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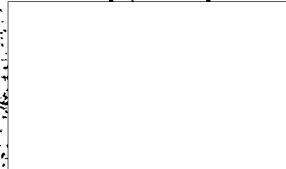
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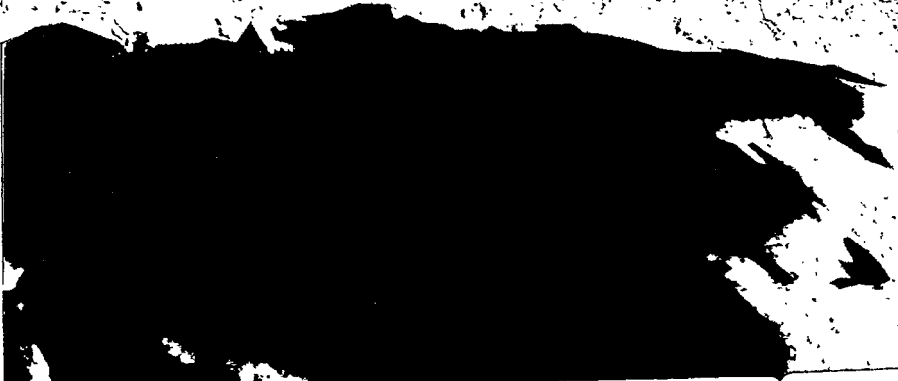
SEPTEMBER 2000

TERRORISM

R E V I E W



APPROVED FOR RELEASE
DATE: 07-25-2011



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Terrorism Review



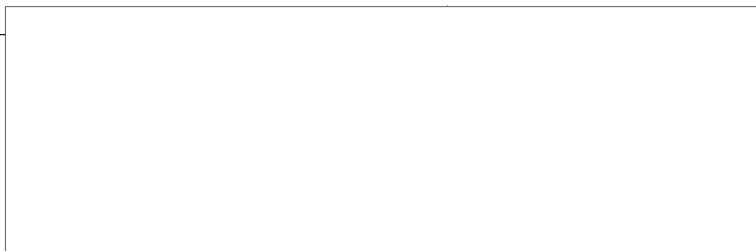
September 2000

Articles	<i>Page</i>
	1
	9





Highlights



15

15

17

Key Dates and Events

The Terrorism Diary for October-November 2000



21

Chronology of International Terrorism—July-August 2000



23

Summary of Indigenous Terrorism—August-September 2000



27

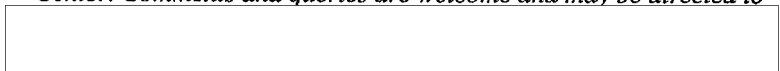
Trends in Terrorism

International Terrorism, First Half 2000: A Statistical Comparison With First Half 1999



31

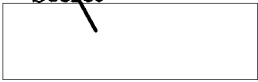
This Review is published monthly by the DCI Counterterrorist Center. Comments and queries are welcome and may be directed to



Information available as of 30 September 2000 was used in this Review, except as otherwise noted.



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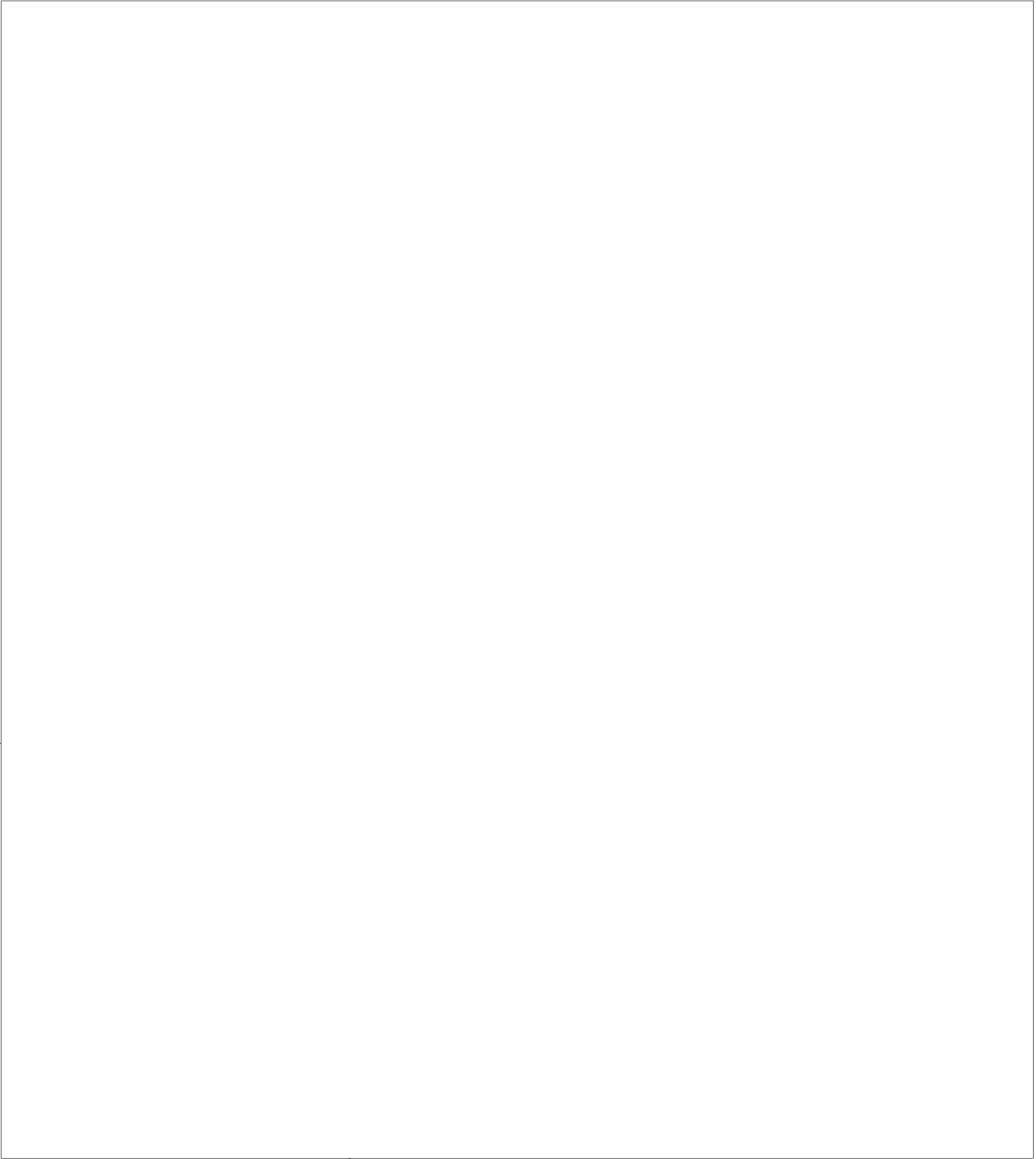
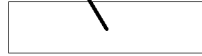
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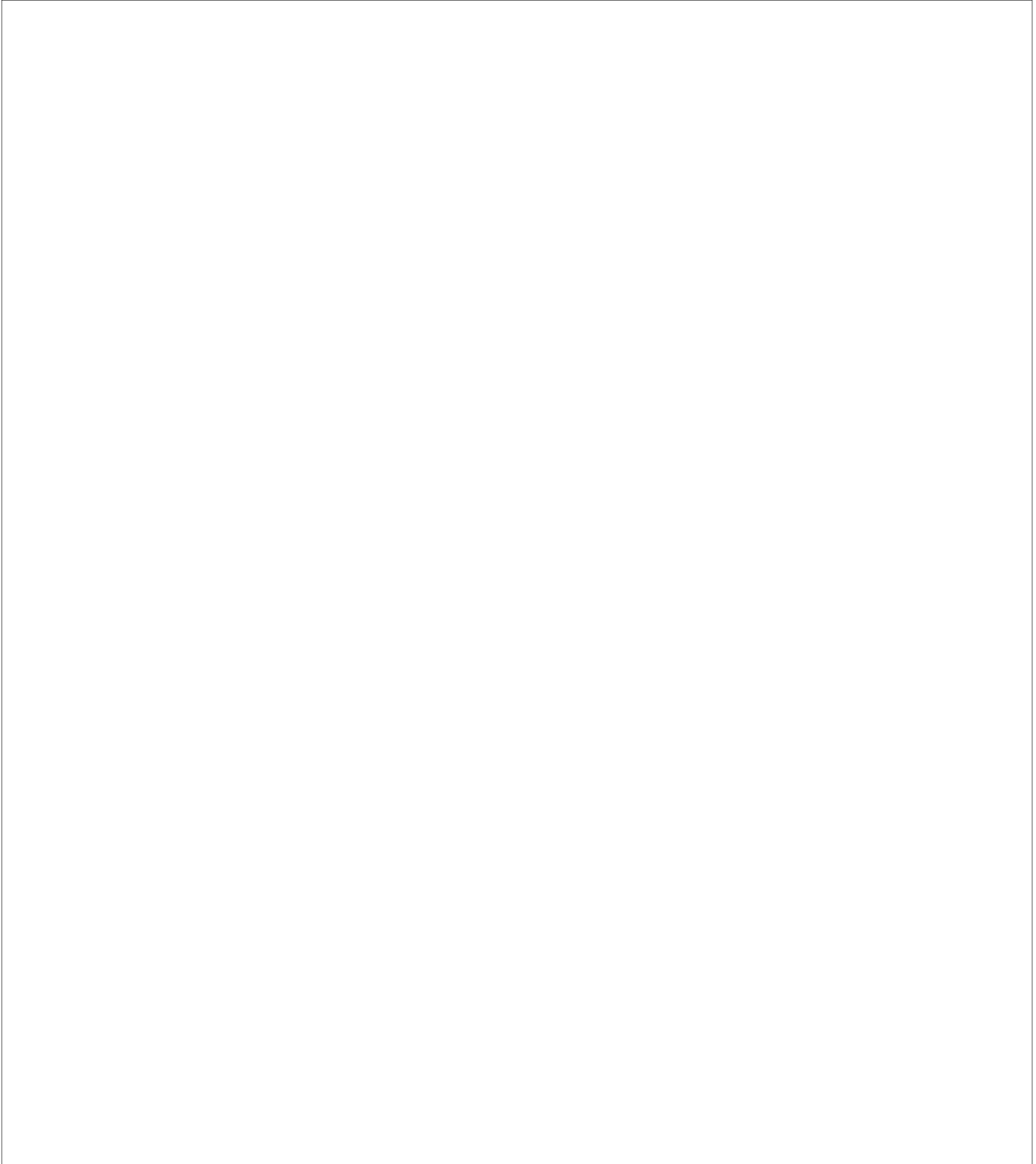


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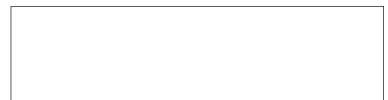


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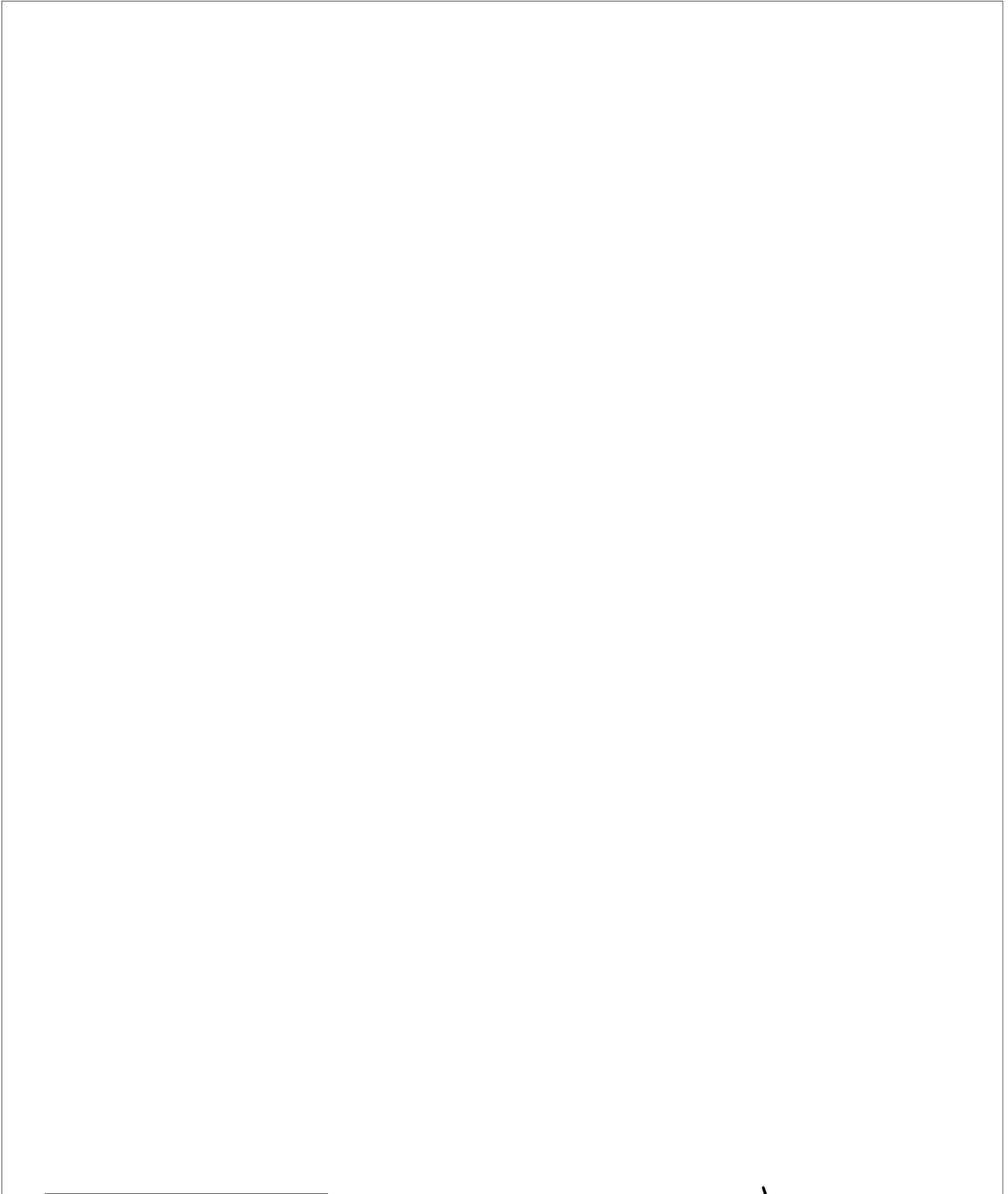
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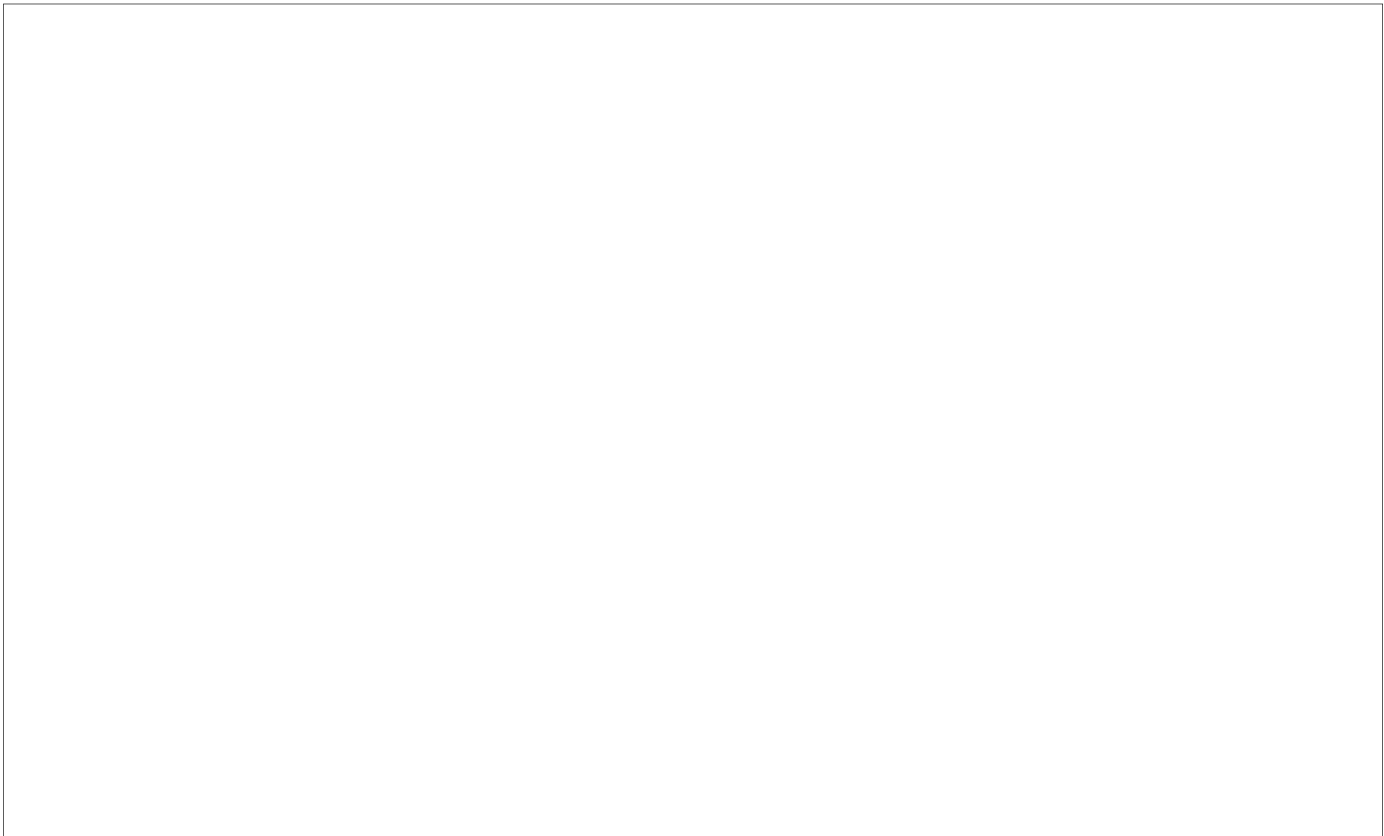


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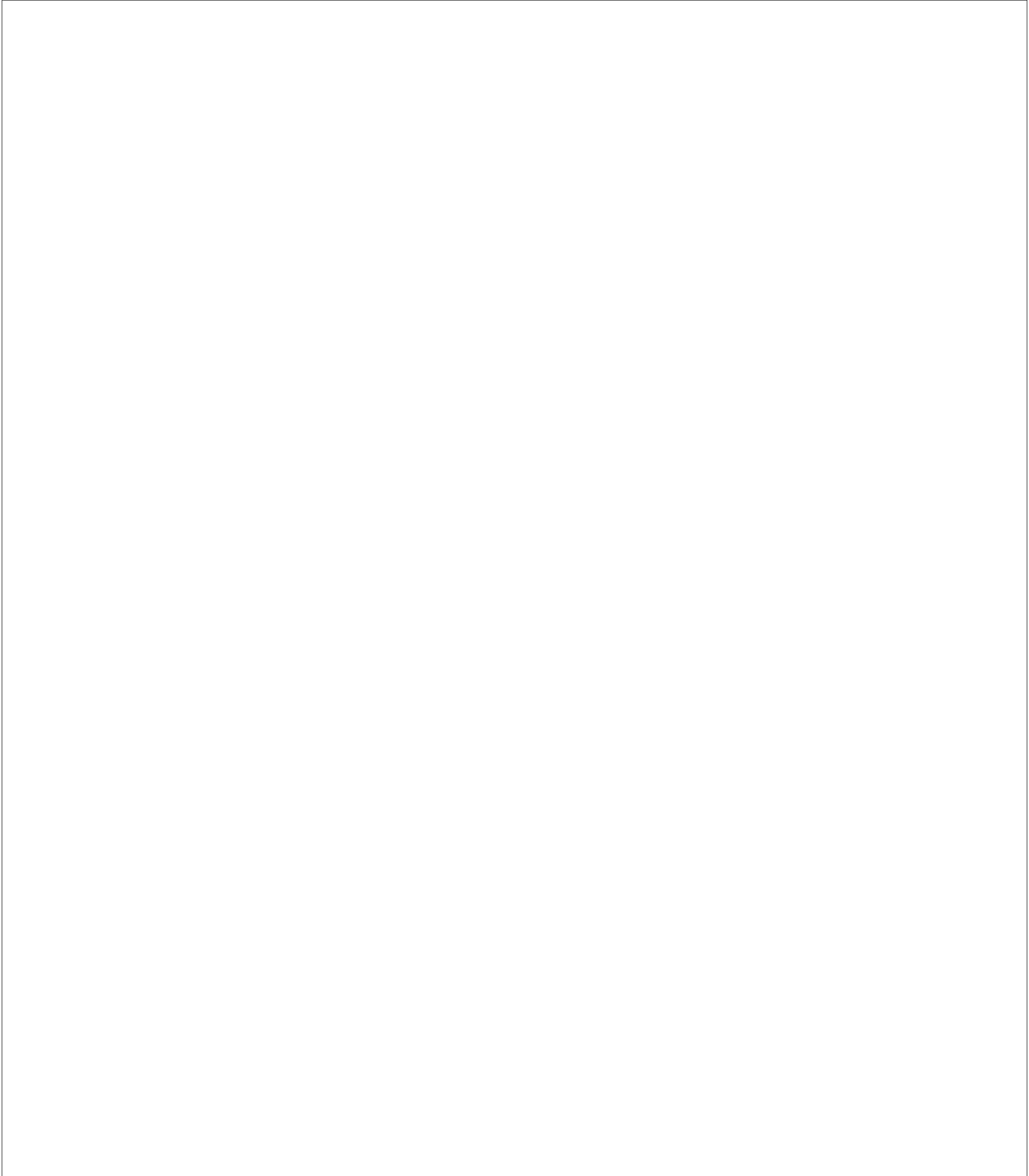
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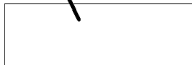
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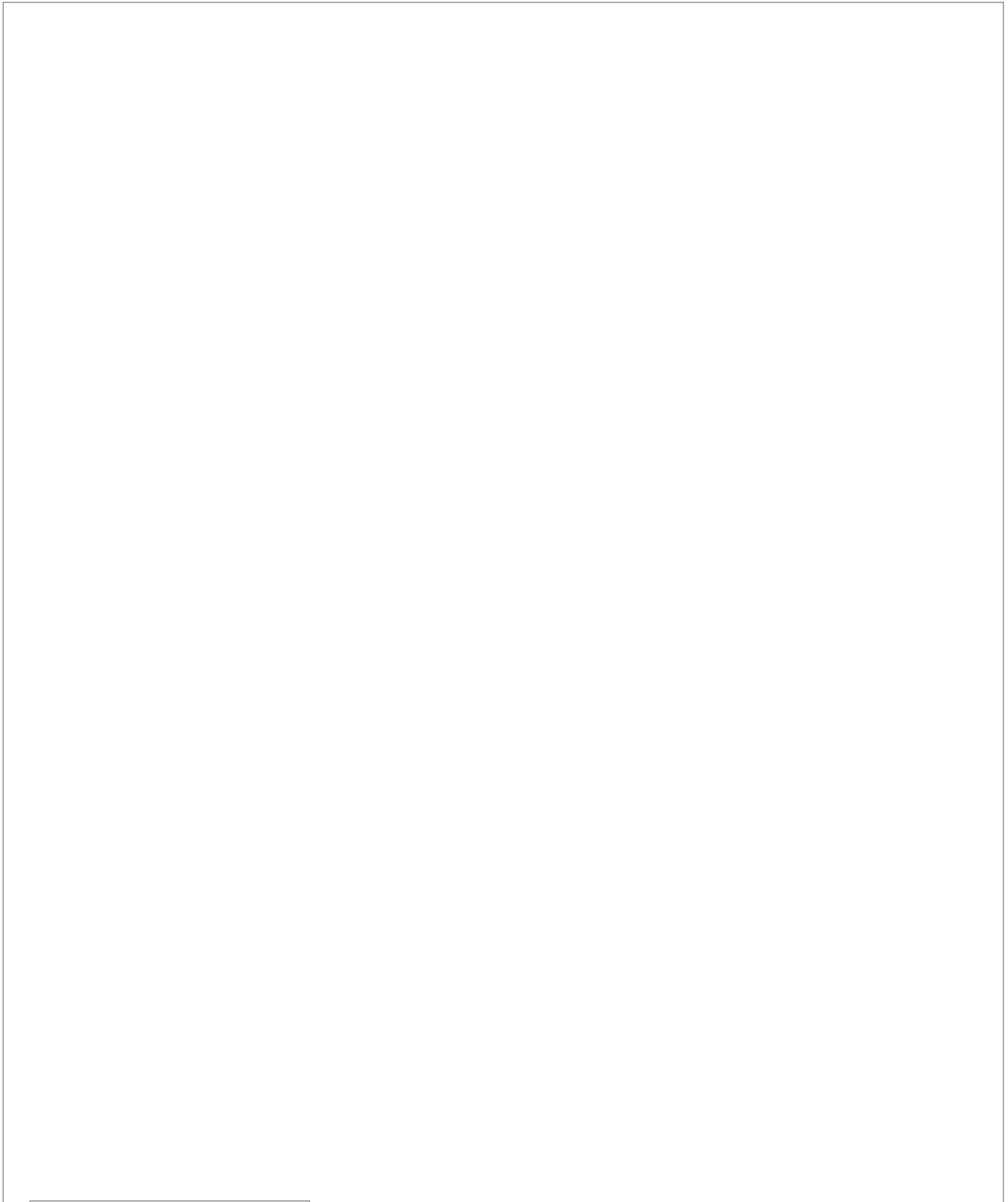
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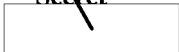


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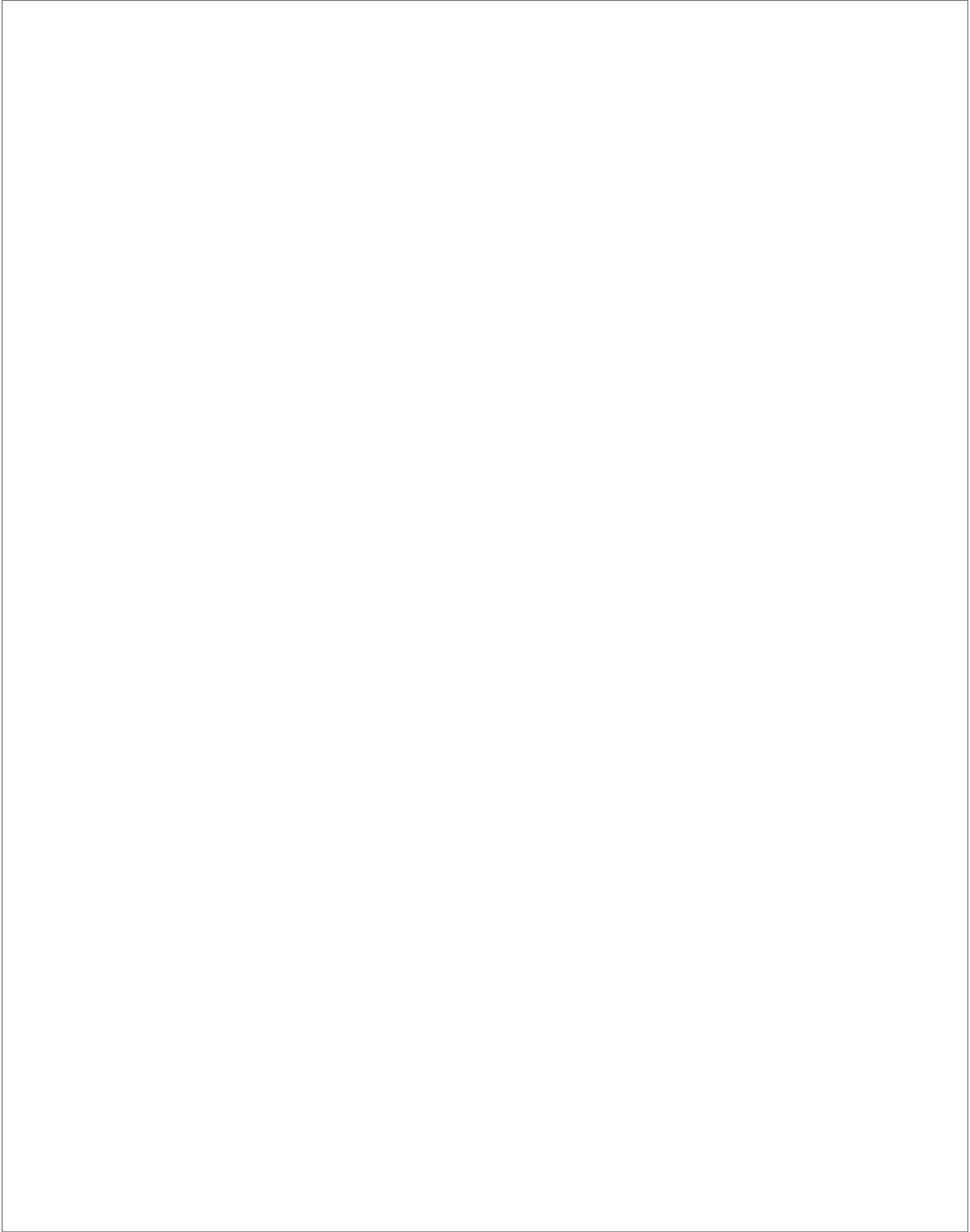
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Highlights



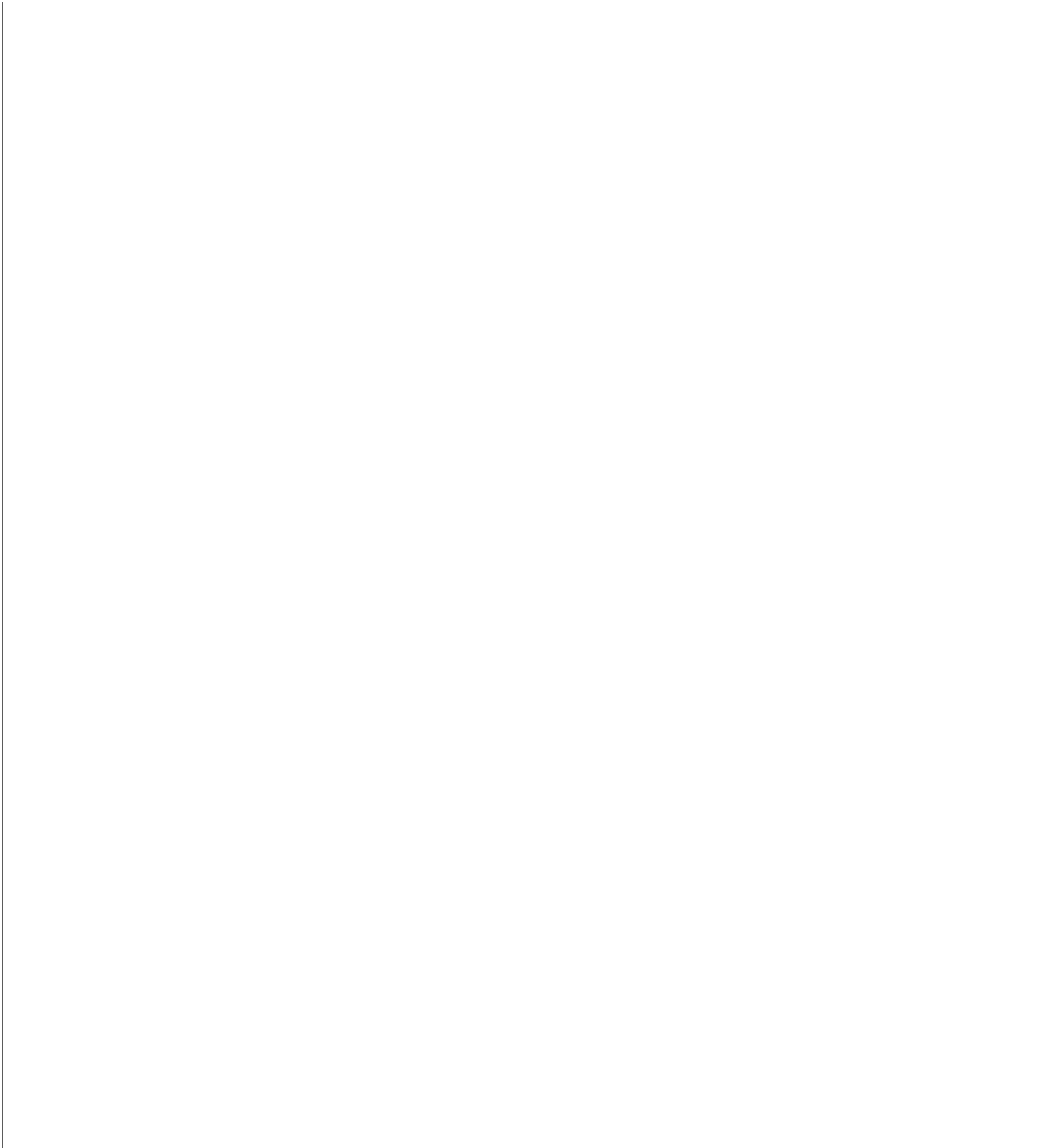
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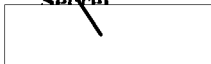


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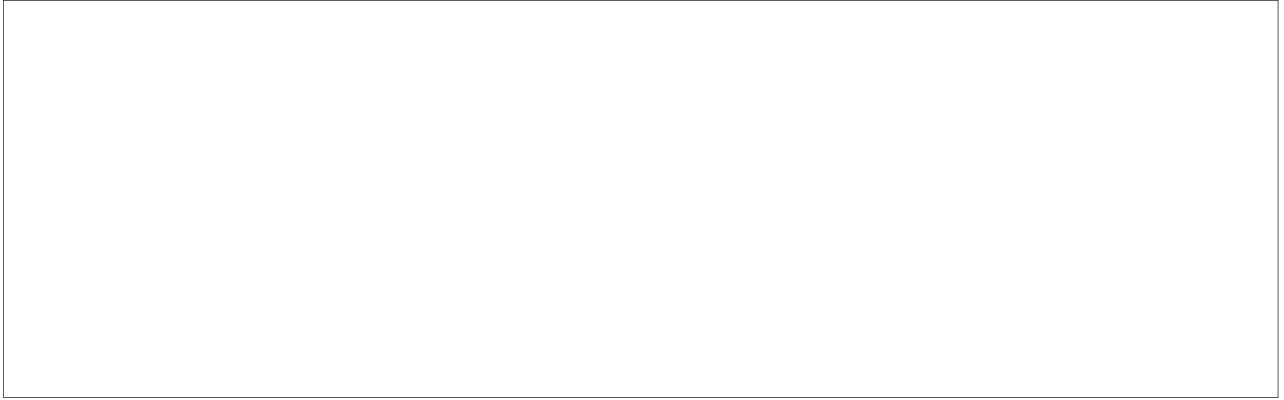
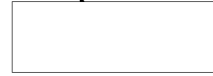
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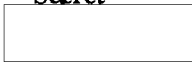


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The Terrorism Diary for October-November 2000

Below is a compendium of October and November 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

- 1 October 1985** *Tunisia, Israel, Palestinians.* Israeli bombing of PLO headquarters in Tunis.
- 3 October 1990** *Germany.* German Unity Day, official date of unification of West Germany and East Germany.
- 6 October 1973** *Israel, Arab World.* Arab-Israeli war begins.
- Egypt.* Armed Forces Day (commemorates October War with Israel).
- 6 October 1981** *Egypt.* Assassination of President Sadat by Egyptian terrorists during Armed Forces Day parade.
- 7 October 1930** *Peru.* Founding of the Communist Party of Peru, from which Sendero Luminoso evolved.
- 8 October 1967** *Cuba.* Heroic Guerrilla Day (death of Che Guevara in Bolivia).
- 9 October 2000** *Israel, Jewish World.* Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement). Anniversary of 1973 Arab-Israeli War, according to the Jewish calendar.
- 23 October 1983** *Lebanon.* Bombing of the US Marine barracks in Beirut.
- 23 October 1998** *Israel, Palestinians.* The Wye River Memorandum signed between Israel and the Palestine Authority.
- 26 October 1995** *Israel, Palestinians.* Palestine Islamic Jihad leader Fathi al-Shiqaqi killed on Malta by Israeli agents.
- 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 Sikh bodyguards, triggering anti-Sikh riots throughout northern India.
- November 1983** *Peru.* Founding of Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) and People's Revolutionary Command (CRP).



- 4 November 1979* *Iran.* Seizure of US Embassy in Tehran.
- 13 November 1970* *Syria.* Hafiz al-Asad assumes power.
- 13 November 1995* *Saudi Arabia.* Bombing in Riyadh of the Office of Personnel Management/Saudi Arabian National Guard (OPM/SANG).
- 17 November 1973* *Greece.* Student uprising at Athens Polytechnic University from which terrorist group Revolutionary Organization 17 November takes its name.
- 22 November 1943* *Lebanon.* Independence Day.
- 26 November 1954* *Sri Lanka.* LTTE (Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam) leader Velupillai Prabhakaran's birthday. Marks commencement of Heroes' Week celebrations in the LTTE.
- 29 November 1945* *Yugoslavia.* Republic Day.
- 29 November 1947* *Palestine.* Anniversary of the adoption of the resolution for Palestine partition by UN General Assembly.

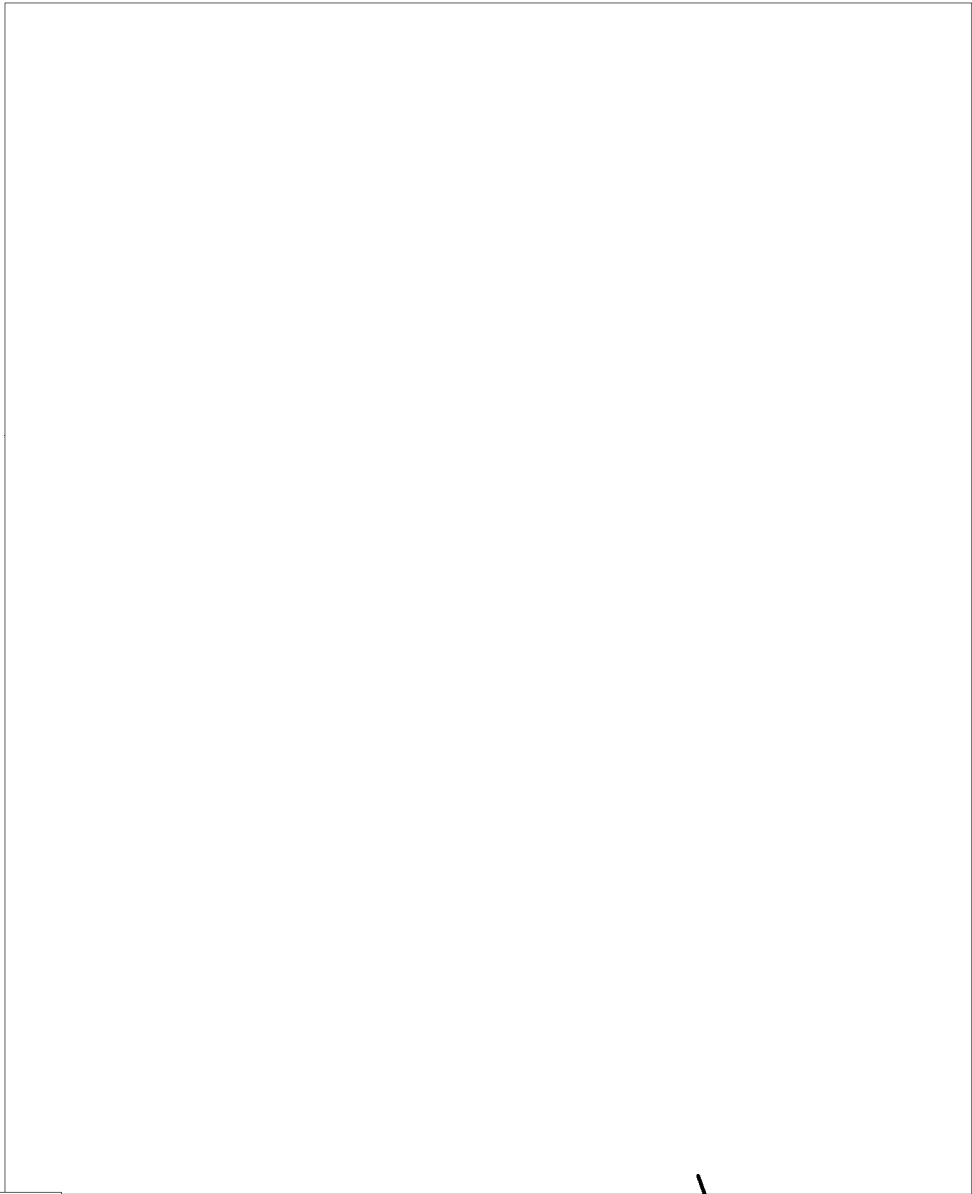
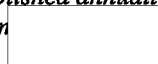




Chronology of International Terrorism—July-August 2000



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

22 July

Sierra Leone: In Masiaka, [redacted] the West Side Boys attacked a United Nations Assistance Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) convoy, injuring one soldier [redacted]

28 July

Sudan: On the Subat River, gunmen from the Sudan People's Liberation Army attacked a boat belonging to UNICEF, wounding one Sudanese worker, according to press reports [redacted]

29 July

Namibia: In Nginga, suspected National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) rebels crossed into Namibia and kidnapped five Namibian men, according to press accounts. No one claimed responsibility [redacted]

31 July

Nigeria: In Bayelsa, press accounts reported armed youth stormed two oil drilling rigs, taking 165 persons hostage. The hostages included 145 Nigerians, seven US citizens, five Britons, and eight Australian and Lebanese nationals. All victims were employees of Shell Oil service contractors. No one claimed responsibility but ethnic Ijaw youth are suspected. On 4 August all hostages were released unharmed. [redacted]

Sierra Leone: Near Freetown, press accounts reported the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) ambushed a UNAMSIL patrol, killing one Nigerian soldier. No one else was injured [redacted]

4 August

Namibia: In Mwitjiku, suspected UNITA rebels shot and killed one Namibian woman inside her residence, according to press accounts. No one claimed responsibility [redacted]

8 August

Angola: In Lunda Norte Province, press accounts reported suspected UNITA rebels attacked a diamond mine, killing eight South African security personnel. No one claimed responsibility. [redacted]

9 August

Angola: In the north east, suspected UNITA rebels shot and killed one South African citizen and abducted seven Angolan workers during a raid on a diamond mine, according to press accounts. No one claimed responsibility [redacted]

Asia

25 July

India: In Rajauri, two bombs planted along the roadside were defused by police authorities, according to press reports. No one claimed responsibility [redacted]

27 July

India: In Srinagar, several bombs exploded simultaneously near Mughal Gardens and the Dal Lake areas, causing no injuries or damage, according to press reports. Kashmiri militants are probably responsible [redacted]



- 30 July **India: In Gulmarg, militants threw a grenade into a crowded marketplace, killing one person and injuring five others, according to press reports.** No one claimed responsibility. [redacted]
- 31 July **India: In Gulmarg, a remote-controlled landmine exploded, killing one person, injuring five others, and destroying a vehicle, according to press reports.** No one claimed responsibility. [redacted]
- 1 August **Indonesia: In Jakarta, a bomb exploded outside the Philippine Ambassador's residence as he was getting out of his car, killing his chauffeur, injuring the Ambassador and 21 others. The Ambassador's residence and 12 cars parked nearby were also badly damaged, according to press reports.** In a telephone interview with the Manila Times, the leader of a splinter group of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) claimed responsibility for the attack. [redacted]
- 2 August **India: In Rajawas, armed militants killed 30 persons and injured 47 others when they threw a grenade and then opened fire on a community kitchen, according to press reports.** The Lashkar-e-Tayyiba claimed responsibility. [redacted]
- 10 August **India: In Sringar, a remote-controlled car bomb exploded killing nine persons, injuring 25 others, and damaging four cars parked nearby, according to press reports.** The fatalities included eight police officers and among the injured were five journalists. No one claimed responsibility. [redacted]
- 12 August **India: In Srinagar, a grenade exploded near a historic mosque, injuring two Hungarians and two Indians, according to press reports.** No one claimed responsibility. [redacted]
- 14 August **India: In Kot Dhara, armed militants kidnapped three persons from their residences then killed them, according to press reports.** No one claimed responsibility. [redacted]
- India: In Pulwama Town, militants threw a grenade at a bus, injuring 14 passengers.** No one claimed responsibility. [redacted]
- Eurasia
- 25 July **Bosnia: In Zvornik, according to press accounts, unidentified individuals fired six rocket-propelled grenades at a building housing SFOR soldiers, causing minor damage but no injuries.** No one claimed responsibility. [redacted]
- 26 July **Serbia: In Prizren, press accounts reported a bomb exploded outside a shop above which a UN police officer resides, slightly injuring the officer and destroying the shop.** No one claimed responsibility. [redacted]
- 4 August **Georgia: In Pankisi, ethnic Kists kidnapped two Red Cross workers and their driver, according to press reports.** There were no injuries and all the hostages were released on 13 August. [redacted]



Europe

16 July

Greece: In Athens, militants set fire to an Italian Embassy official, according to press reports. No one was injured. The *Mavro Asteri* (Black Star) claimed responsibility by calling a local newspaper

Germany: In Ludwigshafen, unidentified individuals firebombed a refugee shelter housing Albanian Kosovars, injuring three children and causing major damage. No one claimed responsibility

21 July

Italy: In Mestre, press accounts reported unidentified individuals threw tear gas into the Austrian Airlines office, causing major damage but no injuries. A telephone caller stated the attack was an act of protest against Carinthian Governor Haider's visit to Venice.

Latin America

25 July

Colombia: In Bogota, according to press reports, militants kidnapped a French aid worker with Doctors Without Borders. The Guevarist Revolutionary Army, a faction of the National Liberation Army (ELN), is suspected, although no one claimed responsibility

11 August

Colombia: In Antioquia, the ELN was suspected of kidnapping a group of 27 tourists. A US professor and a German student were among the group

Colombia: In Tolima, according to press reports, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia kidnapped one Colombian and one Irish citizen, then killed them.



Summary of Indigenous Terrorism—August-September 2000

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

Africa

Angola

On 31 August in Port Quanger, press accounts reported *National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA)* rebels attacked the town, killing one soldier, one policeman and a baby. Four others were injured in the attack.

Burundi

On 4 September in Makamba, unidentified militants opened fire on a convoy of buses, killing three persons and wounding five others, according to press accounts. No one claimed responsibility.

On 15 September in Bujumbura, press accounts reported unidentified rebels attacked the city, killing six civilians and two soldiers. No one claimed responsibility.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

On 11 September on the Ruzizi Plains, press accounts reported unidentified rebels attacked a bus, killing 14 persons and injuring at least three others. No one claimed responsibility.

South Africa

On 7 September in Cape Town, suspected *People Against Gangsterism and Drugs (PAGAD)* militants shot and killed a local magistrate who was hearing several *PAGAD* cases, press accounts reported. No one claimed responsibility.

Uganda

On 1 September in Kitgum, press accounts reported *Lord's Resistance Army (LRA)* rebels attacked a disco, killing eight persons and injuring six others.

Asia

Indonesia

On 13 September in Jakarta, a bomb exploded in the underground parking lot of the stock exchange building, killing six persons and injuring one other, according to press reports. No one claimed responsibility.

Nepal

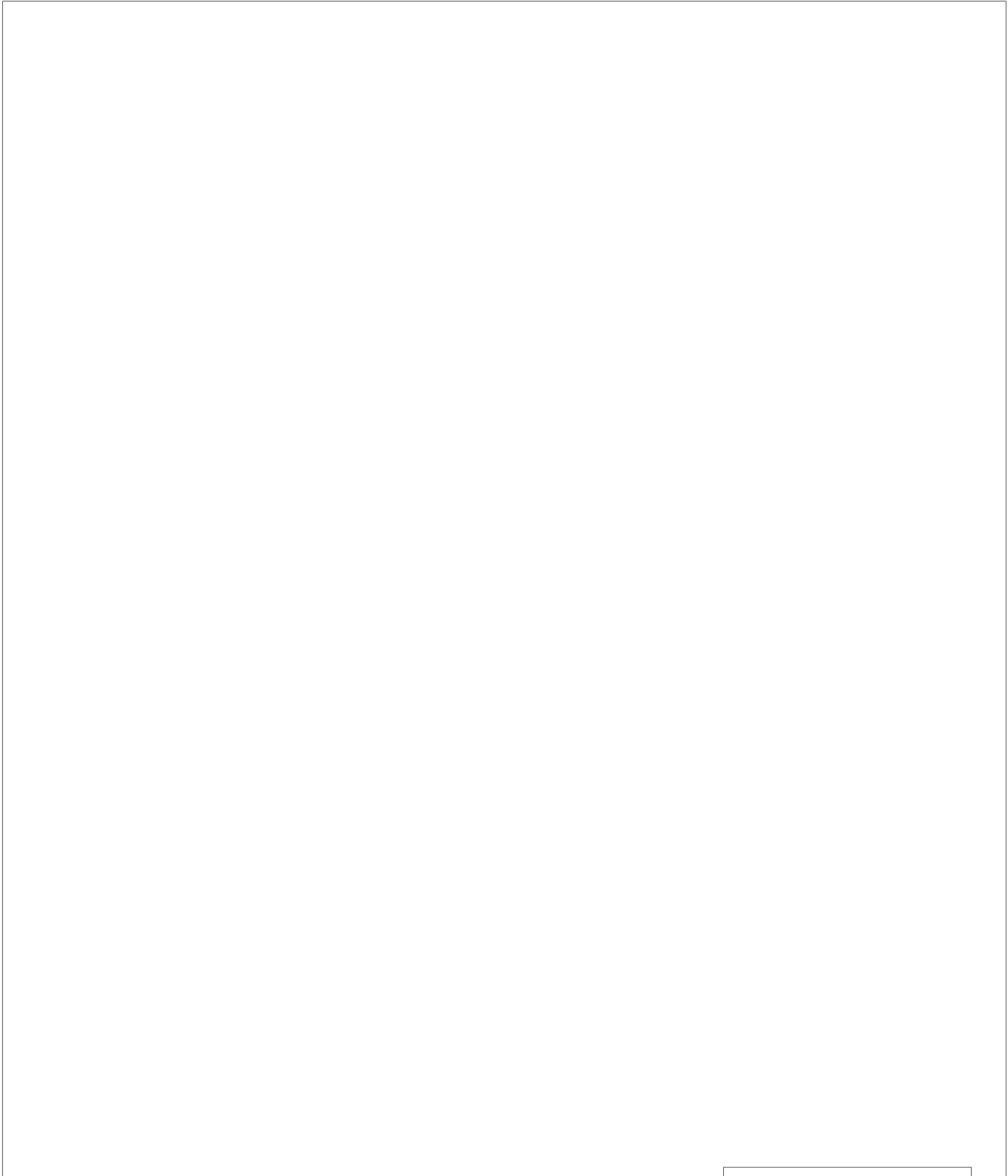
On 12 September in Biratnagar, according to press reports, *Maoist* militants set a school bus on fire, causing major damage but no injuries.

Pakistan

On 3 September in Lahore, a bomb exploded at a bus station killing three persons, injuring 10 others, and damaging the bus waiting room, according to press reports. No one claimed responsibility.

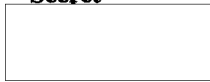
On 7 September in Lahore, according to press reports, a bomb exploded in a crowded marketplace killing two persons and injuring 17 others. No one claimed responsibility.

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Eurasia

Russia

On 4 September in Ryazan', press accounts reported unknown militants detonated explosives in a crowded marketplace, killing two persons and wounding five others. No one claimed responsibility

On 5 September in Shali, unidentified rebels detonated a remote-controlled mine that killed two military officers and wounded two others. No one claimed responsibility

Europe

United Kingdom

On 20 September in London, press accounts reported a small missile struck the MI-6 building, Britain's Intelligence headquarters. There were no injuries and the damage was minor. No one claimed responsibility, but the *Real IRA* is suspected.

Spain

On 14 September in San Sebastian, a *Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA)* militant shot and wounded a former political councilor outside his residence. The *ETA* claimed responsibility on 22 September

On 21 September in Barcelona, suspected *ETA* rebels shot and killed a ruling party councilor, press accounts stated. No one claimed responsibility

Latin America

Colombia

On 23 August in Meta Department, the *Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia* killed a school rector for denouncing recruitment of minors

On 4 September in Norte de Santander Department, a rector from Pamplona University was kidnapped. The *National Liberation Army (ELN)* is probably responsible

On 4 September in Barrancabermeja, a bomb exploded in the National Customs and Tax Directorate Office wounding seven people. The *ELN* is probably responsible.

Middle East

Israel

On 28 August in Jerusalem, a bomb planted in the area of the Malha Mall was safely defused. No one claimed responsibility

Algeria

On 2 September in Blida, according to press reports, two persons were killed and three others injured at a fake roadblock. The *Armed Islamic Group (GIA)* is probably responsible.

On 3 September in El Aouana, armed militants killed a former civilian militiaman. The *GIA* is suspected, according to press reports

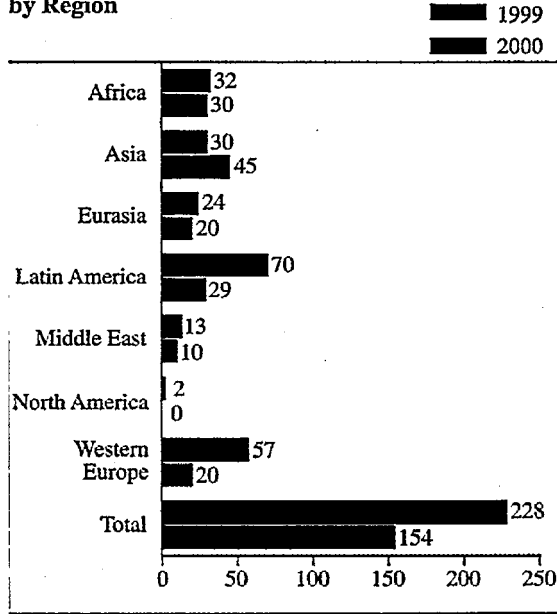


Trends in Terrorism

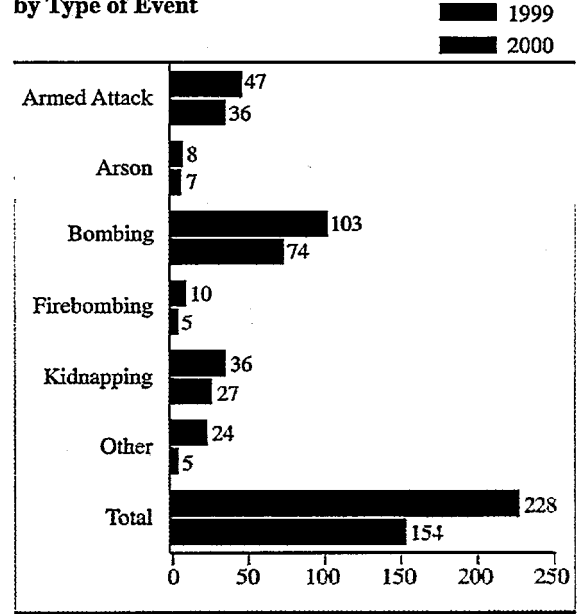
International Terrorism, First Half 2000: A Statistical Comparison With First Half 1999

Note scale changes

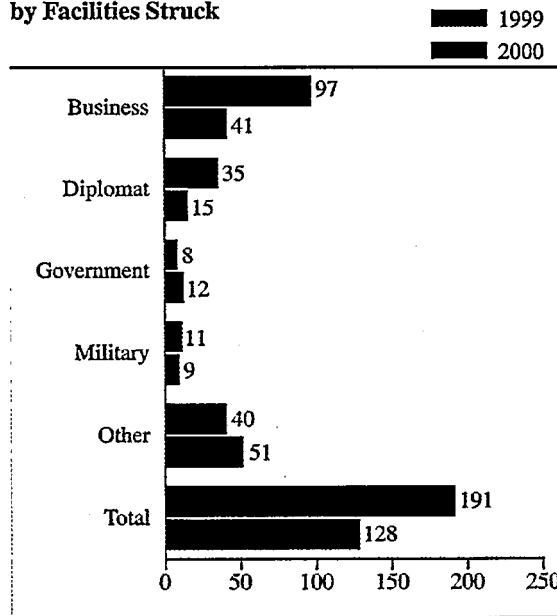
International Terrorist Attacks, by Region



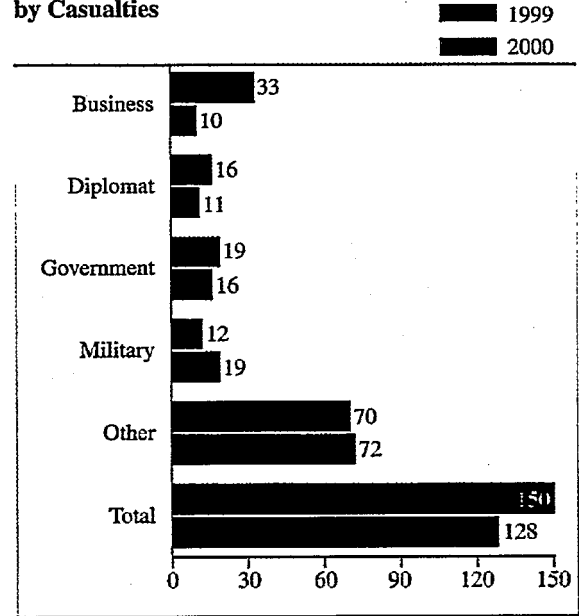
International Terrorist Attacks, by Type of Event



International Terrorist Attacks, by Facilities Struck



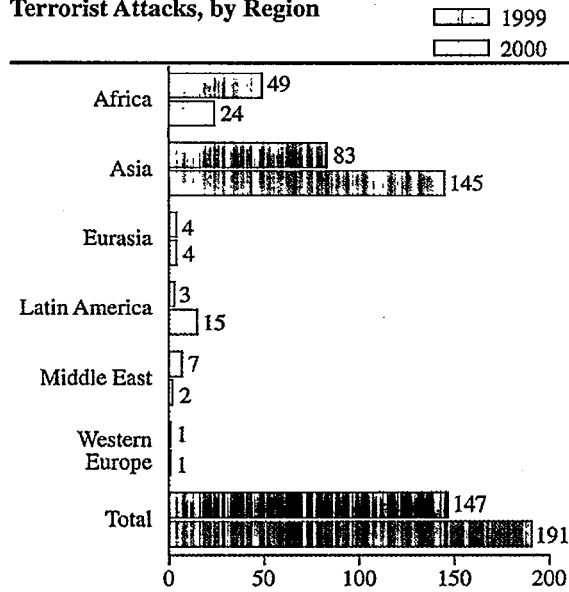
International Terrorist Attacks, by Casualties



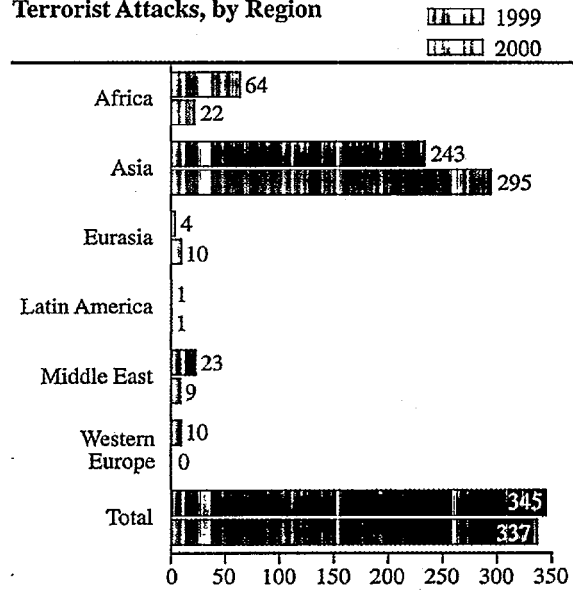
International Terrorism, First Half 2000:
A Statistical Comparison With First Half 1999, continued

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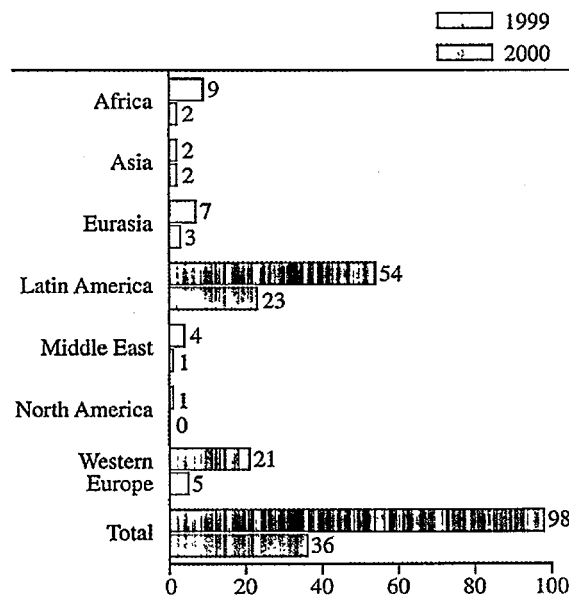
Total Killed in International
Terrorist Attacks, by Region



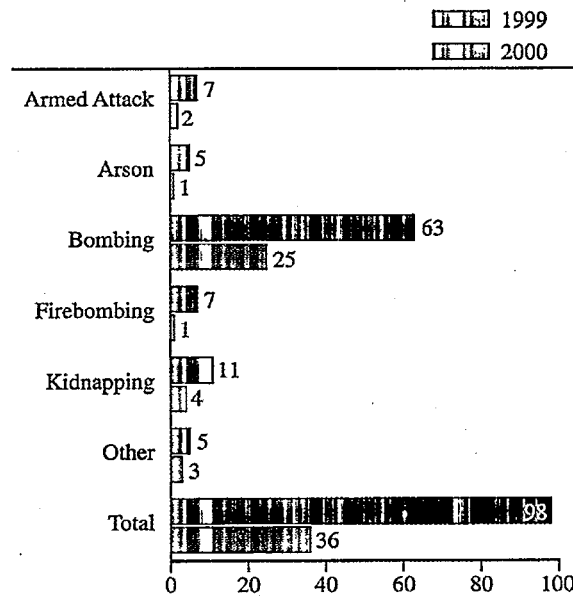
Total Wounded in International
Terrorist Attacks, by Region



Anti-US Attacks, by Region

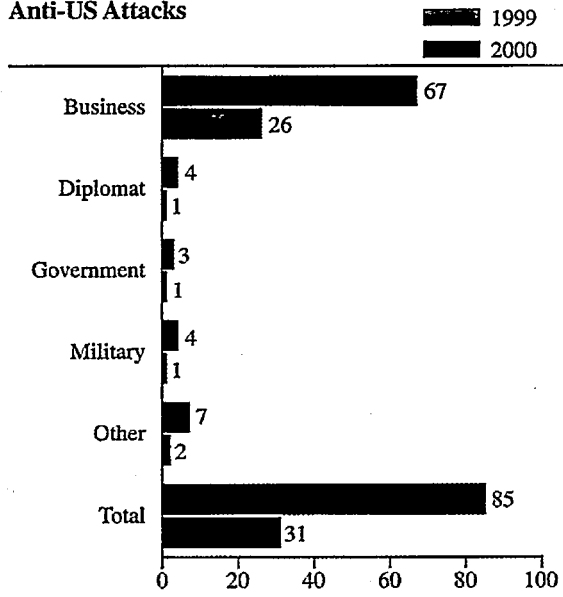


Anti-US Attacks, by Type of Event

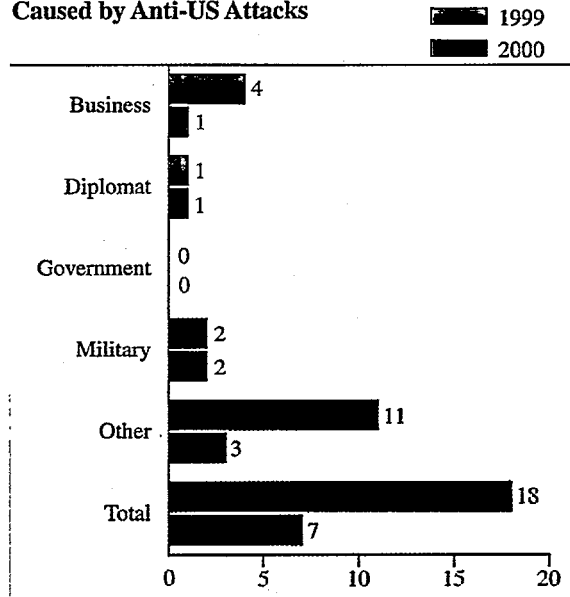


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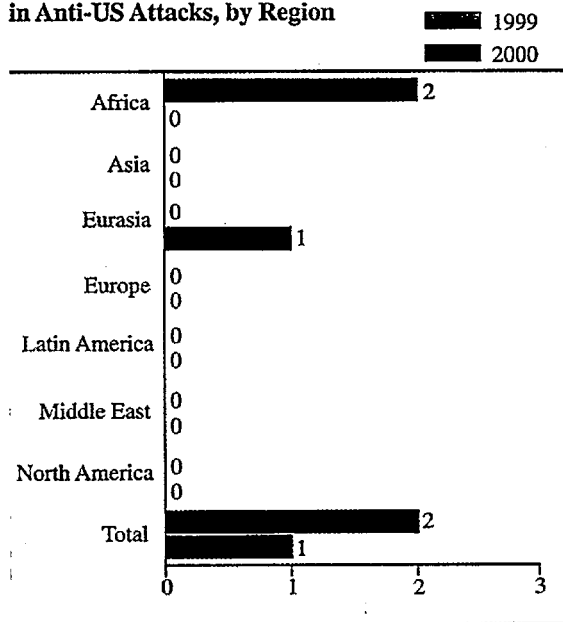
Total Facilities Struck by Anti-US Attacks



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

