

Tier

~~SECRET~~



DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

COUNTERTERRORIST CENTER

TERRORISM REVIEW

AUGUST 1996

APPROVED FOR RELEASE
DATE: 07-25-2011

CIADI --- TR 96-008

~~SECRET~~

DI TR 96-008
August 1996

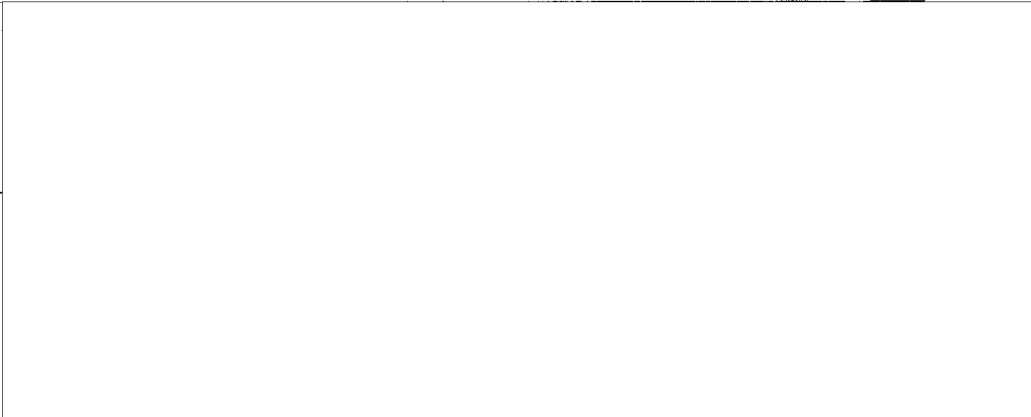
Copy 0351

**National Security
Information**

**Unauthorized Disclosure
Subject to Criminal Sanctions**

**Dissemination Control
Abbreviations**

NOFORN (NF)	Not releasable to foreign nationals
PROPIN (PR)	Caution—proprietary information involved
ORCON (OC)	Dissemination and extraction of information controlled by originator
REL...	This information has been authorized for release to...



Terrorism Review [Redacted]

Articles	<i>Page</i>
	1
	5
	9

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

11

Highlights

15

Peru: Sendero Luminoso's Paltry Independence Day Campaign

16

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

17

The Terrorism Diary for September and October

19

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

Chronology of International Terrorism

21

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

Summary of Indigenous Terrorism—July 1996

25

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

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 16 August 1996 was used in this Review.

~~Secret~~

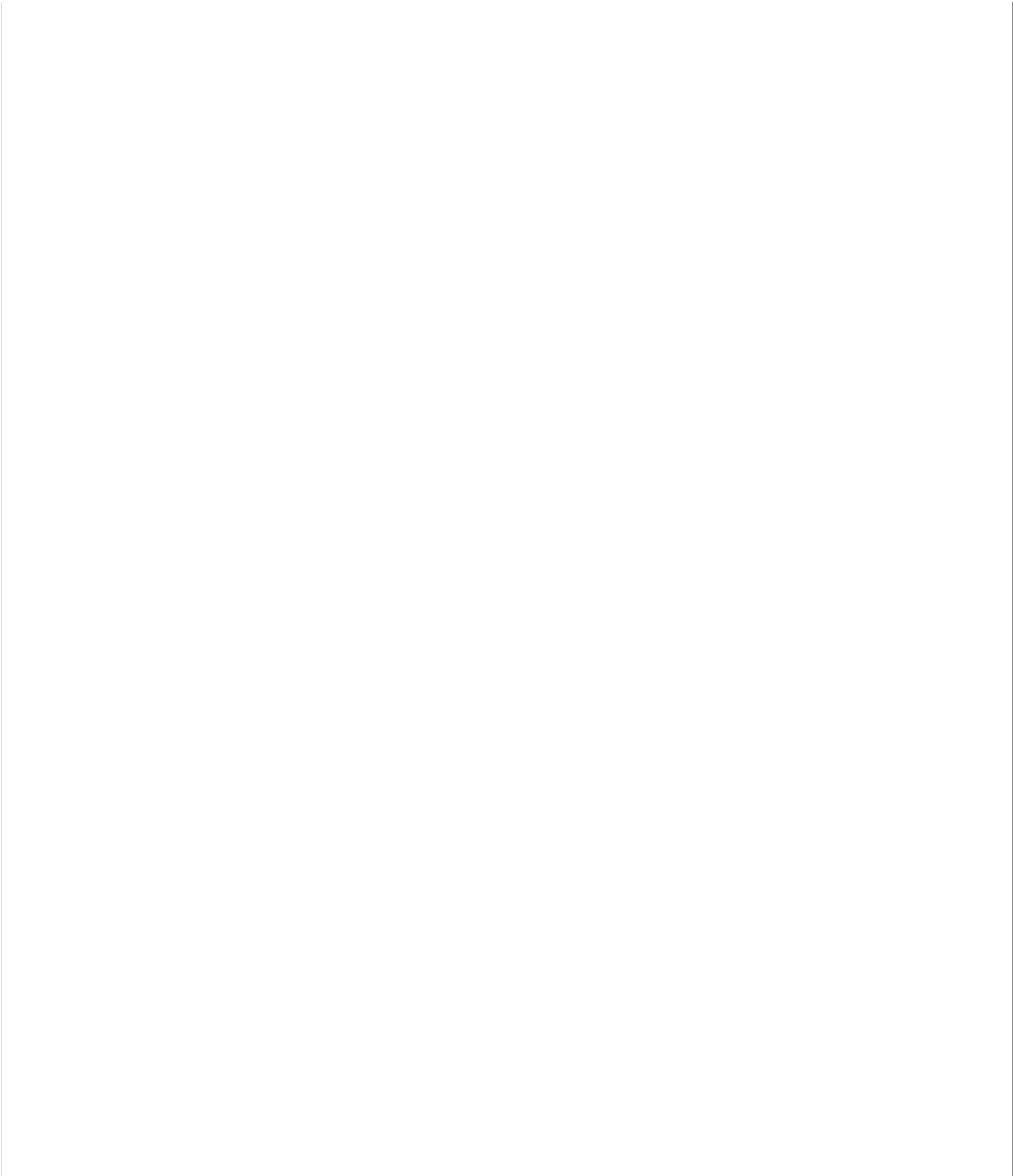


~~Secret~~



~~Secret~~

~~Secret~~



~~Secret~~

~~Secret~~



~~Secret~~

~~Secret~~



~~Secret~~
DI TR 96-008
August 1996

~~Secret~~



~~Secret~~

~~Secret~~



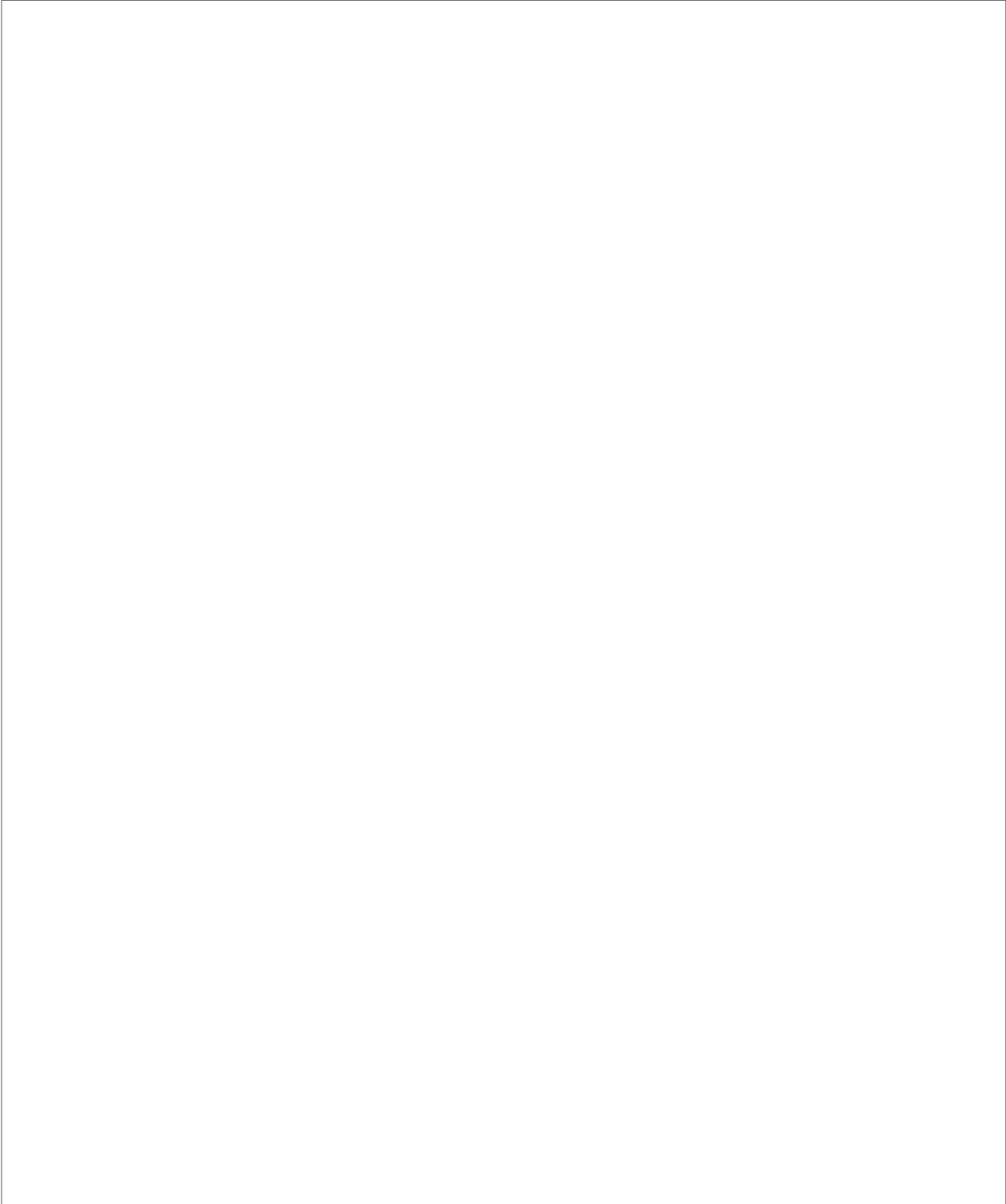
~~Secret~~

~~Secret~~



~~Secret~~

~~Secret~~



~~Secret~~
DI TR 96-008
August 1996



~~Secret~~

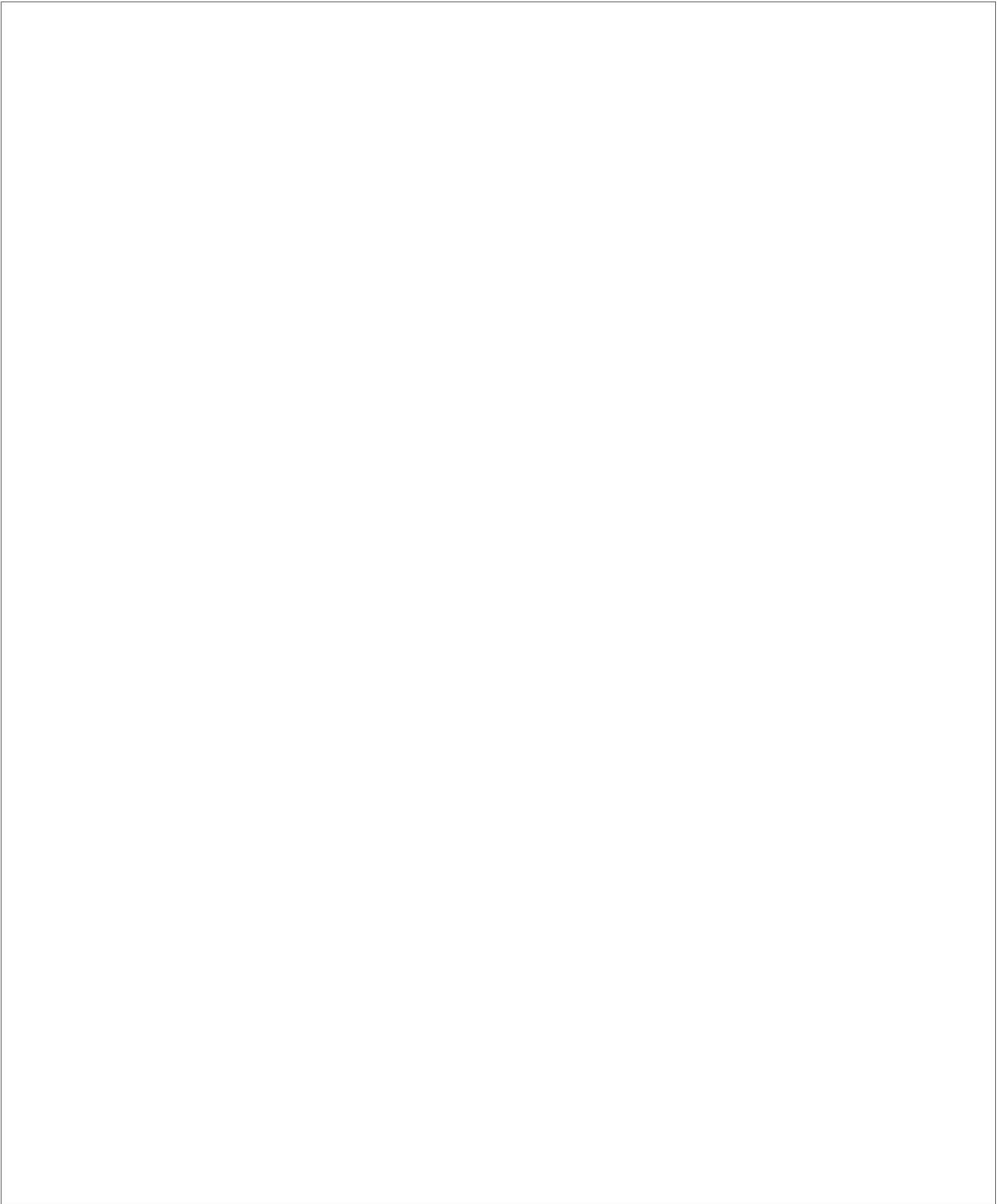


~~Secret~~
DI TR 96-008
August 1996

~~Secret~~



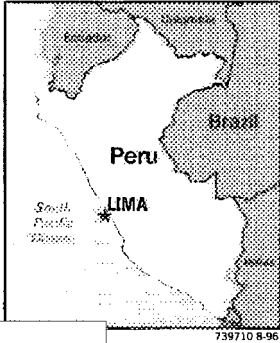
~~Secret~~



Highlights

Significant Developments

Peru



Sendero Luminoso's Paltry Independence Day Campaign

Sendero Luminoso (SL) carried out four terrorist attacks in late July, marking a return to its former practice of mounting an annual campaign of violence to coincide with Peru's Independence Day on 28 July. Two Peruvians were killed and 14 injured:

- On 26 July, a car bomb made of 20 kg of ammonium nitrate fuel oil exploded on the street outside a police station in downtown Lima, killing one person and injuring 11 others.
- On 29 July, a 10-kg bomb made of ammonium nitrate and dynamite exploded under an army general's car, parked outside his home in a middle-class district of Lima, injuring five.
- On 30 July, a former community leader was assassinated outside his home in the Lima shantytown of San Martin de Porres.
- Also on 30 July, a band of 30 Sendero guerrillas ransacked a highway construction site in the countryside, causing extensive property damage but no casualties.

The attacks—SL's first Independence Day campaign in three years—were much less ambitious than previous campaigns and suggest that SL is facing a shortage of bombmaking materials. The car bombs used in the early 1990s routinely consisted of more than 200 kg of ammonium nitrate:

- In its campaign of July 1992, SL carried out a series of spectacular bombings and assassinations in Lima that left scores injured and dead. Car bombings in Lima's affluent Miraflores district resulted in rare public protests against the group.
- Despite the arrest of its leader and founder, Abimael Guzman, in late 1992, SL mounted a campaign the following July that was less lethal but still struck at key political targets, including the US Embassy

This year's more limited campaign was directed at specific Sendero opponents and unaccompanied by any calls for an "armed strike"—a series of violent attacks intended to frighten the populace into staying home. The recent attacks apparently were not intended to create widespread panic through indiscriminate bombings, but to demonstrate a revitalized Sendero threat and to embarrass the government, which claims to have broken SL. The latter goal is stated clearly in the text of Sendero leaflets left at the site of the bombing on 29 July, ridiculing government forces with a reference to "the armed forces and national police, experts in defeat." Indeed, the latest attacks seem to have had some impact: on 31 July, the head of Peru's National Counterterrorism Directorate resigned amid criticism that the government's counterterrorist policies had been careless and inconsistent.



The Terrorism Diary for September and October

Below is a compendium of September and October 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.

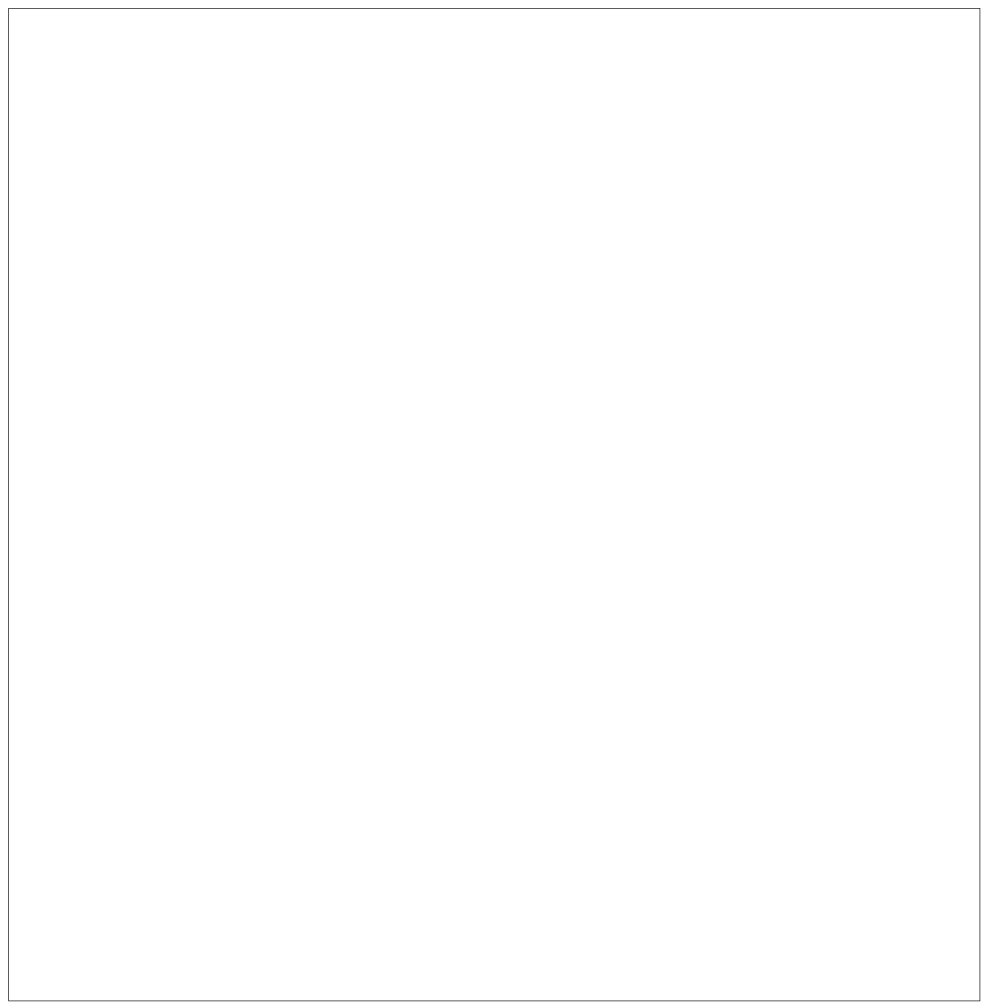
- 1 September 1939** *Germany, Europe.* Antiwar Day (anniversary of Nazi invasion of Poland).
- 1 September 1969** *Libya.* Coup overthrows monarchy.
- September 1970** *Palestinians.* During this month, the Jordanian Army drove Palestinian guerrillas out of the country because they would not stop attacking Israel from Jordanian soil; in response, the largest group, Fatah, established the Black September Organization, best known for its attack on Israeli athletes at the 1972 Olympics.
- 3 September 1971** *Qatar.* Independence Day.
- 3 September 1982** *Peru.* Death of Sendero Luminoso leader Edith Lagos.
- 4 September 1980** *Iran, Iraq.* Date Iraq charges Iran started war.
- 8 September 1982** *India.* Death of Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, "the Lion of Kashmir."
- 10 September 1922** *Turkey.* Founding of Turkish Communist Party.
- 14 September 1982** *Lebanon.* Assassination of Phalangist leader and Lebanese President-elect Bashir Gemayel.
- 15 September 1982** *Lebanon.* Israeli invasion of Muslim West Beirut.
- 17 September 1978** *United States, Israel, Egypt.* Signing of Camp David accords.
- 17 September 1982** *Lebanon.* Massacre in Shatila and Sabra refugee camps (17 September Organization takes its name from this event).
- 21 September 1989** *Saudi Arabia.* Execution of 16 Kuwaiti shias for *hajj* bombings (sparked anti-Saudi retaliatory attacks).
- 23 September 1932** *Saudi Arabia.* Unification of the kingdom.
- 23 September 1964** *Saudi Arabia.* National Day.
- 23 September 1996** *Israel, Jewish World.* Day of Atonement. Anniversary of 1973 Arab-Israeli war, according to the Hebrew calendar.
- 25 September 1984** *Egypt, Jordan.* Resumption of diplomatic relations.

- 27 September** *Spain.* Basque National Party Day.
- 28 September 1970** *Egypt.* Death of Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir.
- 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 the 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 the 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.



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.



Eurasia

4 June

Tajikistan: Gunmen shot and killed two Russian servicemen's wives while the victims were visiting a cemetery in Dushanbe. The Tajikistan Internal Affairs Ministry believes the gunmen were members of *Muzlokandov's Gang*, a militant group that espouses an extreme form of Islam. [redacted]

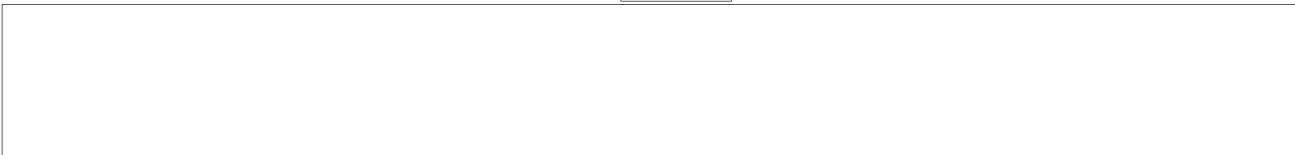
Europe

15 June

United Kingdom: A truck bomb exploded at a Manchester shopping center, wounding 206 persons and causing extensive property damage. Two German tourists were among those injured. The *Provisional Irish Republican Army (PIRA)* claimed responsibility. [redacted]

18 June

Germany: Unknown assailants hurled incendiary devices at three Turkish travel agencies in Berlin, causing relatively minor fire damage. The *Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK)* is suspected. [redacted]



8 July

Germany: PKK sympathizers hurled two Molotov cocktails at a Turkish soccer club building in Hamburg, causing minor damage to the facade but no injuries. [redacted]

Latin America

8 June

Venezuela: Ten Colombian National Liberation Army (ELN) gunmen killed a Venezuelan man in Apure state, just over the Colombian border. They believed he was an informant for Venezuela's National Guard. [redacted]

25 June

Colombia: ELN rebels blew up the Cano Limon-Covenas pipeline, causing an oil spill in northern Colombia. [redacted]

4 July

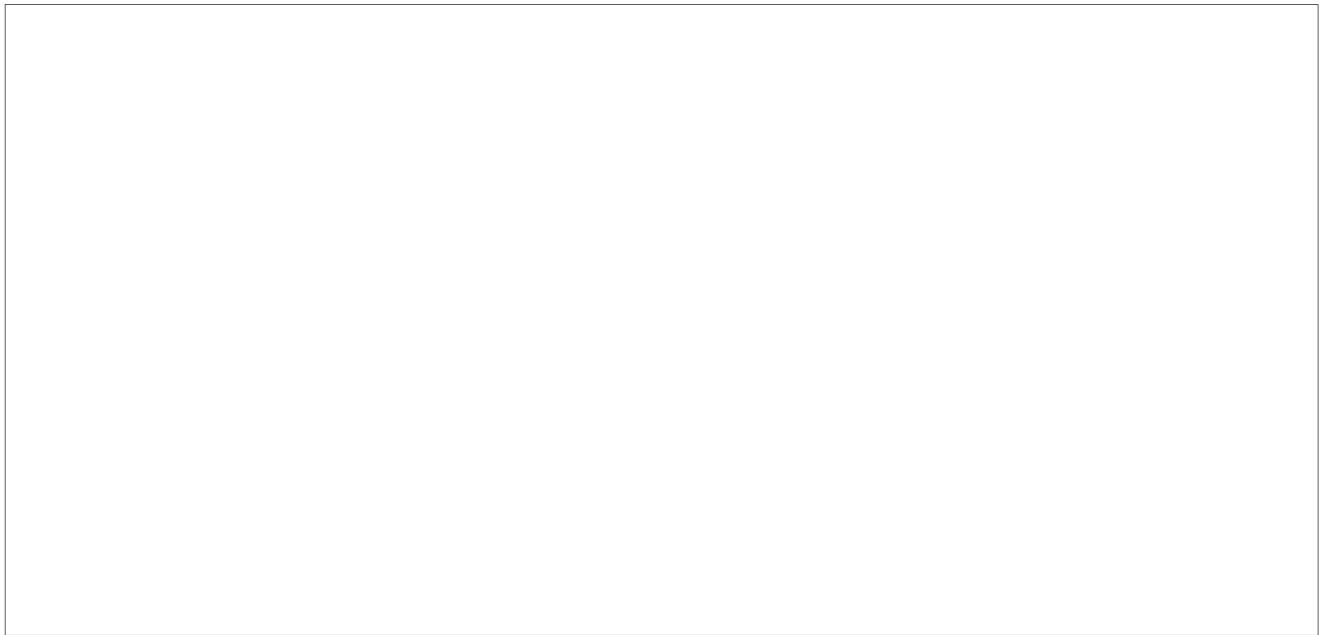
Colombia: Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) guerrillas opened fire on a police helicopter carrying a Swiss prosecutor and a group of local counternarcotics police officers. The officers were showing the prosecutor the coca leaf plantations destroyed recently in the southern part of the country. No injuries were reported. [redacted]

Middle East

9 June

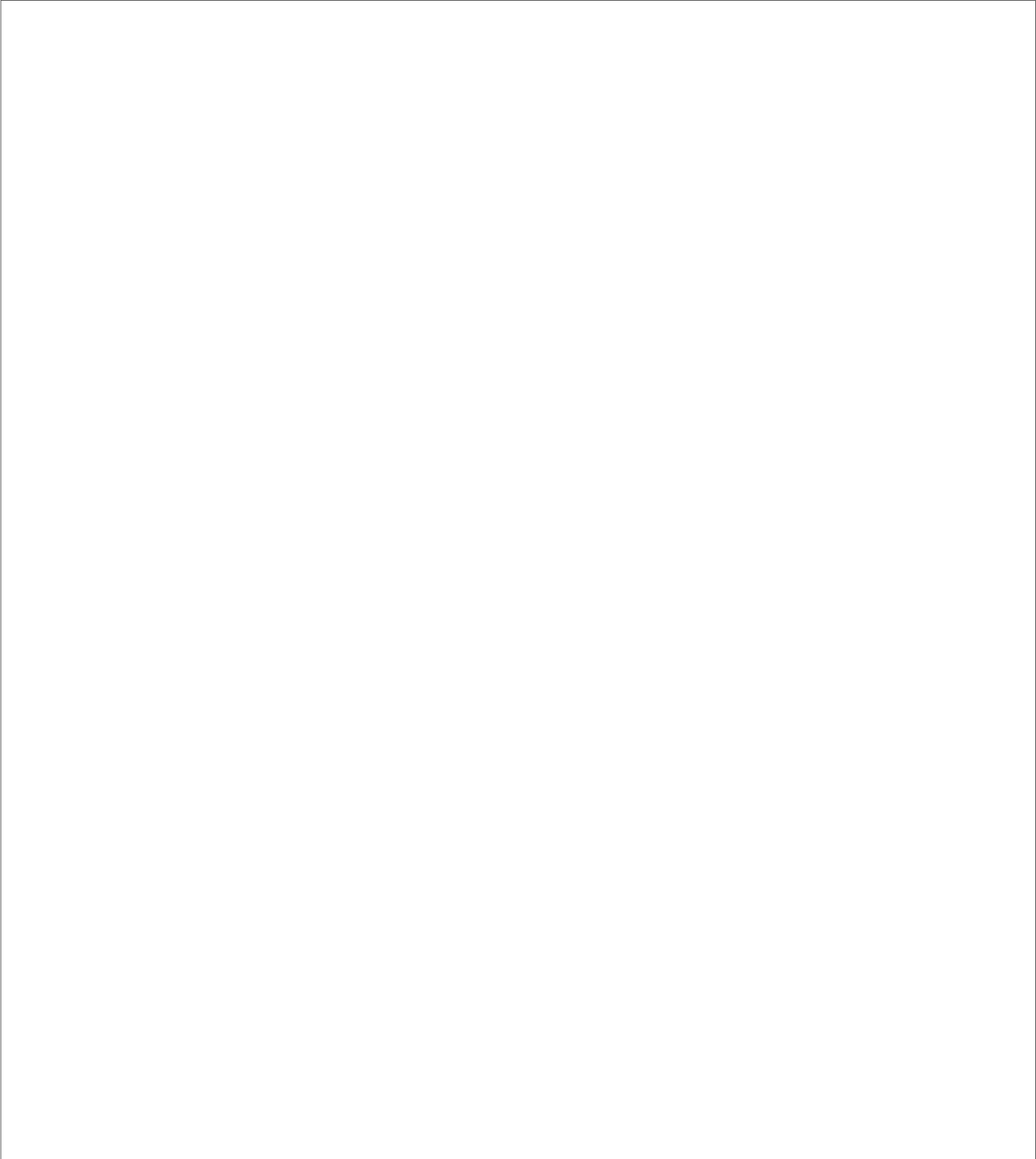
Israel: Unidentified gunmen opened fire on a car near Zekharya, killing a dual US/Israeli citizen and an Israeli. The *Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine* is suspected. [redacted]

~~Secret~~



~~Secret~~

~~Secret~~



~~Secret~~

Summary of Indigenous Terrorism—July 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

On 15 July unidentified gunmen kidnapped 12 Indian tourists from a floating hotel on a lake in Shikara. The assailants shot and killed six of the hostages and released the others. No one claimed responsibility for the attack.

Pakistan

A bomb exploded at the Lahore Airport on 22 July, killing six persons and wounding 32 others. No one claimed responsibility for the attack.

Europe

Spain

On 4 July suspected *Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA)* militants fired three rocket-propelled grenades at a Spanish civil guard barracks building in Olite. The explosion slightly damaged a protective wall but caused no injuries.

The ETA claimed responsibility for detonating an improvised explosive device (IED) in front of a historic hotel in Jaen on 11 July. The explosion damaged windows but caused no injuries [redacted]

[redacted]

On 26 July unidentified gunmen shot and killed a leading Spanish businessman—who was an outspoken critic of ETA—on a road near his hometown of Ordizia. Authorities suspect the ETA. [redacted]

Turkey

Four militants opened fire on a police station in Istanbul on 15 July, wounding two police officers. The assailants fled to a nearby residence where all four were killed in a shootout with police. The *Revolutionary People's Liberation Party/Front (DHKP/C)* is suspected [redacted]

On 20 July assailants in Umraniye threw three Molotov cocktails at a Welfare Party office. No one claimed responsibility for the attack [redacted]

Four assailants threw a Molotov cocktail at an empty municipal bus in Istanbul on 23 July, causing major damage. No one claimed responsibility [redacted]

Unidentified gunmen opened fire on a police vehicle on 25 July in Istanbul, killing a police commissioner and wounding a second officer [redacted]

Latin America

Argentina

On 7 July five gunmen attacked a senator's house in Buenos Aires and escaped after killing one policeman guarding the residence and injuring another. The senator is the brother of Argentine President Carlos Menem. The *People's Revolutionary Organization* claimed responsibility for the attack [redacted]

Colombia

National Liberation Army guerrillas ambushed and killed the municipal secretary and two other officials of Cesar Department on 4 July [redacted]

Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) guerrillas attacked the town of Quetame on 10 July, killing two policemen and wounding five others. The rebels destroyed the police headquarters, municipal building, and a rural bank during the attack. [redacted]

Peru

A car bomb exploded outside an army general's Lima apartment building on 29 July, injuring five persons. *Sendero Luminoso (SL)* claimed responsibility for the bombing [redacted]

Middle East

Algeria

A bomb exploded at a cafe in Blida on 20 July, killing seven persons and wounding 38 others. No one claimed responsibility for the attack, but authorities suspect the *Armed Islamic Group (GIA)* [redacted]

On 21 July a bomb exploded in Bouira on a bus carrying employees of a government truck production factory, killing 12 persons. Authorities believe the *GIA* may be responsible. [redacted]

The next day, unidentified gunmen in military uniforms faked a police checkpoint to stop and attack passengers on a bus in Algiers, killing 12 persons. The *GIA* is suspected. [redacted]

Israel

On 26 July unidentified assailants opened fire on a parked car near Bet Shemesh, killing three Israelis. The *Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP)* is suspected. [redacted]