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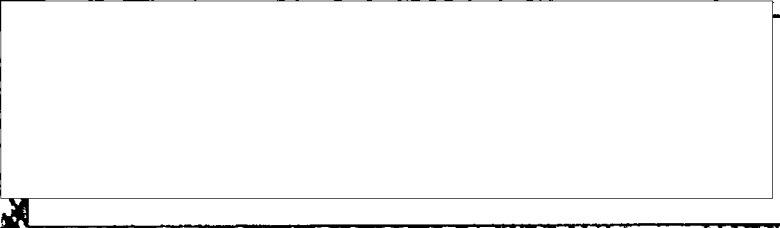
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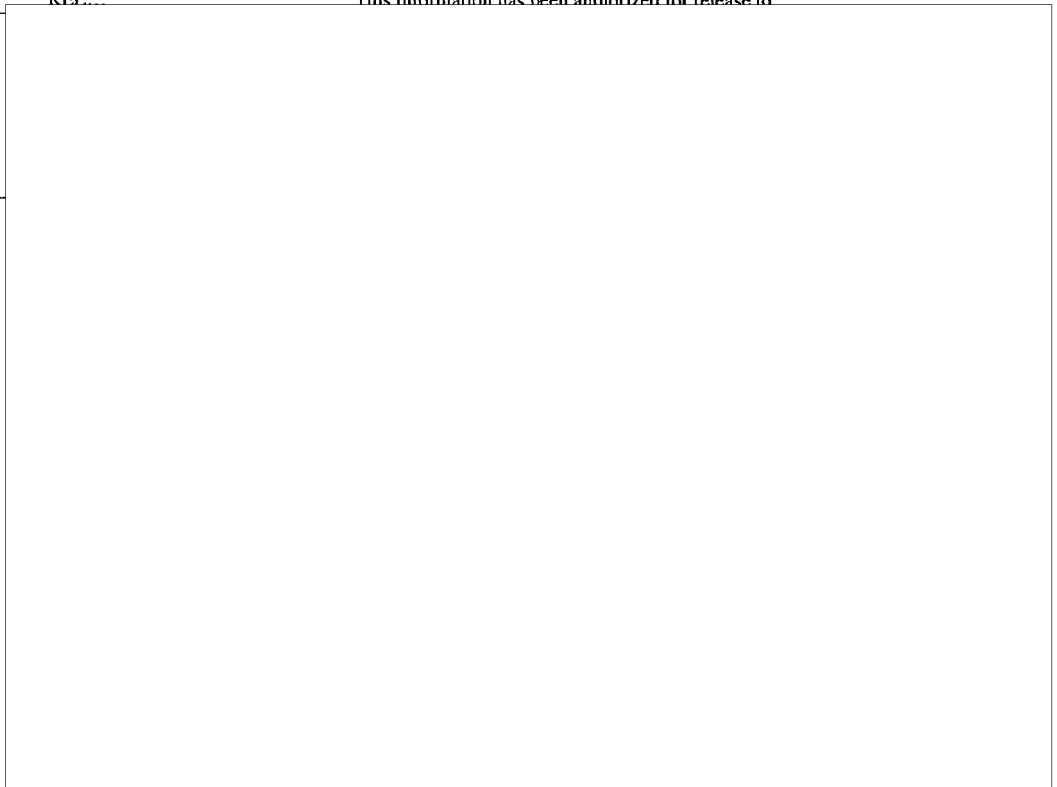
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Terrorism Review



November 1999

Articles

Page

1

7

		11
Highlights		15
		17
Key Dates and Events	The Terrorism Diary for December 1999 and January 2000	19
	Chronology of International Terrorism—August-October 1999	21
	Summary of Indigenous Terrorism—October-November 1999	27

Trends in Terrorism	International Terrorism, Third Quarter 1999- A Statistical Comparison With Third Quarter 1998	31
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This review is published monthly by the DCI Counterterrorist Center. Comments and queries are welcome and may be directed to

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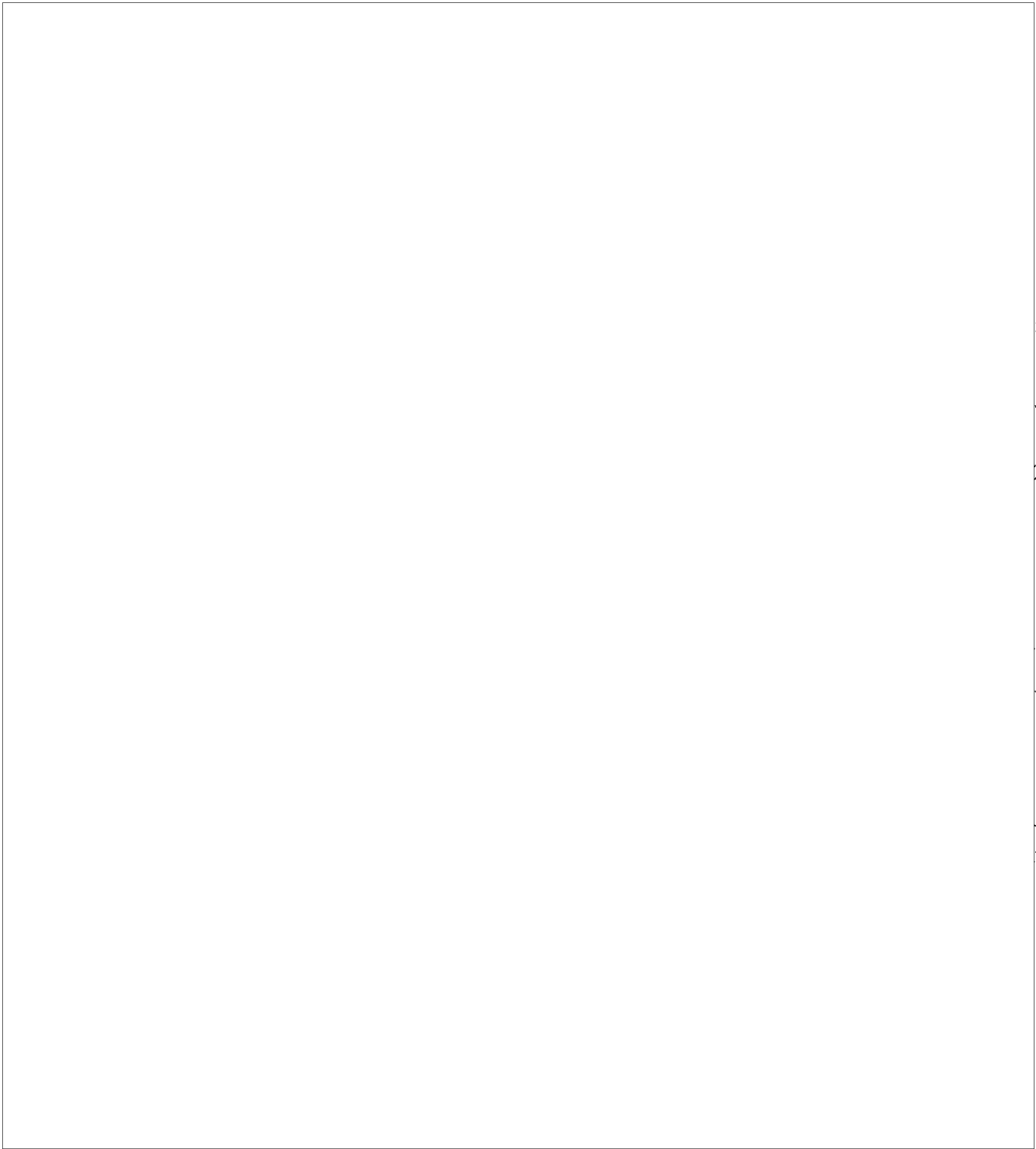
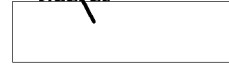
Information available as of 29 November 1999 was used in this Review, except where otherwise noted.

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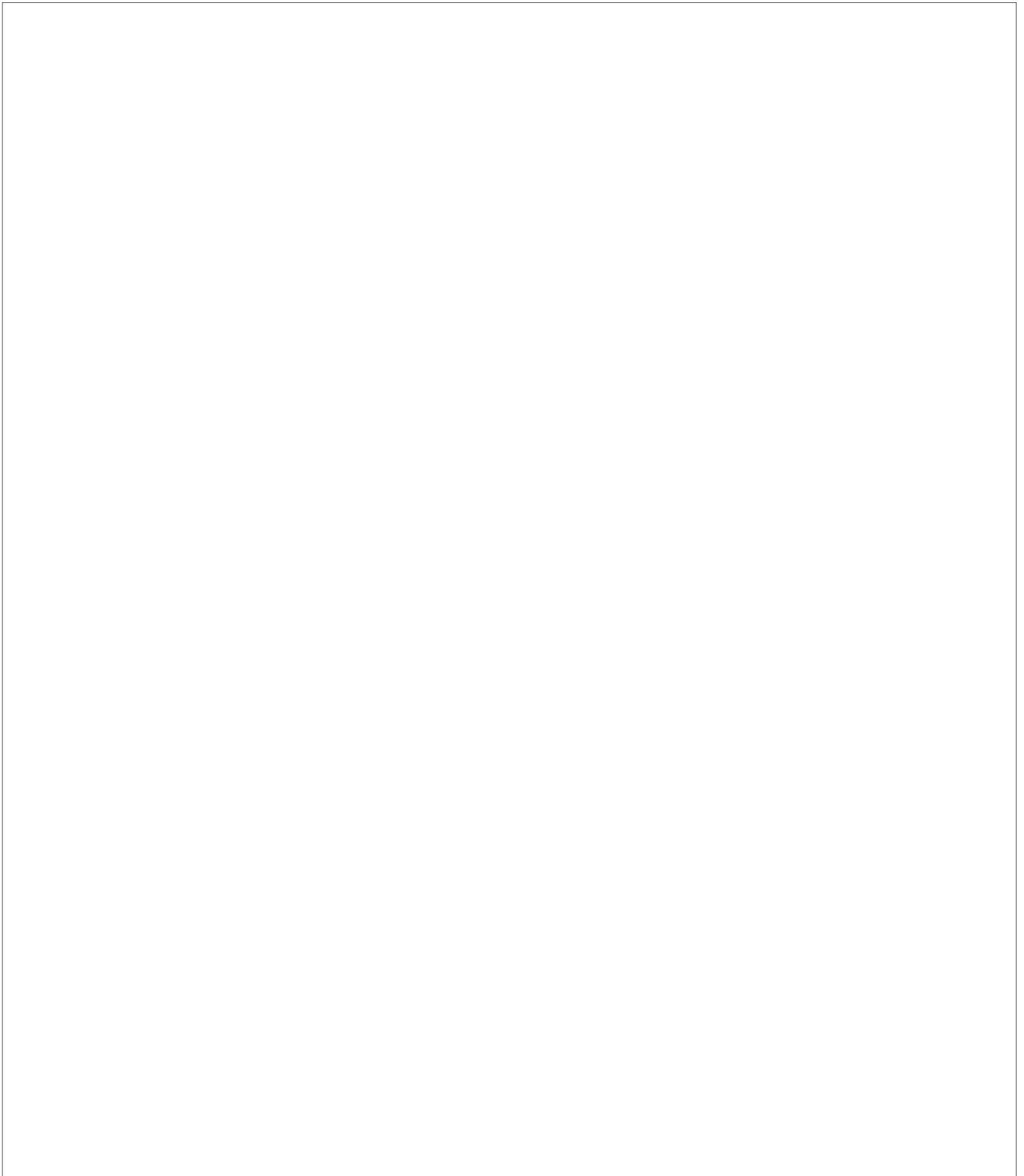
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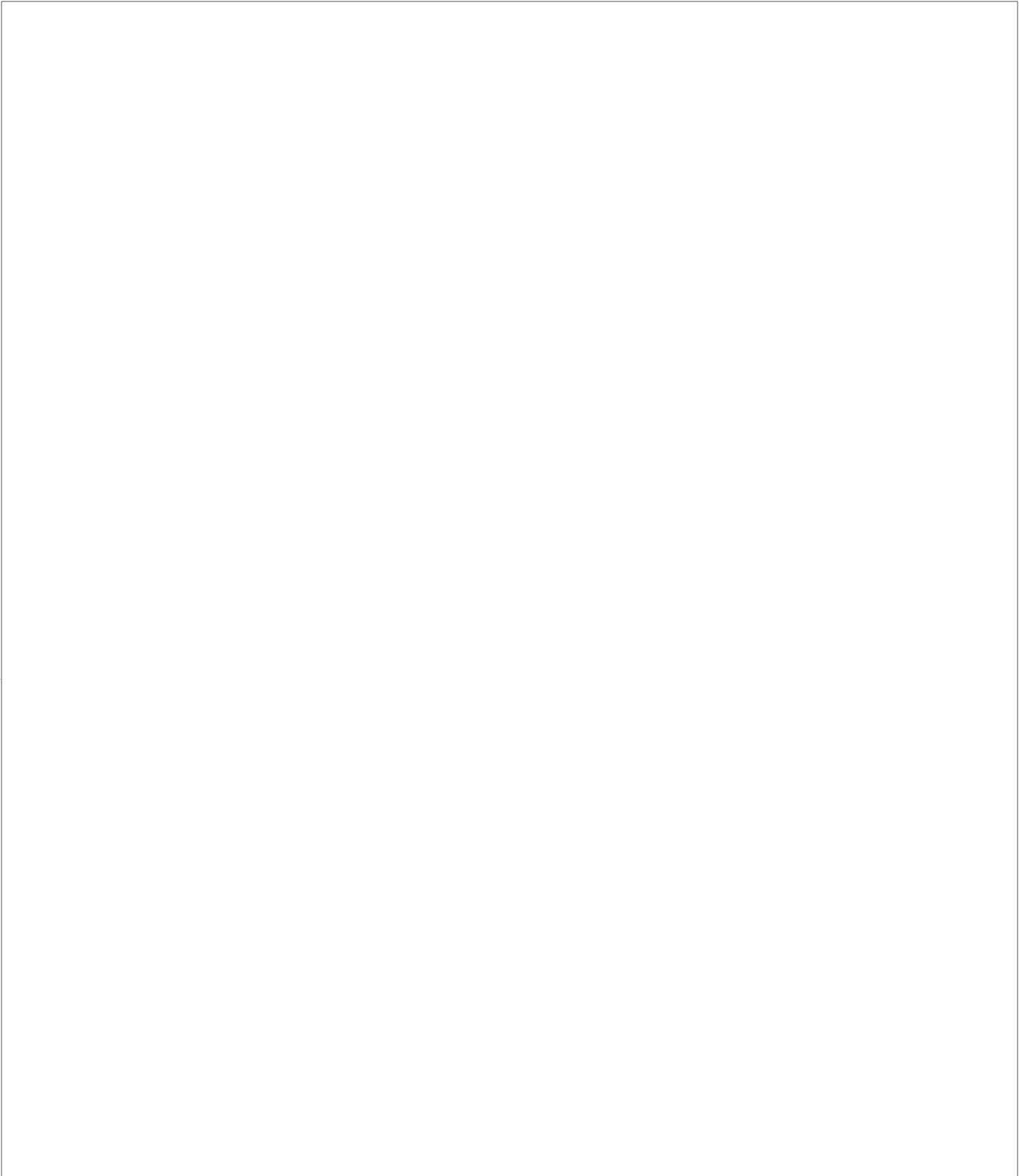




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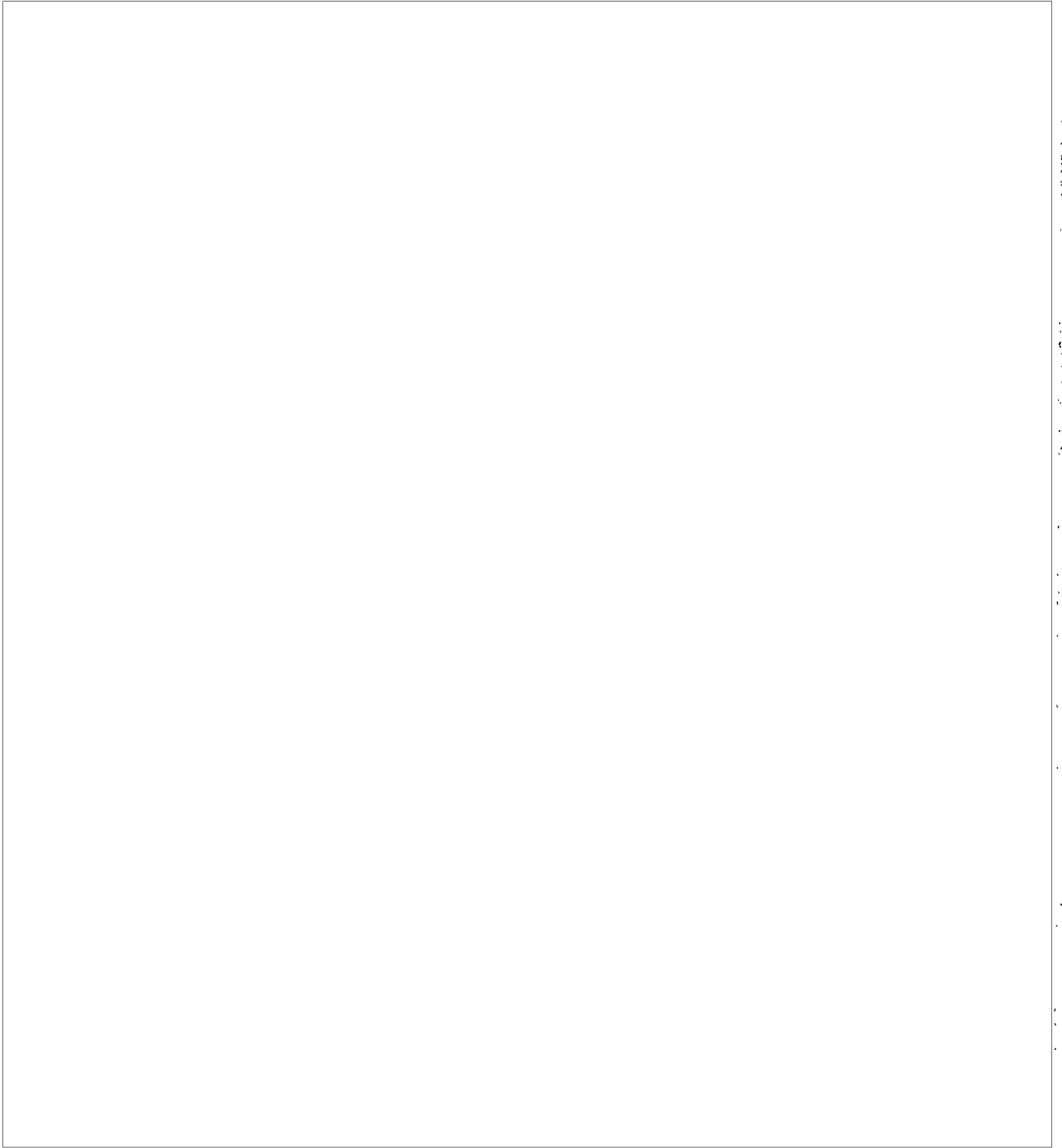


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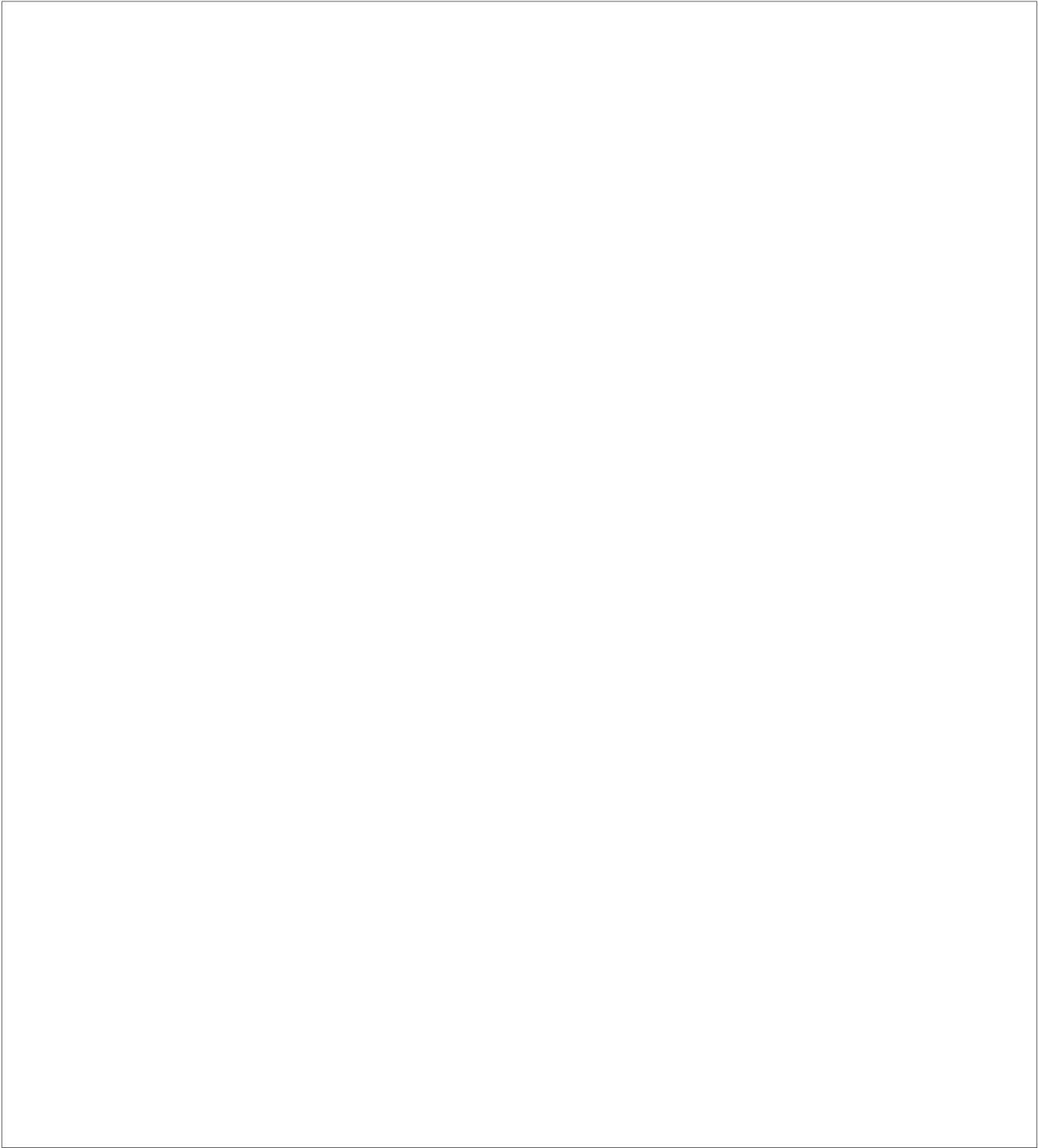
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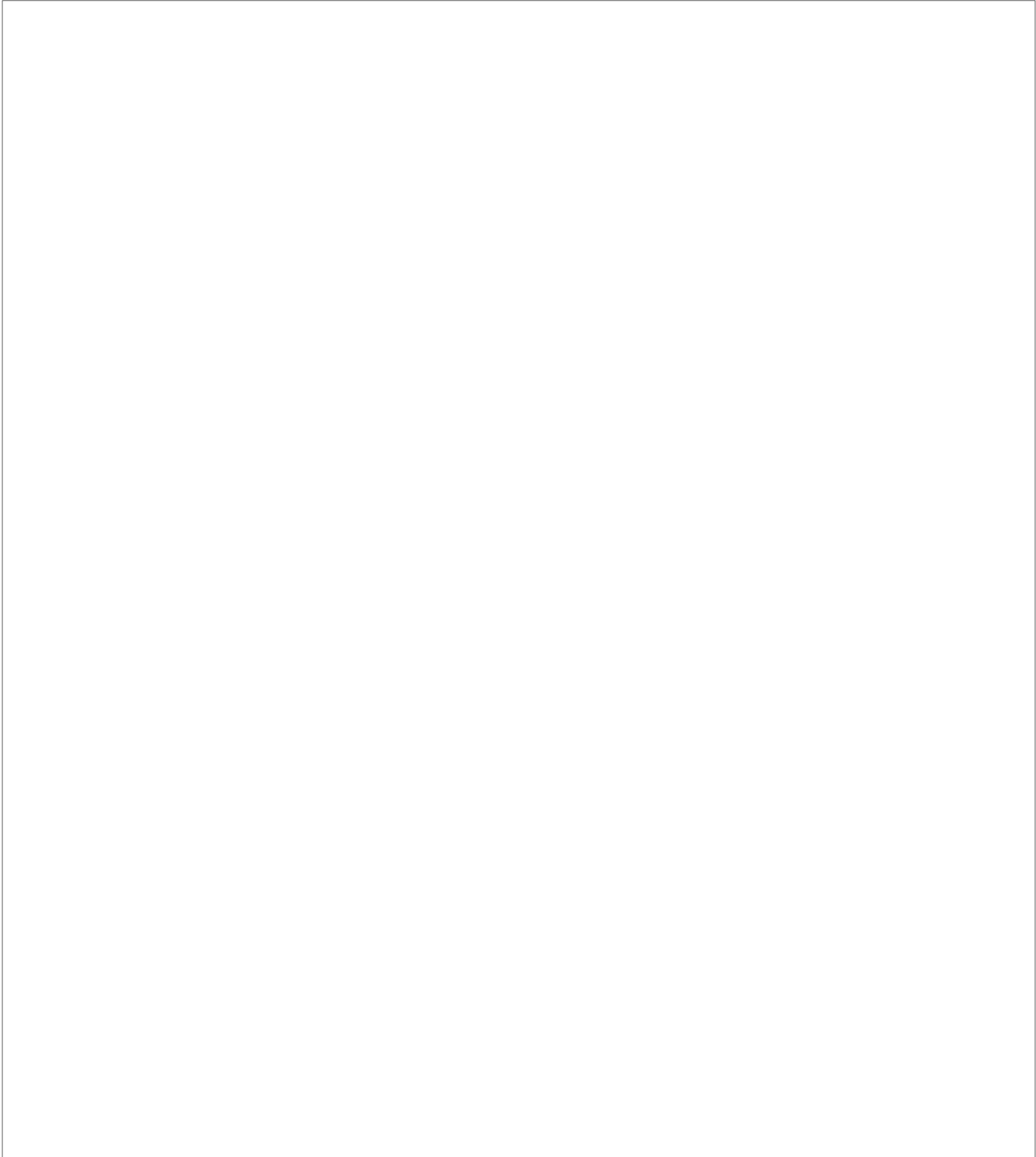


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Highlights

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The Terrorism Diary for December 1999 and January 2000

Below is a compendium of December 1999 and January 2000 dates of known or conceivable significance to terrorists around the world. Inclusion of a date or event does not suggest that we anticipate a commemorative terrorist event.

- 3 December 1934** *Peru.* Birthday of Sendero Luminoso leader Abimael Guzman.
- 9 December 1987** *Palestinians.* Outbreak of the Palestinian *Intifadah*, when youths engaged in throwing stones at Israeli troops to protest an accident in the Gaza Strip in which an Israeli motorist killed Palestinian pedestrians.
- 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).
- 14 December 1987** *Palestinians.* Founding of Islamic Resistance Movement (HAMAS).
- 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.
- 5 January 1996** *Palestinians.* Assassination of HAMAS bombmaker Yahyah Ayyash.
- 7 January 1965** *Colombia.* ELN attacks the city of Simacota in Santander Department, establishing itself as an armed force.

- 7 January 2000** ***Quds Day or Jerusalem Day.*** Muslims protest Israeli occupation of Jerusalem. (Quds Day is commemorated on the last Friday of Ramadan, which ends on 7 January 2000.)
- 15 January 1918** ***Egypt.*** Birthday of Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir.
- 15 January 1922** ***Ireland.*** Founding of the Irish Free State.
- 16 January 1979** ***Iran.*** Departure of the Shah from Iran.
- 16 January 1991** ***Iraq, Kuwait.*** Operation Desert Storm begins.
- 18 January 1974** ***Egypt, Israel.*** Disengagement agreement signed.
- 25 January 1993** ***United States.*** Mir Aimal Kansi shoots and kills Dr. Lansing Bennett and Frank Darling and wounds three others in front of CIA Headquarters in Langley, Virginia.
- 26 January 1950** ***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—August-October 1999



The following incidents have met 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, published annually as the US Government's official record of international terrorism.



Africa

21 August

Ethiopia: [redacted] suspected *Al-Ittihad Islami* operatives detonated a mine beneath a commuter train near *Dire Dawa*, severely injuring two conductors. The explosion also destroyed one locomotive and caused extensive damage to the railway line, shutting it down for four days. No one claimed responsibility [redacted]

1 October

Angola: [redacted] *National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA)* militants ambushed two oil company vehicles near *Soyo*, injuring two Angolan citizens and causing minor damage. The vehicles belong to *Total-Fina* and *Haliburton Corporation*, a French-Belgian and Canadian oil conglomerate [redacted]

2 October

Angola: [redacted] *UNITA* rebels attacked a security convoy in *Soyo*, slightly injuring two persons and causing minor damage. The vehicles belong to US-, French-Belgian-, and South African-based companies. No one claimed responsibility [redacted]

8 October

Nigeria: In *Choba*, [redacted] youths armed with machetes attacked a US oil company compound housing employees from the *United States, United Kingdom, and Nigeria*. The youths injured four US citizens and four Nigerian nationals and caused massive damage to the compound. On 11 October the youths left the compound without further incident [redacted]

12 October

Burundi: Near *Rutana*, [redacted] suspected *Rwandan Hutu* rebels attacked humanitarian aid workers at a camp for displaced persons. One Chilean *UNICEF* official, one Dutch national working for the *World Food Program (WFP)*, four local military officers, and six Burundi nationals died in the attack. One Belgian citizen, one Burundi national employed by the *United Nations*, and four Burundi civilians also were wounded [redacted]

15 October

Sierra Leone: In *Masombo*, the *Missionary News Agency* reported unidentified persons kidnapped three clergymen, two Italian nationals, and one citizen from *Sierra Leone*. No one claimed responsibility, and no demands were made. Rebels from the *Armed Forces Revolutionary Council* are suspected. On 18 October local press reported the rebels released all the hostages unharmed. [redacted]

Asia

21 September

India: In *Anatnag*, unidentified militants threw grenades at the residence of the *Finance Minister for Jammu and Kashmir*, causing minor damage but no injuries. [redacted]

25 September

Sri Lanka: According to press reports, the *Sea Tigers of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam* attacked a Chinese-owned merchant ship off the *Northeastern coast* with rocket-propelled grenades, causing major damage [redacted]

- 26 September** *India: Unidentified militants detonated a landmine underneath the escort vehicle for a parliamentary candidate in Tral, injuring eight police officers and causing minor damage* [redacted]
- 27 September** *India: [redacted] Muslim militants ambushed a convoy carrying a former federal minister in Anantnag, causing no injuries or damage. The attack was the second assassination attempt against the minister in two months* [redacted]
- 29 September** *India: Harkat ul-Mujahidin (HUM) militants fired grenades and rifles at a government building in Srinagar, injuring four police officers and a government employee. HUM claimed responsibility for the attack.* [redacted]
- India: [redacted] HUM militants threw grenades at another government building in Srinagar, killing one police officer and causing unidentified damage. HUM militants claimed responsibility* [redacted]
- 30 September** *Indonesia: According to press, students threw rocks and Molotov cocktails at the Australian Embassy in Jakarta, injuring two journalists and an Indonesian student and causing minor damage.* [redacted]
- 1 October** *Thailand: [redacted] five armed Burmese dissidents stormed the Burmese Embassy in Bangkok, taking 89 persons hostage. The hostages included three French citizens, three Canadians, one German, one US citizen, and several citizens from Malaysia, Singapore, and Thailand. In addition, 13 Burmese diplomats and 51 Burmese dependents also were held for more than 24 hours on the Embassy grounds. The group, calling itself the Vigorous Burmese Student Warriors, released all the hostages unharmed on 2 October, and group members were flown to the Burmese border* [redacted]
- 3 October** *Indonesia: Unidentified assailants threw two Molotov cocktails at an Australian school in Jakarta, but caused no injuries or damage, according to press reports. No one claimed responsibility* [redacted]
- 4 October** *India: [redacted] Muslim militants detonated a landmine at a polling booth in Anantnag, injuring one police officer and causing an undetermined amount of damage* [redacted]
- India: A landmine exploded near a polling station, killing one election officer in Pampore. Another election officer and three police officers were injured. No one claimed responsibility, but authorities suspect Muslim militants* [redacted]
- 7 October** *India: In Srinagar, unidentified militants fired six grenades at paramilitary bunkers, [redacted] The grenades missed the intended target and exploded near a private residence, injuring 20 persons* [redacted]
- 14 October** *India: Suspected Muslim militants threw a grenade at a local newspaper office in Srinagar, injuring an office clerk and causing minor damage,* [redacted]
[redacted]

21 October

India: In Kupwara, Kashmiri militants kidnapped and beheaded a father and daughter suspected of spying for the Indian Army, [redacted]

22 October

India: [redacted] Kashmiri militants detonated a bomb inside a house in Kupwara, injuring three persons and causing an undetermined amount of damage [redacted]

23 October

India: [redacted] a bomb exploded at a marketplace in Jammu, injuring 20 persons and causing an undetermined amount of damage. No one claimed responsibility, but Kashmiri militants are suspected. [redacted]

Eurasia

13 October

Georgia: In Sokhumi, unidentified masked gunmen kidnapped six United Nations (UN) military observers from Germany, the Czech Republic, Greece, Sweden, Switzerland, and Uruguay. A Georgian interpreter also was kidnapped. The abductors demanded \$250,000 ransom. No one claimed responsibility. On 14 October four hostages were released unharmed, and the remaining three hostages were freed the next day. [redacted]

Europe

1 October

Spain: In Bilbao, [redacted] unidentified individuals bombed a car dealership belonging to a French company, causing minor damage but no injuries. No one claimed responsibility [redacted]

4 October

Greece: In Athens, press accounts reported unidentified individuals firebombed a McDonald's restaurant, causing major damage but no injuries. An unidentified individual telephoned a local newspaper and claimed responsibility on behalf of "The Society of Friends." [redacted]

7 October

Turkey: In Istanbul, press accounts reported unidentified individuals bombed a Greek school, causing minor damage but no injuries. The Great Eastern Islamic Raiders'-Front claimed responsibility. [redacted]

Latin America

13 September

Paraguay: In Asuncion, [redacted] unidentified persons detonated a small bomb outside the residence of the Argentine Ambassador, causing minor damage but no injuries. [redacted] suspect the attack was related to the recent Argentine decision not to extradite General Oveido [redacted]



30 September

Ecuador: [redacted] a group calling itself "Group of Popular Combatants" detonated a propaganda bomb outside a McDonald's restaurant in Quito, causing minor damage but no injuries. The bomb dispersed anti-US leaflets decrying US military use of the Ecuadorian base at Manta [redacted]

Middle East

7 October

Algeria: In Oued El Mechra, militants bombed the Transmed pipeline, which carries natural gas from Algeria to Italy, causing minor damage. The pipeline is owned jointly by the Algerian Government and Bechtel Corporation, a US firm. The Armed Islamic Group is probably responsible [redacted]

23 October

Yemen: Near Ma'rib, [redacted] local tribesmen bombed a section of the pipeline owned and operated by US Hunt Oil and Exxon Corporation, causing minor damage. No one claimed responsibility. [redacted]

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Summary of Indigenous Terrorism—October-November 1999

The incidents listed below provide an overview of indigenous terrorism worldwide.

Africa

Angola

On 12 November near Bengo, Panguila region, unidentified rebels ambushed a vehicle, killing three persons and wounding several others, according to local press. The attack bears the hallmark of the *National Union for the Total Independence of Angola*

Ethiopia

On 13 November near Melka Jebdu, a railway spokesperson reported a mine exploded beneath a commuter train, killing two persons, severely injuring one other, destroying a locomotive, and damaging the railway line. No one claimed responsibility. [redacted] suspect the *Oromo Liberation Front* carried out the attack.

South Africa

On 6 November in Cape Town, [redacted] a pipe bomb exploded inside a crowded nightclub, severely injuring 10 persons and causing minor damage. Police suspect *People Against Gangsterism and Drugs (PAGAD)* is responsible. A *PAGAD* spokesperson denied the group's involvement [redacted]

Swaziland

On 12 November near Mbabane, [redacted] a bomb exploded at a government building, killing one person and causing massive damage. No one claimed responsibility, but police attributed a similar bombing to a dissident group called the *Black Tigers* [redacted]

Uganda

According to local press, on 2 November in Kasubi, Kibaale District, armed *Allied Democratic Forces* militants attacked a village, killing five persons, kidnapping six others, and causing minor damage [redacted]

Asia

India

On 14 November in South Tripura, armed *Tripura Tiger Force* members kidnapped four persons from a local village, according to press reports [redacted]

[redacted] on 14 November approximately 35 *Tripura Tiger Force* members opened fire at a local bazaar in West Tripura, killing five persons and wounding 12 others [redacted]

Japan

On 9 November in Chiba, [redacted] a bomb exploded at the residence of a Narita airport official, causing minor damage. *Chukaku-Ha* claimed responsibility for the attack. [redacted]

Sri Lanka

On 17 November in Trincomalee, a bicycle bomb exploded, causing minor damage, [redacted] The attack bears the *Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam* hallmark [redacted]

Eurasia

Armenia

On 9 November in Yerevan, [redacted] unidentified individuals bombed a Defense Ministry office, killing a military officer and causing minor damage. No one claimed responsibility [redacted]

Russia

On 26 October in St. Petersburg, [redacted] unidentified individuals detonated a bomb on the roof of a shopping mall, causing minor damage but no injuries. No one claimed responsibility [redacted]

Europe

Corsica (France)

On 1 November in Bonifacio, according to local press, unidentified individuals bombed a hotel, causing major damage but no injuries. The attack bears the hallmark of the *National Front for the Liberation of Corsica (FLNC)* [redacted]

Finland

On 22 November in Jakobstad, a parcel bomb exploded killing one person and wounding two others, according to press accounts. No one claimed responsibility. [redacted]

France

On 27 October in Paris, [redacted] unidentified individuals bombed a Treasury Department building, causing major damage but no injuries. No one claimed responsibility [redacted]

On 28 October in Paris, [redacted] unidentified individuals bombed a tax office, injuring one person and causing minor damage. No one claimed responsibility [redacted]

In Paris on 29 October, unidentified individuals detonated a bomb outside an apartment building housing a tax office, causing major damage but no injuries, [redacted] [redacted] Police suspect the *FLNC*. [redacted]

Greece

On 4 November in Athens, [redacted] unidentified individuals bombed a car dealership, causing major damage but no injuries. An unidentified telephone caller claimed responsibility on behalf of an anarchist group calling itself *Anti State Action*, protesting President Clinton's visit to Greece [redacted]

On 21 November in Nikaia, [redacted] unidentified assailants threw a grenade into a street causing major damage to five vehicles. No one claimed responsibility. [redacted]

Italy

On 27 October in Milan, [redacted] unidentified individuals sent a letter bomb to a police station but caused no damage and no injuries. The parcel contained a letter claiming responsibility by a group calling itself the *Angry Brigade*.
[redacted]

On 27 October in Milan, authorities safely defused a bomb discovered near a cathedral. Police found leaflets at the scene calling for the release of a Greek anarchist from prison. The leaflets also mentioned an anarchist group called *Angry Brigade*.
[redacted]

Northern Ireland

On 13 November in Londonderry, unidentified arsonists set fire to a home, injuring three persons and causing major damage. Authorities suspect a paramilitary group was responsible.
[redacted]

Spain

On 13 November in Renteria, unidentified arsonists set fire to a mobile telephone antenna, causing major damage. The attack bears the *Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA)* hallmark.
[redacted]

On 18 November in Renteria, [redacted] unidentified arsonists set fire to a train causing major damage but no injuries. The attack bears the hallmark of the *ETA*.
[redacted]

In Berango on 20 November, [redacted] a group of unidentified hooded individuals firebombed a post office causing major damage but no injuries. The individuals also attacked the police responding to the incident with Molotov cocktails and aerosol irritants. The attack bears the *ETA* hallmark.
[redacted]

Latin America

Colombia

On 29 October near Barrancabermeja, [redacted] *Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC)* rebels kidnapped five Colombian journalists. No one was injured. On 2 November rebels released the hostages.
[redacted]

On 1 November in Cucuta, according to local press, rebels of the *National Liberation Army (ELN)* blew up an airport power terminal, causing major damage but no injuries. The explosion halted all night flight operations and restricted daytime flight and landing schedules.
[redacted]

On 14 November in Cali, [redacted] a bomb exploded outside a newspaper printing plant, injuring three persons and causing minor property damage. An anonymous caller representing the *FARC* claimed responsibility for the attack.
[redacted]

Ecuador

On 13 November in Papallacta, [redacted] a bomb exploded near a section of the TransEcuadorian oil pipeline system (SOTE), causing minor damage and no injuries. No crude oil was spilled, and pumping operations were unaffected by the explosion. No one claimed responsibility for the attack. This was the first ever attack on an Ecuadorian oil pipeline [redacted]

On 16 November near Santo Domingo, [redacted] rebels dynamited a section of SOTE, causing major damage and halting all oil pumping operations for 24 hours. No one was injured in the explosion. Government officials suspect the *Revolutionary Ecuadorian Youth Group (JRE)* carried out the attack [redacted]

Middle East

Algeria

On 5 November in Boumerdes, armed militants killed nine persons in a local restaurant, according to press reports. The *Armed Islamic Group (GIA)* probably is responsible [redacted]

On 13 November in Miliana, a bomb exploded at an open market injuring 10 persons, according to press reports. The *GIA* probably is responsible [redacted]

[redacted]

On 20 November in Chiffa, armed militants slit the throats of 15 persons and shot and killed several others as they tried to escape a false roadblock, [redacted] The *GIA* probably is responsible [redacted]

On 20 November in Tamerjit, a schoolbus ran over a bomb, killing one person and wounding three others, according to press reports. The *GIA* probably is responsible [redacted]

Israel

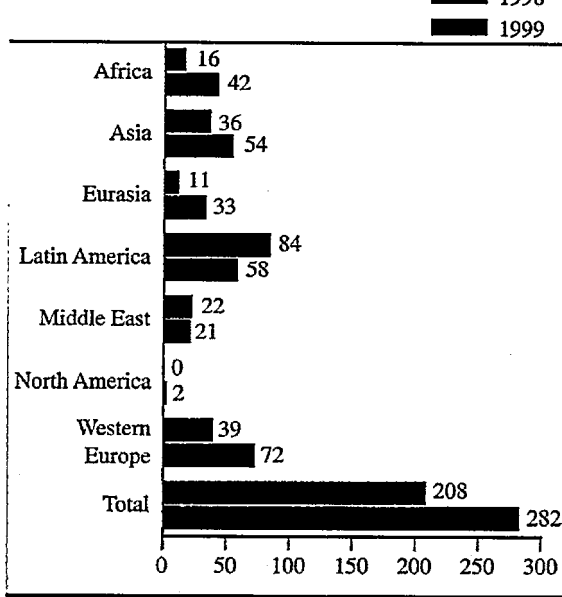
On 7 November in Netanya, three bombs exploded injuring 14 persons. Police defused a fourth bomb. No one claimed responsibility. [redacted]

Trends in Terrorism

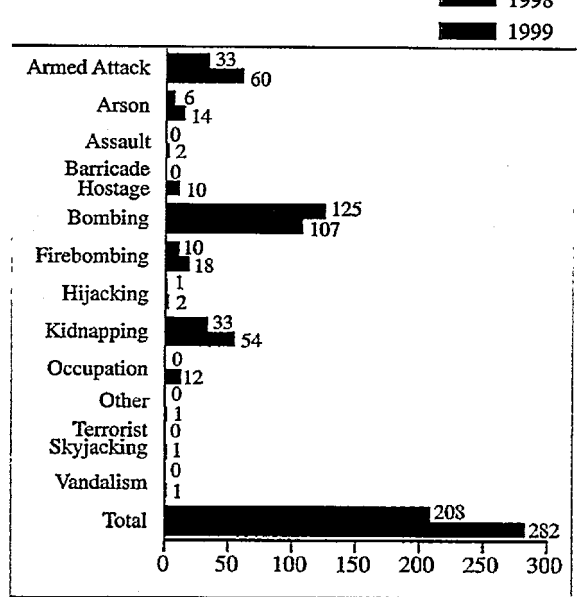
**International Terrorism, Third Quarter 1999:
A Statistical Comparison With Third Quarter 1998**

Note scale changes

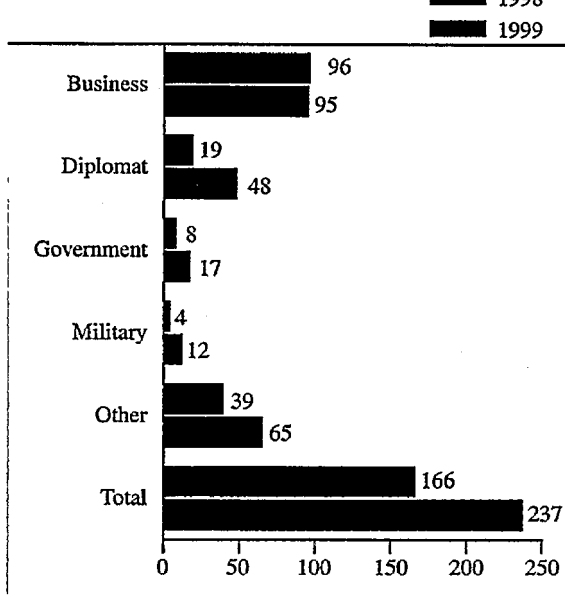
**International Terrorist Attacks,
by Region**



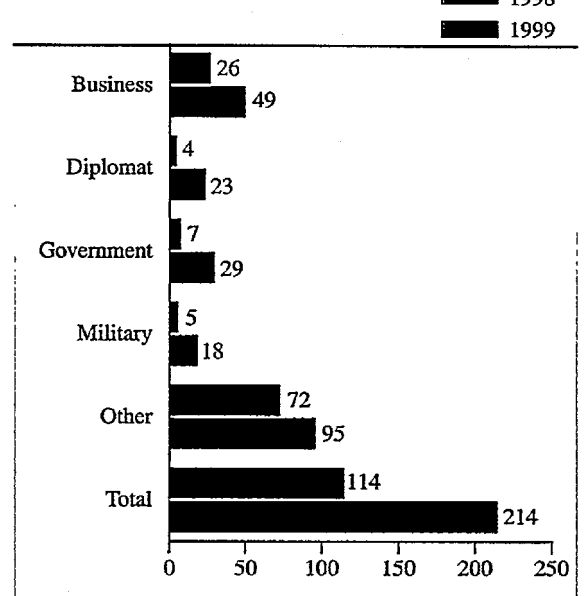
**International Terrorist Attacks,
by Type of Event**



**International Terrorist Attacks,
by Targeted Facility**



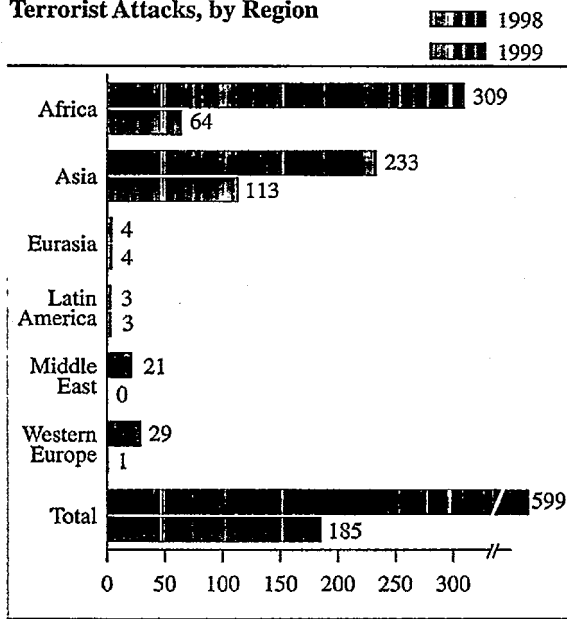
**International Attacks,
by Targeted Victim**



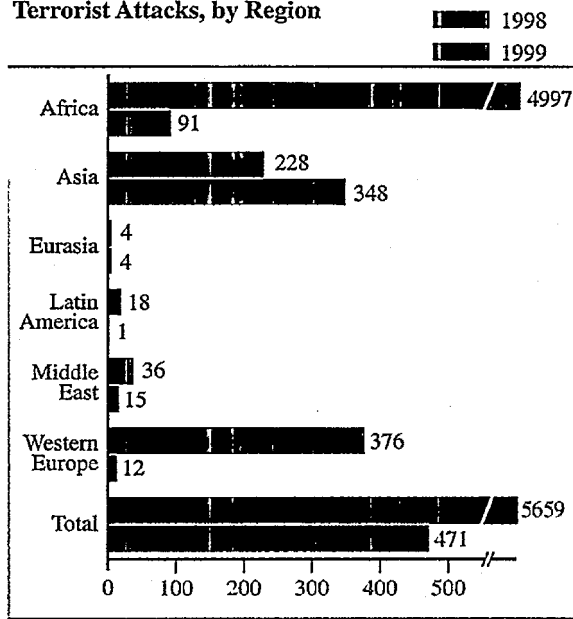
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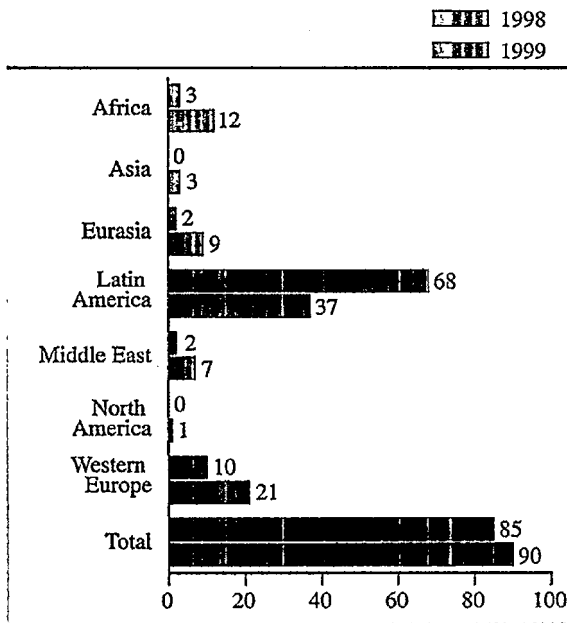
Total Killed in International Terrorist Attacks, by Region



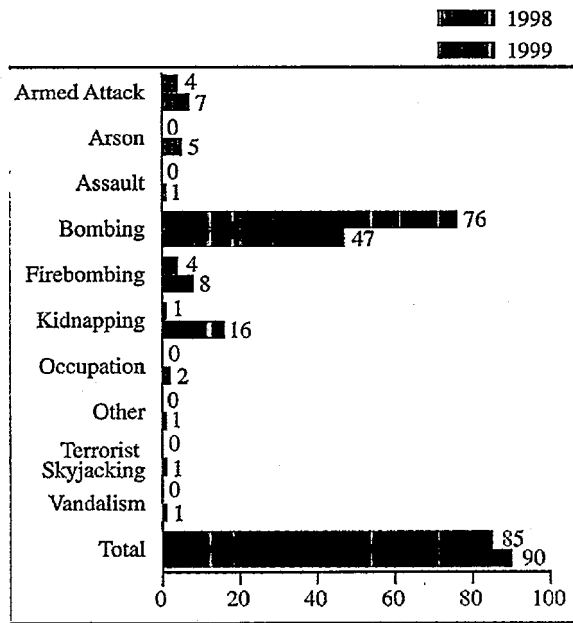
Total Wounded in International Terrorist Attacks, by Region



Anti-US Attacks, by Region

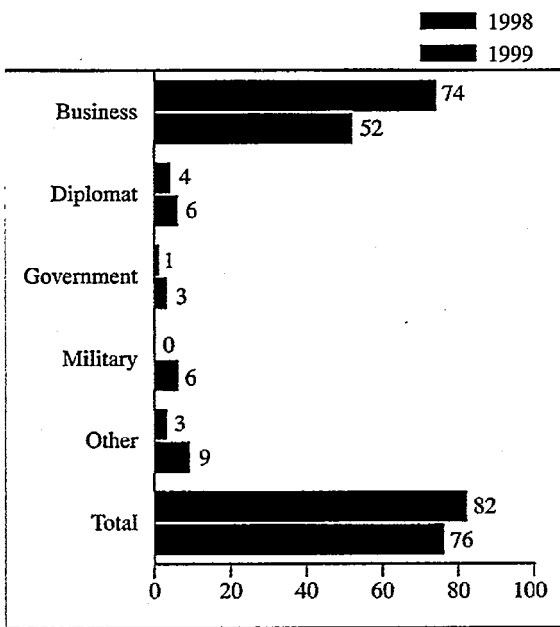


Anti-US Attacks, by Type of Event

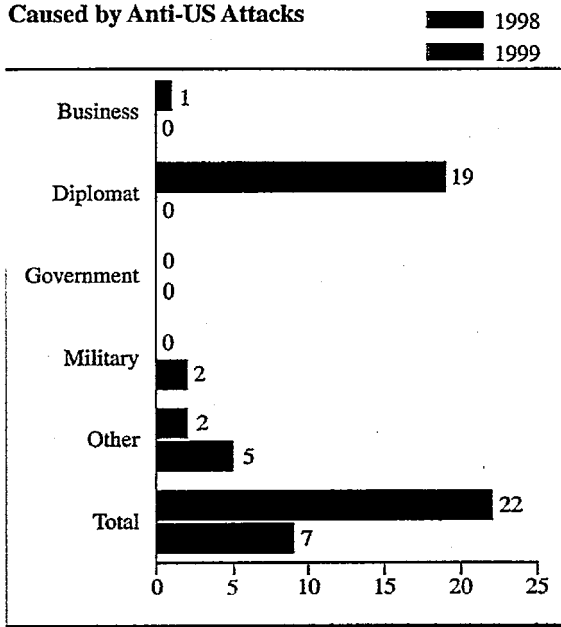


Note scale changes

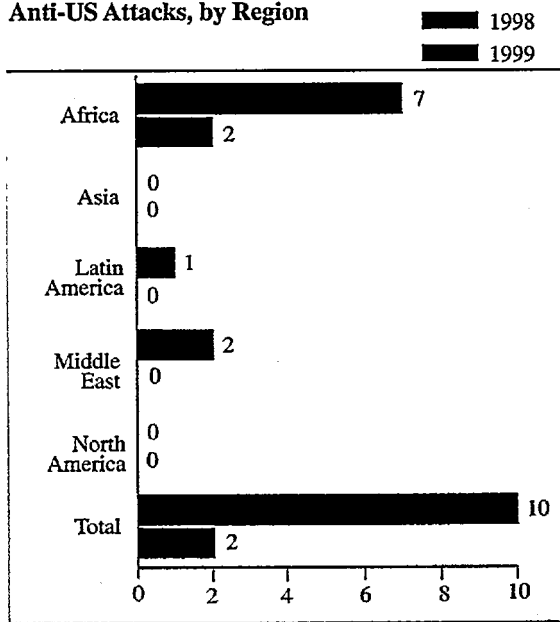
Total Facilities Struck by Anti-US Attacks



Total US-Citizen Casualties Caused by Anti-US Attacks



Total US Citizens Wounded in Anti-US Attacks, by Region



Total US Citizens Killed in Anti-US Attacks, by Region

