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DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

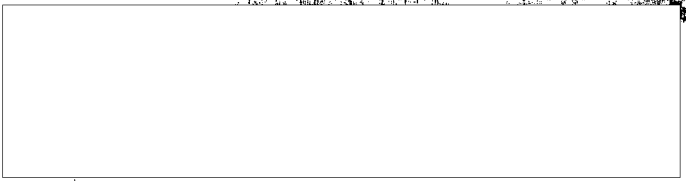
COUNTERTERRORIST CENTER

TERRORISM REVIEW

NOVEMBER 1995

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DI TR 95-011



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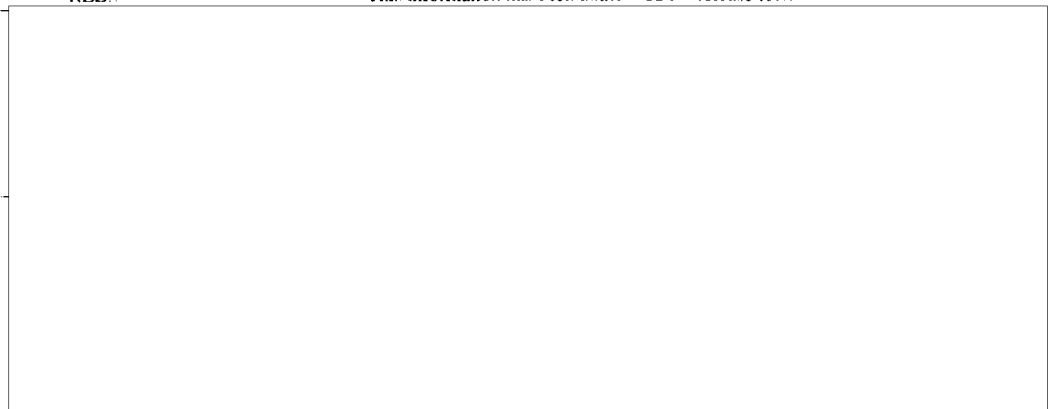
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**National Security
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**Dissemination Control
Abbreviations**

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...



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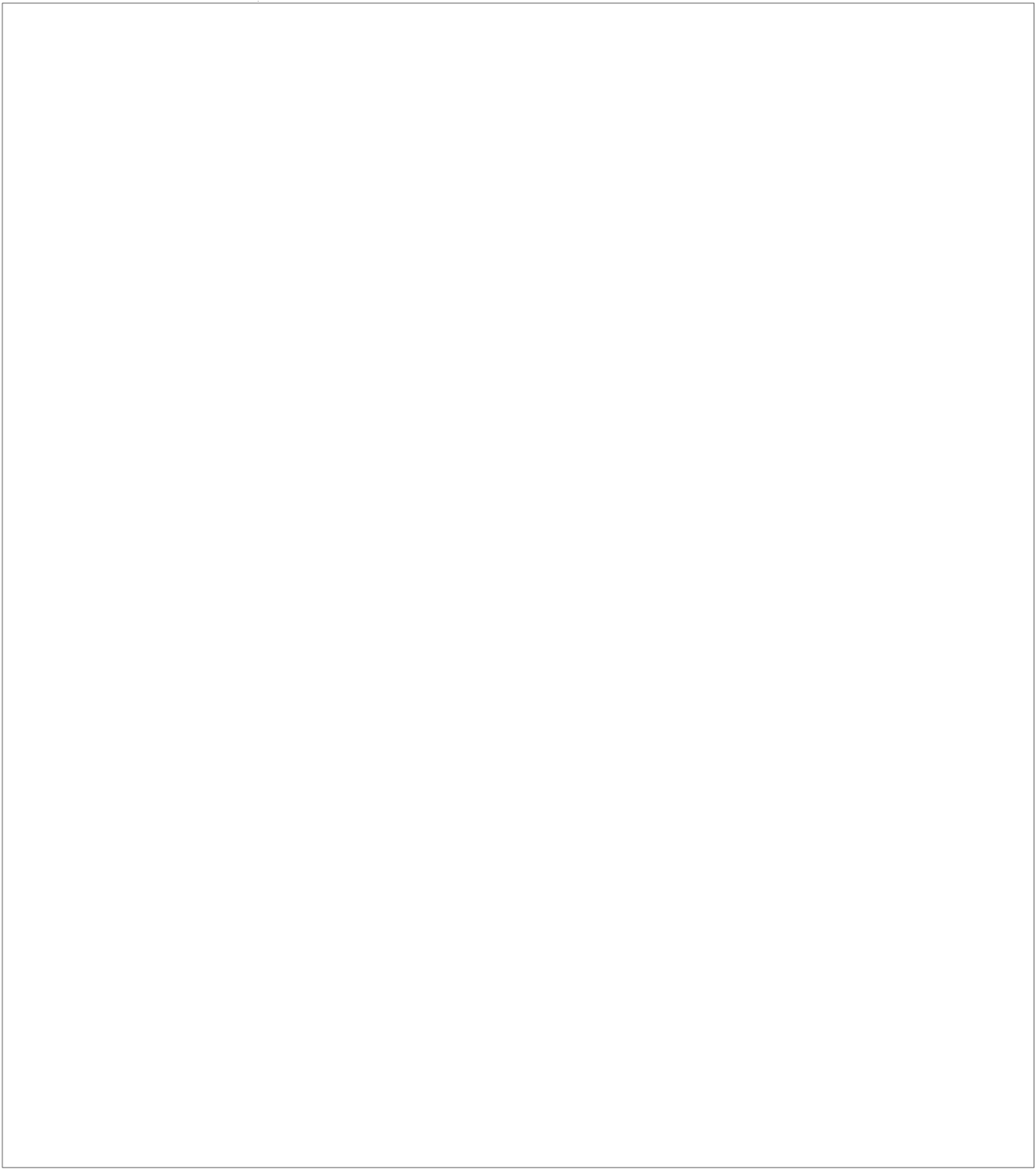
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Information available as of 17 November 1995 was used in this Review:

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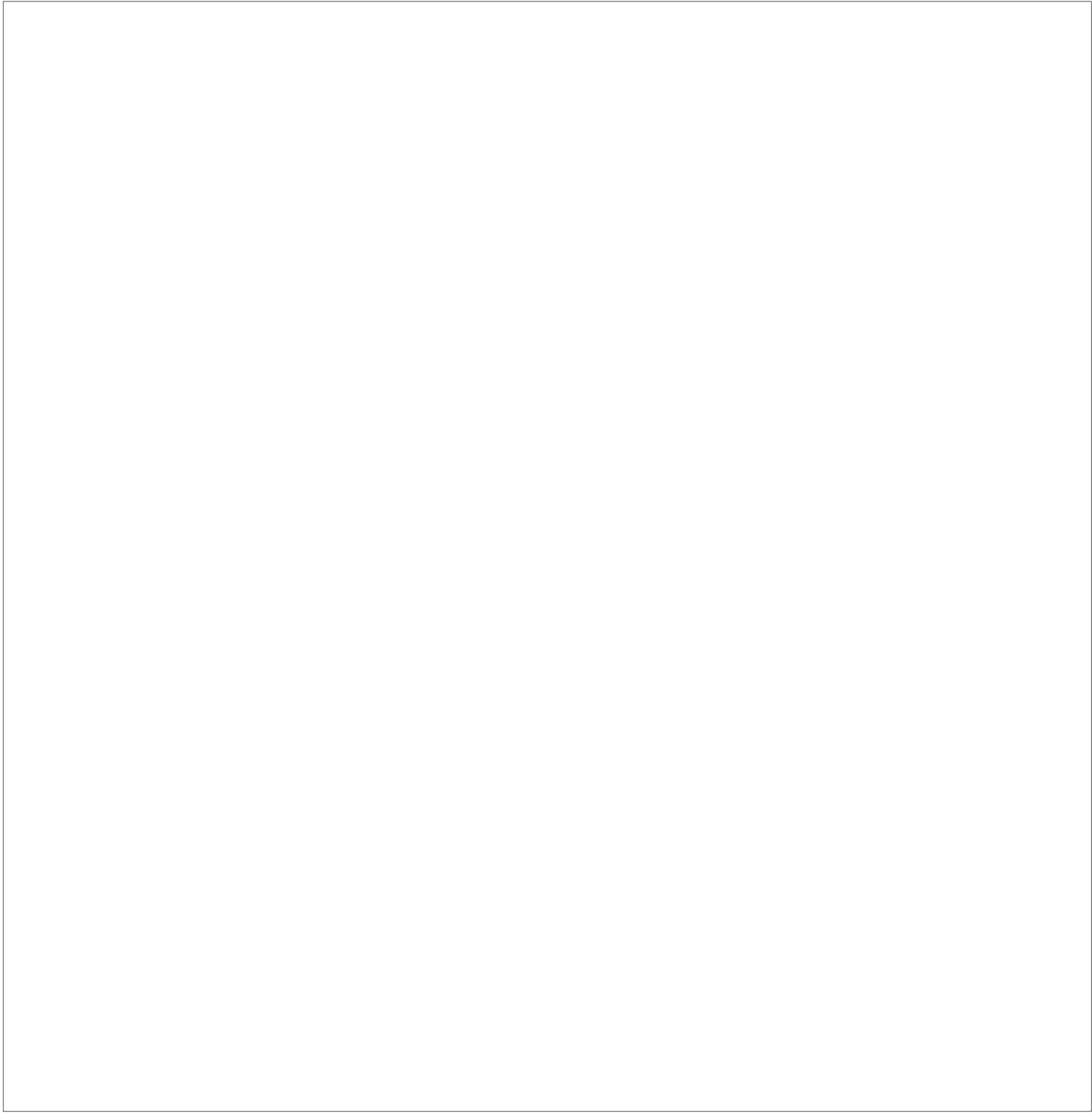


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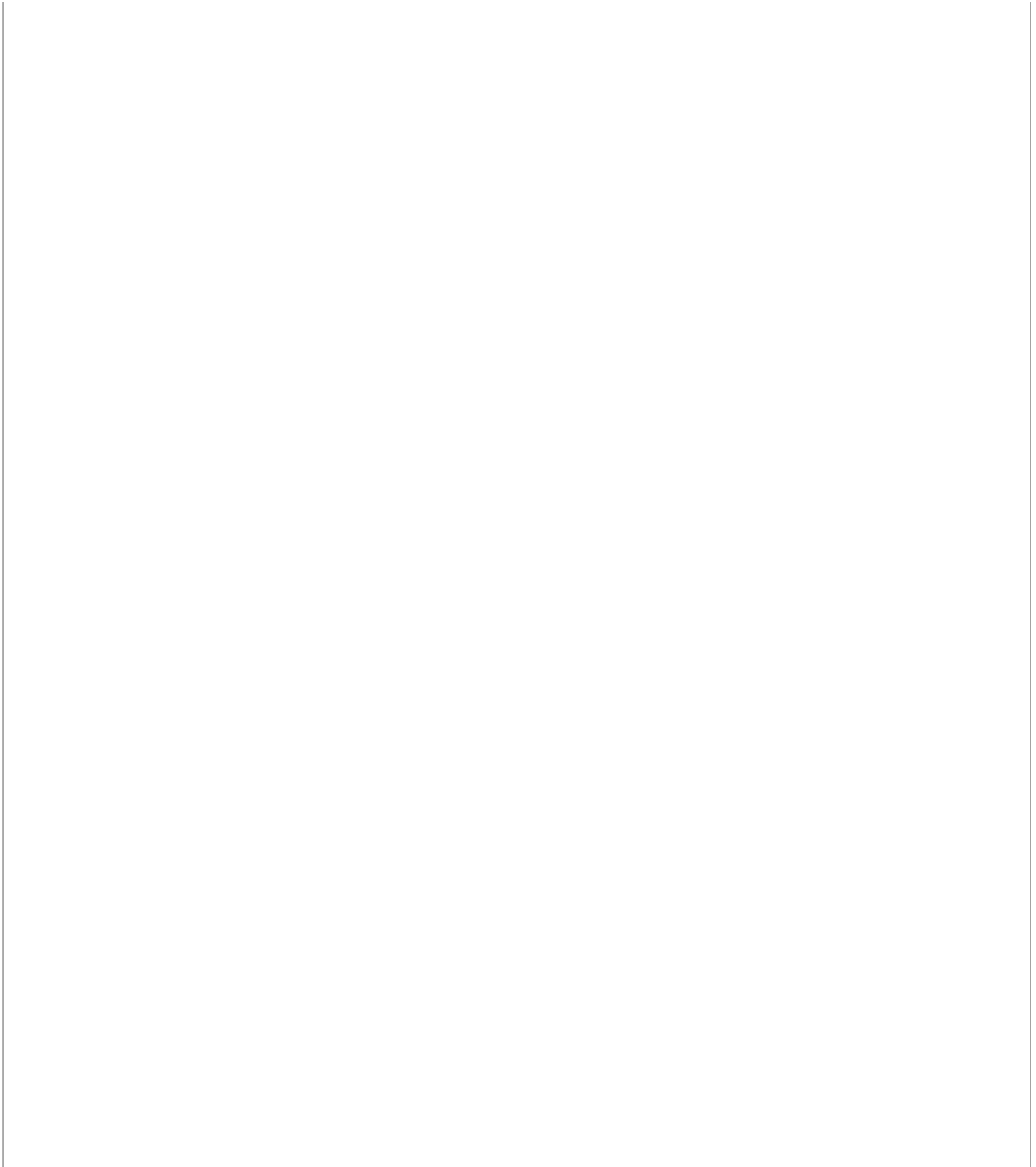


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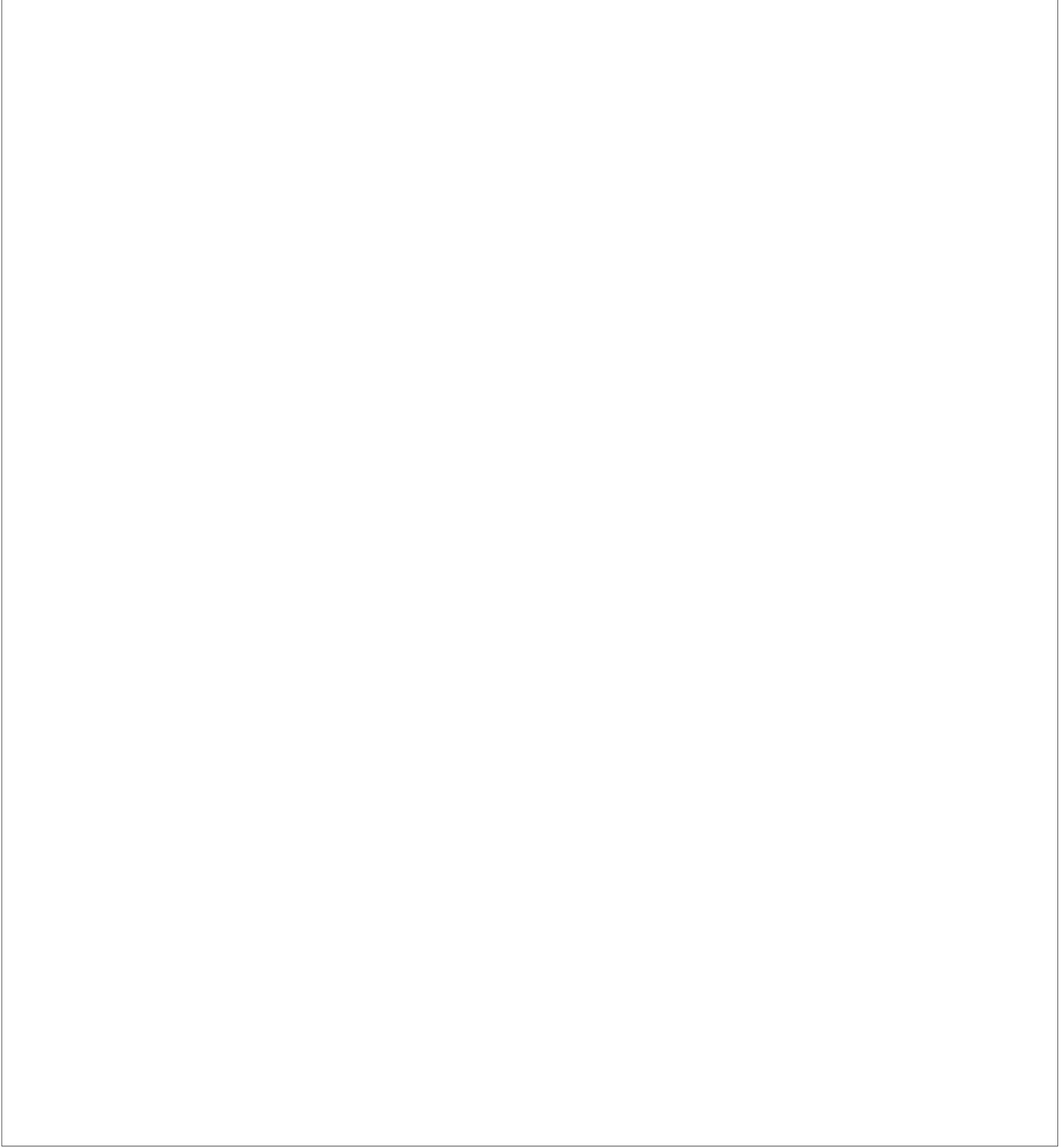
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Highlights



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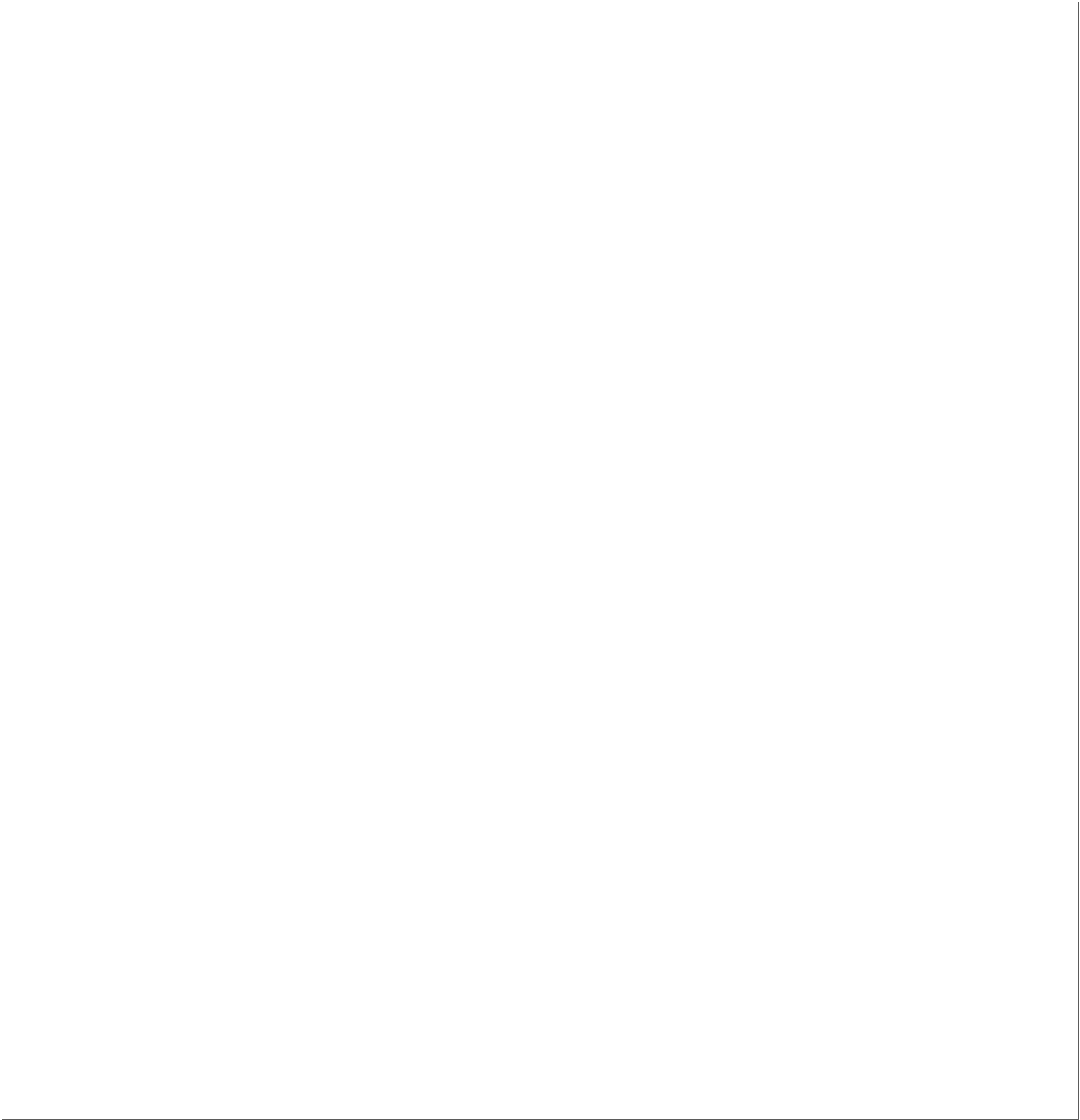


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The Terrorism Diary for December and January

Below is a compendium of December and January 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.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| <i>3 December 1934</i> | <i>Peru.</i> Birthday of Sendero Luminoso leader Abimael Guzman. |
| <i>5 December 1982</i> | <i>Spain.</i> Death of GRAPO leader Martin Luna. |
| <i>10 December 1966</i> | <i>Palestinians.</i> Founding of Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP). |
| <i>13 December 1981</i> | <i>Poland.</i> Imposition of martial law. |
| <i>14 December 1983</i> | <i>Chile.</i> Founding of Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR). |
| <i>21 December 1948</i> | <i>Ireland.</i> Proclamation of republic. |
| <i>21 December 1967</i> | <i>Palestinians.</i> Founding of Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). |
| <i>23 December 1933</i> | <i>Japan.</i> Birthday of Emperor Akihito. |
| <i>24 December 1951</i> | <i>Libya.</i> Independence Day. |
| <i>26 December</i> | <i>Peru.</i> Birthday of Mao Zedong, usually sparks Sendero Luminoso attacks. |
| <i>28 December</i> | <i>Latin America.</i> Equivalent of US April Fools' Day—traditionally sees many hoaxes and bomb threats. |
| <i>1 January 1956</i> | <i>Sudan.</i> Independence Day. Proclamation of republic. |
| <i>1 January 1965</i> | <i>Palestinians.</i> Palestinian revolution; founding of Fatah. |
| <i>5 January 1928</i> | <i>Pakistan.</i> Birthday of executed former President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. |
| <i>6 January 1963</i> | <i>Colombia.</i> Founding of National Liberation Army (ELN). |
| <i>15 January 1918</i> | <i>Egypt.</i> Birthday of Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir. |
| <i>15 January 1922</i> | <i>Ireland.</i> Founding of Irish Free State. |
| <i>16 January 1979</i> | <i>Iran.</i> Departure of Shah from Iran. |
| <i>16 January 1991</i> | <i>Iraq, Kuwait.</i> 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.

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

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.



Asia

7 September

India: A woman claiming to be from the militant group Dukhtaran-e-Millat delivered a parcel bomb to the office of the British Broadcasting Company in Srinagar, Kashmir. The bomb exploded later in the hands of a freelance photographer for *Agence France-Presse*, who died on 10 September from his injuries. The blast wounded two others and caused extensive damage. *Dukhtaran-e-Millat* denied responsibility for the bombing [redacted]

Eurasia

13 September

Russia: Unidentified assailants fired a rocket-propelled grenade at the US Embassy in Moscow, causing minor damage to a sixth-floor office. No injuries were reported. Authorities suspect the attack was in retaliation for US participation in NATO airstrikes against Bosnian Serb targets (see Highlight on page 11). [redacted]

Europe

27 August

Spain: Arsonists in Sebastian doused a car bearing French license plates with gasoline and ignited it. There were no injuries. Authorities believe a support group of the *Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA)* is responsible. [redacted]

5 September

Germany: Arsonists attacked two Turkish-owned facilities. In Luebeck, arsonists set fire to a bistro. Two persons died and 20 were injured. Arsonists also fire-bombed a nightclub in Freital. There were no injuries. Authorities suspect the *Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK)*. [redacted]

20 September

Austria: In Vienna, assailants attempted to firebomb a German pharmaceutical firm, but the molotov cocktails failed to ignite. The German firm was hosting a US delegation and had raised an American flag outside the building. No one claimed responsibility. [redacted]

21 September

Austria: Also in Vienna, assailants threw lit bottles containing heating oil and paint thinner into two rooms of the American International School. There were no injuries. The Austrian press later received a letter in which the *Cell for Internationalism* claimed responsibility. Authorities believe there may be a connection with the previous day's bombing of a German pharmaceutical firm while it was hosting a US delegation. [redacted]

Latin America

5 August -2 September

Colombia: National Liberation Army (ELN) guerrillas bombed the Cano Limon—Covenas pipeline four times. Three of the bombings took place in Arauca and the fourth in northern Santander. Two of the bombings ruptured the pipeline. There was little or no damage in the other attacks. [redacted]

[Redacted]

Colombia: In Saravena, ELN guerrillas kidnapped the supervisor of the Brazilian Petrobras Company camp. No ransom demand has been made. [Redacted]

26 August

Colombia: In Arauca, government troops deactivated a bomb placed on the Cano Limon-Covenas pipeline by ELN guerrillas [Redacted]

[Redacted]

3 September

Colombia: ELN guerrillas assassinated a security guard of the Bolivian multinational Servipetrol Company at the Florena 1 oil well in La Florena. [Redacted]

[Redacted]

17 September

Uruguay: In Montevideo, unknown individuals threw four bottles containing fuel onto the roof of the French stand at the El Prado cattle fair. The fair was closed at the time of the attack, and firefighters were able to extinguish the fire quickly. Although no group has claimed responsibility, [Redacted] the attack may be linked to a protest against France's nuclear tests outside the French Embassy that occurred on 14 September [Redacted]

Middle East

2 September

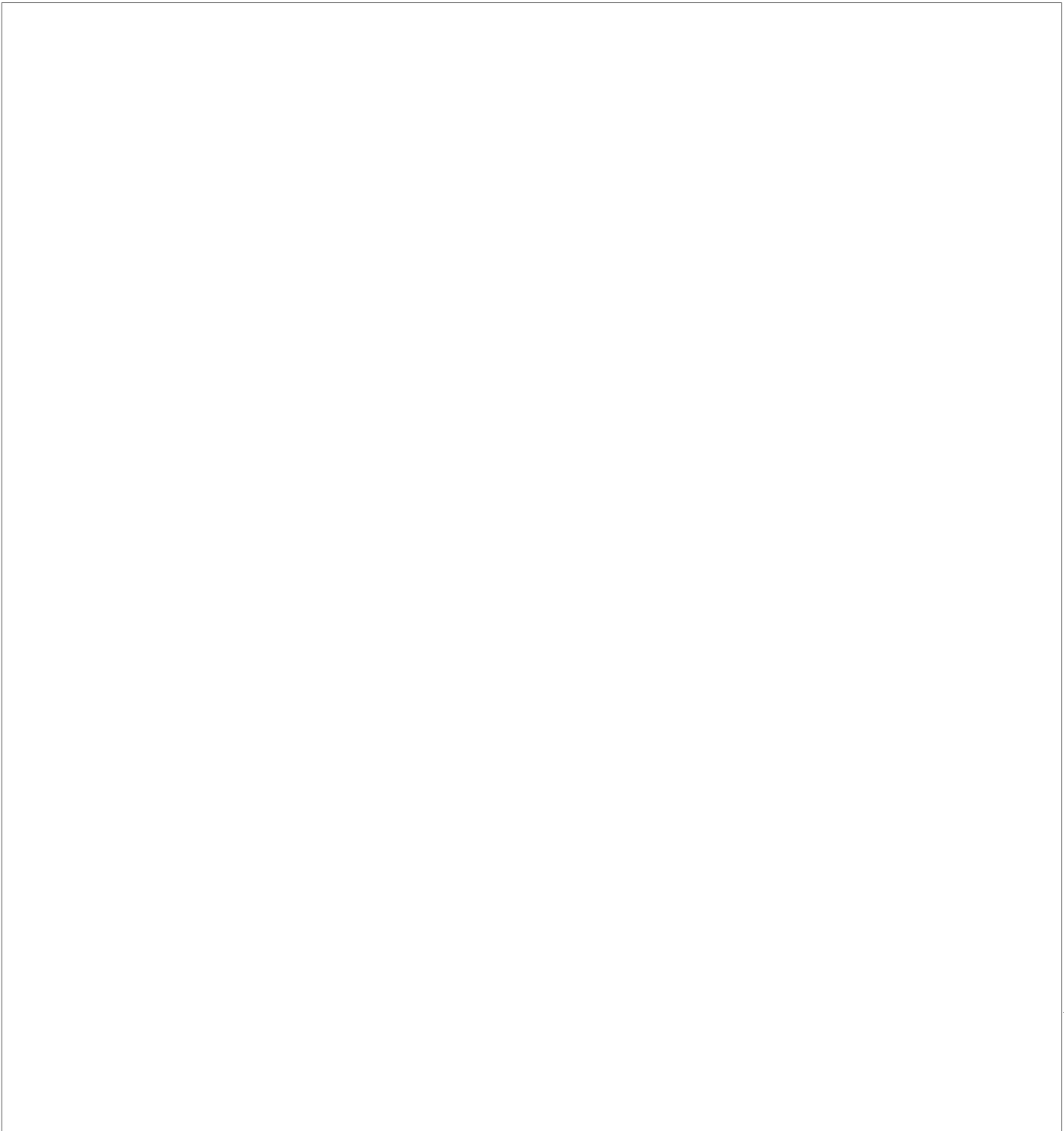
Algeria: Suspected Armed Islamic Group (AIG) militants shot and killed an Italian national in Oran. [Redacted]

3 September

Algeria: Unidentified assailants shot and killed two nuns in the Belcourt district of Algiers. One of the victims was French and the other Maltese. [Redacted] suspect the AIG [Redacted]

[Redacted]

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Summary of Indigenous Terrorism—October 1995

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

Pakistan

Eight suspected members of the *Mohajir Quami Movement (MQM)* fired rocket-propelled grenades at the Sindh Provincial Secretariat building in Karachi on 9 October, injuring at least three people and setting the building on fire. The Provincial Health Minister, a former member of the *MQM*, was the probable target of the attack; he was not in his office at the time. No group has claimed responsibility for the attack but three of the individuals involved have been arrested

Philippines

A homemade bomb hidden in a newspaper exploded in the office of the vice mayor of Cotabato on 16 October, killing three people and seriously wounding nine others. The vice mayor, who was among the wounded, is a former leader of the *Moro National Liberation Front*. No group has claimed responsibility for the bombing

Sri Lanka

Eight suspected members of the *Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)* attempted to assassinate a member of Parliament and head of the Eelam People's Democratic Party on 9 October in a commando-style attack at his home. Firing machineguns and lobbing grenades, the attackers wounded the Tamil leader and a policeman and killed four security guards.

Europe

Corsica

A bomb detonated outside the doors of a local government building on 2 October in Ajaccio, causing minor damage but no casualties. No one has claimed responsibility for the attack.

Cyprus

On 23 October a bomb placed underneath an Agricultural Ministry official's car in Nicosia detonated outside his home, destroying the vehicle and damaging another car parked nearby. There were no injuries. No one has claimed responsibility for the attack.

France

A bomb detonated outside a police station in Toulouse on 7 October, causing minor damage but no injuries. Police found bolts strewn about the area that officials believe were thrown after the explosion in an effort to copy recent bombing attacks in Paris

Germany

On 24 October assailants threw objects onto the overhead wires of railway lines near Winsen An Der Luhe, Hitfeld, and Bardowick, causing train delays. An anonymous caller later told the press that the attacks were in response to the transportation of nuclear waste products earlier this year by Castor Rail Transports.

[redacted]

Italy

A sanitation worker discovered a molotov cocktail containing ball bearings and a partially burned wick inside a garbage bin near the Coliseum in Rome. No one has claimed responsibility for the 17 October incident.

[redacted]

Latin America

Colombia

On 6 October, a car bomb exploded outside a military base in Yumbo, wounding nine persons including seven civilians. The *Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia* claimed to have carried out the bombing.

[redacted]

In Cesar Department, suspected *National Liberation Army* guerrillas armed with machineguns killed the former governor and wounded his driver on 8 October.

[redacted]

Middle East

Algeria

A booby-trapped car exploded in the Two Palm Trees Hotel parking lot in Draa Ben Khedda on 5 October, killing nine people and injuring 19 others. The hotel was badly damaged. The *Armed Islamic Group (AIG)* may be responsible.

[redacted]

On 22 October in Relizane, a car bomb exploded killing 11 persons, including three children, and wounding 82 others. No one has claimed responsibility for the attack. The *AIG* may be responsible.

[redacted]

Egypt

Suspected *al-Gama'at al-Islamiyya* militants fired on two police cars in Mallawi on 19 October, killing three policemen and wounding seven other policemen and two civilians.

[redacted]