

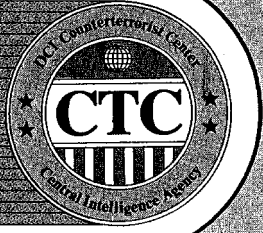
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Director of Central Intelligence

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

DATE: 07-25-2011



Terrorism Review

June 1995

Counterterrorist Center

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DI TR 95-006
June 1995

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Terrorism Review



June 1995

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This review is published monthly by the DCI Counterterrorist Center. Comments and queries are welcome and may be directed to the Executive Editor [Redacted]

Information available as of 15 June 1995 was used in this Review.

**Libya: Reinvigorating Support
for** [redacted]

Libyan leader Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi has begun during the last two years to rebuild Libya's links to [redacted] negating the cosmetic gestures he had made in the wake of UN sanctions in April 1992. Libya has increased its financial and logistic support for Palestinian rejectionist and terrorist groups, such as the PFLP-GC, and Qadhafi's intelligence apparatus continues to target Libyan dissidents, as evidenced by the December 1993 abduction of a prominent Libyan oppositionist in Cairo. Nonetheless, Tripoli has refrained from sponsoring anti-Western terrorist attacks since sanctions were imposed to stave off harsher measures, such as a potentially regime-threatening UN oil embargo. There is no evidence Libya is currently planning to attack Western targets, and reporting suggests that Qadhafi would be unlikely to do so unless he believed his current policy of restraint was no longer furthering his objectives.

[redacted]

A Few Cosmetic Measures

Following the indictments of two Libyan intelligence officers in November 1991 and the UN imposition of sanctions for its downing of Pan Am 103 over Scotland and a French airliner (UTA 772) in Africa, Libya embarked on a campaign to reduce its terrorist profile to avoid additional UN sanctions or a US military strike:¹

- In December 1991, Qadhafi stated that the Abu Nidal organization was not present in Tripoli.
- Also that month, Qadhafi named Yusif al-Dibri to head the External Security Organization (ESO), Libya's foreign intelligence service. [redacted] Dibri was chosen because he was "clean," and his primary task was to improve Libya's image with the West.

[redacted]

- In June 1992, Qadhafi publicly promised to close the Islamic Call Society and the World Anti-Imperialism Center, Libyan-sponsored organizations that the United States Government publicly identified as being cover organizations for Libyan terrorist activities.
- By August 1992, Libya had razed or partially dismantled [redacted] terrorist training camps, [redacted]

Reinvigorating Terrorist Links

Over the past two years Qadhafi has reversed some of these measures and failed to follow through with others. Despite Qadhafi's assurances regarding Abu Nidal, for example, [redacted] Abu Nidal maintains his headquarters and his residence in Tripoli. [redacted] September 1994, Qadhafi replaced "clean" ESO chief Debri with Musa Kusa, a Qadhafi loyalist and long-time intelligence officer who is wanted by French authorities for questioning about his involvement in the UTA 772 bombing. While less active than before, the Islamic Call Society continues to support insurgent groups, and the Anti-Imperialism Center remained open as of May 1995. [redacted]

Qadhafi also has resumed more active involvement in terrorist-related activities. Qadhafi may have concluded that he has little to fear from current UN sanctions; the UN measures have had a minimal impact on Libya's economy because they have not seriously eroded oil revenues, which account for more than 95 percent of Libya's export earnings. [redacted]

Trying To Sabotage the Peace Process. Since the signing of the Gaza-Jericho accord in September 1993, Qadhafi has publicly condemned the peace process and has stepped up support for groups that violently oppose peace with Israel. This support, however, is less than what Qadhafi provided to such groups in the 1980s, when Libyan financial support for terrorists worldwide was at its zenith:

- [redacted] Qadhafi had resumed funding by 1994 for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, most of which Tripoli had cut in 1989, and had become the PFLP-GC's primary foreign financial sponsor.

[redacted]

- Libya has provided sporadic funding to the Palestinian Islamic Jihad-Shiqaqi faction since its leader, Fathi Shiqaqi, met with Qadhafi in December 1993,

[redacted]

- In November 1994, Libya and the Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ) created an organization to carry out *intifada* activities in the occupied territories,

[redacted]

- Qadhafi pledged in a March 1995 meeting in Tripoli to provide the Islamic Resistance Movement (HAMAS) and PIJ militants with resources to wage the *intifada*, according to public statements made by HAMAS and PIJ leaders.

Qadhafi remains an inconsistent sponsor of these groups, however, undermining his ability to influence or direct their activities. Libya has often been criticized in the past by terrorist groups for being an unreliable sponsor.

[redacted]

Targeting Dissidents. Libya's primary intelligence focus, apart from opposing the peace process, remains keeping tabs on, and occasionally assassinating, Libyan dissidents:

- Libya's most recent direct act of international terrorism was its apparent abduction of Mansur Kikhiya, a prominent dissident and US permanent resident, in Cairo in December 1993.² [redacted]

- Libyan intelligence officers continue to monitor Libyan dissidents in a number of countries in Europe and the Middle East.

Qadhafi's More Aggressive Stance Likely To Continue

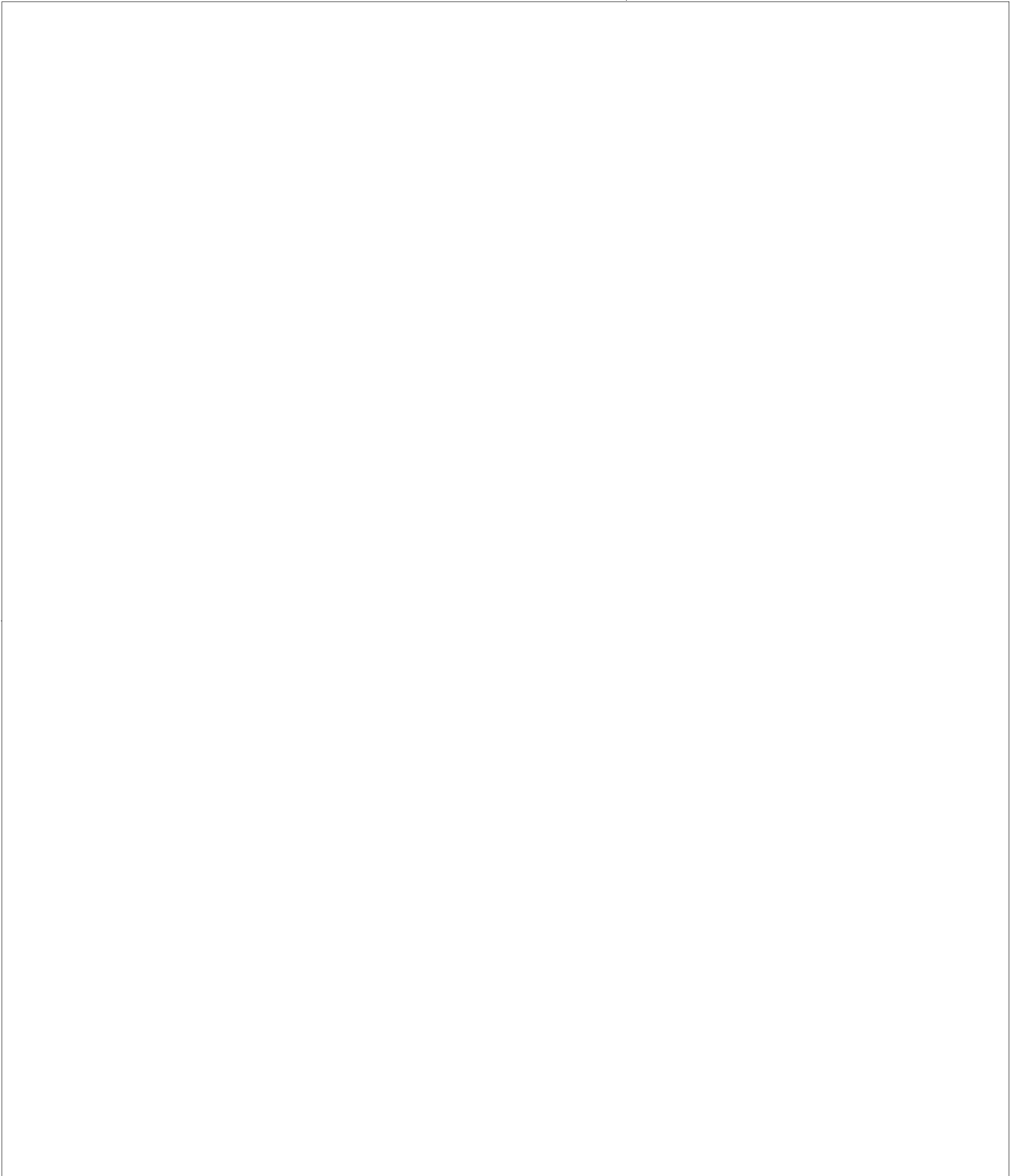
Because Libya's resumption of rhetorical and financial support for rejectionist groups has not resulted in new international sanctions, Qadhafi is likely to follow his past pattern of increasing his support until he meets opposition. Violent opposition to Israel has been a cornerstone of Qadhafi's foreign policy since he came to power in 1969, and he will not forego this policy easily. Antidissident operations remain a priority for Libyan intelligence, but we expect that the ESO will be careful about selecting targets for assassination to avoid possible Western retribution [redacted]

Qadhafi has refrained from any attacks against the West since sanctions were imposed to stave off more serious international sanctions. Qadhafi likely would reconsider his standdown on anti-Western [redacted] if he believed that the United States or other Western countries intended to implement actions that could threaten his regime, such as the imposition of a UN oil embargo.

[redacted]

² According to the US Code, [redacted] is premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against noncombatant targets by subnational groups or clandestine agents, usually intended to influence an audience. "International [redacted] is terrorism involving citizens or the territory of more than one country." [redacted]

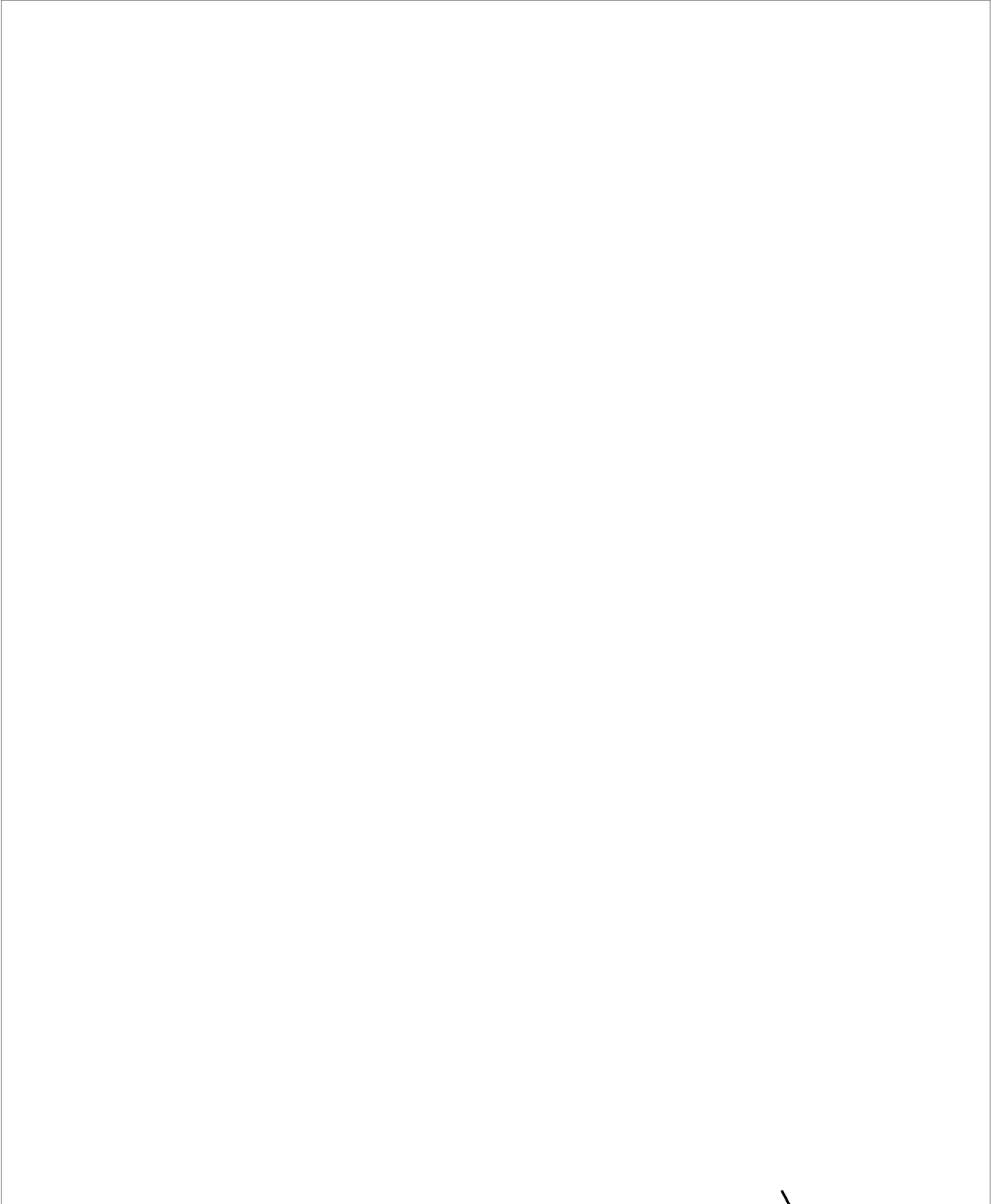
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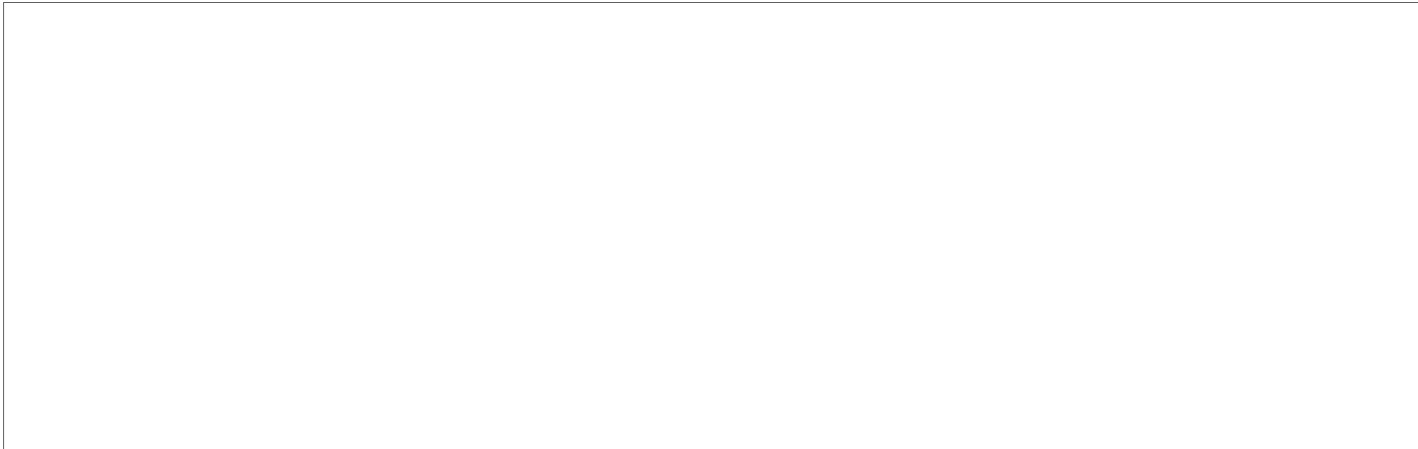






Highlights





The Terrorism Diary for July and August

Below is a compendium of July and August 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 July 1867 | Canada. Dominion Day. |
| 3 July 1988 | Iran. USS Vincennes shot down Iran Air Flight 655 in Persian Gulf. |
| 4 July 1776 | United States. Independence Day. |
| 4 July 1946 | Philippines. Republic Day (date on which Philippines became an independent republic). |
| 5 July 1962 | Algeria. Independence Day. |
| 9 July 1929 | Morocco. Birthday of King Hassan II. |
| 10 July 1978 | Mauritania. Armed Forces Day (commemorates military coup). |
| 12 July 1690 | Northern Ireland. Orangemen's Day (Protestants march to commemorate victory in Battle of the Boyne). |
| 14 July 1958 | Iraq. Republic Day (army coup d'etat that overthrew monarchy and established republic). |
| 15 July 1946 | Brunei. Sultan's birthday. |
| 17 July 1968 | Iraq. Revolution Day (Ba'th Party coup). |
| 20 July 1974 | Cyprus. Turkish Cypriot Peace and Freedom Day (commemorates intervention by Turkish forces). |
| 23 July 1952 | Egypt. National Day (commemorates military coup ousting King Farouk). |
| 23 July 1970 | Oman. Accession Day of Sultan Qaboos. |
| 25 July 1957 | Tunisia. Proclamation of republic. |
| 26 July 1956 | Egypt. Nationalization of Suez Canal. |
| 28 July 1821 | Peru. Independence Day. |

- 28 July 1989** **Lebanon.** Abduction by Israel of Hizballah cleric Shaykh Ubayd.
- 31 July 1969** **Spain, France.** Founding of Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA) on St. Ignatius' Day (patron saint of Basques).
- 2 August 1990** **Iraq/Kuwait.** Iraq invasion of Kuwait.
- 6 August 1825** **Bolivia.** Independence Day.
- 6 August 1966** **United Arab Emirates.** Accession Day of Shaikh Zayed bin Sultan al-Nayhan, Emir of Abu Dhabi.
- 11 August 1952** **Jordan.** Accession Day of King Hussein.
- 12 August 1689** **Northern Ireland.** Protestant commemorative marches mark day apprentice boys locked gates of Derry against James II's forces.
- 13 August 1984** **Morocco/Libya.** Union established.
- 14 August 1947** **Pakistan.** Independence Day.
- 15 August 1947** **India.** Independence Day.
- 15 August 1964** **Colombia.** The National Liberation Army (ELN), a pro-Castro guerrilla movement, begins armed struggle.
- 15 August 1971** **Bahrain.** Independence Day.
- 20 August 1953** **Morocco.** King's and People's Revolution.
- 31 August 1978** **Libya/Shia World.** Lebanese Shia cleric Imam Musa Sadr disappears in Libya.
- 31 August 1980** **Poland.** Solidarity trade union founded.



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



Africa

29 April

Somalia. A New Zealand businessman was killed near Chisimayu by Islamic fundamentalist. [redacted]

Europe



7, 18 April

Spain: A previously unknown group, the 21 August Organization for the Liberation of the Usurped Moroccan Territories, claimed responsibility for two separate vehicle bombings in Ceuta. The bombings reportedly were intended to force Spain to open a dialogue with Morocco over the issue of Spanish enclaves in Africa. [redacted]

9 April

Georgia: Assailants attacked the T'bilisi residence of the Russian special envoy and the headquarters of Russian troops in the Transcaucasus. There were no injuries. A group calling itself the Algeti Wolves claimed credit for the attack in revenge for events in Chechnya and for the signing of the treaty on Russian military bases in Georgia. [redacted]

17 April

Sweden: Vandals smashed windows and threw paint bombs into the Turkish Consulate in Malmo. No group claimed responsibility, but the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) is suspected. [redacted]

21 April

Turkey: An attempted car bombing in front of the Iranian Consulate General in Istanbul killed a tow-truck driver. The illegally parked vehicle was towed to an open parking lot where the bomb detonated, killing the tow-truck driver and damaging 18 other vehicles. No group has claimed responsibility. [redacted]

22 April

Netherlands: Two Turkish citizens were shot by Kurdish extremists at a coffee-house in The Hague. Four men were arrested in connection with the attack. [redacted]

Latin America

20 January

Colombia: The National Liberation Army (ELN) bombed an oil pipeline linking the Cano Limon oilfield in Arauca Department to the Caribbean port of Covenas. Approximately 10,000 barrels of oil were lost, 4,000 barrels flowing into the Magdalena River. [redacted]

Colombia: ELN guerillas attacked the Transandino pipeline. Approximately 12,000 barrels of crude oil were lost, all consumed in a fire associated with the rupture of the pipeline. [redacted]

26 January

Colombia: Seven ELN guerillas kidnapped three Venezuelan Corpoven engineers and killed another engineer near La Victoria. [redacted]

31 January-21 March

Colombia: ELN guerillas attacked various points on the Cano Limon-Covenas pipeline seven times and inflicted minor damage, but no injuries were reported. ELN attacks caused an oil spill at Esmeralda on 31 January and interrupted the flow of oil in Saravena on 15 February. The attacks ruptured the pipeline in Saravena on 28 February, in Teorama on 7 March, and near El Carmen on 21 March. [redacted]

12 February

Colombia: ELN guerillas attempted to place explosives on an oil pipeline. Twelve kilos of dynamite and 200 meters of detonation cord were found in Pelaya. [redacted]



15 February

Colombia: In the municipality of Segovia, ELN guerillas dynamited a Colombian pipeline at kilometer III. The attack caused minor damage to the pipeline. No injuries were reported. [redacted]

28 February

Peru: An explosive device of approximately 500 grams of dynamite detonated on the sidewalk across the street from the US Embassy in Lima. [redacted]

7 March

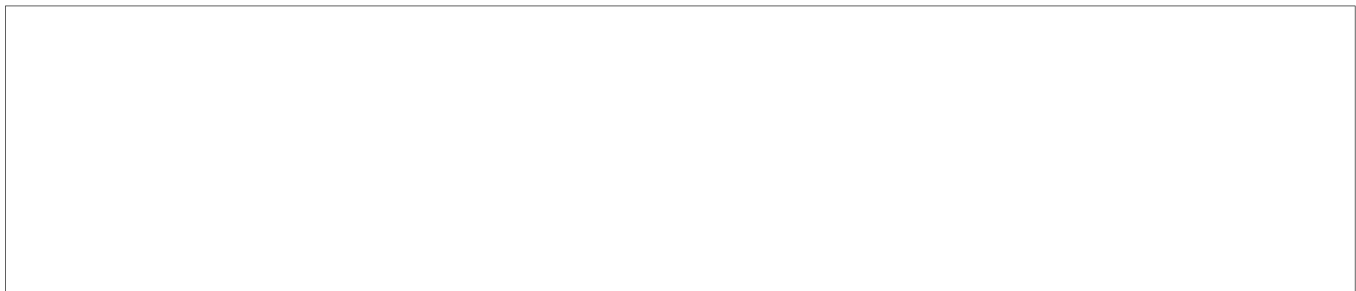
Peru: An explosive charge consisting of approximately 300 grams of dynamite exploded next to a monument in a plaza across the street from the Argentine Embassy in Lima. There was slight material damage to the plaza, but no injuries. [redacted]

9 March

Colombia: Unidentified assailants attacked the Cano Limon-Covenas oil pipeline. Approximately 6,000 barrels of crude oil threatened to contaminate the Catatumbo River in Bogota. ELN is suspected. [redacted]

17 March

Colombia: Guerrillas staged a bombing attack on the Cano Limon-Covenas oil pipeline. No injuries were reported. No group claimed responsibility for the attack. [redacted]



13 April *Colombia: ELN guerrillas attacked the Cano Limon-Covenas oil pipeline in Santa Marta. No injuries were reported.*

19 April *Colombia: Members of the ELN kidnapped two Italian oil workers from their car and killed their Colombian driver near Barrancabermeja.*

28 April *Colombia: Two Caamanista Revolutionary Unity (URC) guerrillas tossed two improvised explosive devices into a Mormon chapel in Barahona, injuring one Dominican woman.*

Middle East

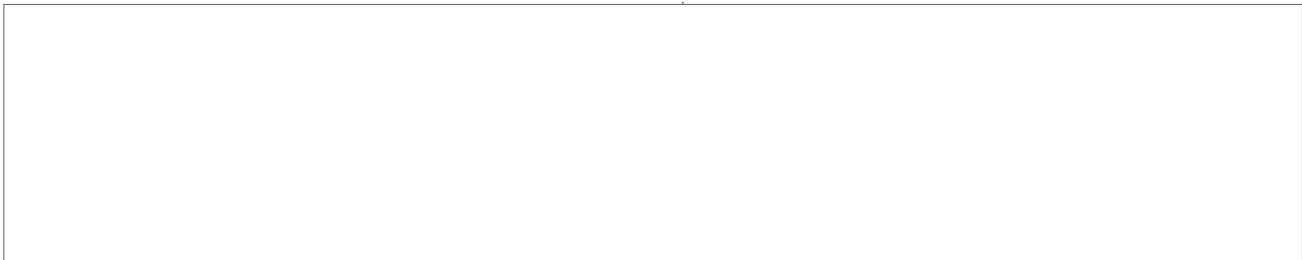
24 February *Jordan: A French diplomat posted to the French Embassy was shot and wounded by two assailants while he was sightseeing with his wife. No group claimed responsibility for the attack.*

3 March *Algeria: A Palestinian student attending the Algerian Arab College was murdered by an armed group who stormed the area where he and his family lived. The Armed Islamic Group (AIG) is suspected.*



27 March *Bahrain: A Pakistani man burned to death when a video store was set on fire. No group claimed responsibility for the attack. Bahrain has been the scene of unrest since December, when a Shiite cleric was arrested and expelled after calling for the restoration of Parliament.*

31 March *Israel: One Israeli civilian was killed and 20 other civilians were wounded when suspected Hizballah members fired Katyusha rockets into western Galilee.*

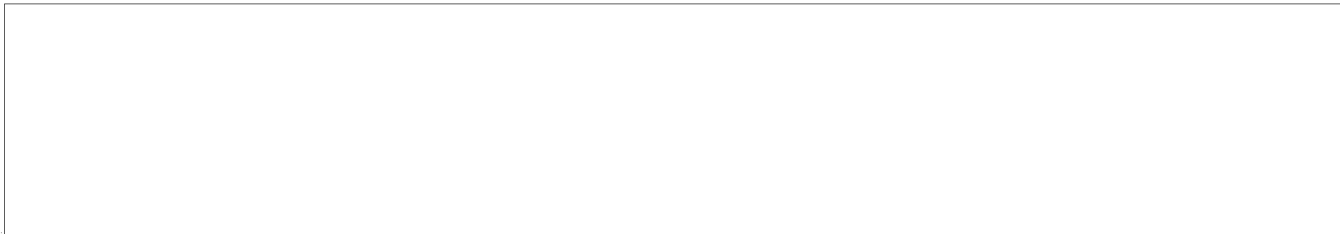






Summary of Indigenous Terrorism—May 1995 []

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

Cambodia

The *Khmer Rouge* fired a series of artillery shells on 9 May in Poipet, one of which hit a playground. Two children were killed and 15 others were injured. []

India

A 600-year-old Muslim shrine in Charar Sharif, Kashmir, was destroyed on 11 May during a battle between Muslim separatists and Indian security troops. At least 20 guerrillas, two soldiers, and four civilians were killed. The leader of the *Harkatul Ansar (HUA)* told the press that the *Hizbul Mujahideen* planned to burn down the shrine. []

Japan

Two men placed two plastic bags of chemicals in a restroom in the Shinjuku Train and Subway Station, one of Tokyo's most congested stations, on 9 May. The men set a bag of sodium cyanide on fire next to a bag of sulfuric acid, in an effort to produce cyanide gas. Railway officials extinguished the flames before any gas was released. Police suspect that the *Aum Shinrikyo* religious cult, which was implicated in the March sarin gas attack in the Tokyo subway, may be responsible. []

An explosive device in a restroom discharged steel ball bearings at Tokyo's Narita International Airport on 13 May, causing minor damage but no injuries. A similar bomb was successfully removed from another restroom before it exploded. The radical leftist group *Kakuroyko* has claimed responsibility []

A parcel bomb was delivered to the office of the Governor of Tokyo on 16 May. The bomb exploded as a senior aide opened the parcel, blowing off all of the fingers on his left hand and slightly injuring another worker; the Governor was not in the office at the time. Police are investigating the incident as a terrorist attempt to kill the Governor []

Sri Lanka

Gunmen of the *Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)* attacked an army patrol on 7 May, killing six soldiers and four civilians []

On 10 May the *Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)* attacked the Puliyanukulam police post, killing 15 police officials and the wife of a police officer. Six constables were also wounded in the pre-dawn assault [redacted]

Europe

Turkey

Approximately 20 *Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK)* supporters firebombed several businesses in Istanbul on 4 May. Three women who were trapped in a clothing store were killed and two others were injured. [redacted]

Unidentified assailants shot and killed seven persons and wounded two others in an arcade shop in Nusaybin on 15 May. The *PKK* may be responsible. [redacted]

A rug store in Incirlik Village was damaged by gunfire on 16 May. No one was injured, but the store front was damaged. The *PKK* may be responsible. [redacted]

In Degirmen Village, assailants killed a man and his son in their home on 17 May. The *PKK* may be responsible. [redacted]

Also on 17 May, a landmine killed the driver of a tractor and wounded a passenger near Mardin. The *PKK* may be responsible [redacted]

[redacted]

A car bomb detonated in front of the building housing the offices of three Turkish political parties in Istanbul on 24 May. The Turkish press claims authorities have evidence that the *PKK* is responsible [redacted]

Latin America

Colombia

On 8 May in northern Cauca Department the *19th of April Movement (M-1)* kidnapped three reporters, three local government officials, and a driver, forcing them to attend a news conference. The seven were released unharmed with a warning to local sugarcane growers to invest more money in fighting poverty [redacted]

The *Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC)* bombed a communication tower in Cundinamarca on 23 May. Before the bombing, armed guerrillas entered the town firing weapons and destroyed the local police station, injuring one policeman. Seven persons reportedly were taken hostage for a few hours. [redacted]

Peru

On 8 May alleged members of *Sendero Luminoso (SL)* ambushed a vehicle that was transporting the mayor of Yanacancha and his wife, injuring the driver [redacted]

Middle East

Algeria

On 17 May a car bomb exploded near an Algiers police station, injuring 13 bystanders. Islamic extremists are suspected.

Egypt

Suspected members of *al-Gama'at al-Islamiyya (IG)* killed a policeman and three civilians on 12 May in the village of Itqa, in Al Minva Province. Another policeman and three more civilians were wounded.

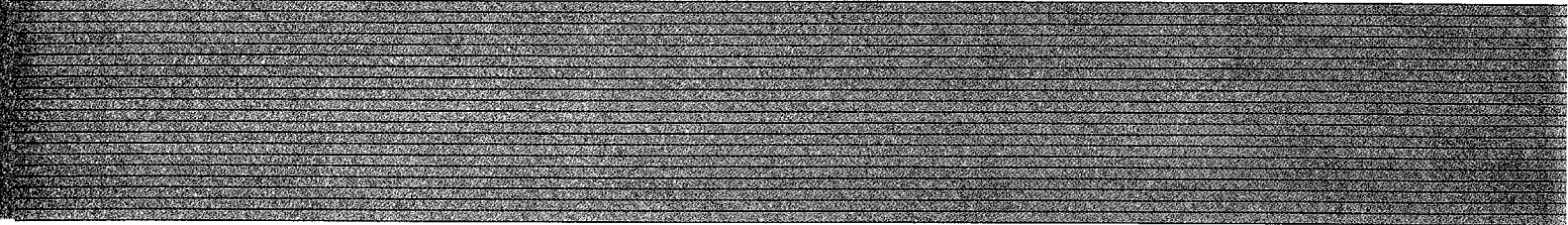
North America

Canada

On 7 May arsonists set fire to the Toronto residence of a well-known Neo-Nazi propagandist. The residence was destroyed, but the intended victim was not at home at the time of the attack. No one claimed responsibility

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