



Significant Incidents of Political Violence Against Americans

1994





United States Department of State

Significant Incidents of Political Violence Against Americans: 1994

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This publication was prepared by the Office of Intelligence and Threat Analysis,
Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS/DSS/ITA).

Comments and queries are welcomed and may be directed to the
Office Director of DS/DSS/ITA on 202-663-0786.

Acknowledgments

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Andrew Corsun

Editor

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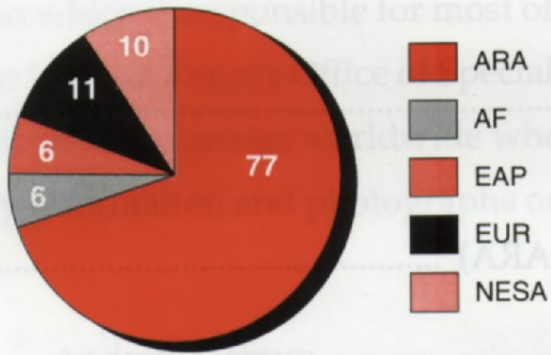
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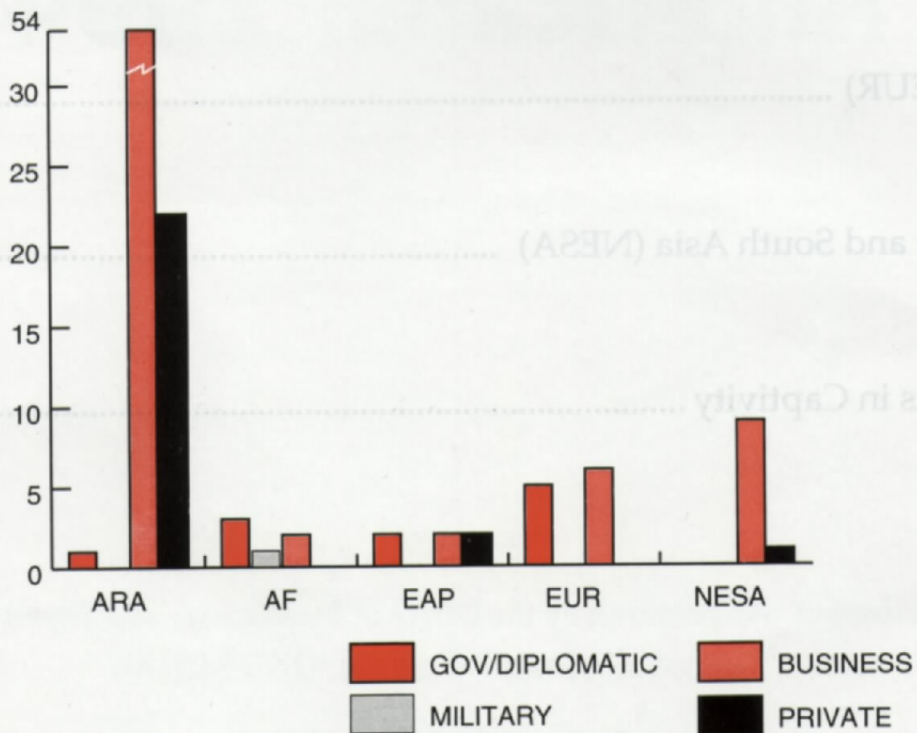
Statistical Overview of 1994

Areas of Anti-U.S. Incidents in 1994



There were 110 anti-U.S. incidents in 1994.

Targets of Anti-U.S. Incidents by Region in 1994



Introduction

Significant Incidents of Political Violence Against Americans: 1994, published by the Bureau of Diplomatic Security's Office of Intelligence and Threat Analysis (DS/DSS/ITA), is intended to provide a comprehensive picture of the broad spectrum of political violence that American citizens and interests have encountered abroad during 1994. In addition to examining terrorism-related acts, this study also includes other instances of violence affecting Americans.

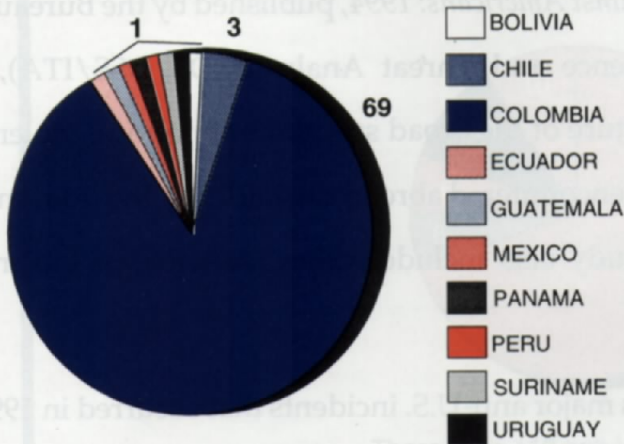
This chronology is designed to encompass major anti-U.S. incidents that occurred in 1994. Unfortunately, to keep this publication unclassified, some incidents had to be omitted due to the sensitive nature of the information associated with them.

The selection of incidents used in this study was based upon the following criteria: lethality, substantial property damage, use of unusual tactics or weapons, and perceptibility of targets as American or representative of U.S. interests. **Please note:** Additional incidents were included in the regional and statistical breakdowns that did not meet our strict definition of a significant incident but were nevertheless noteworthy. These incidents were notated with an asterisk.

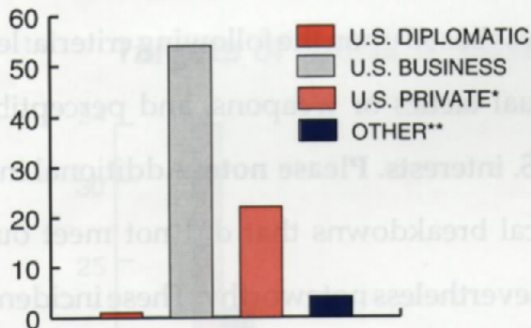
The policy of the U.S. Government is that no double standard will exist regarding the dissemination of threat information that may affect U.S. citizens. U.S. Government employees may not benefit from possession of information that may apply equally to the American public, but is not available to them. The U.S. Government maintains information on threats to Americans overseas—terrorism, crime, or health hazards—and makes this information available to all those affected.

Areas of Anti-American Activities: Inter-America

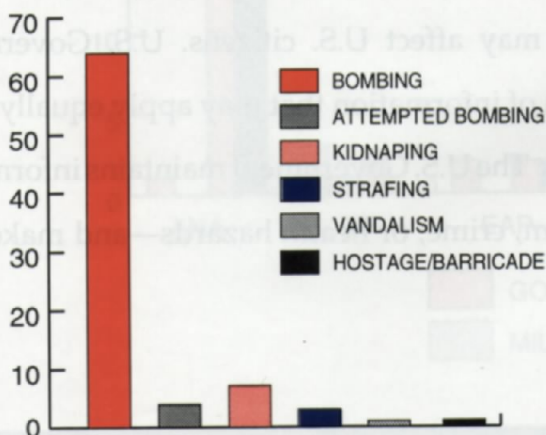
Areas of Anti-American Incidents



Targets of Attack



Types of Attack



*17 of the 22 attacks were directed against Mormon or missionary targets.

**July 19, 1994—Colon, Panama: A Panamanian Alas commuter plane blew up in a mid-air explosion killing all 21 passengers on board. Among those killed were three American citizens.

September 22, 1994—Caqueta, Colombia: FARC guerrillas fired on Colombian helicopters attempting to land, one of which was carrying U.S. Ambassador Myles Frechette and U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense Brian Sheridan. No one was hurt in the incident.

September 22, 1994—Guatemala City: A bomb exploded outside a Pollo Campero fastfood restaurant, killing one person and injuring several patrons, including a U.S. Embassy employee and his spouse.

Inter-America

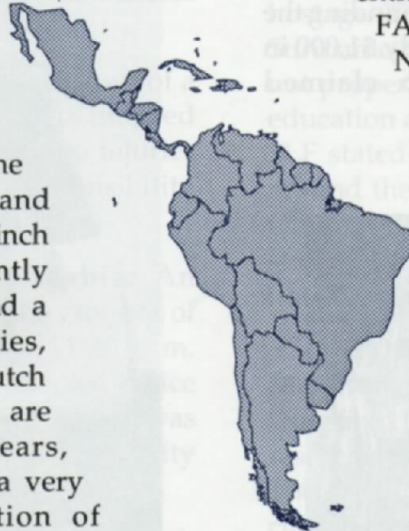
January 1, 1994—December 31, 1994:

During 1994, Marxist guerrillas from the National Liberation Army (ELN) and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) conducted 45 attacks or attempted acts against the Cano Limon-Covenas oil pipeline and other U.S.-related oil interests. The 24-inch diameter, 490-mile pipeline is jointly owned by Ecopetrol of Colombia and a consortium of foreign oil companies, including U.S. Occidental and Royal Dutch Shell. Although attacks during 1994 are fewer compared to previous years, guerrillas still view the pipeline as a very visible symbol of U.S. exploitation of Colombia's natural resources.

From 1986 through 1994, Colombian guerrillas have attacked the pipeline 350 times, spilling over 1.6 million barrels of crude oil. The cost to repair the pipeline and to control environmental contamination over the past 8 years has exceeded \$21 million. Moreover, terrorist targeting of the Cano Limon-Covenas pipeline has caused the loss in production of 67.6 million barrels of oil.

January 14, 1994—Bucaramanga, Colombia: Russell Vacek, a Jehovah's Witness living in Colombia, was kidnaped while traveling in a group of four cars to a family wedding. His Colombian wife also was taken, but then released a few weeks later when the kidnapers wanted her to relay their \$2 million ransom demand to Vacek's father in the United States. Vacek was freed on July 4, 1994, possibly due to a partial ransom payment.

January 17, 1994—Villavicencio, Colombia: Approximately 20 guerrillas of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) stormed into the camp of the New Tribes Mission (NTM) and kidnaped U.S. missionaries Timothy Van Dyke and Steve Welsh. The abduction was carried out to protest the presence of U.S. military troops in Colombia who were conducting a humanitarian civic action project



entitled Fuertes Caminos (Strong Roads). The FARC has demanded a ransom from the NTM for the safe release of the missionaries. The two Americans are still being held captive.

January 23, 1994—Medellin,

Colombia: At approximately 9:30 a.m., four armed and masked Colombian guerrillas entered a Mormon chapel and inquired if any "gringos" were present. After receiving a negative response, the terrorists gave everyone 2 minutes to evacuate the church and then detonated explosives that obliterated the chapel.

No injuries were reported. The attack was apparently carried out to protest Fuertes Caminos.

January 23, 1994—Bucaramanga, Colombia:

Suspected Colombian guerrillas bombed a Mormon chapel and a Coca-Cola bottling franchise to protest Fuertes Caminos. No injuries were reported in either incident, as both attacks occurred after hours when no one was present. The Mormon chapel, however, was virtually destroyed by the attack.

February 3, 1994—Medellin, Colombia:

Rebels belonging to the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) claimed responsibility for the bombing of an American Express travel agency, and for the attempted bombing of branches of Citibank and Diners Club. No injuries were reported. The



attacks were to protest the presence of U.S. troops in Colombia and their participation in Fuertes Caminos.

February 15, 1994—Cali, Colombia: Unknown individuals tossed a bomb over a wall surrounding the Almendros Mormon chapel, causing nearly \$1,000 in damage to the facility. No group claimed responsibility for the attack.



January 23, 1994—Medellin, Colombia: Interior window and structural damage caused by the bombing of the Mormon chapel in Medellin.



January 23, 1994—Medellin, Colombia: Aftermath of the bombing of a Mormon chapel by suspected Marxist guerrillas.

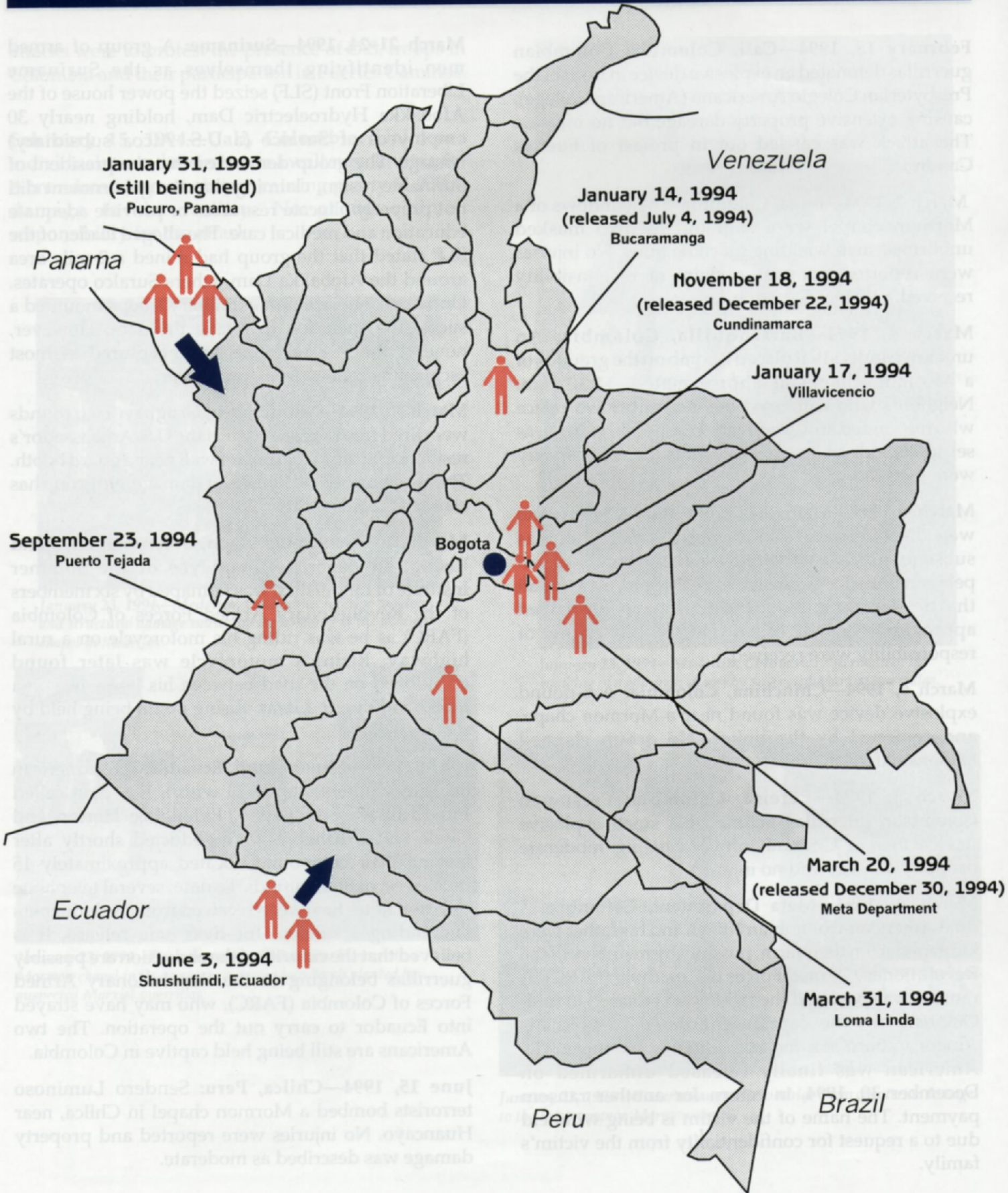


January 23, 1994—Bucaramanga, Colombia: Damage to a Mormon chapel in Bucaramanga caused by a bomb planted by suspected Marxist guerrillas.



January 23, 1994—Bucaramanga, Colombia: View of interior damage to the Bucaramanga Mormon chapel.

Americans Held Captive in Colombia 1994



to Candelaria when he was kidnaped. Police later found his abandoned jeep with his identification papers inside near the site of the roadblock. Members of the sixth front of the FARC are known to operate in the area, and are the primary suspects. Hargrove is still being held captive in Colombia.

September 30, 1994—La Paz, Bolivia: Unknown individuals tossed 1/4 stick of dynamite at a Mormon chapel located in the La Paz suburb of El Alto, causing minor property damage and no injuries. Church officials were aware of no threats prior to the blast, nor has any group subsequently claimed responsibility for the attack.

October 22, 1994—Neiva, Colombia: Two Mormon chapels were bombed by unknown individuals. No injuries were reported and damage was described as minor.

November 8, 1994—Mexico City, Mexico: About 40 masked men attacked and ransacked a McDonald's restaurant (located two blocks from the U.S. Embassy). The vandals had been part of a larger demonstration against California's Proposition 187 ballot proposal that would cut social benefits for illegal immigrants in the United States. The men broke windows, overturned cash registers, tossed rubbish bins on the floors and spray painted the restaurant's walls with anti-American graffiti. No injuries were reported nor was anything stolen.



September 22, 1994—Guatemala City, Guatemala: View of window damage and glass shards as a result of the Pollo Campero bombing.



September 22, 1994 — Guatemala City, Guatemala: Aftermath of the bombing of the Pollo Campero fastfood restaurant.

Inter-America

November 18, 1994—Cundinamarca Department, Colombia: A naturalized U.S. citizen was kidnaped by members of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) at a roadblock in the Cundinamarca Department, about 22 miles east of Bogota near Caqueza. The American was held by the guerrillas for 35 days until he was freed on December 22, 1994. A ransom was paid by his family to effect his release. The name of the victim is being withheld due to a request for confidentiality from the victim's family.



*En el proposito de la Reconciliacion Nacional,
las conversaciones del Gobierno y la Insurgencia
deben tener como objetivo alcanzar un Tratado de Paz,
que acordado por el conjunto de la sociedad Colombiana,
abra las compuertas de la Democracia Plena, la vigencia
de los Derechos Humanos, la Justicia Social
y la Soberania Patria.*

Secretariado Nacional de las FARC - EP

1994

1995

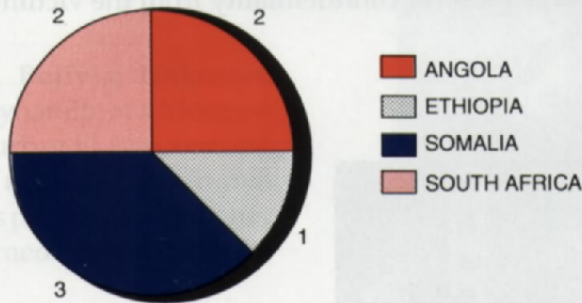
Pictured is a Christmas card that the FARC-EP sent to the U.S. Embassy in Bogota, Colombia. The inscription inside the card reads, "In the quest for national reconciliation, talks between the government and the rebel forces must be aimed at the conclusion of a peace treaty, which, with the backing of all people of Colombia, will pave the way for full democracy, the exercise of human rights, social justice, and sovereignty of our native land."

The National Secretariate of FARC-EP (Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia - EP)

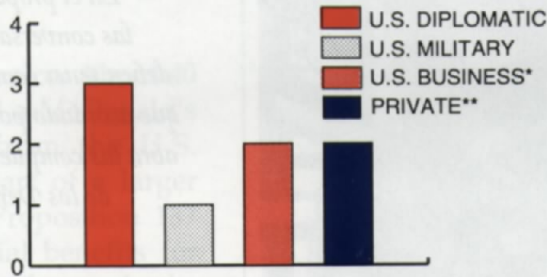
There was no gift with the card.

Areas of Anti-American Activities: Sub-Saharan Africa

Areas of Anti-American Incidents



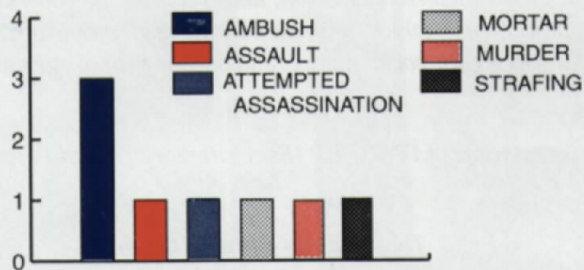
Targets of Attack



***April 28, 1994—Boekenhout Farm, Western Transvaal, South Africa:** Michael Allen, a black American reporter for the *New York Daily News*, was assaulted by white neo-Nazi members of the Afrikaner Resistance Movement (AWB). The attack occurred during an AWB rally against all-race elections in South Africa.

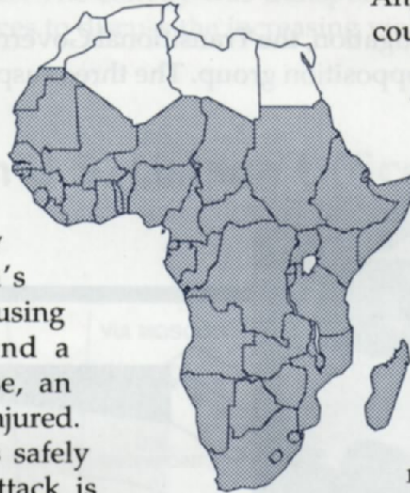
****March 13, 1994—Ciskei, South Africa:** Houshmand Alex Anvari, a U.S. citizen and two Iranians were shot and killed by gunmen who burst into the Bahai House of Worship in Mdantsane Township, Ciskei. Yelling in Xhosa, the gunmen ordered the worshippers to separate by race. Blacks were forced to one side of the church, and whites—three men—were forced to the other side. Referring to whites as "Boers," the gunmen opened fire on the white worshippers.

Types of Attack



Sub-Saharan Africa

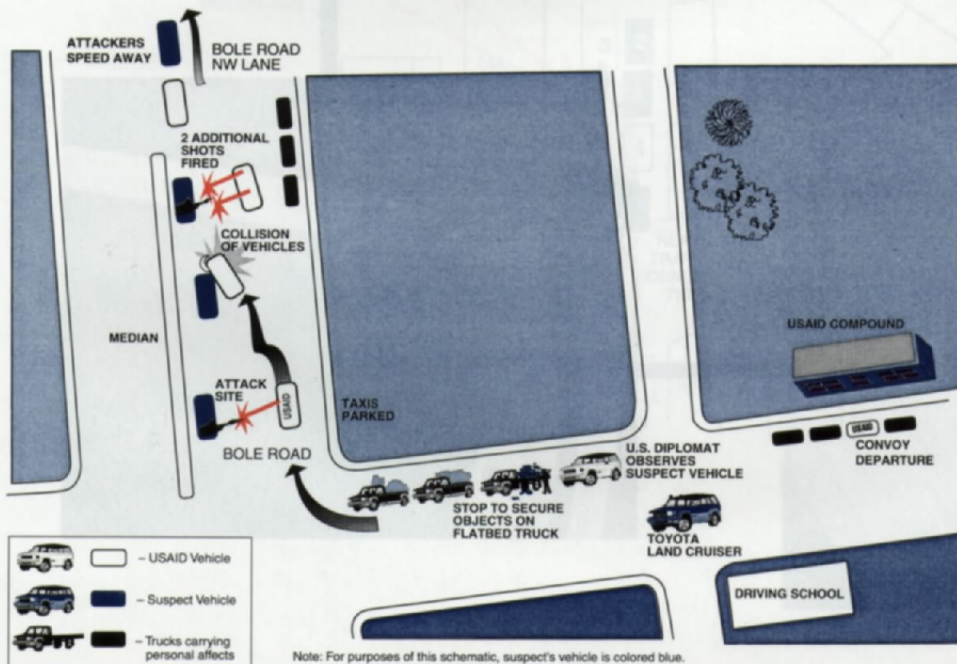
January 2, 1994—Malongo, Cabinda, Angola: Shortly after midnight, six mortar rounds exploded inside Chevron's Cabinda Gulf Petroleum Facility, causing minor damage and injuring one person. Three rounds impacted inside a nearby Angolan military installation, one near Chevron's heliport, and two near the Chevron housing complex, damaging one house and a vehicle. The occupant of the house, an Indian employee of Chevron, was injured. The work force of the complex was safely evacuated. Responsibility for the attack is unclear. Two rival factions of the separatist Front for the Liberation of the Cabindan Enclave (FLEC) claimed responsibility for the attack. The Angolan Government, meanwhile, blamed rebels of the Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA). UNITA, however, has issued a communique denying any involvement. The tiny enclave of Cabinda accounts for two-thirds of



Angola's estimated 530,000 BPD oil output, the country's chief export.

January 26, 1994—Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: A U.S. diplomat employed by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), was the target of an assassination attempt while traveling home. The diplomat, driving a white Toyota Landcruiser marked with USAID insignia, was escorting three trucks carrying his personal effects to his new residence. After the convoy had stopped near the USAID building to resecure the load, the diplomat took up position at the rear of the convoy with his emergency flashers on. He then noticed a late model white Toyota Landcruiser carrying at least two Ethiopian men following him. The vehicle made no attempt to pass the convoy.

After the convoy turned right on Bole Road, the Landcruiser began to close on his vehicle. As the vehicle pulled alongside, the diplomat heard a gunshot and observed a third man seated in the back pointing a weapon at him. With his seatbelt on, the diplomat crouched down inside his Landcruiser, causing it to swerve left and collide with the assailant's vehicle. The impact tore loose the USAID vehicle's left front bumper and dented its left quarter panel. The attackers fired two additional shots as they sped away. The diplomat was unharmed.



January 26, 1994—Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: Attempted assassination of USAID employee.

At least three shots were fired: One passed through the driver's open window and impacted above the right door; the second hit the driver's door; and the third hit several inches below the driver's window, passed through the door, through the right lateral support of the driver's seat, and was found imbedded in the right-rear passenger door. The bullet, which passed through the open window, passed within inches of the diplomat's head.

Following an intensive countrywide investigation, the Transitional Government of Ethiopia (TGE) linked the murder attempt to an Ethiopian political opposition group. The three suspects involved in the attack remain at large.



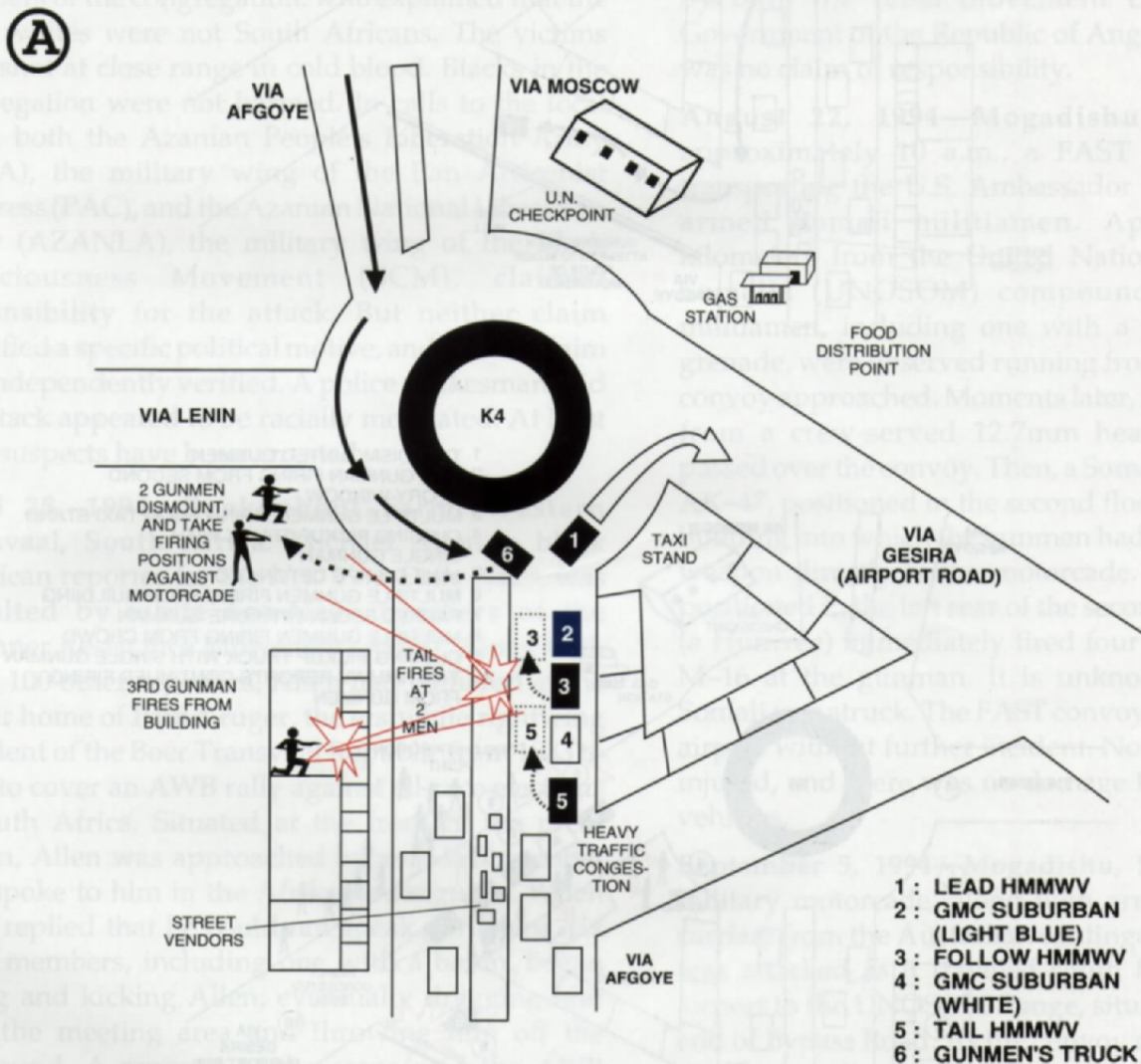
January 26, 1994—Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: Crime scene photos showing where the rounds hit and penetrated the USAID vehicle.



Sub-Saharan Africa

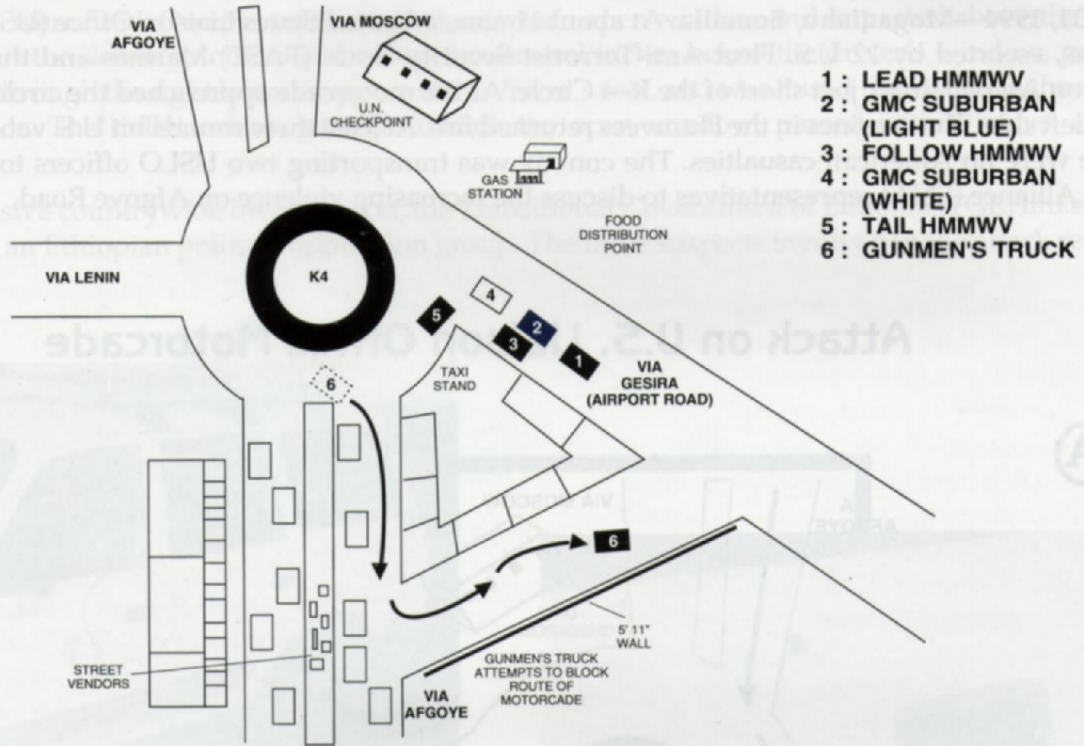
January 31, 1994—Mogadishu, Somalia: At about 11 a.m., a United States Liaison Office (USLO) convoy of two suburbans, escorted by 22 U.S. Fleet Anti-Terrorist Security Team (FAST) Marines and three Humvees, was attacked on Afgoye Road, just short of the K-4 Circle. As the motorcade approached the circle, it was fired upon from the left side. The marines in the Humvees returned fire. At least three rounds hit U.S. vehicles in the convoy, but there were no American casualties. The convoy was transporting two USLO officers to meet with Somali National Alliance (SNA) representatives to discuss the increasing violence on Afgoye Road.

Attack on U.S. Liaison Office Motorcade



Attack on U.S. Liaison Office Motorcade

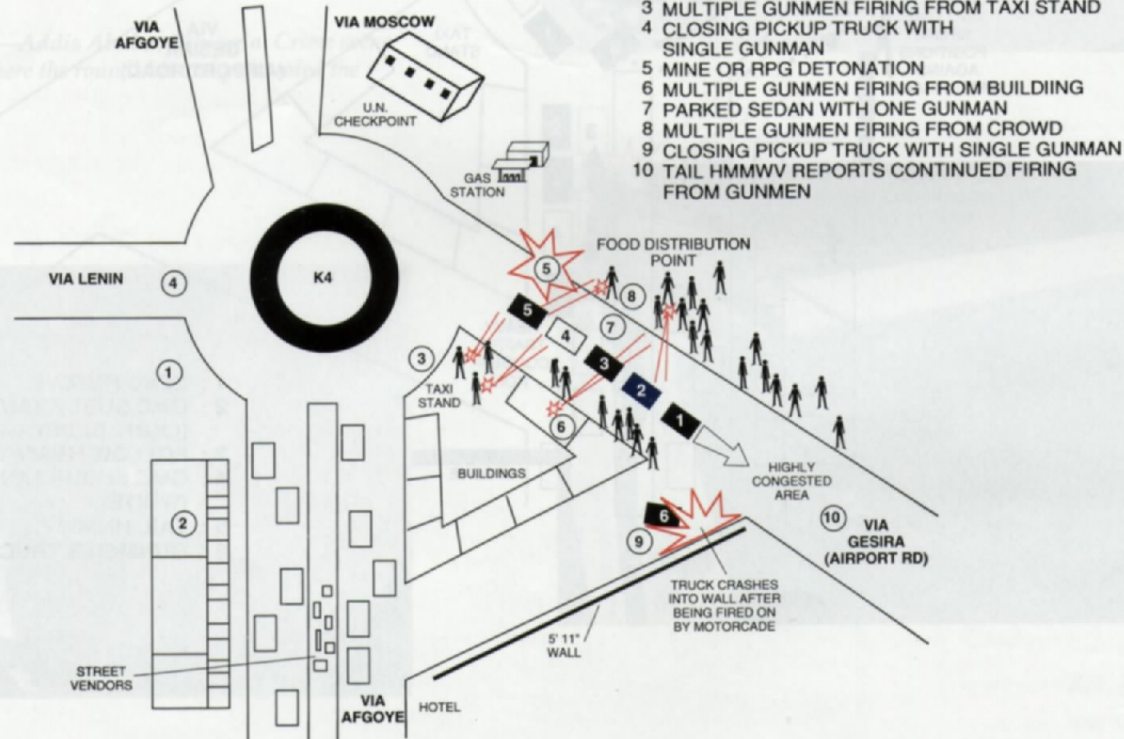
(B)



- 1 : LEAD HMMWV
- 2 : GMC SUBURBAN (LIGHT BLUE)
- 3 : FOLLOW HMMWV
- 4 : GMC SUBURBAN (WHITE)
- 5 : TAIL HMMWV
- 6 : GUNMEN'S TRUCK

(A)

(C)



- 1 TWO DISMOUNTED GUNMEN
- 2 ONE GUNMAN FIRING FROM SECOND STORY WINDOW
- 3 MULTIPLE GUNMEN FIRING FROM TAXI STAND
- 4 CLOSING PICKUP TRUCK WITH SINGLE GUNMAN
- 5 MINE OR RPG DETONATION
- 6 MULTIPLE GUNMEN FIRING FROM BUILDING
- 7 PARKED SEDAN WITH ONE GUNMAN
- 8 MULTIPLE GUNMEN FIRING FROM CROWD
- 9 CLOSING PICKUP TRUCK WITH SINGLE GUNMAN
- 10 TAIL HMMWV REPORTS CONTINUED FIRING FROM GUNMEN

Sub-Saharan Africa

March 13, 1994—Mdantsane Township, Ciskei, South Africa: Houshmand Alex Anvari, a U.S. citizen, and two Iranians were killed by gunmen at the Bahai House of Worship in Mdantsane Township, Ciskei. Six black youths, four with R-5 automatic rifles, burst into the church during the Sunday morning religious service. Yelling in Xhosa, the assailants ordered the worshippers to separate by race. Blacks were forced to one side of the church, and whites—three men—were forced to the other side. The gunmen, referring to the whites as “Boers,” ignored appeals for mercy by black members of the congregation, who explained that the three whites were not South Africans. The victims were shot at close range in cold blood. Blacks in the congregation were not harmed. In calls to the local press, both the Azanian People’s Liberation Army (APLA), the military wing of the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC), and the Azanian National Liberation Army (AZANLA), the military wing of the Black Consciousness Movement (BCM), claimed responsibility for the attack. But neither claim identified a specific political motive, and neither claim was independently verified. A police spokesman said the attack appeared to be racially motivated. At least three suspects have been arrested.

April 28, 1994—Boekenhout Farm, Western Transvaal, South Africa: Michael Allen, a black American reporter for the *New York Daily News*, was assaulted by white neo-Nazi members of the Afrikaner Resistance Movement (AWB). Along with about 100 other reporters, Allen had gathered at the former home of Paul Kruger, the erstwhile rightwing President of the Boer Transvaal Republic from 1883 to 1902, to cover an AWB rally against all-race elections in South Africa. Situated at the front of the press section, Allen was approached by an AWB member who spoke to him in the Afrikaans language. When Allen replied that he could not speak Afrikaans, six AWB members, including one with a baton, began hitting and kicking Allen, eventually dragging him from the meeting area and throwing him off the compound. A reporter at the scene said the AWB member had told Allen in Afrikaans, “Write in your book to Mandela and de Klerk. ‘We will not be turned out of our land.’ Write to them Kaffir.” Allen reported no broken bones, but said he had a cut on the bridge of his nose.

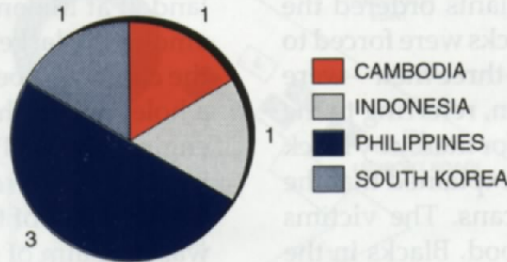
July 14, 1994—Malange, Angola: A Transfrik Boeing 727 chartered by World Food Program (WFP) was hit by a projectile near Malange. The exact time of impact is unknown, but the WFP pilot felt the plane shudder during the approach to the airport at an altitude of 4,000–5,000 feet above ground level. The aircraft landed at Malange without incident, and no injuries among the largely American crew were reported. As the cargo was being unloaded, the WFP pilot noticed a hole toward the rear of the number three starboard engine. The WFP flight had been approved in advance by both the rebel movement UNITA and the Government of the Republic of Angola (GRA). There was no claim of responsibility.

August 22, 1994—Mogadishu, Somalia: At approximately 10 a.m., a FAST Marine convoy transporting the U.S. Ambassador was attacked by armed Somali militiamen. Approximately 3 kilometers from the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM) compound, eight armed militiamen, including one with a rocket-propelled grenade, were observed running from the road as the convoy approached. Moments later, five or six rounds from a crew-served 12.7mm heavy machinegun passed over the convoy. Then, a Somali armed with an AK-47, positioned in the second floor window of the building into which the gunmen had fled, pointed his weapon directly at the motorcade. A FAST marine positioned in the left rear of the second follow vehicle (a Humvee) immediately fired four rounds from his M-16 at the gunman. It is unknown whether the Somali was struck. The FAST convoy continued to the airport without further incident. No Americans were injured, and there was no damage to the motorcade vehicles.

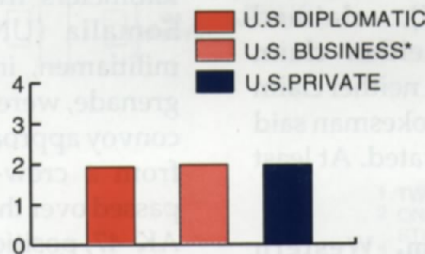
September 5, 1994—Mogadishu, Somalia: A U.S. military motorcade, along with armored personnel carriers from the Australian contingent of UNOSOM, was attacked as it traveled south from Mogadishu airport to the UNOSOM Range, situated at the beach end of Bypass Road. As the convoy neared the range, a rifle-propelled grenade was fired from an M-79, impacting 150–200 meters east of the convoy. Five or six shots from small arms were also heard at the same time. As the origin of the fusillade could not be determined, the U.S. FAST Marine security personnel held their fire, and the motorcade continued to the range without further incident. No damage or injuries were reported.

Areas of Anti-American Activities: East Asia and the Pacific

Areas of Anti-American Incidents

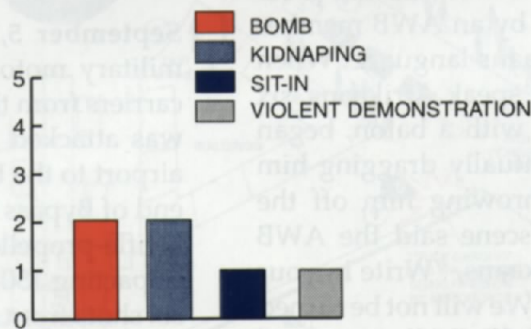


Targets of Attack



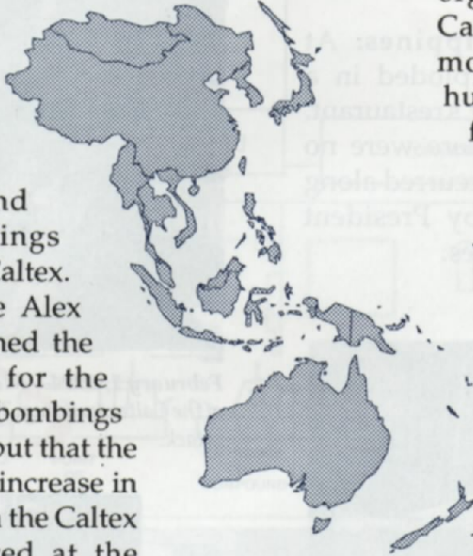
***November 12, 1994—Manila, Philippines:** A bomb exploded in a garbage bin used exclusively by a Wendy's restaurant. The garbage bin was ruptured, but there were no injuries.

Types of Attack



East Asia and the Pacific

February 1, 1994—Manila, Philippines: Three bombs exploded at the offices of three separate oil firms in a 30-minute span. Two security guards suffered minor cuts caused by shattered glass from doors and windows. The bombed buildings belonged to Petron, Shell, and Caltex. Minutes after the explosions, the Alex Boncayao Brigade (ABB) telephoned the media claiming responsibility for the attacks. The spokesman said the bombings were not intended to hurt anyone but that the attacks were in protest of a recent increase in oil prices, fares, and power rates. In the Caltex bombing, the explosion occurred at the rooftop of housing for power generators. The blast damaged a portion of the roofing and ceiling but did not damage the generators.



February 17, 1994—Taegu, South Korea: At 7:55 a.m., the American Cultural Center was attacked by student demonstrators belonging to the groups Hanchong-Nyon (National Association of Student Representatives) and Taekyonchong-Nyon (Taegu Area Student Council). The attack involved demonstrators armed with steel pipes, fire bombs, and paint bottles. Students overwhelmed the policemen stationed in front of the center and cracked the center's front doors with steel pipes. They also dropped paint on the center's front steps and threw paint bottles at the center's walls, covering them with paint. After the 5-minute attack, demonstrators ran from the area as police reinforcements approached.

March 31, 1994—Kampot Province, Cambodia: American Melissa Himes and several Cambodians, employed by the humanitarian relief organization Food for the Hungry, International, (FHI) were abducted by Khmer Rouge elements. The kidnapers made various and frequently changing demands for money and goods as ransom. FHI refused to pay ransom, but made it clear that providing humanitarian assistance to local villagers in the area of the abduction would be consistent with the

organization's broader relief efforts in Cambodia and internationally. On the morning of May 11, FHI delivered humanitarian relief supplies including food and medicine to local villagers. That afternoon the captives, including Melissa Himes, were released unharmed.

July 31, 1994—Sulu Island, Philippines: Oblate Father Clarence William Bertelsman was kidnaped from the Sacred Heart Chapel at Philippine National Police (PNP) Camp Asturias on the island of Sulu at 3:15 p.m., while saying Mass. At least seven abductors dressed in

military uniforms forced him into a red Toyota Tamaraw and departed. The Philippine marines contacted the MNLF, the leading Islamic authority in the area. When the Toyota was stopped at an MNLF checkpoint, a firefight broke out between the checkpoint guards and the kidnapers. Two of the kidnapers were killed and two MNLF guards were wounded. The two kidnapers were believed to be members of the Abu Sayyaf Group, a more radical breakaway faction of the MNLF. Father Bertelsman, who was 69 years old at the time, was shot in the left forearm and the buttocks. The MNLF turned the priest over to the Philippine Marines. He was taken to a nearby hospital where his condition was described as stable. He was medically evacuated to the southern command military hospital in Zamboanga City by the Philippine Air Force on the morning of August 1.

November 12, 1994—Jakarta, Indonesia: Twenty-nine East Timorese demonstrators scaled a fence at the U.S. Embassy in the morning and began a sit-in in an Embassy parking lot. They demanded to meet with President Clinton or Secretary of State Warren Christopher, both of whom were in Jakarta for a meeting of the Asian Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC). While negotiations for their departure continued, they were provided with food, water, and medical attention. In the late afternoon of

November 24, the demonstrators left the Embassy grounds peacefully after presenting a petition to Embassy officials. They proceeded immediately to Portugal, the former colonial power, which had offered them repatriation.

November 13, 1994—Manila, Philippines: At approximately 1:15 p.m., a bomb exploded in a garbage bin used exclusively by a Wendy's restaurant. The garbage bin was ruptured, but there were no injuries in the incident. The explosion occurred along the primary motorcade route used by President Clinton during his visit to the Philippines:



February 1, 1994—Manila, Philippines: Aftermath of the bombing of the Caltex building. The Alex Boncayao Brigade claimed credit for the attack.



February 17, 1994—Taegu, South Korea: Views of the front entrance and side wall of the U.S. Consulate. Note the paint on the walls.



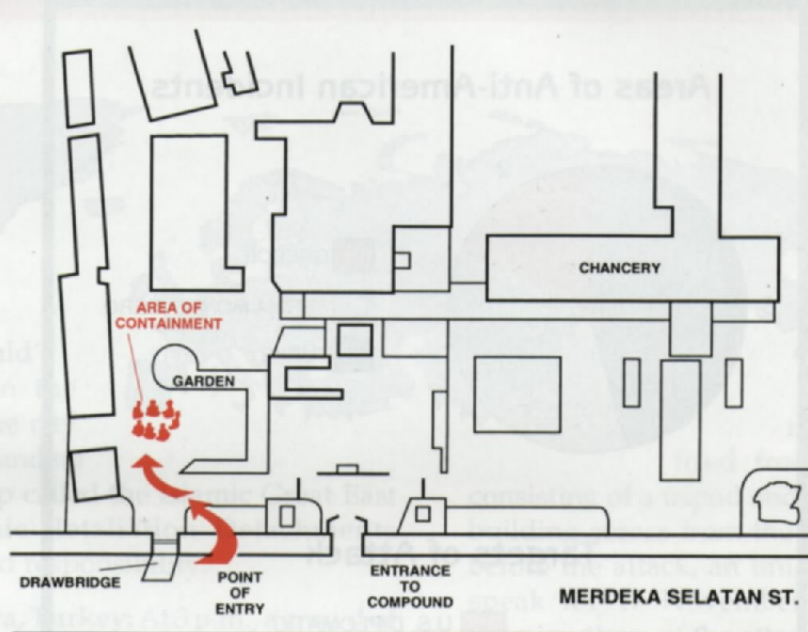
July 31, 1994—Sulu Island, Philippines: Oblate Father Bertlesman being transported via a Philippine Air Force plane to a hospital near Manila to tend to his gunshot wounds following his release from captivity.



Oblate Father Bertlesman recuperating from his wounds in the hospital.

East Asia and the Pacific

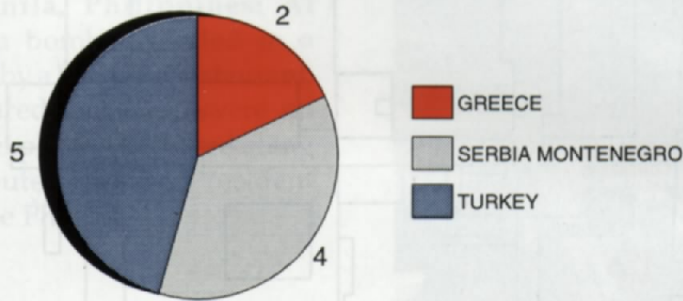
Sit-in at U.S. Embassy, Jakarta, Indonesia



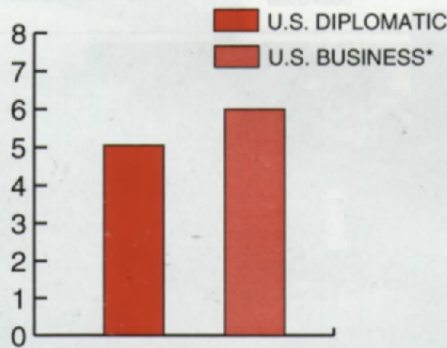
November 12, 1994—Jakarta, Indonesia: Pictured are the 29 East Timorese demonstrators staging a peaceful "sit-in" in a U.S. Embassy parking lot. The demonstrators left the Embassy groups on November 24, 1994, after presenting a petition to the U.S. Embassy.

Areas of Anti-American Activities: Europe

Areas of Anti-American Incidents

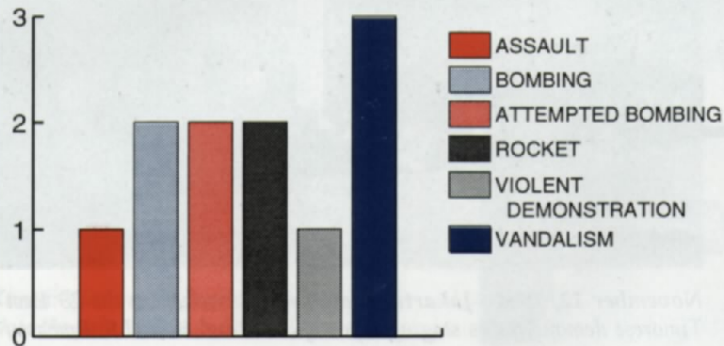


Targets of Attack



***December 25, 1994—Izmir, Turkey:** An improvised explosive device (IED) exploded in the trunk of a taxi that was parked in front of the Hilton Hotel. Two people were injured in the attack. It is not known if the Hilton Hotel was the intended target.

Types of Attack



Europe

the NATO bombing of U

January 19, 1994—Istanbul, Turkey: An improvised explosive device (IED) exploded in the restroom of a McDonald's restaurant located in the Kadikoy District of the city. Damage was minimal and no one was hurt. A group called the Islamic Great East Raiders-Front/Islamic Retaliation Detachments (IBDA-C/IKK) claimed responsibility.

April 10, 1994—Ankara, Turkey: At 3 p.m., a crowd of approximately 1,500 people gathered in front of the United Nations building located across the street from the U.S. Embassy. The demonstration was prompted by false reports that Serb forces were using chemical weapons against Muslims in Bosnia resulting in the death of 5,000 men, women, and children. At 3:15 p.m., small groups of demonstrators began to jump over the fence of the U.S. Embassy and hang banners and flags on the building. The demonstrators also kicked in an outside security door of the Embassy. By 4 p.m., the police were able to move the demonstrators away from the U.S. Embassy and United Nations building. As the crowd passed by the U.S. Embassy, some of the demonstrators threw rocks breaking several windows.

April 11, 1994—Athens, Greece: At 12:45 a.m., a rocket was fired at a building housing the offices of the American Life Insurance Company (ALICO), a U.S. affiliated company. The ALICO offices are located on the fourth and fifth floors of the building, but the rocket hit the second floor level causing minor damage. No one was in the offices at the time of the attack. Shortly after the attack, an anonymous caller telephoned the offices of "Sky" radio and claimed responsibility for the attack in the name of the group 17 November.

November 23, 1994—Podgorica
USIS American Center.



May 17, 1994—Athens, Greece: At approximately 12:21 a.m., a 2.36-inch rocket was fired at the office of IBM. There was minor damage, and no injuries. The rocket was fired from a homemade launcher

consisting of a tripod and a metallic pipe located in a building across from the IBM office. A few minutes before the attack, an unidentified caller claiming to speak for 17 November telephoned "Sky" radio warning them of the attack.

June 26, 1994—Istanbul, Turkey: A bomb, which was concealed in a video camera, was found in a McDonald's restaurant in the Kadikoy District of the city. Police removed the bomb from the restaurant and as police Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) bomb technicians were examining the device, it exploded. One EOD officer was killed and a second was fatally injured.

September 14, 1994—Ankara, Turkey: Employees at the McDonald's restaurant on Ataturk Boulevard noticed a suspicious package on the second floor of the restaurant. Police EOD bomb technicians arrived at the restaurant and found a bomb inside the package. The bomb was safely defused. No one claimed credit for the attack.

November 21–22, 1994—Podgorica, Serbia Montenegro: During the late evening through early morning hours, an unknown individual threw a rock through a window at the USIS American Center in Podgorica, Montenegro. The incident occurred a day after NATO airstrikes against the Udbina airfield in Serb-held Croatia.

November 23, 1994—Belgrade, Serbia Montenegro: At approximately 11 a.m., an unknown individual threw a concrete block through the window of a U.S. Embassy vehicle. The car was parked in front of a local

April 10, 1994—Ankara, Turkey: Demonstrators protesting in front of the United Nations. Behind the demonstrators is the fence of the U.S. Embassy building.



April 10, 1994—Ankara, Turkey: Demonstrators climbing over the fence of the U.S. Embassy building.



April 10, 1994—Ankara, Turkey: Aftermath of the demonstration in which protesters hung banners and flags on the U.S. Embassy building.



Europe

police station at the time of the incident. While running away, the assailant was heard screaming "That was for the bombing." Apparently referring to the NATO bombing of Udbina airfield.

November 23, 1994—Podgorica, Serbia Montenegro: At approximately 11:20 p.m., unknown individuals threw 10 rocks through the windows of the USIS American Center.

November 29, 1994—Belgrade, Serbia Montenegro: A U.S. Embassy Marine Security Guard (MSG) was attacked by six Serbian men after exiting a local barber shop. The attackers fled the scene after the MSG bloodied the face of one of their comrades. The MSG sustained minor injuries in the attack. The marine felt that he was targeted because he was American. The attackers, while screaming at the MSG in Serbian mentioned "Americans" several times.

December 25, 1994—Izmir, Turkey: At approximately 12:26 a.m., an improvised explosive device (IED) exploded in the trunk of a taxi that was parked in front of the Hilton Hotel. Two people were injured in the explosion, and four other cars were damaged. Police defused a second IED found in the trunk of the taxi. It is not known if the Hilton Hotel was the intended target. The taxi driver left the scene after the explosion, and no one has claimed credit for the attack.



November 23, 1994—Podgorica, Serbia Montenegro: Crime scene photos of the damage done to a U.S. Embassy vehicle. Note the concrete block in the front seat of the car.

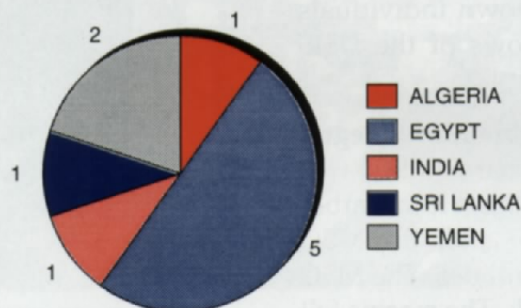


November 23, 1994—Podgorica, Serbia Montenegro: Damage caused when unknown individuals threw 10 rocks through the windows of the USIS American Center.

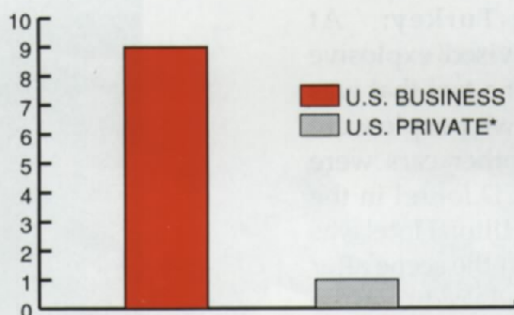


Areas of Anti-American Activities: Near East and South Asia

Areas of Anti-American Incidents

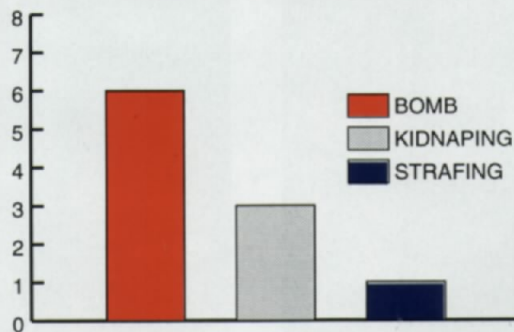


Targets of Attack



***October 9, 1994—West Bank:** Israeli Army Corporal Nachshon Wachsmann, a dual Israeli and American citizen, was kidnaped by HAMAS. When Israeli forces located where Wachsmann was being held, they stormed the house. Wachsmann was killed by his captors as the raid began. One Israeli soldier and three kidnapers also were killed.

Types of Attack



Near East and South Asia

January 6, 1994—Marib,

Yemen: Yemeni tribesmen kidnaped a Canadian, a Briton, and six Yemeni employees of Hunt Oil Company in eastern Yemen near Marib. The hostages were freed on January 14, after negotiations between the tribesmen and Yemeni authorities.

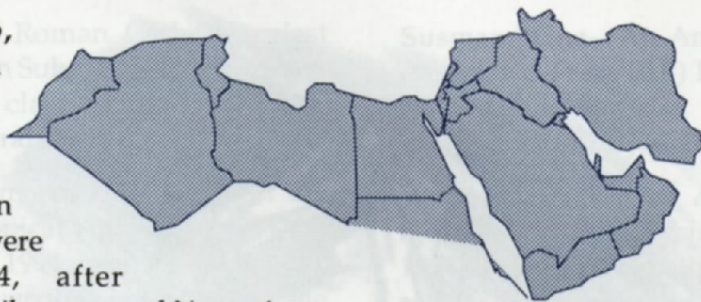
January 21, 1994—Knowlton, Yemen: Yemeni tribesmen kidnaped four employees of the Hunt Oil Company after they landed in a helicopter to inspect a microwave communications site near Knowlton in eastern Yemen. The employees were later released after negotiations between the tribesmen and Yemeni authorities.

February 7, 1994—Cairo, Egypt: Suspected members of the al-Gama'a al-Islamiya (the Islamic Group) exploded a small device outside a Misr-American Bank (a joint Egyptian-American owned private bank) branch in the Ramses Square area of Cairo. The blast failed to cause any damage or injuries.

February 23, 1994—Cairo, Egypt: Suspected members of the al-Gama'a al-Islamiya exploded a small device outside the Misr-American Bank in the Garden City area of Cairo. The blast caused minor damage to the bank, several parked cars, and several nearby apartments, but no injuries.

March 1, 1994—Abu Tig, Egypt: Three suspected members of the al-Gama'a al-Islamiya opened fire on a branch of the Misr-American Bank in the southern Egyptian town of Abu Tig injuring one police guard. The gunmen were forced to flee when the guards returned fire.

March 3, 1994—Cairo, Egypt: Suspected members of the al-Gama'a al-Islamiya exploded a device outside a branch of the Egyptian-American Bank in the al-Muhandisin area of Cairo. The blast caused minor damage, but no injuries.



March 19, 1994—Cairo, Egypt: Suspected members of the al-Gama'a al-Islamiya exploded a device outside a branch of the Misr-American Bank in the al-Muhandisin area of Cairo. The blast injured one guard and caused extensive damage to the bank and a club next door.

June 30, 1994—Algiers, Algeria: Approximately 60 members of the Islamic extremist Armed Islamic Group (AIG) armed with Kalashnikov assault rifles forced their way into a Coca-Cola Company franchised bottling plant. The gunmen forced the four unarmed security guards to turn over keys to the plant and placed three explosive devices on equipment in the plant and spread gasoline on the plant floor. Two of the devices exploded and ignited the gasoline causing extensive damage to the facility. The third device failed to explode. The guards were not harmed in the attack.

April 9, 1994—Colombo, Sri Lanka: Suspected members of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam detonated an explosive device at the Colombo Marriott Hotel in an apparent effort to frighten away tourists. There were no casualties. Similar devices were detonated at the Taj Samudra Hotel, at the Sapphire Hotel, where a Sri Lankan couple was wounded, and at a local zoological garden. The suspected bomber was killed and his accomplice was wounded when a fifth device exploded prematurely in the resort area of Mount Lavinia. Americans were not the specific targets of the bombings, just foreign tourists.

October 20, 1994—New Delhi, India: Mr. Bela Josef Nuss, an American citizen, was kidnaped from his guesthouse by the Kashmiri militant group, al-Hadid, who threatened to kill him unless the Indian government released Kashmiri prisoners. Indian police discovered the group's hideout and released the American unharmed on October 31, 1994.

March 19, 1994—Cairo, Egypt: Suspected members of the al-Gama'a al-Islamiyya exploded a device outside a branch of the Mir-American bank in the al-Muhandisat area of Cairo. The blast killed one guard and caused extensive damage to the bank's front door.

February 23, 1994—Cairo, Egypt: A suspected member of the al-Gama'a al-Islamiyya exploded a small device outside a branch of the Mir-American bank in the Ramses Square area. The blast caused minor damage to the bank's front door but failed to cause any damage to the building.

February 23, 1994—Cairo, Egypt: A suspected member of the al-Gama'a al-Islamiyya exploded a device outside the Mir-American bank in the Ramses Square area. The blast caused minor damage to the bank's front door but failed to cause any damage to the building.

October 31, 1994—New Delhi, India: Mr. Bela Jaisankar, an American citizen, was kidnapped from his home by the Kashmiri militant group, al-Ittihad. The group threatened to kill him unless the Indian government released Kashmiri prisoners. Indian police discovered the group's hideout and released the American unharmed on October 31, 1994.



January 6, 1994—Marrakech, Morocco: A suspected member of the al-Gama'a al-Islamiyya kidnapped a Canadian, a British, and six Yemeni employees of Hunt Oil Company in eastern Yemen near Marib. The hostages were freed on January 10 after negotiations between the company and the authorities.

January 21, 1994—Khartoum, Sudan: A suspected member of the al-Gama'a al-Islamiyya kidnapped four employees of the Hunt Oil Company after they landed in Khartoum. The employees were freed after negotiations between the company and the authorities.

February 7, 1994—Cairo, Egypt: A suspected member of the al-Gama'a al-Islamiyya exploded a small device outside a branch of the Mir-American bank in the Ramses Square area. The blast caused minor damage to the bank's front door but failed to cause any damage to the building.

March 1, 1994—Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates: A suspected member of the al-Gama'a al-Islamiyya opened fire on a branch of the Mir-American bank in the town of Abu Dhabi. The gunman was forced to flee when the police returned the fire.

March 3, 1994—Cairo, Egypt: Suspected members of the al-Gama'a al-Islamiyya exploded a device outside a branch of the Egyptian-American bank in the al-Muhandisat area of Cairo. The blast caused minor damage to the bank's front door but no injuries.

Americans in Captivity

Bertelsman, Clarence—A Roman Catholic priest kidnaped on July 31, 1994, on Sulu Island, Philippines. The Abu Sayyaf Group claimed credit. **Father Bertelsman was freed several hours later.**

Hargrove, Thomas—An American employee of the International Center of Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) kidnaped on September 23, 1994, near Puerto Tejada, Colombia, by presumed guerrillas belonging to the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC). **Mr. Hargrove is still being held captive as this publication goes to press.**

Himes, Melissa—An employee of the relief organization Food for the Hungry. Kidnaped on March 31, 1994, in Kampot Province, Cambodia. The Khmer Rouge were responsible. **Ms. Himes was released unharmed on May 11, 1994.**

Horton, Eldon Lee—An American oil worker kidnaped on June 3, 1994, near Shushufindi, Ecuador, by presumed guerrillas belonging to the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC). **Mr. Horton is still being held captive as this publication goes to press.**

Killgore, Clyde Nolan—An American oil worker kidnaped on June 3, 1994, near Shushufindi, Ecuador, by presumed guerrillas belonging to the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC). **Mr. Killgore is still being held captive as this publication goes to press.**

Nuss, Bela Josef—An American kidnaped on October 20, 1994, in New Delhi, India, by al-Hadid, a militant Kashmiri group. **Mr. Nuss was released unharmed on October 31, 1994.**

Petters, Alfred—An American Red Cross worker kidnaped on March 31, 1994, in Mogadishu, Somalia. **Mr. Petters was released unharmed on April 4, 1994.**

Rising, Raymond—An American employee of the Summer Institute of Linguistics kidnaped on March 31, 1994, near Loma Linda, Colombia, by guerrillas belonging to the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC). **Mr. Rising is still being held captive as this publication goes to press.**

Susman, Tina—An American correspondent of the Associated Press (AP) kidnaped on June 18, 1994, in Mogadishu, Somalia. **Ms. Susman was released unharmed on July 8, 1994.**

Vacek, Russell—An American Jehovah's Witness kidnaped by Colombian guerrillas on January 14, 1994, near Bucaramanga, Colombia. **Mr. Vacek was released unharmed on July 4, 1994.**

Van Dyke, Timothy—A religious missionary for the New Tribes Mission kidnaped on January 17, 1994, in Villavicencio, Colombia, by guerrillas belonging to the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC). **Mr. Van Dyke is still being held captive as this publication goes to press.**

Welsh, Steve—A religious missionary for the New Tribes Mission kidnaped on January 17, 1994, in Villavicencio, Colombia, by guerrillas belonging to the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC). **Mr. Welsh is still being held captive as this publication goes to press.**

Name Withheld—A naturalized American was kidnaped by guerrillas belonging to the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) on November 18, 1994, in Colombia's Cundinamarca Department. **The American was released unharmed on December 22, 1994.** (The name of the American is withheld due to a request for confidentiality from the victim's family.)

Name Withheld—A dual American-Colombian citizen was kidnaped by guerrillas belonging to the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) on March 24, 1994, in Colombia's Meta Department. **The American was released unharmed on December 30, 1994.** (The name of the American is withheld due to a request for confidentiality from the victim's family.)

Editor's Note: David Mankins, Mark Rich, and Rick Tenenoff were kidnaped in Panama by the FARC in 1993 and are still being held in captivity. All three are believed to be alive and in Colombia.

الجماعة الإسلامية
al-Gama'a al-Islamiya