(b)(1) (b)(3) TIER Secket

Director of Central Intelligence

£



Secret

DI TR 95-002 February 1995

Copy 0347

Þø

Warning Notice

ĉ.

Intelligence Sources or Methods Involved (WNINTEL)

National Security Information Unauthorized Disclosure Subject to Criminal Sanctions

Dissemination Control	NOFORN (NF)	Not releasable to foreign nationals	
Abbreviations	NOCONTRACT (NC)	Not releasable to contractors or contractor/consultants	ontractor/consultants
	PROPIN (PR) Caution—proprietary information involved ORCON (OC) Dissemination and extraction of information controlled by originator		



Secket

Secret Secret DI TR 95-002 February 1995 1



Secret

Reverse Blank





Highlights	,					
7 Start Finnes 1995					Secret	
7 Start Finnes 1995						
7 Start Finnes 1995						
7 Start Finnes 1995						
7 Start Finnes 1995						
7 Start Finnes 1995			Highlights			
7 Secret DI TR95-002 February 1995						
7 Secret DI TR95-002 February 1995						
7 Secret DI TR95-002 February 1995						
7 Secret DI TR95-002 February 1995						
7 Secret DI TR95-002 February 1995						
7 Secret DI TR95-002 February 1995						
7 Secret DI TR95-002 February 1995						
7 Secret DI TR95-002 February 1995						
7 Secret DI TR95-002 February 1995						
7 Secret DI TR95-002 February 1995						
7 Secret DI TR95-002 February 1995						
7 Secret DI TR95-002 February 1995						
7 Secret DI TR95-002 February 1995						
7 Secret DI TR95-002 February 1995						
7 Secret DI TR95-002 February 1995						
7 Secret DI TR95-002 February 1995						
7 Secret DI TR95-002 February 1995						
7 Secret DI TR95-002 February 1995						
7 Secret DI TR95-002 February 1995						
7 Secret DI TR95-002 February 1995						
7 Secret DI TR95-002 February 1995						
7 Secret DI TR95-002 February 1995						
7 Secret DI TR95-002 February 1995						
7 Secret DI TR95-002 February 1995						
7 Secret DI TR95-002 February 1995						
7 Secret DI TR95-002 February 1995						
7 Secret DI TR95-002 February 1995						
7 Secret DI TR95-002 February 1995						
7 Secret DI TR95-002 February 1995						
7 Secret DI TR95-002 February 1995						
7 Secret DI TR95-002 February 1995						
7 Secret DI TR95-002 February 1995						
7 Secret DI TR95-002 February 1995						
7 Secret DI TR95-002 February 1995						
7 Secret DI TR95-002 February 1995						
7 Secret DI TR95-002 February 1995						
DI TR95-002 February 1995					$\sim \sqrt{N}$	
				7	DI TR 95-002	
					February 1995	
		·····				

A

ø



Reverse Blank

9

Sec ret

See

The Terrorism Diary for April

Below is a compendium of April 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.

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. Syria. Founding of Ba'th Party. 4 April 1947 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. Iraq. Founding of ruling Ba'th Party. 8 April 1947 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. Libya. US planes bomb Tripoli and Benghazi in retaliation for Libyan involvement 14-15 April 1986 in anti-US terrorism. 19 April 1973 Colombia. Populist group National Popular Alliance extremists founded 19th of April Movement (M-19). Armenians. National Day of Sorrow. Commemorates Turkish massacre. 24 April 1915 28 April 1937 Iraq. Birthday of Saddam Husayn. Colombia. Founding of People's Liberation Army (EPL). 29 April 1967 India. Sikh militants declare independent Republic of Khalistan at Golden Temple 29 April 1986 in Amritsar; militants expelled from temple next day.

Reverse Blank

11

DITR

-002 February 1995

Chronology of Terrorism—1994

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.

Africa			
5 November	Algeria: The body of a French national was discovered in the town of Bouira. The victim was kidnapped four days earlier; Islamic militants are suspected.		
	Egypt: Suspected members of Al-Gamaat al-Islamiyya opened fire on a Presi- dential Cruise Company ship that was sailing on the Nile River. No one was injured, but the ship sustained minor damage.		
7 November	Sierra Leone: Two British aid workers were kidnapped by Revolutionary United Front rebels. The group demanded weapons and recognition of their movement as a political and military force		
3 December	Algeria: A 74-year-old French national was stabbed to death in Ain El Turk. The Islamic Salvation Front (FIS) is suspected in the attack		
24 December	Algeria: Four members of the Armed Islamic Group hijacked an Air France flight in Algiers. The terrorists killed three hostages before they were granted per- mission to leave Algiers. The plane landed in Marseille, France, where authorities unsuccessfully negotiated with the hijackers. The hijackers demanded enough fuel to fly to Paris and were preparing to detonate explosives when French security offi- cials stormed the plane. Security forces shot and killed all four terrorists, and the remaining hostages were set free during the rescue operation.		
27 December	Algeria: The Armed Islamic Group (AIG) claimed responsibility for assassinat- ing four Catholic priests in Algiers. The murders appear to have been committed in retaliation for the deaths of four AIG hijackers who were killed by French secu-		



Asia

Sed

13 November	Philippines: An explosion occurred in downtown Manila. The explosive device was planted in a garbage can used exclusively by a Wendy's restaurant. No group claimed responsibility for the incident.
15 November	Cambodia: Suspected Khmer Rouge (KR) rebels kidnapped approximately 30 Thai woodcutters from the border area of Ubon Ratchathani. When the captives logging company failed to pay a 5-million-baht ransom, the KR opened fire and killed at least 22 of the hostages.
8 December	Cambodia: A German tourist disappeared while traveling near the Thailand- Cambodia border. The Khmer Rouge is suspected of kidnapping the victim.
11 December	Philippines: An explosion on a Philippine airliner killed one Japanese citizen and injured at least 10 others
Europe	
2 November	Denmark: The Mojahedin-e Khalq organization attacked an Iranian diplomat in his vehicle. The diplomat was not injured, but his car was severely damaged.
2 November 28 November	

24 December Netherlands: Two firebombs were thrown through the windows of the Dutch Azerbaijan and Turkish Cultural Association in The Hague. Neither of the bombs exploded. The PKK is probably responsible. 28 December Germany: A Turkish-owned tea shop in the northern town of Geesthacht was destroyed by a firebomb. The resulting fire also damaged a nearby Turkish fastfood restaurant. Neo-Nazis and Turkish extremists frequently target Turkishowned businesses, but no group has claimed responsibility for this attack. Latin America 28 September Colombia: Suspected members of the National Liberation Army kidnapped a Japanese citizen. He was released; it is unknown whether a ransom was paid, 3 November Nicaragua: A low-intensity device exploded against the wall of a house located in front of the Cuban Embassy. No damage or casualties were reported. No group has claimed responsibility for the attack. **10 December** Nicaragua: Unidentified individuals threw a homemade bomb at the Cuban Embassy; the device failed to explode. No group has claimed responsibility for the attack 14 December Colombia: The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia kidnapped two Swedish engineers employed by the Swedish Construction Company, Skanska. The Swedes were abducted at a guerrilla roadblock while they and several hundred Colombian workers were being transported to the Urra Dam Colombia: A Canadian hydroelectrical worker was kidnapped while en route to 15 December his home. Police found his Jeep abandoned near Dagua. No group has claimed responsibility for the attack. 23 December Colombia: Terrorists bombed the Cano Limon-Covenas oil pipeline in Antioquia. No iniuries were reported. No group has claimed responsibility for the attack

Secket

DI TR 95-002 February 1995

Summary of Indigenous Terrorism—January 1995

3

j,

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

Africa			
Burundi	On 15 January unidentified assailants threw a grenade into a church in northern Burundi. The explosion killed five persons and injured at least 30.		
Egypt	On 13 January suspected members of <i>Al-Gamaat al-Islamiyya</i> shot and killed a farmer in Al Minya Province. The attackers escaped into nearby sugarcane fields.		
Asia			
Thailand	On 3 January an explosion in Hat Yai killed the two alleged saboteurs who attempted to plant the device. Thai authorities suspect the <i>Pattani United Liberation Organization</i> in the attack.		
Philippines	On 4 January members of the <i>Abu Sayyaf group</i> beheaded a village chief and his son on suspicions that they were government spies. The group also attacked four villages in Lantawan, forcing residents to flee		
Europe			
France	On 14 January four bombs exploded in different Corsican towns. A fifth bomb was defused by police. The bombs damaged a phone company office, a government office building, a tax office, and a bank. One passerby was injured. It is believed members of the <i>National Front for the Liberation of Corsica</i> conducted the attacks.		
Germany	On 22 January in Wolfsburg, Germany, the home of a Christian Democratic Union politician was bombed. There was major damage, but no injuries. The Anti-Imperialist Cell claimed responsibility.		
	17 Sepret		

Secret

Sedret

Spain	On 13 January in Bilbao, Spain, the <i>Basque Fatherland and Liberty Group</i> attacked a National Identity Document office. At least two terrorists opened fire, killing one police officer and injuring another
Turkey	On 3 January in Diyarbakir Province a bomb detonated outside the Agricultural Bank, wounding two people
	On 9 January three assailants dressed as policemen stopped former Motherland Party official Metin Vural along a highway and killed him The Kurdistan Workers' Party is probably responsible for both attacks
	On 12 January in Adana two <i>PKK</i> militants entered a tea house and opened fire, killing one patron and wounding six others
Latin America	
Colombia	On 7 January the <i>Revolutionary Armed Forces</i> planted six explosive charges, one in the Alban hydroelectric station and five more in the Colombian Petroleum Enterprises' polyduct and gas duct in Mancilla. The Army deactivated six bombs in Cundinamarca.
Guatemala	On 7 January in southern Quiche, members of the <i>Guerrilla Army of the Poor</i> bombed four electrical transmission poles. The attacks caused power disruptions in several cities in the area. No injuries were reported
	On 9 January in various towns in Quiche Department, members of the <i>Guatemalan</i> National Union dynamited powerline pylons, leaving six towns in the dark. No injuries were reported
Middle East	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
West Bank	Two Israeli settlers were attacked by Palestinian assailants on 12 January. The vic- tims were purchasing building supplies when they were attacked. One settler was stabbed in the chest, and the other received an ax blow to the head.

Secret Secret