



25 June 2019

Mr. John Greenewald, Jr.
The Black Vault
27305 West Live Oak Road
Suite #1203
Castaic, CA 91384

Reference: EOM-2019-00200

Dear Mr. Greenewald:

This is a final response to your correspondence of 15 December 2018 requesting an Executive Order 13526 mandatory declassification review of the following document:

Terrorism Review for January 1999
Document Number (FOIA)/ESDN (CREST): 0000257639

We have completed a thorough search of our records and determined that the document may be released in sanitized form. We have deleted material that must remain classified on the basis of Sections 1.4(c) and 1.4(d) of the Order. Additional information must be withheld because withholding is authorized and warranted under applicable law as provided by Section 6.2(d) of the Order. Enclosed is a copy showing our deletions and citing our exemptions.

As the CIA Information and Privacy Coordinator, I am the CIA official responsible for these determinations. You have the right to appeal this response to the Agency Release Panel in my care, within 90 days from the date of this letter. Should you choose to do this, please include the basis of your appeal.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Mark Lilly".

Mark Lilly
Information and Privacy Coordinator

Enclosure

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and research of John Greenewald, Jr., creator of:

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JANUARY 1999

TERRORISM R E V I E W



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Terrorism Review 

January 1999


Page

Articles

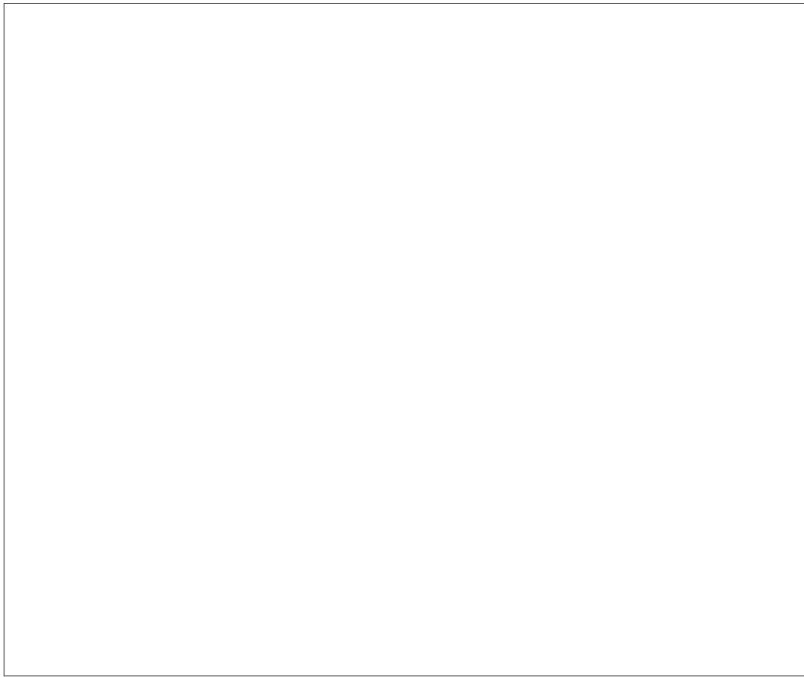
Libya Maintains Ties to International Terrorist Activity 

1



Libya continues to maintain the infrastructure and state institutions to support terrorism, despite its efforts to appear to be distancing itself from international terrorism to gain reprieve from the UN sanctions imposed in 1992. The External Security Organization, which is Libya's primary intelligence body and is linked to dissident abductions and assassinations, continued its active monitoring of Libyan dissidents worldwide. Libya still maintains ties to Palestinian rejectionists and other radical groups. In addition, Libya continues to refuse to cooperate with investigations into past terrorist acts—some dating back more than a decade. On the positive side, we have seen no indication in the past several years that Libya has been involved directly in terrorism against the West. 

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Highlights

Wye Accord Elicits Hizballah Response (U)

15

[Redacted]

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[Redacted]

16

[Redacted]

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17

[Redacted]

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1.4(c)
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Assassinations Muzzle Anti-Taliban Activism in Pakistan

19

[Redacted]

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Key Dates and Events

The Terrorism Diary for February and March 1999 (U)

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**Chronology of International Terrorism--
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**Summary of Indigenous Terrorism--
November-December 1998) (U)**

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**Emerging Terrorist
Threat**

[Redacted]

Pocket

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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 on [Redacted] (U)*

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*Information available as of 22 January 1999 was used in this
Review.*

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6.2(d)

Libya Maintains Ties to International Terrorist Activity

6.2(d)

Libya continues to maintain the infrastructure and state institutions to support terrorism, despite its efforts to appear to be distancing itself from international terrorism to gain reprieve from the UN sanctions imposed in 1992. The External Security Organization, which is Libya's primary intelligence body and is linked to dissident abductions and assassinations, continued its active monitoring of Libyan dissidents worldwide. Libya still maintains ties to Palestinian rejectionists and other radical groups. In addition, Libya continues to refuse to cooperate with investigations into past terrorist acts—some dating back more than a decade. On the positive side, we have seen no indication in the past several years that Libya has been directly involved in terrorism against the West.

Terrorism Infrastructure Remains Active

Despite moves by the Libyan Government to reduce its terrorism profile, significant elements of Libya's terrorism infrastructure remain in place. Most notable are the state institutions that have provided cover for terrorist activity in the past. In June 1992, Libyan leader Muammar al-Qadhafi publicly promised to close the World Anti-Imperialism Center (Mathaba) and the World Islamic Call Society (WICS)—both used as cover organizations for past terrorist activities—but their offices remain open and are increasingly active.

- The Mathaba, an organization created to provide covert support to various rebels and "liberation" movements, continues to disseminate pro-Libyan and anti-Western propaganda and forge ties to foreign opposition groups and sympathetic foreign governments

- The WICS functions primarily as a conduit for financial and other support to Islamic groups and institutions abroad, and various reports suggest that



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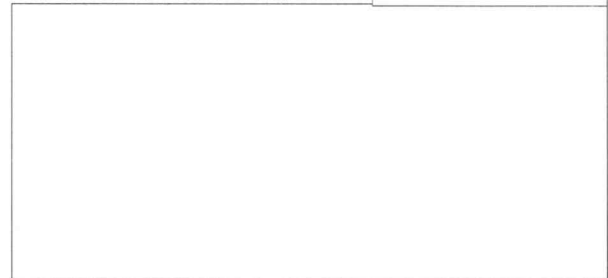
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
 In the name of Allah most Gracious, most Merciful

Islamic Call Society Web Site. (U)

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Libya is using the organization to increase Libyan influence in Sub-Saharan Africa



The External Security Organization (ESO) is Libya's preeminent overseas intelligence organization and continues to monitor actively Libyan dissidents,

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Shortly after the two Libyan suspects in the bombing of Pan Am Flight 103

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were indicted in November 1991, Qadhafi promised to reform the ESO, which has been responsible for the surveillance, abduction, and assassination of Libyan dissidents abroad. We believe that given the importance as well as the potential international repercussions associated with anti-dissident operations, Qadhafi probably is informed of—and continues to demand—such activities.

groups, to include the Islamic Resistance Movement (HAMAS), the Palestine Islamic Jihad (PIJ), and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC).

1.4(c)

[Redacted]

• Although some information indicates Libya is working to shut down the ANO's offices and training facilities [Redacted]

1.4(c)

[Redacted] ANO members in Libya received paramilitary training including assassination techniques and methods for boobytrapping vehicles.

• Qadhafi publicly has endorsed HAMAS and PIJ attacks in Israel, the West Bank, and Gaza Strip and has promised to provide financial backing for these groups.

1.4(c)

• In November 1995 'Ali Mehmed Abu Zaid, a Libyan dissident and vocal opponent of Qadhafi, was murdered in London by unidentified assailants. No compelling evidence was found to implicate Libya in the attack. One month after the incident, however, a senior Libyan diplomat with close ties to the ESO and who had previously threatened dissidents was expelled from the United Kingdom, according to press [Redacted]

1.4(c)

• The ESO was involved in the abduction in December 1993 in Cairo and subsequent execution of a former Libyan foreign minister who defected in the 1970s and was a vocal opponent of the regime. [Redacted]

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Libyan Support for Extremists [Redacted]

The Libyan Government continues to provide training, safehaven, and financial and logistical support to Palestinian rejectionists.¹ Qadhafi remains vehemently opposed to the Middle East peace process (MEPP) and publicly has condemned the Wye accord, saying that terrorism would continue until Israel leaves the occupied territories, according to press reports.

Qadhafi has continued to give financial support to groups that oppose the MEPP [Redacted]

[Redacted] He also has endorsed publicly the terrorist activities of various

1.4(c)

Libya also supports extremist groups outside the Middle East.

• The Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG), a Philippine Muslim terrorist organization and separatist group, receives funds, arms, and other assistance from Libya [Redacted]

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¹ Libya served as the main sponsor for the Abu Nidal organization (ANO) from 1987 until recently [Redacted]

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1.4(c)
6.2(d)



1.4(c) • Qadhafi also is funding the Philippines-based Moro Islamic Liberation Organization (MILO)² [redacted]
[redacted] Although this group has no direct links

to terrorist activity, its membership has expressed admiration for Palestinian groups such as HAMAS and the terrorist activities it engages in.

6.2(d) ² The Moro Islamic Liberation Organization is an organization distinct from the Moro Islamic Liberation Front. [redacted]



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authorities have agreed to try the Libyans in absentia and recently informed the United States that the trial will begin in March 1999.

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- Qadhafi has not followed through on his promise to support the German investigation of the 1986 bombing of La Belle discotheque in Berlin, which killed two US servicemen and wounded more than 200. He continues to shelter several former Libyan officials who allegedly participated in that attack.

6.2(d)

Avoiding Accountability for Terrorist Acts

Tripoli does not cooperate fully with authorities investigating bombings that implicate Libya. Ten years after the bombing of Pan Am Flight 103, for example, Qadhafi continues to provide refuge to the two Libyan suspects and has not affirmed he will allow them to be tried in the Netherlands as the United States and the United Kingdom have proposed.

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- Libya has cooperated somewhat with the French investigation into the bombing in 1989 of UTA Flight 772, but Qadhafi has not turned over the six Libyan suspects to French authorities. One suspect is Abdallah al-Sanusi, a high-ranking Libyan intelligence official and Qadhafi's brother-in-law. French

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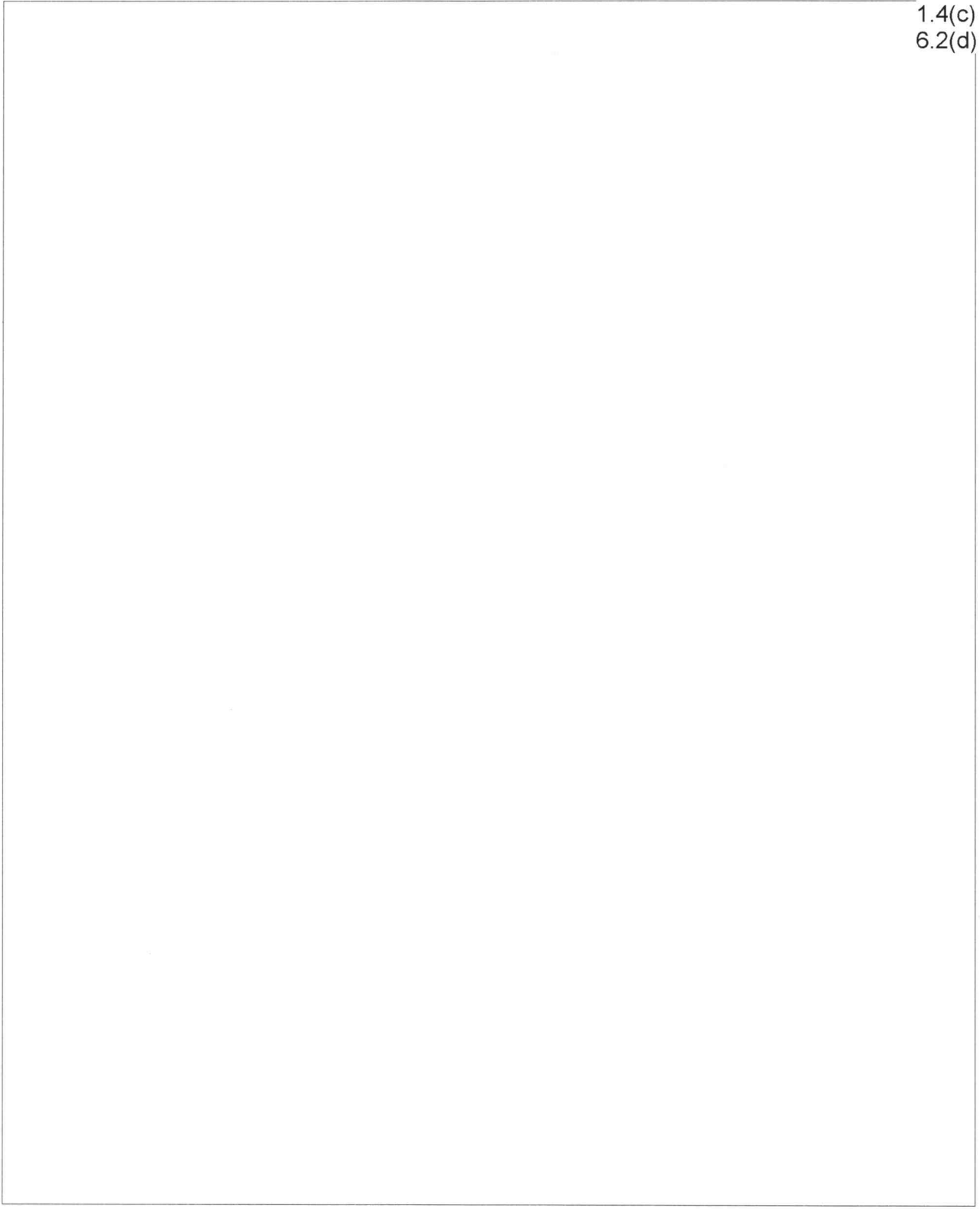


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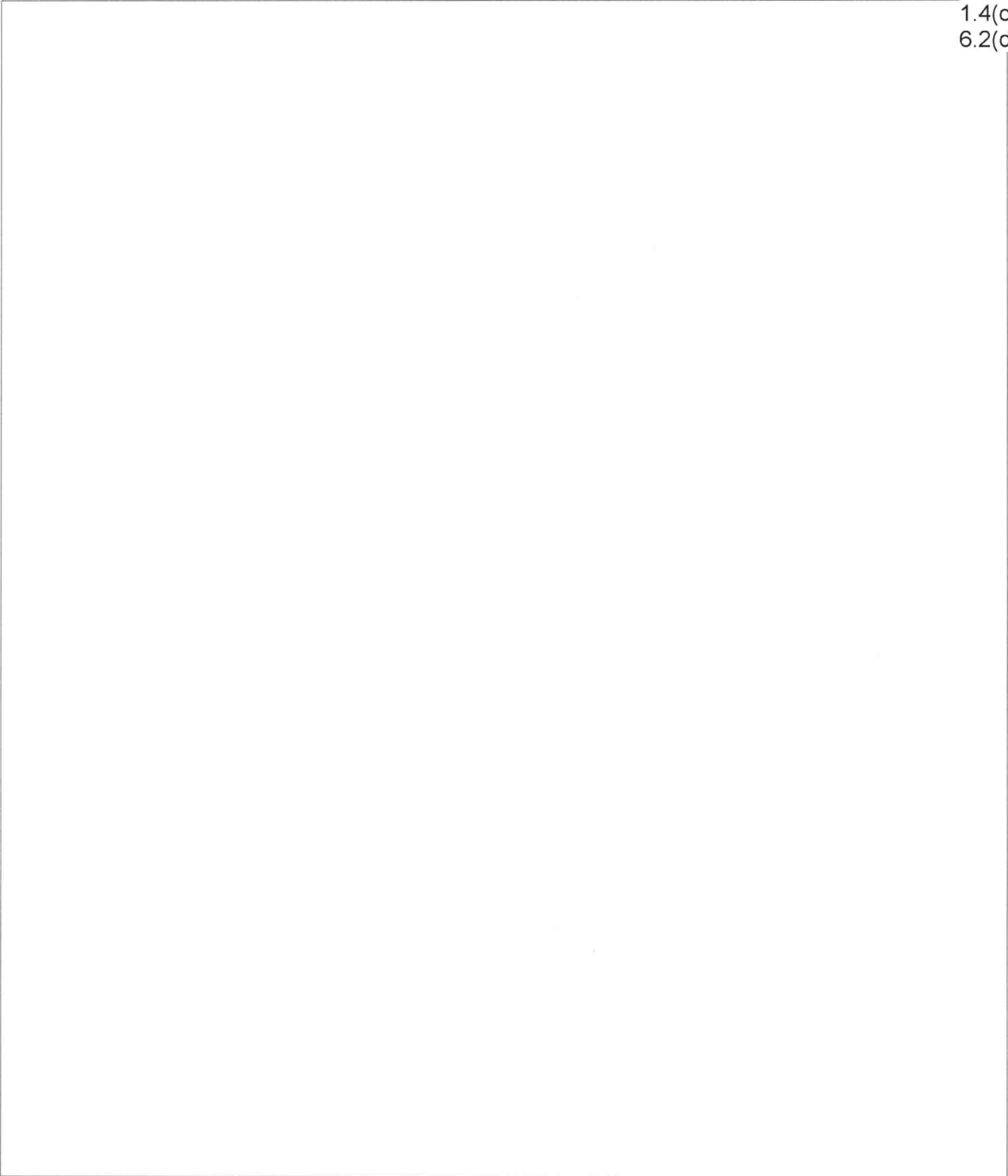
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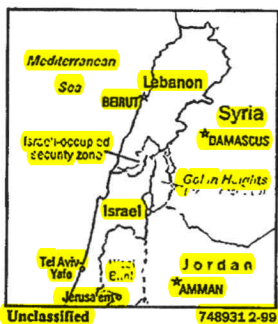
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Highlights (U)

Middle East



Wye Accord Elicits Hizballah Response (U)

Developments in the Middle East peace process routinely spark rhetoric from Hizballah, but the group's reaction to the Wye accord between the Israeli Government and the Palestinian Authority (PA) has been unusually harsh, suggesting that it sees the prospect of closer security ties between Israel and the PA as a threat to its interests. Hizballah's statements against the accord have threatened both Israelis and Palestinians.

- In late October, Hizballah leaders exhorted the Palestinians, especially the Palestine Islamic Jihad and HAMAS, to use "all possible means" to kill Israelis and thwart the accord, according to press reporting.
- At a rally in Beirut's southern suburbs in early November, Hizballah Secretary General Hassan Nasrallah described Arafat as a "traitor" and called on Palestinians to assassinate him, according to press reports. Hizballah's official television station, Al-Manar, reported later that Nasrallah understood the repercussions of his statement and that his threat was "not a joke or angry reaction."

6.2(d)



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1.4(d)

- In mid-November, Hizballah kidnapped a Lebanese who worked in the US Embassy's security office and questioned him about Embassy informants, [redacted]. The group frequently uses heavy-handed tactics with private Lebanese citizens, but it usually does not do so against an individual associated with the Embassy—suggesting that this abduction was intended as a message to the United States.

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[redacted] Hizballah may be increasingly willing, however, to challenge Syrian policy if it perceives that its security interests are threatened directly.

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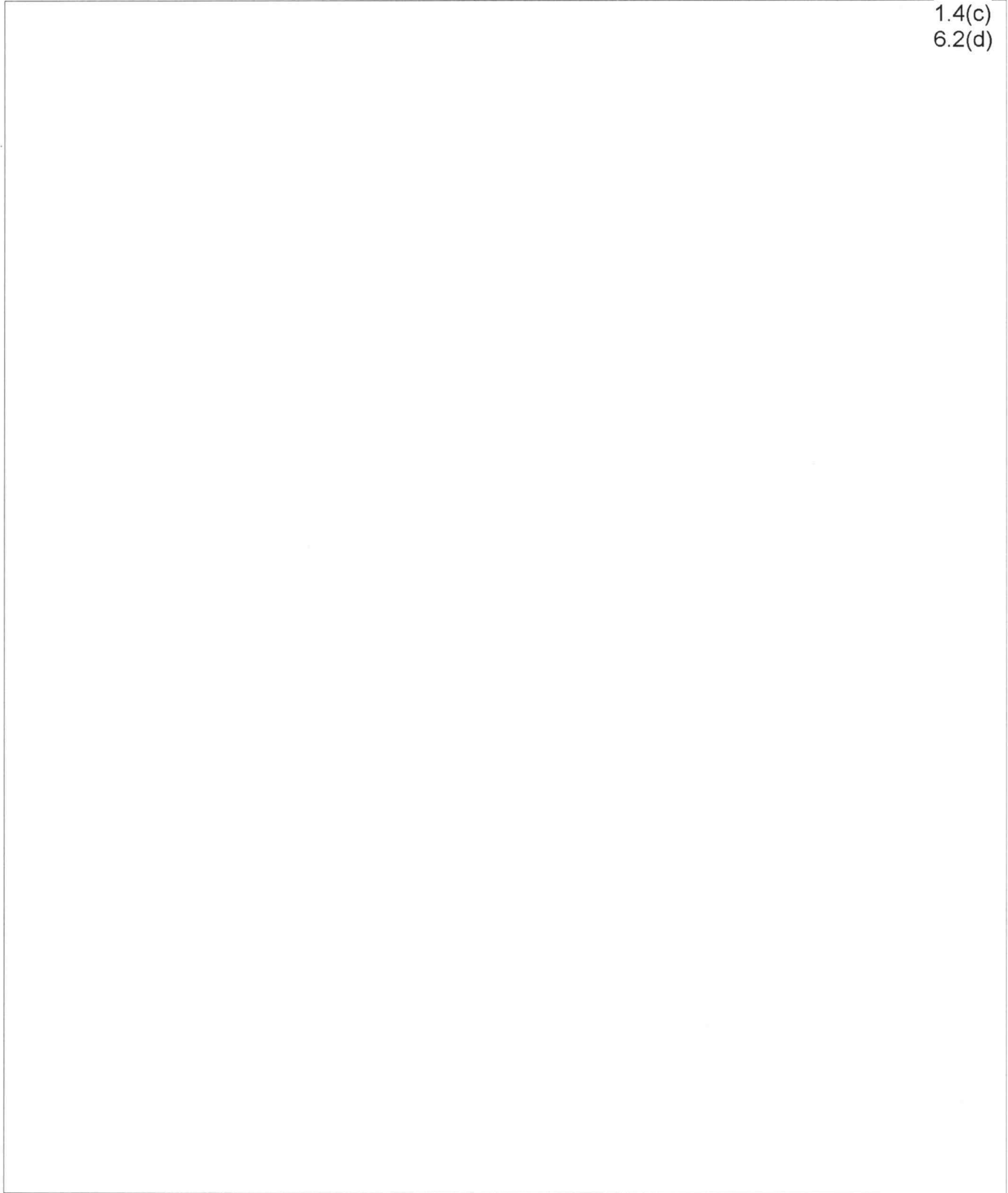
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6.2(d)
1.4(d)**Assassinations Muzzle Anti-Taliban Activism in Pakistan**

The attempted assassination on 12 January of prominent Afghan moderate Abdul Haq in Peshawar, Pakistan probably was ordered by the Taliban

6.2(d)

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his wife and son were killed.

6.2(d)

Abdul Haq, the brother of a prominent *mujahidin* commander fighting against the Taliban and a well-known activist in Pakistan seeking to promote an intra-Afghan dialogue, had received death threats from the HUM before the assassination attempt. Local newspapers have carried stories mentioning Abdul Haq's opposition to terrorism and Bin Ladin's activities.

- Recent HUM publications have threatened to burn down the homes of families that opposed the group, mentioning the Haq family by name.
- Newspaper accounts claimed that Haq's brother had accepted a US reward to kill or arrest Bin Ladin.

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The attack on Abdul Haq's family is one of a series of assassinations or attempted assassinations of prominent anti-Taliban or moderate Afghan leaders in Pakistan over the past year. The Taliban has been implicated directly in some of these attacks.

- The former Governor of Kandahar, who held the post before the Taliban takeover, was injured seriously when gunmen attacked him in his home in Quetta last November. Police caught one of the attackers, according to press, who claimed the Taliban ordered the assassination. The Taliban denied responsibility, however.
- Also in November, the first cousin and close associate of former Communist Afghan President Najibullah was gunned down in Peshawar after he organized prayer ceremonies on the anniversary of Najibullah's execution by the Taliban. Two weeks earlier the commander of the Afghan Air Force under Najibullah was killed as he left his home in Peshawar.

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• In July 1998 [redacted] the Taliban was implicated in the murders of former Afghan Communists resident in Pakistan, including Najibullah's former defense minister, Nazar Nurzai. Ghaffar Akhundzada, the former Governor of Helmand Province and the most prominent Pashtun opponent of the Taliban, was killed in Quetta in March 1998.

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[redacted]

1.4(c)
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These assassinations have muzzled the moderate Afghan community in Pakistan and may affect international efforts to mediate the Afghan conflict.

[redacted] the murders have frightened many Afghan moderates, making them reluctant to appear politically active.

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• Participation in an Afghan conclave in Switzerland scheduled for this month has fizzled, causing its organizers to consider postponement.

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The Terrorism Diary for February and March 1999

Below is a compendium of February and March 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. (U)

<i>1 February 1984</i>	<i>India.</i> Kashmir separatist leader Maqbool Butt executed.
<i>3 February 1963</i>	<i>Iraq.</i> Anniversary of Ba'th Revolution.
<i>4 February 1948</i>	<i>Sri Lanka.</i> Independence Day.
<i>4 February 1979</i>	<i>Iran.</i> Revolution Day.
<i>7 February 1991</i>	<i>Turkey.</i> Assassination of US Defense Department contractor Bobby Eugene Mozelle by Dev Sol terrorists in Adana.
<i>8 February 1963</i>	<i>Iraq.</i> Revolution Day.
<i>13 February 1991</i>	<i>Germany.</i> Red Army Faction fired more than 200 small arms rounds at US Embassy, Bonn; no casualties.
<i>14 February 1979</i>	<i>Iran.</i> Attack on US Embassy in Tehran; the Embassy was briefly occupied and the Ambassador briefly held.
<i>14 February 1998</i>	<i>Colombia.</i> Death of Manuel Perez Martinez, National Liberation Army (ELN) Leader.
<i>16 February 1992</i>	<i>Lebanon, Israel.</i> Assassination of Hizballah Secretary-General Musawi in an Israeli air attack.
<i>19 February 1980</i>	<i>Egypt, Israel.</i> Exchange of ambassadors.
<i>22 February 1969</i>	<i>Palestinians.</i> Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine founded.
<i>23 February 1998</i>	<i>Usama Bin Ladin.</i> Bin Ladin and allied groups publish <i>fatwa</i> proclaiming it is incumbent on all Muslims to attack Americans and their allies.
<i>25 February 1991</i>	<i>Iraq.</i> Beginning of the ground war in Desert Storm.
<i>26 February 1993</i>	<i>United States.</i> World Trade Center bombing in New York City.
<i>28 February 1991</i>	<i>Turkey.</i> US Air Force Lt. Col. Alvin Macke wounded during a Dev Sol assassination attempt in Izmir.

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2 March 1956 *Morocco.* Independence Day (termination of Treaty of Fez).
 2 March 1977 *Libya.* Establishment of Jamahiriyah (Masses' State).
 3 March 1878 *Bulgaria.* Independence Day.
 3 March 1961 *Morocco.* Accession of King Hassan to throne.
 4 March 1982 *Colombia, United States.* Effective date of extradition treaty aimed at narcotics traffickers.
 6 March 1957 *Ghana.* Independence Day.
 6 March 1975 *Kurdish region.* Algerian accord between Iran and Iraq abandoning support for the Kurds.
 10 March 1979 *Kurdish region.* Death of Kurdish leader Mulla Mustafa Barzani.
 12 March 1880 *Turkey.* Birth of Ataturk.
 13 March 1979 *Grenada.* Coup d'etat by Maurice Bishop (National Day).
 14 March 1975 *Japan.* Chukaku-ha (Nucleus Faction) Secretary General Honda assassinated by rival radical groups.
 16 March 1921 *Armenians.* Signing of Soviet-Turkish border treaty that ended Armenian hopes of establishing an independent state.
 17 March 1992 *Argentina, Israel.* Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires was bombed. Hizballah's terrorist wing, Islamic Jihad, claimed responsibility.
 17 March *Ireland.* St. Patrick's Day (National Day).
 20 March 1956 *Tunisia.* Independence Day.
 20 March 1995 *Japan.* Aum Shinrikyo sarin gas attack on Tokyo subways.
 21 March *Turkey.* Kurdish New Year.
 22 March 1945 *Arab world.* Founding of Arab League (original members: Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Saudi Arabia, and Syria).
 23 March 1956 *Pakistan.* Pakistan Day (founding of Islamic republic).
 23 March *Sri Lanka.* Poya Day holiday.
 25 March 1821 *Greece.* Greek Revolution Memorial Day (celebrating beginning of independence from Turkey).

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25 March 1975 *Saudi Arabia.* Assassination of King Faisal and accession of King Khalid.

26 March 1970 *Libya.* UK Evacuation Day (day British forces turned over bases and departed).

26 March 1971 *Bangladesh.* Independence Day.

26 March 1978 *Egypt, Israel.* Peace agreement ratified.

28 March *Palestinians.* National Day.

29 March 1992 *Basque region.* Leadership of Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA) apprehended in Bidart, France.

30 March 1974 *Turkey.* Death of terrorist Mahir Cayan, member of Turkish People's Liberation Party.

30 March 1976 *Palestinians.* Day of the Homeland.

*The above information is **Unclassified**.*

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6.2(d)

Chronology of International Terrorism—August 1998-January 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. (U)

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Africa

8 November *Angola: Fifty armed assailants attacked a Canadian-owned diamond mine, killing one Portuguese national, two Britons, three Angolans, and wounding 18 others. The assailants took four workers hostage, including one South African, one Briton and two Filipinos. Angolan officials blame National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) rebels for the attack. (U)*

15 November *Sierra Leone: Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC) rebels kidnapped an Italian missionary from his residence, [redacted] Solomon Musa, leader of Sierra Leone's ousted junta and a faction of the AFRC, demanded a satellite telephone, medical supplies, and radio contact with his spouse in exchange for the release of the priest. Musa's wife was arrested in September and is being detained in Freetown. Musa also threatened to kidnap a bishop if his demands were not met. (U)*

6.2(d)

27 November *Uganda: Thirty armed Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) militants attacked a World Food Program (WFP) convoy, killing seven persons and wounding 28 others. An eyewitness stated that the rebels also abducted six others, five of whom are believed to be WFP officials. (U)*

27 November *Central African Republic: A small bomb exploded outside the walls of the French Embassy, causing minor damage, [redacted] no one was injured in the blast. No one claimed responsibility for the bombing. (U)*

6.2(d)

26 December *Angola: A transport plane carrying 10 United Nations (UN) officials and four crew members was shot down over an area of intense fighting between the UNITA and government troops. On 8 January, a UN rescue team reached the crash site and reported that no one survived the crash and that the bodies of all 14 persons aboard the plane were accounted for. (U)*

2 January *Angola: A United Nations (UN) chartered C-130 Hercules aircraft was shot down by a surface-to-air missile (SAM) shortly after takeoff. One US citizen, four Angolans, two Philippine nationals, and one Namibian aboard the plane died in the crash. Angolan authorities blame the attack on UNITA rebels. (U)*

Asia

17 November *India: Police officials reported that unidentified Muslim militants detonated a grenade in Anantnag, Kashmir, killing three persons and injuring 35 others. (U)*

25 November *India: In Handwara, Kashmir, police reported that Muslim militants threw a grenade at a wedding party, injuring 11 persons. (U)*

9 December *India: Local press reported that unidentified Muslim militants threw a grenade at a group of soldiers near a bus station in Bandipura, Kashmir, killing three civilians and injuring 20 others. (U)*

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A bomb exploded in a shop in the Poonch District of Kashmir, wounding the shopkeeper. Police suspect that Muslim militants are responsible. (U)

23 December

India: Muslim militants forced their way into three homes in three separate vil-

lages in Kulham District, Kashmir, killing nine persons, [redacted] The victims were all close relatives of former militants who now support the pro-Indian government militia. Kashmir authorities blame the attacks on the Hizbul Mujahideen. (U)

6.2(d)

Eurasia

3 October

Russia: Twenty armed assailants kidnapped three Britons and one New Zealander in Grozny, Chechnya. According to press reports the victims were kidnapped outside their residence, located 500 meters from Chechnya's anti-kidnaping department. The bodies were found on 8 and 26 December. (U)

Europe

6 August

Belgium: Arsonists firebombed a McDonald's restaurant after hours in Merksem. No injuries or damage were reported. On 9 September the Animal Liberation Front (ALF) claimed responsibility for the attack. (U)

9 August

Belgium: The ALF claimed responsibility for firebombing a McDonald's in Antwerp after hours. No damage or injuries were reported. (U)

29 August

Belgium: Arsonists firebombed a McDonald's restaurant in Puurs, destroying the restaurant and causing up to \$1.4 million in damage. The ALF claimed responsibility for the attack. (U)

7 November

Belgium: In Deinze, arsonists set the back door of a McDonald's restaurant on fire, causing minor damage. Belgian authorities suspect the ALF. (U)

17 November

Greece: A bomb exploded outside a Citibank branch in Athens, causing major damage. A telephone caller to a local newspaper said the attack was to protest arrests made during a student march. (U)

23 November

Belgium: Unidentified assailants fired at the German Ambassador's residence in Brussels, causing minor damage to a neighboring building. The German press speculated the attack may be linked to rumors that Germany was considering requesting the extradition of Kurdish leader Abdullah Ocalan. (U)

December

Italy: During the week of 7 December, the ALF sent panettone cakes laced with rat poison to two branches of the Italian news agency ANSA. Two Italian subsidiaries of Swiss Nestle were forced to halt production, costing the company \$30 million. According to Italy's ALF founder, the poisoned cakes were sent to protest Nestle's genetic manipulation of food. (U)

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29 December

Greece: A bomb exploded outside a Barclays Bank in Athens, causing minor damage. An unidentified telephone caller claimed responsibility on behalf of the Revolutionary Nuclei. **The caller told authorities** the attacks were conducted as a protest against NATO and the European Union. (U)

29 December

Greece: A bomb exploded outside the former location of an American Express branch in Athens, causing minor damage. An unidentified caller claimed responsibility on behalf of Revolutionary Nuclei **in a telephone call to authorities. The caller stated** the attack was a protest against NATO and the European Union. (U)

Latin America

26 October

Colombia: Guerrillas abducted a Danish engineer and two Colombians at a roadblock in San Juan. Local authorities suspect the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) or Army of National Liberation (ELN) is responsible. On 12 January 1999 in Carmen de Bolivar, guerrillas from the People's Liberation Army (EPL) freed the Danish hostage. There have been no reports on the two Colombians. (U)

30 November

Brazil: A bomb detonated in a McDonald's restroom, causing minor damage. No injuries were reported. (U)

3 December

Colombia: Guerrillas kidnapped a German citizen and two Colombians from a bus at a false roadblock in Cauca Department. The guerrillas set the bus on fire and dynamited a tollbooth after stealing the money. Authorities suspect the FARC or ELN is responsible.

6.2(d)

8 December

Colombia: A Spanish newspaper reported that FARC guerrillas kidnapped one Spanish citizen and three Colombians. No ransom demands have been made. (U)

17 December

Brazil: A Molotov cocktail was found hidden in the grass outside the US Embassy compound in Brasilia. Authorities believe the device was repositioned outside the compound for a future use. (U)

Middle East

24 November

Yemen: A car bomb exploded across the street from the German Embassy, killing two Yemani police officers and injuring several other persons, including three embassy employees.

1.4(c)

6.2(d)

The explosion caused significant damage to the leader's home and adjacent house, and minor damage to the second floor of the embassy.

6.2(d)

6 December

Yemen: Local press reported that armed tribals kidnapped four German tourists in Sanaa and demanded \$500,000 ransom and improvements to local health and educational facilities. On 30 December the hostages were released. (U)

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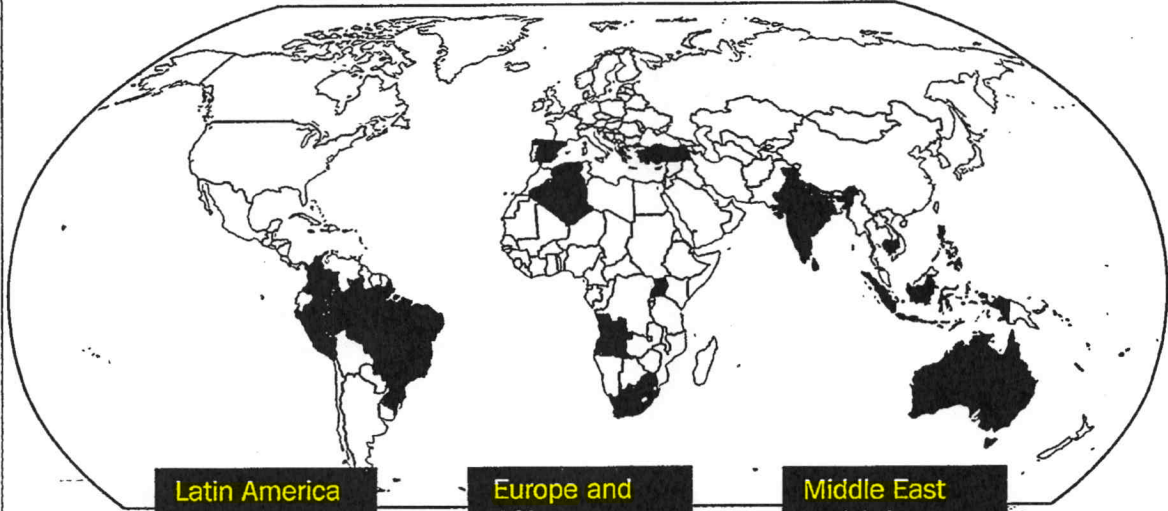
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- 9 December** *Yemen: Yemeni passengers on a chartered Egyptian airliner demanded to be flown to Libya.* The Egyptian pilot landed in Tunisia and told the 150 passengers he could not fly the plane to Libya due to UN sanctions. The passengers staged a sit-in on the plane while it was on the ground in Tunisia. The plane and passengers remained on the ground for 15 hours before returning to Yemen. (U)
- 10 December** *Yemen: A bomb exploded at a US-run oil pipeline causing minor damage.* Local authorities believe that Yemeni tribesmen are probably responsible. (U)
- 26 December** *Yemen: Tribesmen bombed the Marib pipeline, which is operated by the US Hunt Oil and Exxon Corporation.* (U)
- 28 December** *Yemen: Armed assailants kidnapped a group of tourists who were traveling on the main road from Habban to Aden.* The victims included two US citizens, twelve Britons, and two Australians. On 29 December, Yemeni security forces undertook a rescue attempt, during which three Britons and one Australian were killed and one US citizen was injured seriously. British survivors said their captors tried to use them as human shields. Yemeni officials reported that the kidnappers belong to the Islamic Jihad, [redacted] however, that there is no definitive account of group affiliations and that the investigation is ongoing. (U) 6.2(d)
- 31 December** *Israel: Unidentified assailants threw two Molotov cocktails at the residence of a US Consulate officer, causing minor damage.* [redacted] speculate that the recent US/UK military action against Iraq, or the deadlock over the Wye agreement could be possible motives for this attack. 1.4(c)
- The above information is* [redacted] 6.2(d)

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Selected Incidents of Indigenous Terrorism During November-December 1998 (U)



Latin America

Brazil
Colombia
Peru

Europe and Africa

Angola
Greece
South Africa
Spain
Turkey
Uganda

Middle East and Asia

Algeria
Australia
Cambodia
India
Indonesia
Nepal
Philippines
Sri Lanka

Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative.

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6.2(d)

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6.2(d)

Summary of Indigenous Terrorism—November-December 1998

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

Africa

Angola

On 14 December in Cuito, local press reported that *National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA)* militants shot down a civilian aircraft, killing 10 persons. (U)

UNITA rebels attacked a camp for displaced persons in Kunje on 16 December, killing 100 persons, according to local press reports. (U)

On 21 December in Luanda, local press reported that *UNITA* rebels placed a time bomb outside a military sports center. Police moved the bomb to an open field and allowed it to detonate at the set time. No one was injured in the blast. (U)

South Africa

In Cape Town on 18 December, a pipe bomb exploded outside a synagogue, causing minor damage but no injuries. **Initial police investigation indicates** the bomb was similar to the device used in the attack at Planet Hollywood on 25 August, 1998. Following the explosion, an official from the *Muslims Against Global Oppression (MAGO)* warned that retaliation against American, British, and Israeli Embassies in South Africa would follow. (U)

Uganda

On 26 November in Ancholi Bur, *Lord's Resistance Army (LRA)* rebels fired at two vehicles, killing a police officer, a soldier and a civilian. (U)

Asia

Australia

A letter bomb exploded in the main mail sorting center in Canberra on 2 December, injuring two postal workers, according to **police and** press reports. **Authorities later** found 21 additional letter bombs in Canberra, one in Melbourne, and two in Sydney. The bombs, which looked like floppy disk containers, were addressed to the tax department, police, Equal Opportunity Commission, and Human Rights Staff. (U)

Cambodia

Khmer Rouge (KR) rebels kidnapped three Cambodian health workers employed by the CARE International Aid Agency. The hostages were released on 15 December and no ransom was paid. (U)

India

In Dispur, Assam, local press reported that a car bomb exploded on 18 December near the government secretariat, killing eight persons and injuring 31 others. The blast damaged the multi-story Guwahati Tea auction center and several other buildings in the area. The bomb exploded as the car refueled at a gas station; police have

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January 1999

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not determined if the bomb detonated accidentally while in transport and if the perpetrators were suicide bombers. Several militant separatist groups have intensified their violence in Assam in recent months. (U)

Indonesia

Police reported that one person was injured when an explosion occurred at an automated teller machine in the Atrium Senen Shopping Center in Jakarta on 11 December. (U)

Nepal

A bomb exploded in Kathmandu at the home of a Nepali minister on 15 December, causing minor damage but no injury. No one claimed responsibility, **but police** suspect Maoist guerrillas, who have conducted similar attacks in the past. (U)

Philippines

A bomb exploded on a passenger bus in Zamboanga on 7 December, killing one person and injuring at least 11 others. **Police investigators** suspect the *Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG)* bombed the bus in retaliation for the bus company's failure to pay "revolutionary taxes." (U)

On 15 December a grenade thrown into a crowded shopping mall injured at least 60 shoppers, **according to police and eyewitness reports**. No group claimed responsibility, but the attack bears the hallmark of the ASG. (U)

Sri Lanka

The Deputy Defense Minister and the commanders of the Sri Lankan Air Force, Navy, and Army, escaped an assassination attempt by the *Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)* on 6 December in Oddusudan. According to local press reports, four soldiers were killed and 42 others injured when the *LTTE* fired mortar rounds at the officials' convoy.

Europe

Greece

On 13 December arsonists placed a Molotov cocktail under the gas tank of a vehicle in Athens, causing major fire damage.

[Redacted]

1.4(c)
6.2(d)

Spain

On 10 December in Pamplona, local press reported a bomb exploded outside the residence of a civil guardsman, injuring five persons and causing major fire damage. *Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA)* members or sympathizers are probably responsible. (U)

Unknown assailants threw two Molotov cocktails at the Socialist Party of the Basque Country headquarters in San Sebastian on 11 December, according to the press, causing minor damage. *ETA* members or sympathizers may be responsible. (U)

Turkey

Reuters reported a *Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK)* suicide bomber injured 14 persons outside a supermarket in Lice on 1 December. (U)

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On 24 December in Van, a suicide bomber detonated herself in front of a military bus, killing one person and injuring 22 others. The *Kurdistan Peoples' Liberation Army (ARGL)* publicly claimed responsibility. (U)

Latin America

Brazil

On 30 November in Rio de Janeiro, a bomb detonated outside a state water utility headquarters, causing minor damage, according to local press reports. (U)

Colombia

On 26 November in Cali, local press accounts reported that a car bomb exploded in front of a savings and loan institution, injuring four persons and causing major damage to the bank and surrounding buildings. (U)

On 27 November 1998 in northeastern Cauca Department, guerrillas attacked a village, destroying homes, a church, and causing major damage. **Authorities** suspect the *Revolutionary Armed Forces of Columbia (FARC)* are responsible. (U)

On 28 November in Puerto Asis, *FARC* rebels ambushed a police patrol, killing six officers and wounding four others, according to local press reporting. (U)

On 30 November in Cocorna, guerrillas from the *FARC* and *National Liberation Army (ELN)* killed three soldiers, two police officers, and injured seven civilians. The guerrillas destroyed the police barracks and a bridge. (U)

The *Jaime Bateman Cayon Group* attacked a police precinct, police school, and nearby civilian homes in Tulua on 7 December, causing minor damage but no injuries. (U)

Peru

On 19 November in Huaraz, local **authorities suspect** *Shining Path (SL)* militants attacked a police post, stealing firearms and communications equipment. The attackers subsequently destroyed the community telephone center, two hospitals, a drug store, and a bank. (U)

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Middle East

Algeria

On 1 December in Sidi Rached, armed militants murdered 12 persons. **Algerian authorities** suspect the *Armed Islamic Group (GIA)* was responsible. (U)

On 3 December in Khemis Miliana, militants detonated a bomb in an open market, killing 14 persons, wounding 24 others, and causing major damage. A statement issued by the Algerian security services stated the *GIA* was probably responsible. (U)

On 5 December in Merad, local press reported armed militants, believed to be members of the *GIA*, killed seven persons and wounded five others. (U)

On 14 December in Jijel, an armed Islamic group shot and killed a leading football player, according to local press reports. (U)

The above information is

6.2(d)

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