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SEPTEMBER 1999

TERRORISM REVIEW

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Articles

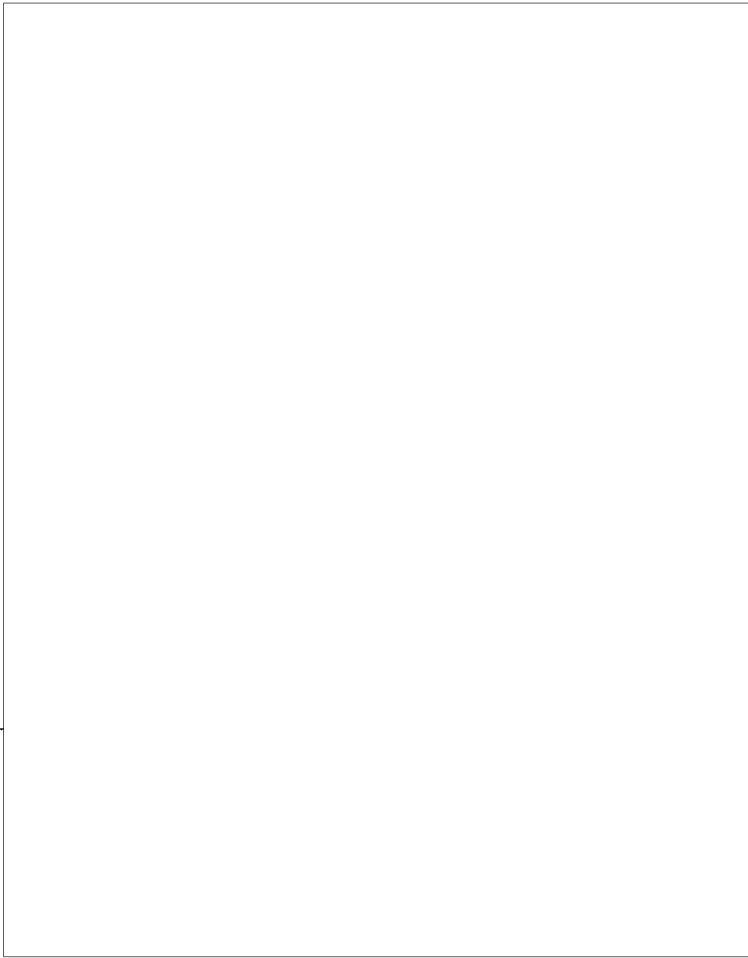
**Prointegrationists Pose Threat To Foreign Interests in East
Timor**

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The insertion of the International Force for East Timor (INTERFET) into the Indonesian province raises the potential threat to foreigners, particularly from prointegration militias. The militias already have conducted attacks and issued threats against foreign journalists and international peacekeepers, including seriously wounding a US civilian police officer. Attacks may continue from attempts to disarm and possibly relocate the militias. Jakarta's efforts to contain the violence in East Timor failed largely because the military has supported or worked alongside the militias.

The more threatening the peacekeeping mission is to the militias' goal of keeping East Timor part of Indonesia, the higher the risk to foreigners, as the militias may conclude they have little to lose by attacking foreign targets. The greatest danger to foreigners is in East Timor, particularly in the western regions, although protests with the potential to turn ugly are taking place elsewhere in the country.

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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 1999 was used in this Review, except where otherwise noted.

**Prointegrationists Pose Threat
To Foreign Interests in East
Timor** [redacted]

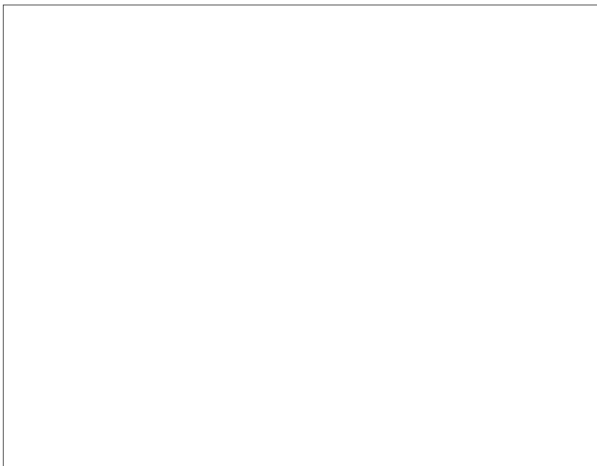
The insertion of the International Force for East Timor (INTERFET) into the Indonesian province raises the potential threat to foreigners, particularly from prointegration militias, which already have conducted attacks and issued threats against foreign journalists and international peacekeepers. Attacks may continue from attempts to disarm and possibly relocate the militias. The militias—concluding that the UN manipulated the 30 August ballot results favoring independence for East Timor—attacked UN and other foreign targets, including seriously wounding a US civilian police officer. These attacks followed attempts by the prointegrationists to ensure a favorable vote by threatening foreigners before the balloting.

- Jakarta's efforts to contain the violence in East Timor failed largely because the military has supported or worked alongside the militias.

The more threatening the peacekeeping mission is to the militias' goal of keeping East Timor part of Indonesia, the higher the risk to foreigners, as the militias may conclude they have little to lose by attacking foreign targets. If prointegrationist proposals for a partition of East Timor ultimately are ignored, militias also may continue targeting UN interests.

- The militias' capabilities to carry out attacks will depend in part on continued support from Indonesian military elements.
- The greatest danger to foreigners is in East Timor, particularly in the western regions, although protests with the potential to turn ugly are taking place elsewhere in the country.

Prointegration militias—armed East Timorese favoring unity with Indonesia—intimidated foreigners and



considered targeting them as a way to prevent the 30 August referendum on East Timor independence.

- Prointegrationists on 26 August threatened to kill Australian journalists, according to press reports.
- [redacted] prointegrationist paramilitary leaders had planned to assassinate United Nations Assistance Mission to East Timor (UNAMET) personnel, particularly Australians, before the referendum on 30 August, [redacted]

**Prointegrationists Attack and Threaten Foreign
Interests in East Timor** [redacted]

Prointegration militias followed through on threats against foreigners with attacks on United Nations and other foreign interests after the UN Secretary General's announcement on 3 September that the referendum vote favored independence for East Timor.

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Indonesian Nationalists Pose Potential Threat Outside Timor

Indonesian nationalists have issued threats to foreigners and held protests in Jakarta and Surabaya in response to the ballot results and the deployment of INTERFET to East Timor.

- Indonesian protesters sacked the West Australia Trade Office in Surabaya on 13 September.

- The Australian school in Jakarta received two separate telephonic threats on 13 September. The first caller made a bomb threat, and the second threatened to kill foreigners.



- the number of protests and anti-Western demonstrations outside the US and Australian Embassies and the UN building in Jakarta has increased since Indonesian President Habibie announced on 12 September that Indonesia would accept UN peacekeeping forces in East Timor.

- Foreigners could become targets or inadvertent casualties if violence erupts during these protests.

Prointegrationists also conducted attacks against foreigners following the deployment of the International Force for East Timor (INTERFET) on 19 September.

- Militia members burned 30 UNAMET vehicles and opened fire on a UNAMET convoy in Likisia on 4 September, shooting and seriously injuring a US civilian police officer.

- Militiamen fired on the Australian Ambassador's vehicle and attacked the Australian Consulate in Dili on 6 September, according to press.

- Alleged militiamen killed a Dutch *Financial Times* reporter on 21 September in a Dili suburb after his motorcycle driver tried to flee from six armed men, according to press. In a separate incident the same day, prointegrationists ambushed a British journalist and a US photographer in Baukau, east of Dili. Australian troops later rescued the two

The prointegrationists blame the referendum results in part on UNAMET, claiming it manipulated the ballot results, and plan to confront international peacekeepers to keep East Timor part of Indonesia.

- A militia leader told the press on 9 September that the UN is responsible for electoral fraud, accusing it of failing to count all the votes for autonomy.

- Eurico Guterres, leader of the prointegration Aitarak militia, told Indonesian Armed Forces Chief General Wiranto on 11 September that he would have no regrets about killing nongovernmental organization or UN employees who support the proindependence side, according to press.

- According to press, militia have gathered in several locations across East Timor and plan to attack INTERFET personnel. Approximately 500 members of the Besi Merah Putih (Red and White Iron)

militia—possessing old and homemade guns—gathered in Likisia on 23 September, claiming they would attack foreign peacekeepers [redacted]

Indonesian Military Elements Enhance Prointegrationist Capabilities [redacted]

Jakarta's initiatives to control the security situation in East Timor have had little impact because Indonesian military elements have supported prointegration militias.

- Numerous reports indicate that Indonesian military elements have aided or worked with prointegration militias. The Indonesian military on 6 September worked openly with the militia to force people out of East Timor, according to press.

[redacted]

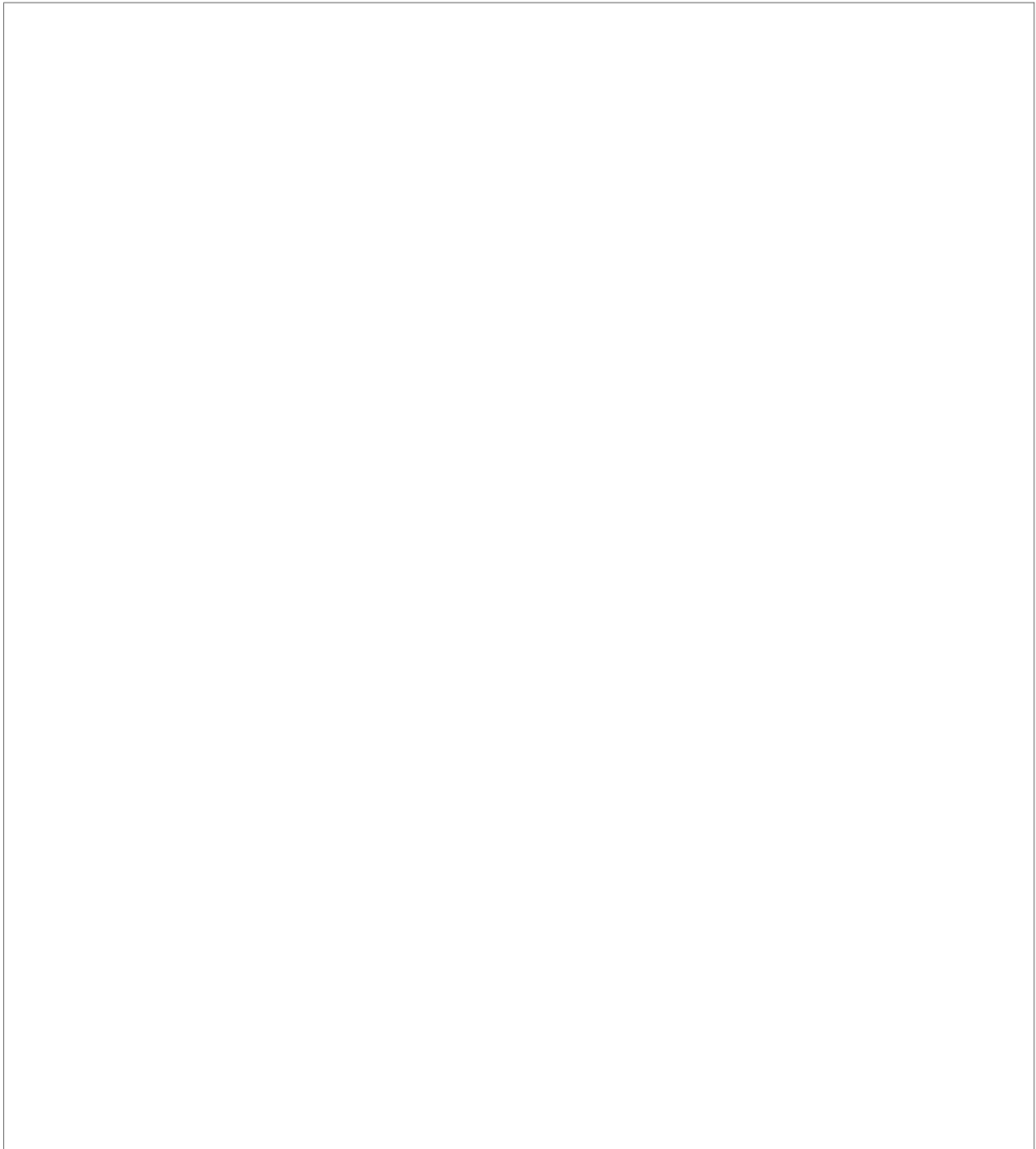
Outlook [redacted]

Prointegrationists will focus most of their attention on proindependence Timorese, but the deployment of INTERFET raises the threat to foreigners. Clashes may occur as peacekeepers attempt to disarm and possibly to relocate the militias. An effective peacekeeping effort that enforces the referendum results probably will lead prointegrationists to conclude they have nothing to lose by attacking foreign targets. If prointegrationist proposals for a partition of East Timor ultimately are ignored, militias also may continue attacking foreign interests.

- The militias' capabilities to carry out attacks, however, will depend in part on continued support from Indonesian military elements.
- Foreigners face the greatest threat in East Timor, particularly in western regions, but prointegrationist sympathizers in other parts of the archipelago may attack foreigners for perceived interference in their country's internal affairs. [redacted]

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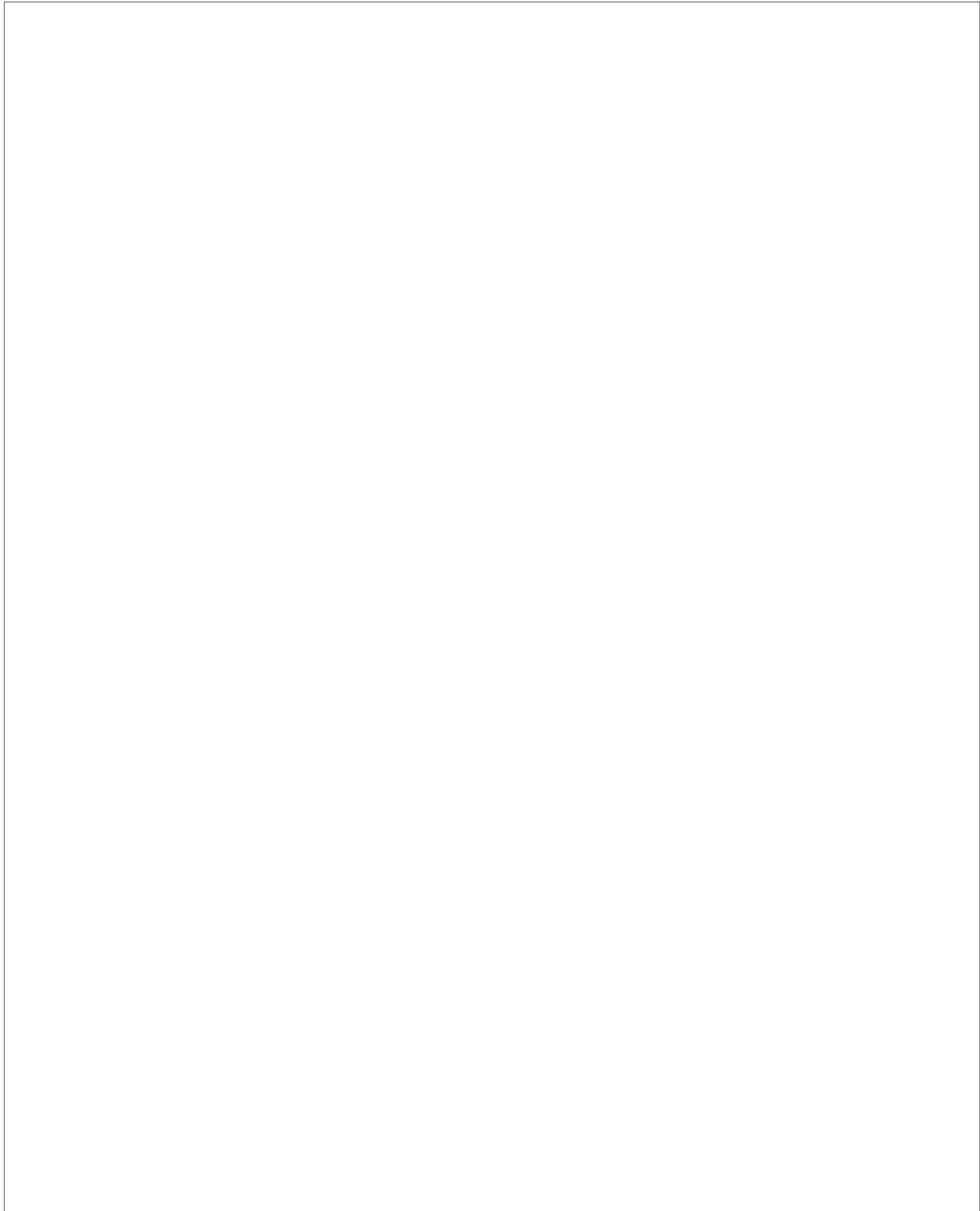


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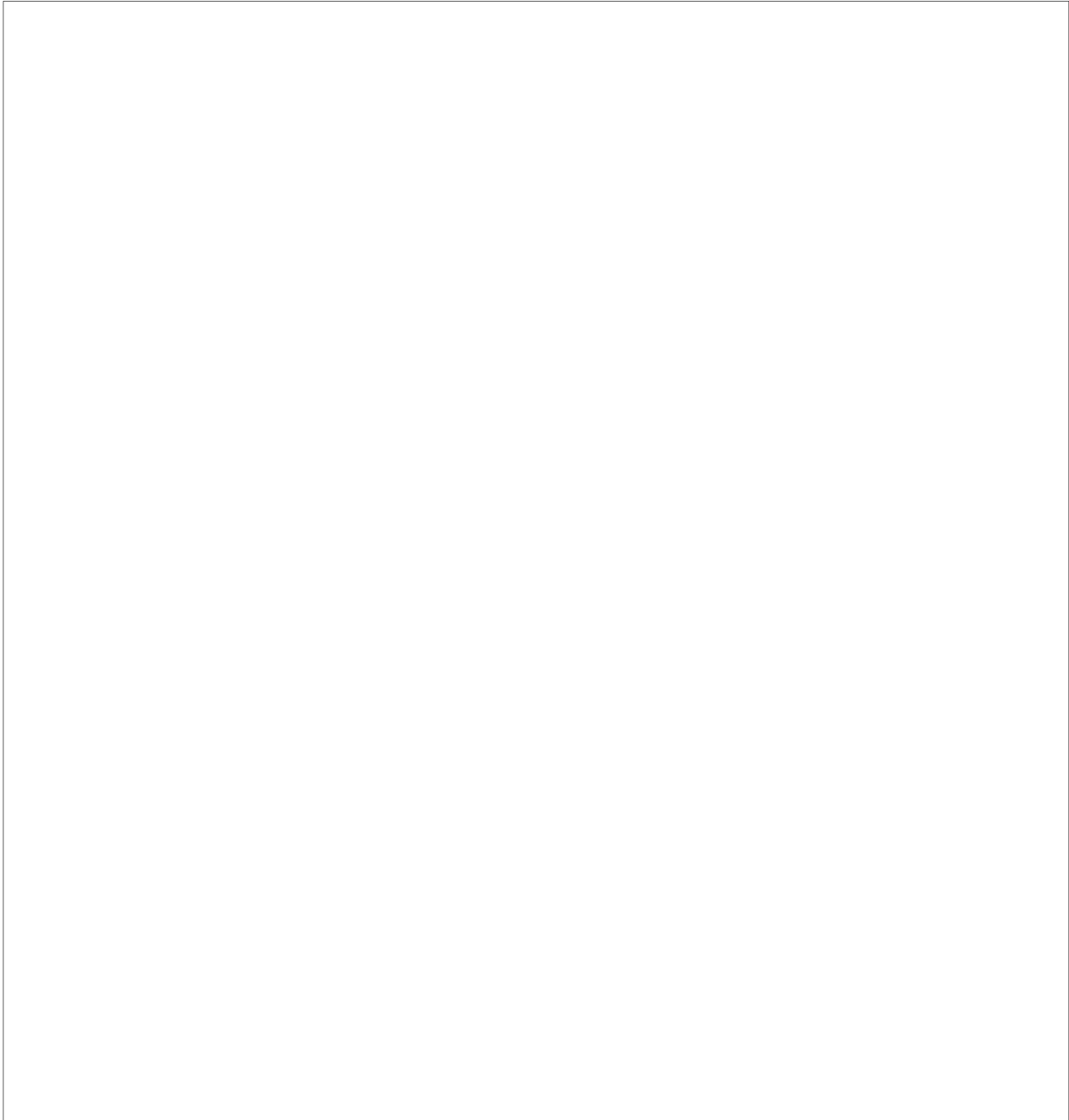


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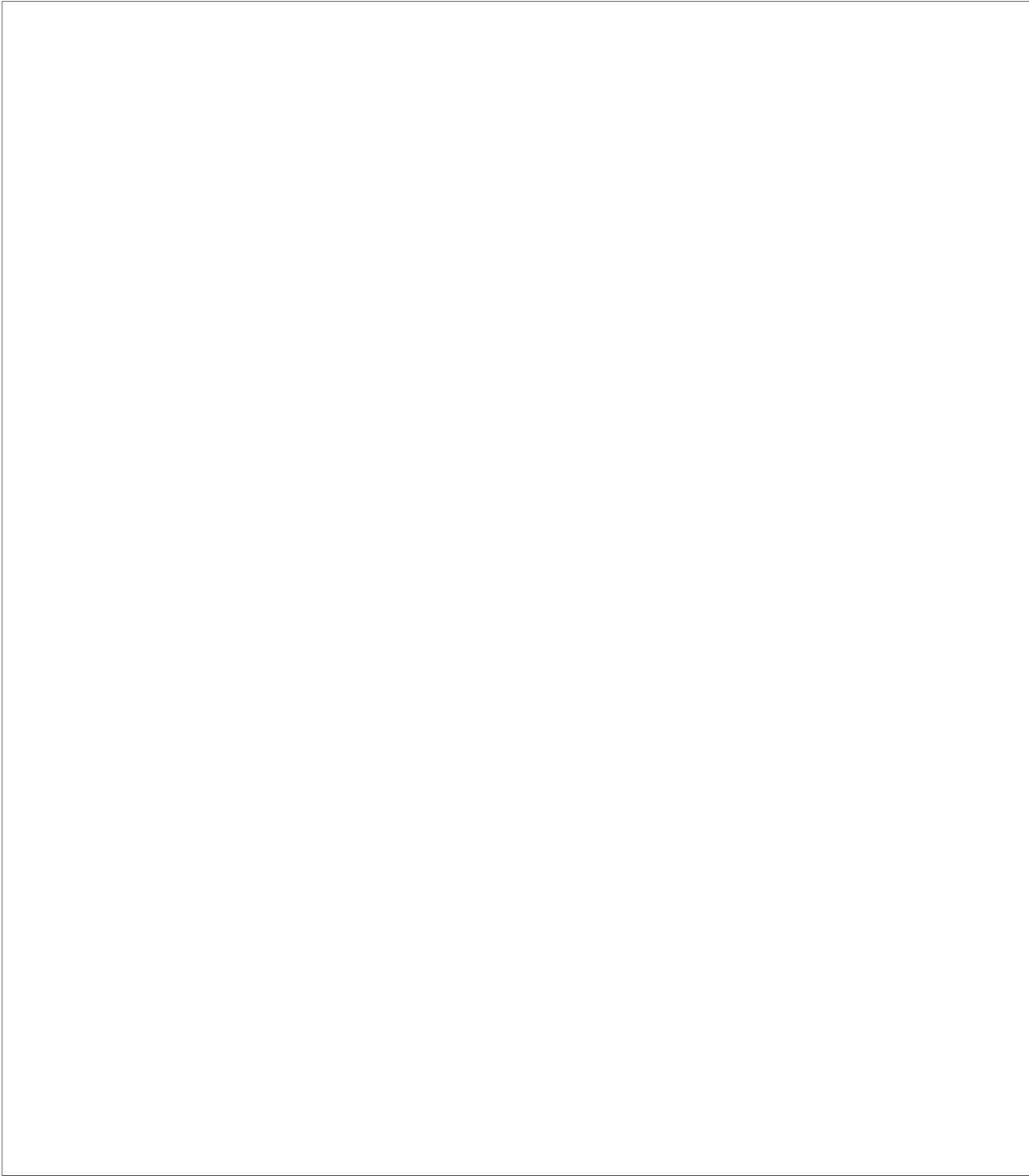


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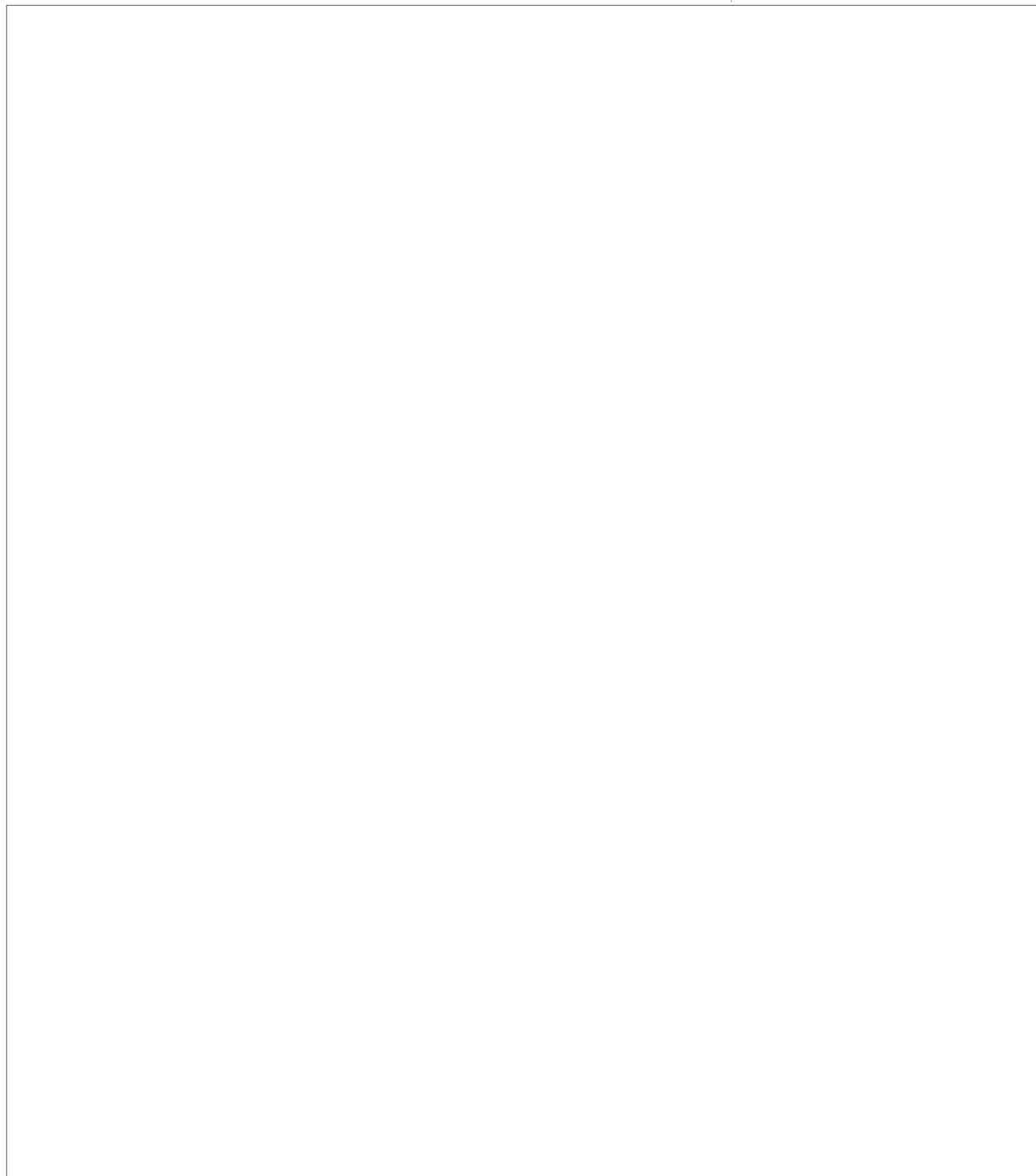
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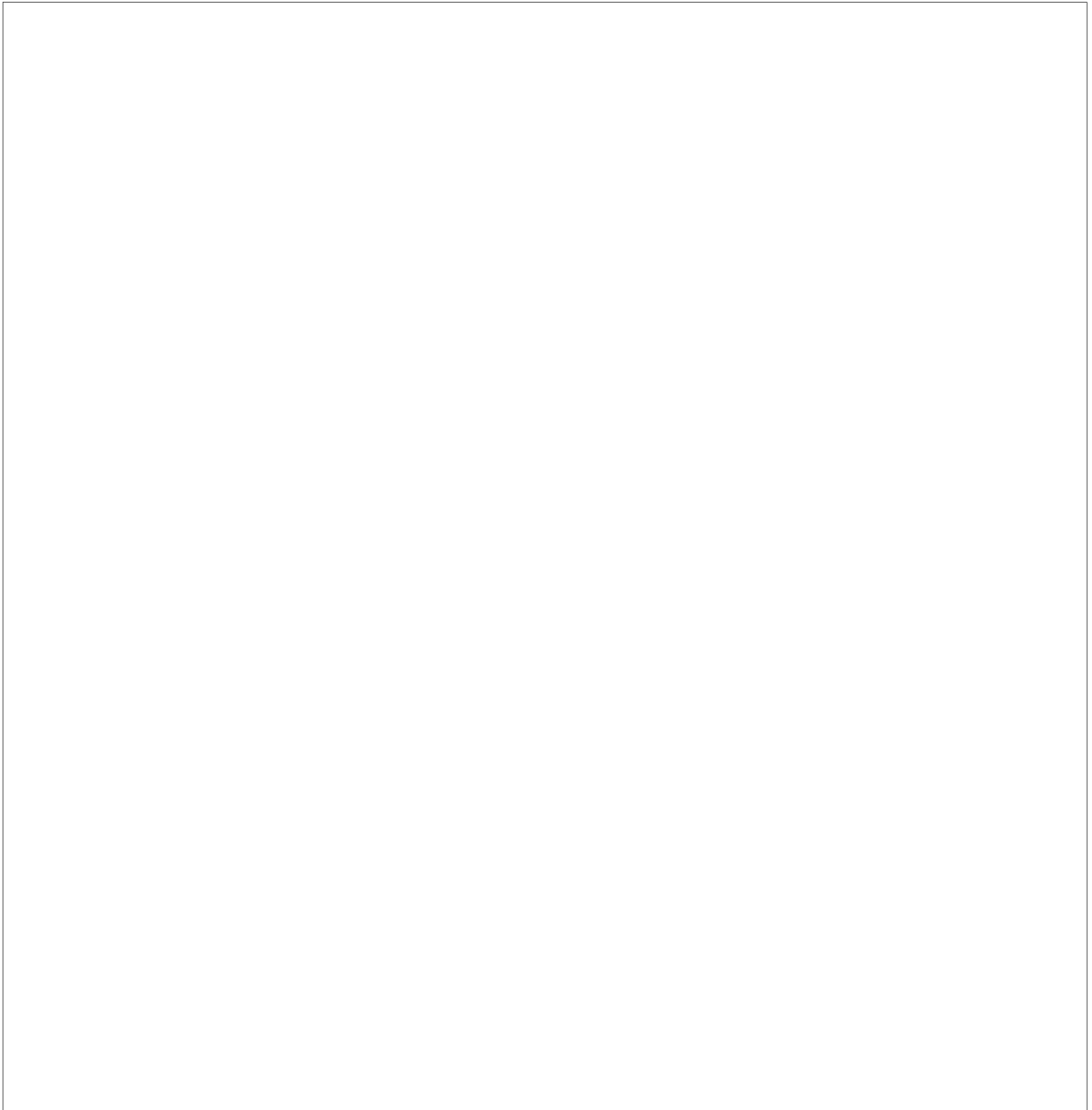


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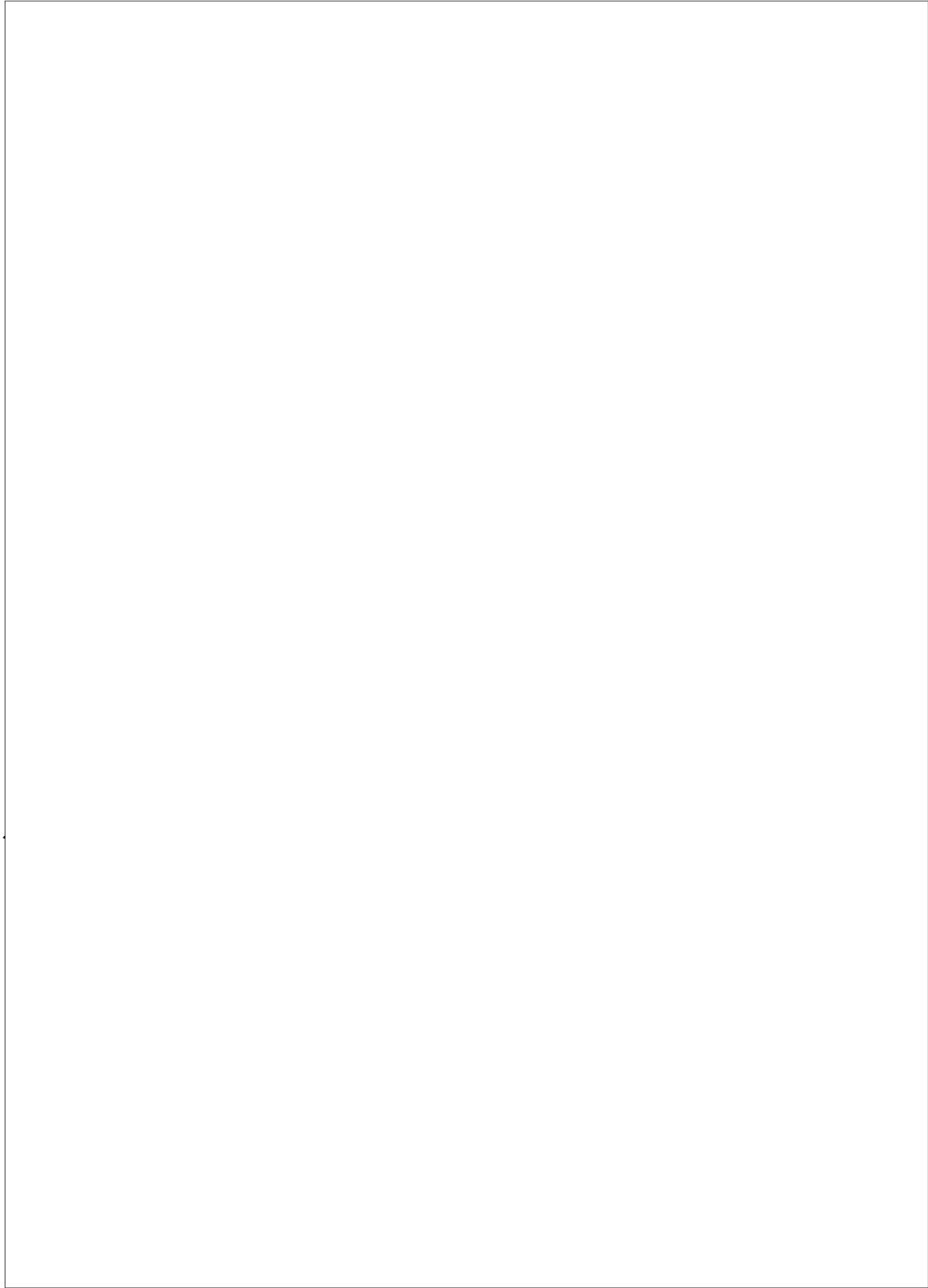
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The Terrorism Diary for October and November 1999

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 the 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).
- 23 October 1983** *Lebanon.* Bombing of the US Marine barracks in Beirut.
- 23 October 1998** *Israel.* The Wye River Memorandum signed with the Palestine Liberation Organization.
- 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 and People's Revolutionary Command.
- 13 November 1970** *Syria.* Hafiz al-Asad assumes power.

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



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Chronology of International Terrorism—July-August 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

4 August

Sierra Leone: United Nations officials reported a faction of the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC) kidnapped 33 UN representatives near Malunta (Occra Hills). The representatives included one US citizen, five British soldiers, one Canadian citizen, one Ghanaian citizen, one military officer from Russia, Kyrgyzstan, Zambia, and Malaysia. Rebels also kidnapped a local bishop, two UNICEF officials, two local journalists, and 16 Sierra Leonean nationals. The AFRC demanded the release of imprisoned leader John Paul Karoma. On 5 August, the US citizen and one Sierra Leonean journalist were released. On 10 August, [redacted] rebels released the remaining hostages [redacted]

10 August

Nigeria: In the Niger-Delta region [redacted] armed youths kidnapped three British nationals from a US operated oil platform. On 11 August, the youths released the hostages unharmed. No ransom was paid and no one claimed responsibility. [redacted]

Nigeria: [redacted] unidentified armed persons kidnapped two British employees in the Niger-Delta region. No one claimed responsibility and no demands were made. On 11 August, British press reported the rebels released the hostages unharmed [redacted]

11 August

Liberia: In Kolahun, [redacted] an armed gang kidnapped four British nationals, one Norwegian citizen, and one Italian national. No one claimed responsibility and no demands were made. On 13 August, [redacted] the rebels released the hostages unharmed [redacted]

Asia

27 July

Indonesia: Local press accounts reported that a security guard discovered an inert grenade on the US Embassy compound in Jakarta. No one claimed responsibility. [redacted]

27 July

Pakistan: In Pakistan controlled Kashmir, a bomb exploded on a bus, killing eight persons and wounding 40 others, according to press reports. No one claimed responsibility. [redacted]

14 August

Pakistan: In Dina, [redacted] a bomb placed in a passenger van exploded, killing six persons and injuring 14 others. [redacted]

Eurasia

9 August

Kyrgyzstan: In the Batken area, according to local press, unidentified Tajikistan rebels kidnapped four Kyrgyzstani government officials. On 13 August, the rebels released the hostages unharmed for an unspecified amount of ransom [redacted]

16 August *Russia: In Dagestan, [redacted] unidentified assailants kidnapped two Polish citizens and two Russian nationalists. The kidnapers have demanded \$50,000 in ransom [redacted]*

23 August *Kyrgyzstan: In Bishkek, [redacted] unidentified Uzbekistani gunmen kidnapped four Japanese geologists, their interpreter, and two Kyrgyzstani soldiers. No one claimed responsibility [redacted]*

Europe

3 August *Greece: In Athens, [redacted] a firebomb exploded at the entrance of the Greece-Israel Friendship Society, causing little damage and no injuries. An unidentified telephone caller claimed responsibility on behalf of a group calling itself Black Star [redacted]*

12 August *Belgium: In Antwerp, according to local press reports, arsonists set a McDonald's restaurant on fire, causing major damage. On 19 August, the Dutch branch of the Animal Liberation Front claimed responsibility. [redacted]*

Latin America

10 July *Colombia: Near Orito, according to local press, Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) rebels bombed a Transandino oil pipeline storage facility, causing undetermined damage but no injuries [redacted]*

30 July *Venezuela: In Barinas, [redacted] suspected FARC rebels hijacked a domestic Avior Express flight carrying 10 persons. No one was injured in the attack. On 10 August, local press reported FARC rebels released the hostages unharmed near the Colombian and Venezuelan border. No ransom was paid. FARC officials deny hijacking the plane [redacted]*

23 August *Venezuela: In Caracas, [redacted] a small bomb exploded outside the Colombian consulate, causing minor property damage but no injuries. [redacted] Meanwhile, [redacted] safely defused a bomb found on the first floor of Credival Tower, the building housing the Colombian Embassy. The Tupamaro Revolutionary Group claimed responsibility [redacted]*

27 August *Colombia: In Norte de Santander Department, suspected National Liberation Army (ELN) or FARC rebels bombed a section of the Cano Limon-Covenas oil pipeline, halting oil pumping operations and causing an undetermined amount of damage. No one claimed responsibility. [redacted]*

28 August *Colombia: [redacted] suspected FARC or ELN militants abducted a Scottish oil engineer near Yopal. The hostage works for the jointly owned US and UK British Petroleum Amoco Corporation. No one claimed responsibility and no demands were made. [redacted]*

Middle East

28 July *Yemen: In Shebwa area, armed tribesmen kidnapped a Canadian citizen working on the US-owned Hunt Oil pipeline, [redacted] No one claimed responsibility.* The tribesmen released the hostage unharmed the following day [redacted]

15 August *Iran: In Kerman, armed militants kidnapped one Italian and three Spanish tourists, according to press reports.* No one claimed responsibility. On 31 August, the hostages were released unharmed. [redacted]

22 August *Yemen: In Ma'rib, armed tribesmen kidnapped a French diplomat and his wife when the driver of their vehicle stopped for late afternoon prayers, [redacted] [redacted] No group claimed responsibility for the attack.* On 2 September, the hostages were released unharmed [redacted]

Summary of Indigenous Terrorism—July-August 1999

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

Africa

Angola

On 22 July in Lucala region, [redacted] National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) rebels attacked an Angolan humanitarian aid convoy, killing 54 persons, injuring an undetermined number of persons, and causing major damage [redacted]

On 27 July near Cacuso, according to local press reports, suspected UNITA militants ambushed a vehicle, killing 30 persons and destroying the vehicle [redacted]

Asia

Sri Lanka

On 28 July in Kumbukwewa, a bomb destroyed a government telecommunications tower. [redacted] The attack bears the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) hallmark [redacted]

On 29 July in Colombo, a suicide bomber detonated explosives she was wearing, killing a prominent government legislator, his driver, an inspector and injuring four police officers. Authorities suspect the LTTE is responsible [redacted]

On 4 August in Veppankulam, [redacted] a female suicide bomber jumped into a truck carrying 20 police officers and detonated explosives she was wearing, killing 10 officers and one civilian bystander, and wounding the 10 others. Officials suspect the LTTE is responsible. [redacted]

India

On 14 August, [redacted] suspected United Liberation Front of Assam militants detonated three separate bombs in Assam, killing one child with the first explosion and injuring three police officers in the second. The second attack also caused major damage to a bridge. No one claimed responsibility. [redacted]

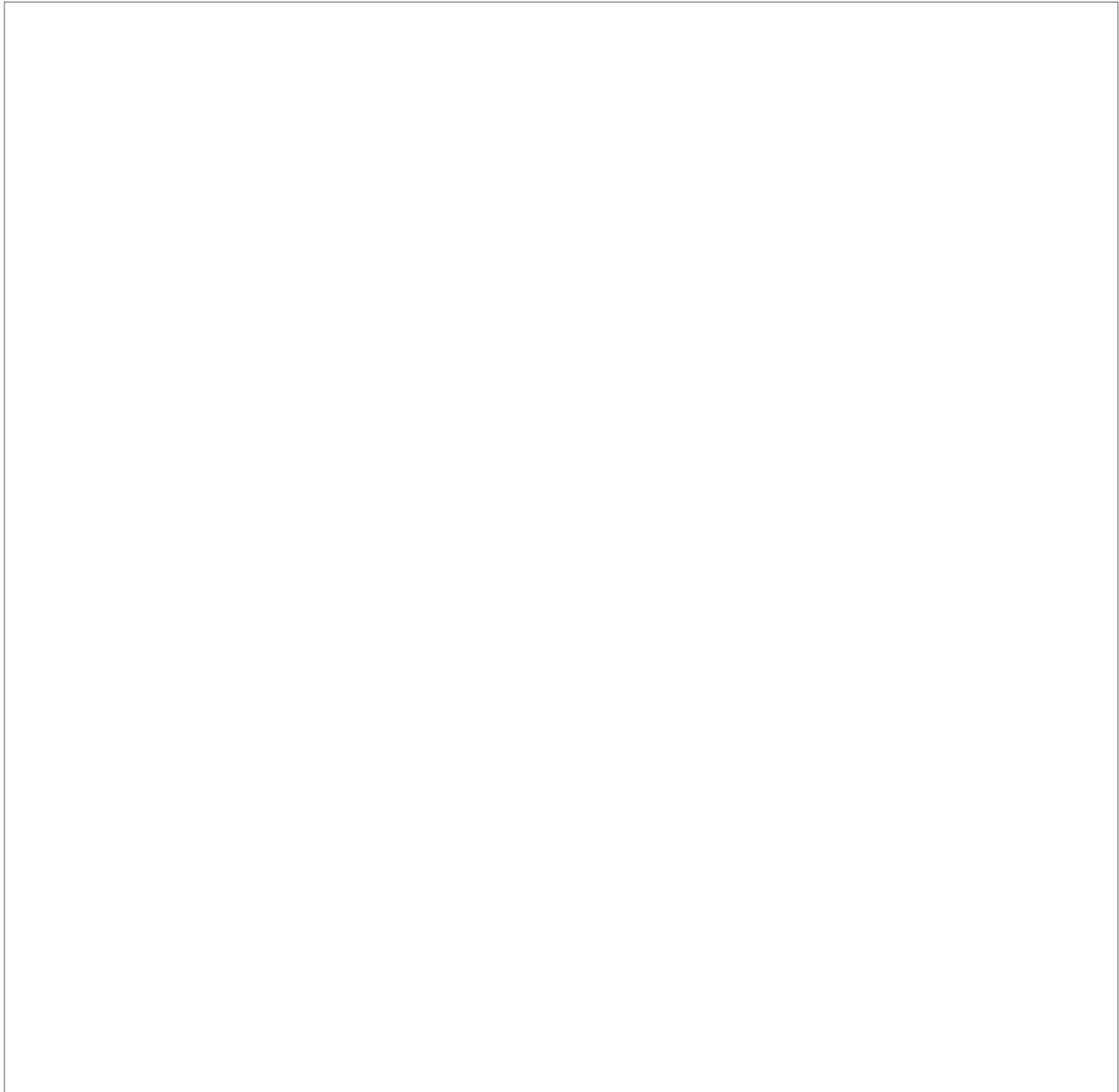
Nepal

On 23 August in Gorkha [redacted] Maoist insurgents detonated a bomb inside a government office, causing minor damage. [redacted]

Philippines

On 25 August in Mindanao, local press reported a bomb exploded on a public bus, injuring six persons. Local authorities suspect the Abu Sayyaf Group [redacted]

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Eurasia

Russia

On 6 August in Cherkessk, [redacted] unidentified individuals threw Molotov cocktails into a former presidential candidate's residence, causing major damage but no injuries. No one claimed responsibility. [redacted]

Serbia and Montenegro

On 8 August in Pristina, local press reported unidentified assailants detonated a bomb near a news agency, causing major damage but no injuries. No one claimed responsibility. [redacted]

On 10 August in Kosovo, [redacted] two unidentified armed men opened fire on a refugee convoy killing one Serbian woman and injuring one other. No one claimed responsibility. [redacted]

Europe

Northern Ireland

On 30 July in Belfast, [redacted] suspected *Ulster Loyalists* shot and killed one person execution style. No one claimed responsibility. [redacted]

On 4 August in Belfast, [redacted] six unidentified assailants attacked a 15-year-old boy, causing minor injuries. No one claimed responsibility for the apparent "punishment" attack. [redacted]

On 13 August in Newtonabbey, local press reported that two masked men abducted and shot a 19-year-old in the leg. The attack bears the hallmark of Northern Ireland paramilitary groups. [redacted]

On 13 August in Belfast, [redacted] arsonists threw a Molotov cocktail into the window of a six-year-old's bedroom, causing no injuries or damage. No one claimed responsibility. [redacted]

On 14 August in Belfast, [redacted] Nationalist protesters threw firebombs at a crowded parade, injuring 19 Royal Ulster Constabulary officers and an unreported number of civilians. The attack bears the hallmark of a Northern Ireland paramilitary group. [redacted]

Spain

On 4 August in Bilbao, [redacted] a bomb exploded underneath a car belonging to a Popular Party member. The attack bears the hallmark of the *Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA)*. [redacted]

On 16 August in Zarautz, local press reported unidentified individuals threw stones and Molotov cocktails into a business, causing major damage but no injuries. The attack bears the hallmark of the *ETA*. [redacted]

On 20 August in Bilbao, [redacted] a group of unidentified individuals attacked a courthouse with petrol bombs, causing an undetermined extent of damage. No one claimed responsibility, but the attack bears the *ETA's* hallmark. [redacted]

Turkey

On 31 July in Mardin, [redacted] suspected *Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK)* members attacked a village, killing two village guards and injuring two soldiers [redacted]

On 2 August in Izmir, [redacted] a bomb exploded outside the headquarters of the Socialist Power Party, causing minor damage and no injuries. [redacted]

On 3 August in Silvan, [redacted] *PKK* members opened fire on a bus, killing six villagers and wounding 11 others [redacted]

[redacted]

Middle East

Algeria

On 5 August in Hassi Bahbah, a bomb exploded in a busy marketplace, killing six persons and injuring 61 others, [redacted] This attack bears the hallmark of the *Armed Islamic Group (GIA)* [redacted]

On 9 August in Bouberak, according to press reports, a bomb exploded, killing three shepherds. The *GIA* is probably responsible. [redacted]

On 9 August in Algiers [redacted] a bomb exploded near government offices in the city center, killing three persons and wounding eight others. The *GIA* is probably responsible [redacted]

On 15 August in Bou Aiech, suspected members of the *GIA* killed 29 persons and wounded three others, according to press reports [redacted]

On 18 August in Oran, according to press reports, two armed militants kidnapped a family of six persons. The hostages were released unharmed after the police shot the two kidnappers. The *GIA* is probably responsible. [redacted]

On 18 August in Musrat, according to press reports, a bomb exploded killing five persons and injuring two others. The *GIA* is probably responsible [redacted]

Israel

On 15 August in Sheron area, according to press reports, a bomb exploded in an office building, causing major damage. No one claimed responsibility [redacted]

Lebanon

On 4 August in Bayyadah, a bomb exploded under a delivery truck, killing the driver. No one claimed responsibility [redacted]

Yemen

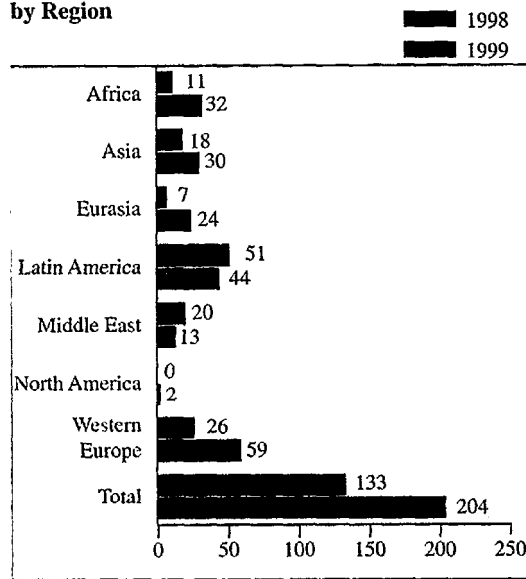
On 5 August in Sanaa [redacted] an unidentified man threw a grenade into a crowded marketplace, killing four persons and injuring 43 others. No one claimed responsibility. [redacted]

Trends in Terrorism

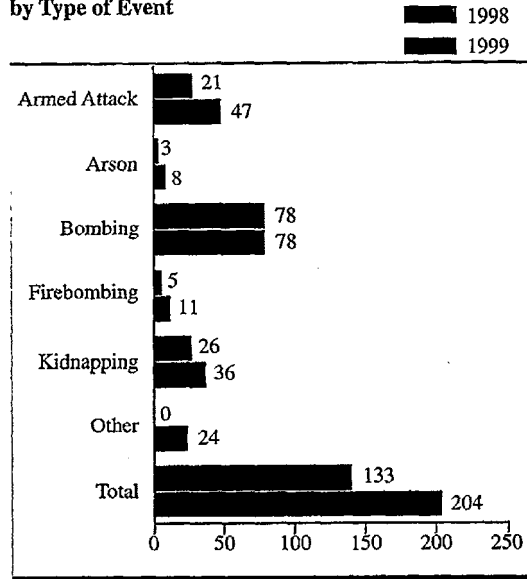
International Terrorism, First Half 1999: A Statistical Comparison With First Half 1998

Note scale changes

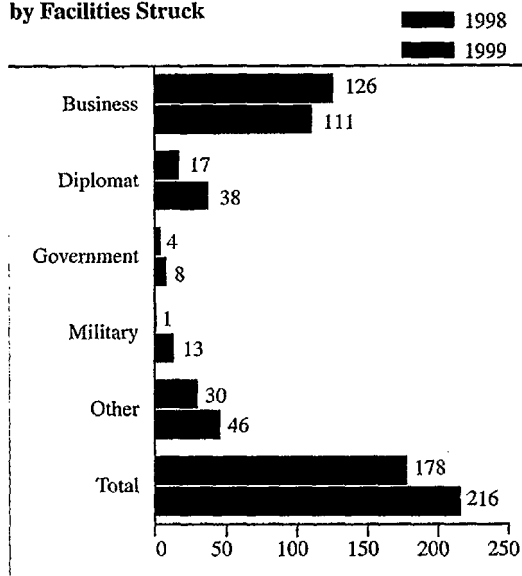
**International Terrorist Attacks,
by Region**



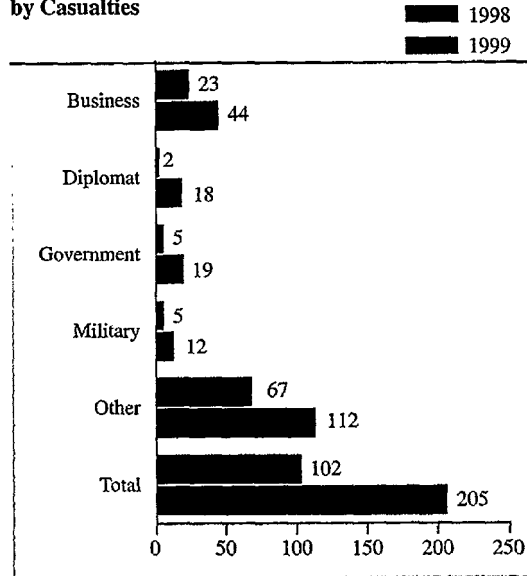
**International Terrorist Attacks,
by Type of Event**



**International Terrorist Attacks,
by Facilities Struck**



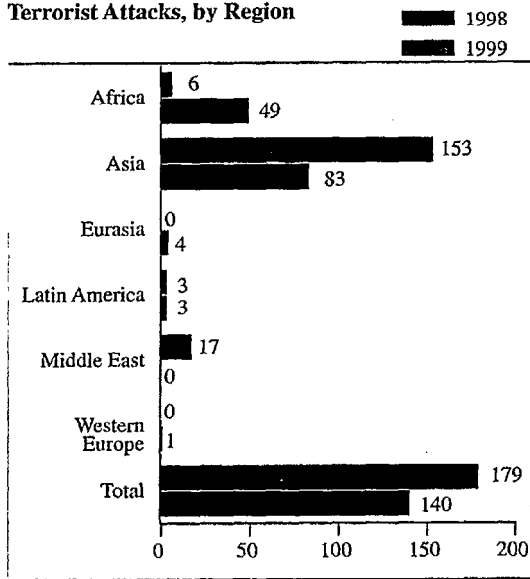
**International Attacks,
by Casualties**



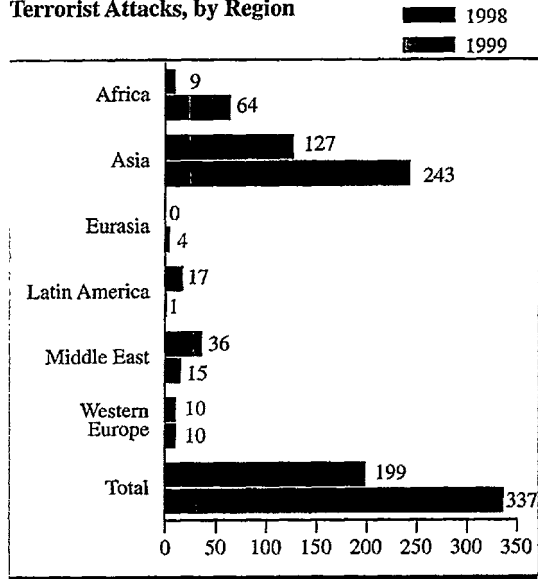
**International Terrorism, First Half 1999:
A Statistical Comparison With First Half 1998, continued**

Note scale changes

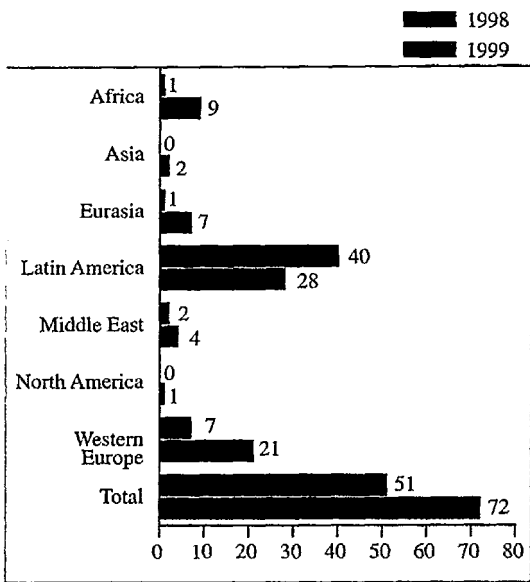
**Total Killed in International
Terrorist Attacks, by Region**



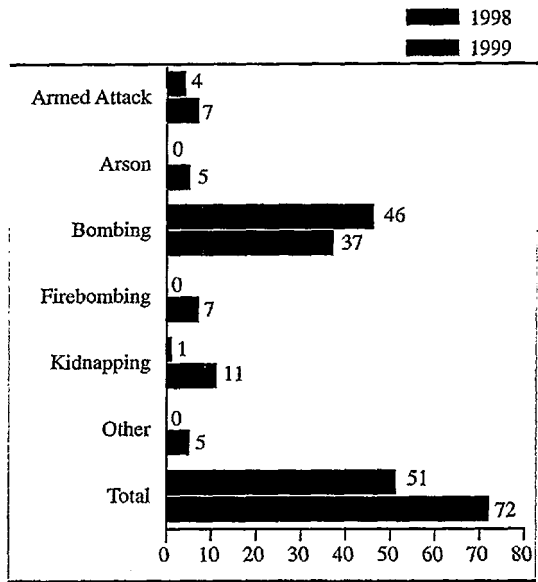
**Total Wounded in International
Terrorist Attacks, by Region**



Anti-US Attacks, by Region

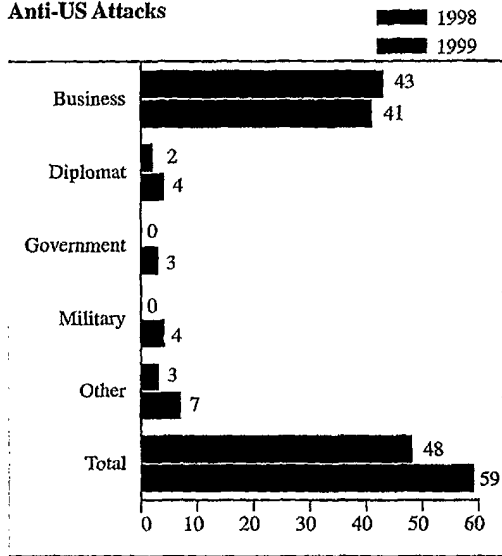


Anti-US Attacks, by Type of Event

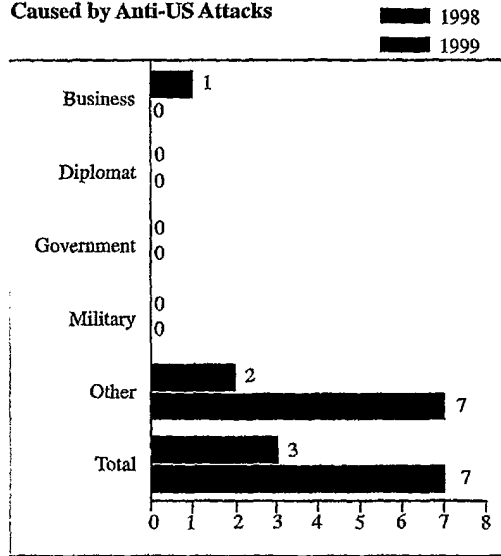


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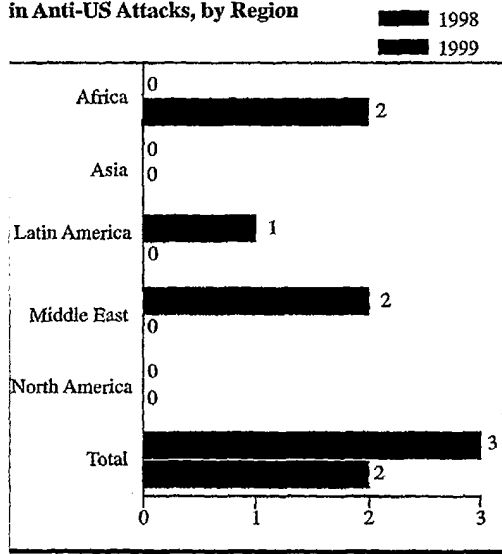
Total Facilities Struck by Anti-US Attacks



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

