan: An assailant crashed his vehicle into the main gate of the South Korean Embassy in Tokyo, then set fire to the car with gasoline. He claimed to belong to Okoku Kensei-to, an obscure rightwing group.





18 July

Bosnia and Herzegovina: Unidentified assailants threw a grenade at an IPTF station in Grbavica, causing an unknown amount of damage. No one claimed responsibility for the attack.



28 July

Bosnia and Herzegovina: In Livno, a bomb exploded under a truck owned by the Muslim humanitarian organization Merhamet, destroying the truck. No one claimed responsibility for the attack but Bosnian-Croat extremists are suspected.

Europe

4 July - 30 July

Germany: Arsonists attacked Turkish-owned businesses, cultural centers, travel agencies, religious centers, and a soccer club building, wounding one person and causing varying amounts of damage. The attacks occurred in Berlin, Bremen, Cologne, Dortmund, Frankfurt, Hamburg, and Stuttgart. The Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) and the Turkish Communist Party Marxist/Leninist (TKP/ML) are suspected.

12 July

Austria: Four Kurdish militants occupied a Reuter news agency office in Vienna and held two employees hostage for several hours before surrendering to authorities. The attackers are suspected PKK sympathizers.

16 July

Netherlands: Twenty-five Kurdish activists took over the top floor restaurant in the Euromast tower in Rotterdam. The group surrendered to authorities shortly after the takeover. PKK involvement is suspected [redacted]

23 July

Spain: A car bomb exploded during morning rush hour in San Sebastian, seriously injuring a Portuguese man. ETA claimed responsibility. [redacted]

24 July

Switzerland: Unknown assailants hurled Molotov cocktails at a Turkish-owned travel agency in Basel, causing minor fire damage but no injuries. The PKK or TKP/ML may be responsible [redacted]

24 July

Germany: Turkish leftists seized a German Social Democratic Party (SPD) office in Frankfurt, taking four party officials hostage. The activists demanded that the SPD send a delegation to Turkey to investigate prison conditions for political detainees. After several hours of negotiations, police units stormed the office and arrested the perpetrators. No one claimed responsibility, but authorities suspect TKP/ML. [redacted]

25 July

Switzerland: Unidentified assailants firebombed a Turkish-owned gas station in Basel. No one claimed responsibility for the attack [redacted]

26 July

Germany: Armed assailants briefly occupied a Turkish consulate annex office in Berlin. The attackers tied up four staffers and spray painted leftist slogans on the walls before fleeing the scene. TKP/ML is suspected. [redacted]

31 July

Spain: A parcel bomb exploded at a Citroen car dealership in Calatayud, wounding two workers and causing minor damage to an office. ETA is suspected.

Latin America

14 July

Colombia: Armed men forced an Italian engineer out of his vehicle and took him hostage in Antioquia Province. The engineer is an employee of an Italian firm that is constructing a hydroelectric dam in the area. No ransom demand has been made. Authorities suspect the National Liberation Army (ELN) or the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC).

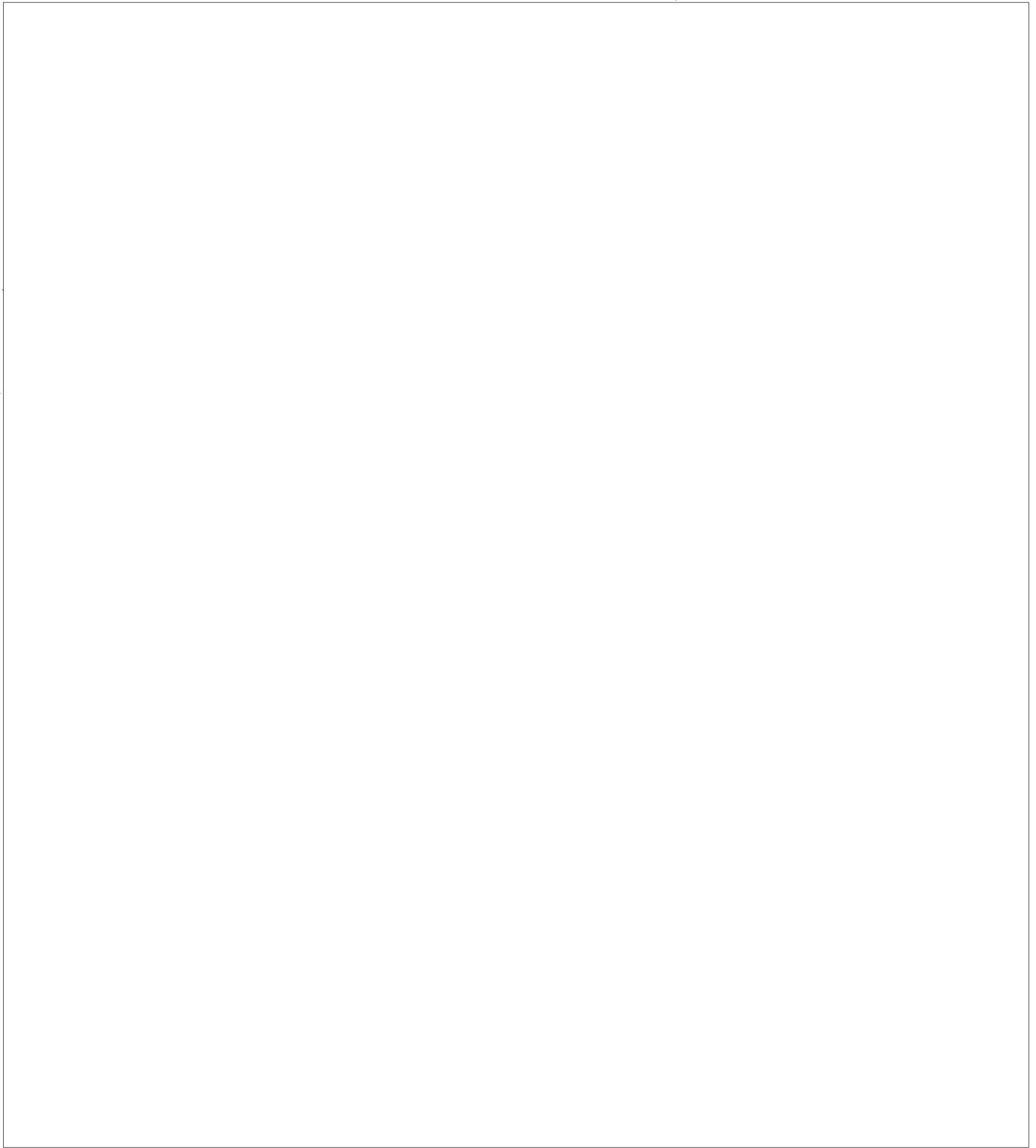
18 July

Colombia: Unidentified guerrillas dynamited an oil well in the Cano-Limon Complex in Arauca.

4-5 August

Colombia: Guerrillas dynamited sections of two oil pipelines, one that carries oil from Ecuador to Colombia and the Transandino pipeline, in a two-day spree. The second incident triggered a fire that burned out of control for several hours. No group claimed responsibility for the bombings.

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Summary of Indigenous Terrorism—August 1996

This description of incidents and situations is not meant to be a detailed accounting of all domestic terrorist incidents, but rather to provide an overview of indigenous terrorism worldwide

Asia

India

A bomb exploded on 15 August in Barama, Assam, killing a police officer as he attempted to remove a black flag hoisted by *United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA)* separatists. *ULFA* had threatened to disrupt India's independence day celebrations.

Pakistan

On 18 August unidentified gunmen opened fire on a religious gathering of Shia Muslims in Vihari, killing seven persons and wounding three others. No one claimed responsibility for the attack.

Sri Lanka

A bomb exploded in a Hindu temple in Batticaloa on 11 August, wounding 33 worshippers and four police officers. Members of the *Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)* are suspected.

Europe

Spain

Police bomb technicians detonated a small explosive device found in a hotel courtyard in Cordoba on 6 August. The *Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA)* claimed responsibility.

A bomb exploded in a textile company building in Salvatierra on 15 August, causing minor damage but no injuries. Two journalists from the pro-Basque newspaper *Egin* admitted their involvement in the attack and claimed they acted on orders from an *ETA* commando unit.

On 16 August unknown assailants launched two grenades at a Navarre civil guard barracks building, damaging an outer wall, but causing no injuries. Authorities suspect *ETA* is responsible for the attack.

Police defused an explosive device found inside a historic church in Santiago de Compostela on 21 August. No one claimed responsibility, but authorities arrested a suspected *ETA* member in connection with the bombing attempt.

Authorities deactivated a bomb placed in a garden of a state-owned hotel in Bayona on 23 August. In a telephone call to a local police station, *ETA* warned officials and claimed responsibility for the device.

Turkey

Gunmen opened fire on a police vehicle in the Bahcelievler district of Istanbul on 7 August, wounding a policeman and a civilian. Security forces captured one of the

assailants while the remaining gunmen attempted to steal a vehicle. Failing in their attempt, they shot and wounded the driver before escaping. The *Revolutionary People's Liberation Party/Front (DHKP/C)* is suspected. [redacted]

Gunmen opened fire on the armored personnel carrier escorting the Diyarbakir governor's vehicle between Hani and Lice on 9 August. There were no casualties. The *Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK)* is suspected. [redacted]

Nine suspected *PKK* militants attacked the Demiriz train station on 12 August in Sivas' Kangal township, killing six employees and two citizens. The assailants appeared to be attempting to set fire to the station, but fled when locals opened fire on them. [redacted]

Guerrillas launched rockets at the agricultural bank's main office and the sub-governor's office in the Baskale, Van area on 19 August, causing major damage but no injuries. The *PKK* is suspected. [redacted]

Militants stopped four vehicles at a roadblock in the Koyulhisar district of Sivas on 19 August, shot three passengers to death, and wounded seven others. The *PKK* is suspected; however, the *People's Liberation Army of Kurdistan*, the military wing of the *PKK*, denied responsibility. [redacted]

Several gunmen opened fire on a Beytussebap district police checkpoint on 20 August, killing two policemen and wounding a third. No one claimed responsibility for the attack. [redacted]

Latin America

Colombia

Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) guerrillas killed seven peasants on 10 August in Ipiales. [redacted]

On 14 August some 80 *National Liberation Army (ELN)* guerrillas attacked a town in Betania, Antioquia Department, injuring two policemen and two civilians and partially destroying the police headquarters and the Agrarian Fund building. [redacted]

Peru

On 4 August some 60 armed *Sendero Luminoso (SL)* guerrillas seized a town in Aucayacu for three hours, killing several civilians and wounding three policemen. The terrorists painted *SL* slogans on homes and public buildings and ransacked the town infirmary. [redacted]

On 21 August in Tingo Maria, about 100 *SL* guerrillas killed a town official's brother and kidnapped nine persons. The rebels blocked a road and forced travelers to a nearby village where they gave political speeches. After the speeches the rebels fled into the jungle with the hostages [redacted]

Middle East

Algeria

A bomb exploded in a Tipazi market on 23 August, killing five persons and wounding five others. The *Armed Islamic Group (GIA)* may be responsible.

A bomb exploded in a coffee shop in the Telemly district of Algiers on 8 August, injuring seven persons. The *GIA* may be responsible.

Egypt

On 7 August unidentified gunmen shot and killed two policemen and a civilian near police headquarters in Abu Qurqas. *Al-Gama'at al-Islamiyya* is suspected.

Yemen

A bomb exploded in a government criminal investigation building on 1 August in Ad Dali 'ah, killing two civilians and wounding two others and three police officers. No one claimed responsibility for the attack.