

United States Department of State
Bureau of Diplomatic Security



Significant Incidents of Political Violence Against Americans



1990

DEPARTMENT OF STATE PUBLICATION 9869
Bureau of Diplomatic Security

Released July 1991

United States Department of State
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INTRODUCTION

Significant Incidents of Political Violence Against Americans: 1990, published by the Bureau of Diplomatic Security's Office of Intelligence and Threat Assessment (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 1990. In addition to examining terrorism-related acts, this study also includes other instances of violence affecting Americans.

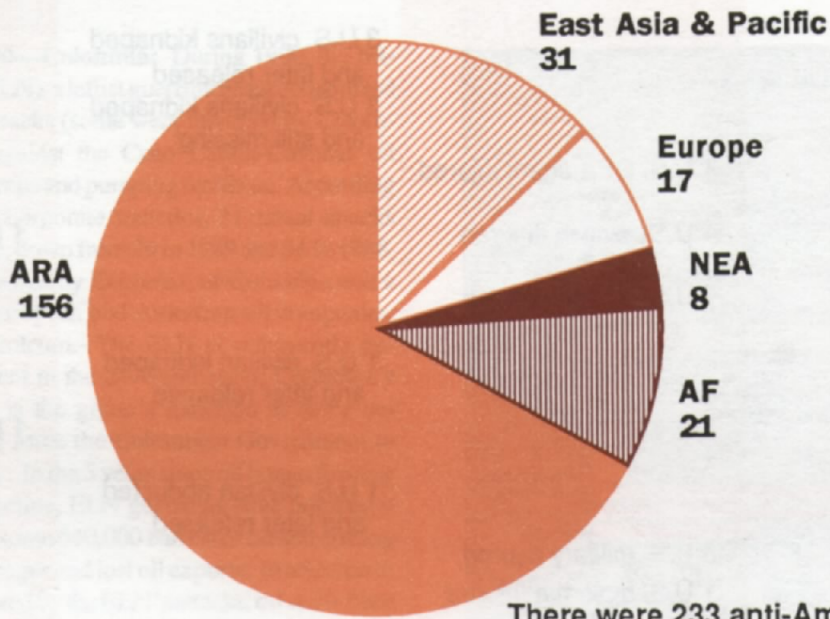
This chronology is designed to encompass major anti-U.S. incidents that occurred in 1990. Unfortunately, to keep the publication at the unclassified level, some incidents had to be omitted due to the sensitive nature of the information associated with them.

The selection of incidents used in this study was based upon the following criteria: (a) lethality; (b) major property damage; (c) unusual tactics or weapons used; and (d) perceptibility of targets as U.S. or representative of U.S. interests.

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—from terrorism, crime, or health hazards—and makes this information available to all those affected.

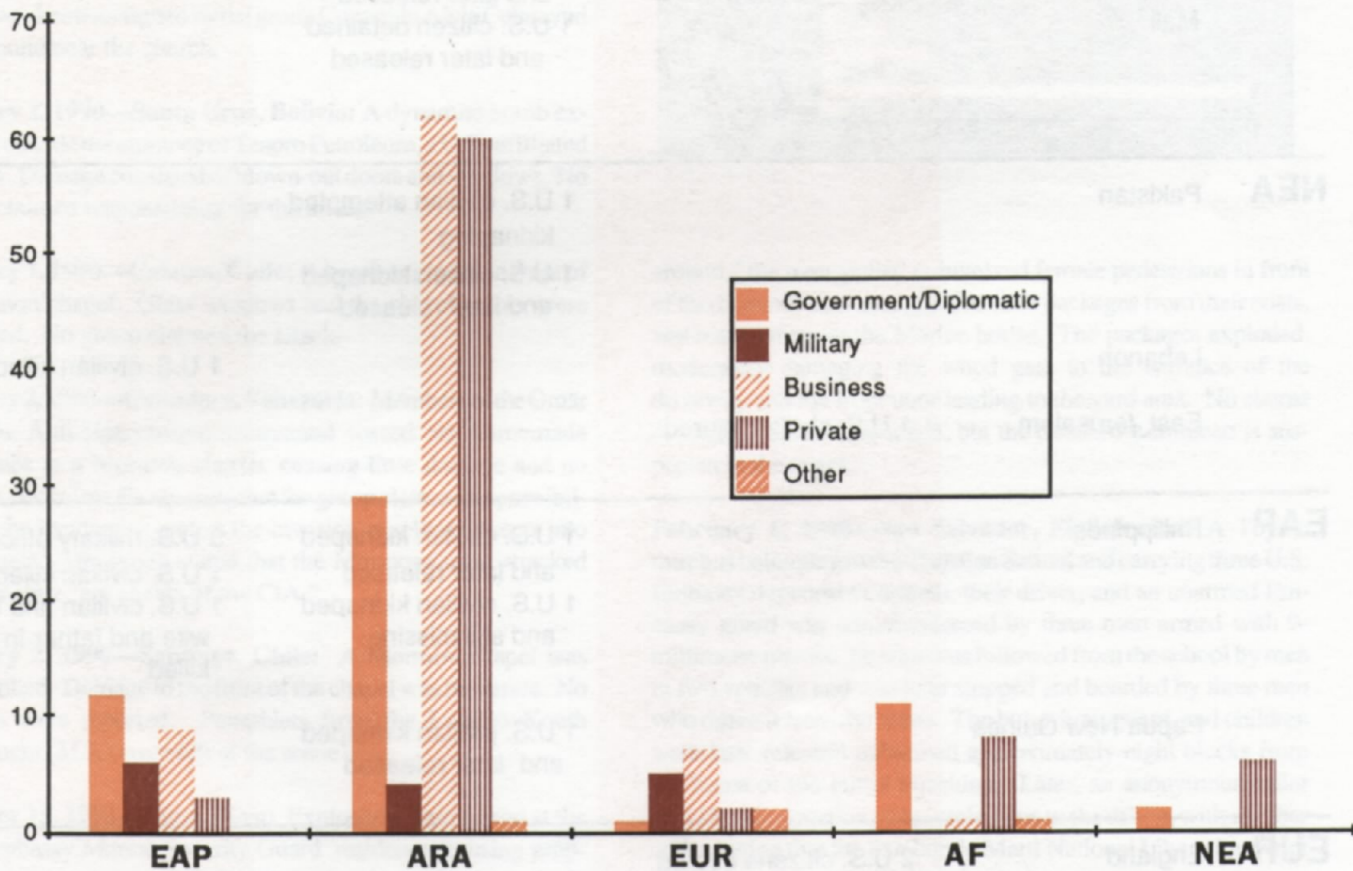
Special thanks are extended to the Graphics Section of the Graphics and Editorial Services Branch of the State Department's Publishing Services Division, which is responsible for most of the original artwork in this publication; the DS Counterterrorism Investigations Section (DS/I/CT); the Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI); and to the regional security officers (RSOs) at embassies and consulates worldwide who provided DS/DSS/ITA with the necessary information and photographs on a timely basis.

Areas of Anti-U.S. Incidents in 1990



There were 233 anti-American incidents in 1990.

Targets of Anti-U.S. Incidents by Region in 1990



AREA	COUNTRY	INJURED	KIDNAPED	KILLED
ARA	Colombia		3 U.S. civilians kidnaped and later released 3 U.S. civilians kidnaped and still missing	
	Bolivia	1 U.S. DEA agent injured		
	Peru	1 U.S. civilian injured		1 U.S. civilian killed
	Honduras	7 U.S. military injured		
	Ecuador		1 U.S. civilian kidnaped and later released	
	Panama			1 U.S. military killed
	Guatemala		1 U.S. civilian abducted and later released	
	Chile	3 U.S. military injured 1 U.S. diplomat injured		
AF	Liberia	2 U.S. civilians injured and later die of their wounds	12 U.S. citizens detained and later released	1 U.S. citizen and British wife killed
	Angola		1 U.S. citizen kidnaped and later released	
	Mali		1 U.S. citizen detained and later released	
NEA	Pakistan		1 U.S. civilian attempted kidnaping 1 U.S. citizen kidnaped and later released	
	Lebanon			1 U.S. civilian killed
	East Jerusalem	1 U.S. civilian injured		
EAP	Philippines		1 U.S. civilian kidnaped and later released 1 U.S. civilian kidnaped and still missing	3 U.S. military officers killed 1 U.S. civilian killed 1 U.S. civilian and Filipino wife and father-in-law killed
	Papua New Guinea		1 U.S. civilian kidnaped and later released	
EUR	England	2 U.S. citizens injured		
	Turkey	1 U.S. military injured		
	France			1 U.S. civilian killed

INTER-AMERICA (ARA)

January–December 1990—Colombia: During 1990, the National Liberation Army (ELN), a leftist guerrilla group, conducted 36 attacks or attempted attacks (some were thwarted by Colombian security services) against the Cano Limon-Covenas oil pipeline and related oil camps and pumping facilities. According to U.S. Government and corporate statistics, 24 actual attacks were made on the pipeline, down from 29 in 1989 and 56 in 1988. This pipeline is jointly owned by Ecopetrol of Colombia and a consortium of Western European and American oil companies, including Occidental Petroleum. The ELN is vehemently opposed to foreign investment in the development of Colombia's natural resources, and it is the group's intention to drive out foreign companies and to force the Colombian Government to nationalize the oil industry. In the 5 years since oil began flowing through this 490-mile pipeline, ELN guerrillas have bombed it nearly 140 times, spilling some 640,000 barrels of oil and costing about \$500 million in damages and lost oil exports. In addition to the economic damage caused by the ELN's attacks, oil spills from sabotaged sections of the line have caused severe ecological damage to numerous rivers and freshwater lakes.

January 1, 1990—La Paz, Bolivia: A bomb exploded outside the entrance of a Mormon church. The blast caused damage to the entrance doors, and blew out approximately 60% of the chapel's windows. Leaflets signed by the group Comando Alejo Calatayud were found near the church.

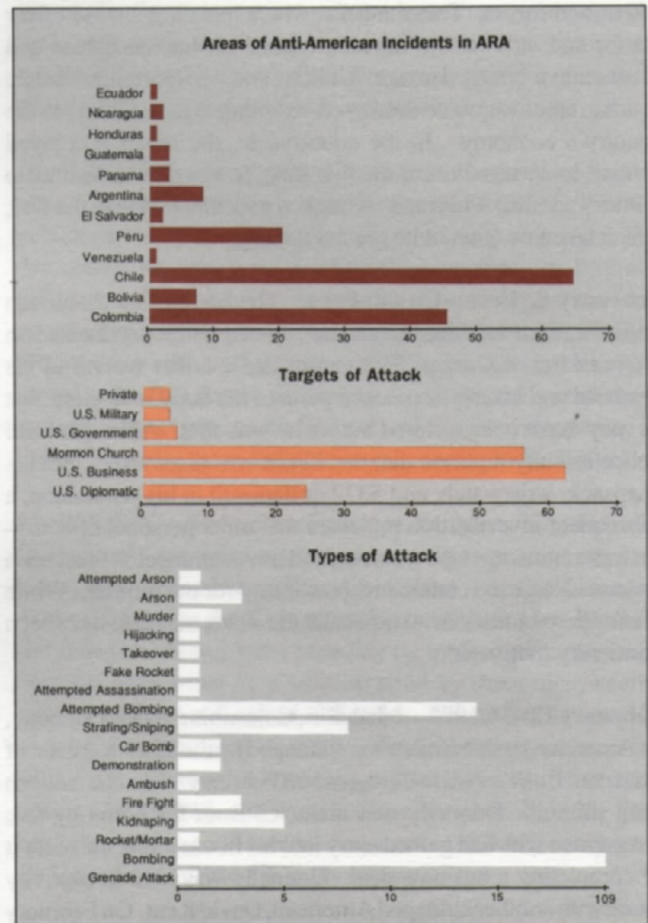
January 1, 1990—Santa Cruz, Bolivia: A dynamite bomb exploded outside the entrance of Tesoro Petroleum, a U.S.-affiliated oil firm. Damage consisted of blown-out doors and windows. No group claimed responsibility for the attack.

January 1, 1990—Calama, Chile: A bomb exploded in front of a Mormon chapel. Glass windows and the chapel's door were damaged. No group claimed the attack.

January 2, 1990—Cabudare, Venezuela: Members of the Omar Torrijos Anti-Intervention Command tossed six homemade firebombs at a Mormon church, causing little damage and no injuries. Local media reported that the group claimed responsibility for the incident to protest the invasion of religious sects into Venezuela. The group stated that the Mormons were attacked because they "are agents of the CIA."

January 2, 1990—Santiago, Chile: A Mormon chapel was firebombed. Damage to the front of the chapel was moderate. No injuries were reported. Pamphlets from the Lautaro Youth Movement (MJL) were left at the scene.

January 15, 1990—Lima, Peru: Explosives were tossed at the U.S. Embassy Marine Security Guard residence, causing property damage and minor injuries to two local guards. At approximately 9 p.m., a local guard observed three males on foot walking toward the Marine residence. Under the guise of "clowning



around," the men pulled uninvolved female pedestrians in front of them, removed what appeared to be packages from their coats, and tossed them at the Marine house. The packages exploded, moderately damaging the wood gate to the entrance of the driveway and the front door leading to the yard area. No claims of responsibility were made, but the Sendero Luminoso is suspected in the attack.

February 6, 1990—San Salvador, El Salvador: A Toyota minibus belonging to the Christian School and carrying three U.S. Embassy dependent children, their driver, and an unarmed Embassy guard was commandeered by three men armed with 9-millimeter pistols. The bus was followed from the school by men in two vehicles and was later stopped and boarded by three men who drove it from the scene. The bus driver, guard, and children were later released unharmed approximately eight blocks from the scene of the initial hijacking. Later, an anonymous caller provided the location of the stolen bus to the driver, with another caller stating that the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) was responsible for the theft.

Following the major guerrilla offensive staged in November 1989, the civil war in El Salvador continued throughout 1990. Within the capital, FMLN insurgents staged a series of attacks against personnel and facilities of the Salvadoran Government and armed forces. These attacks, which included the use of car bombs and indirect-fire devices, caused civilian casualties and substantial property damage. Utilities and transportation centers in urban areas were also destroyed, resulting in major losses to the country's economy. In the countryside, the rebels employed surface-to-air missiles for the first time, in an effort to neutralize military aircraft. This tactic brought a new dimension to the war, which has now entered its second decade.

February 8, 1990—Cusco, Peru: The body of an American tourist was found in Sacsayhuaman, a tourist attraction located on the outskirts of Cusco. The victim had a bullet wound in his forehead and bruises on several parts of his body indicating that he may have been tortured before he was shot. Although local police initially reported that the victim was discovered with his knapsack, wristwatch, and \$322 dollars still in his possession, a subsequent investigation indicated that other personal effects—such as a camera, a tape recorder, and travelers checks—had been stolen. No group claimed responsibility for the murder. While the Sendero Luminoso is suspected, the attack may also have been criminally motivated.

February 12–24, 1990—Medellin, Colombia: James Donnelly, an American businessman, was kidnaped by the ELN in protest of President Bush's visit to Cartagena on February 15 for the Andean drug summit. Donnelly was abducted from his home by five armed men who had gained entry into his house under the pretext of completing a business deal. Donnelly was held in captivity along with another kidnaped American, David Kent. On February 24, Donnelly was released and transported to his home unharmed. No ransom was paid to effect his release.

February 13–24, 1990—Medellin, Colombia: ELN guerrillas kidnaped David Kent, an American teacher, to protest the visit of President Bush to Cartagena. Kent and his girlfriend were abducted by four machinegun-toting rebels shortly after they left his residence early in the morning. Kent's girlfriend was released later that afternoon with a message from the ELN, which stated that Kent's kidnaping was conducted to protest the U.S. President's visit to Colombia, an increase in domestic oil prices, and subway construction that had displaced poor people. Kent was released unharmed on February 24 in Medellin, along with another American citizen, James Donnelly, who had also been kidnaped by the ELN. No ransom was demanded by the ELN; apparently, the kidnapings were conducted for propaganda purposes only.

February 13, 1990—Bogota, Colombia: Suspected ELN guerrillas bombed two buildings owned by the Church of the Latter-day Saints (Mormons) during the early evening. No injuries were reported and damage was superficial.

February 14, 1990—Medellin, Colombia: Hooded individuals blocked vehicular traffic in front of the Medellin University and set fire to a Coca-Cola truck and a bus. This activity was in protest

of President Bush's visit to Cartagena on February 15. No group claimed responsibility for the attack.

February 14, 1990—Lima, Peru: Terrorists belonging to the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) bombed a Champion spark plug factory, causing minor damage and no injuries.

February 14, 1990—Lima, Peru: At 9:45 p.m., members of the MRTA attempted to bomb a U.S. Embassy warehouse. The local guard on duty at the warehouse observed three men and a woman in front of the warehouse. One of the men placed the bomb in front of the warehouse door, and departed. The local guard noticed the bomb, and using a broom, swept the explosive in front of a neighboring building, where it detonated.

February 15–19, 1990—Cali, Colombia: Francis Amico, an American priest, was kidnaped by the ELN in protest of President Bush's visit to Cartagena. Amico was abducted by ELN guerrillas at approximately 6:45 a.m. as he was walking from his mission house to a nearby convent. Amico was released unharmed on February 19 with an ELN communique that his captors told him to publicize. No ransom was demanded by the ELN to effect his release; apparently, the ELN kidnaped Amico solely for propaganda purposes.

February 15, 1990—Popayan, Colombia: The ELN bombed a Mormon church, causing limited property damage and no injuries. The motive of the attack was to protest President Bush's visit to Cartagena.

February 15, 1990—Cali, Colombia: The ELN claimed responsibility for the bombing of a Mormon church. Low-level explosives were used in the attack and no injuries were reported. The motive of the attack was to protest President Bush's visit to Cartagena.

February 17, 1990—Huacho, Peru: At approximately 3:30 p.m., an American businessman was stopped on a road frequently used by Sendero Luminoso members to extort "taxes" from local citizens. The American and his two Peruvian employees were removed from their truck at gunpoint. Upon ascertaining his nationality, the abductors singled out the American, made him crouch, and then shot him in the leg and head. One of the bullets broke his jaw and lodged in his spine. The action of his employees in securing immediate medical attention saved his life.

February 23, 1990—Buenos Aires, Argentina: During early morning hours, a small branch of Citibank was bombed. The device (of undetermined type) was small and caused no structural damage. A purported representative of the Che Guevara Brigade called a local newspaper to claim the attack and to blame the bank for Argentina's economic problems.

March 2, 1990—Panama City, Panama: An unidentified assailant threw a grenade into the "My Place" nightclub, killing a U.S. soldier and injuring several others. An eyewitness reported that the suspect shouted "Viva Noriega" before throwing the

device and then escaping in a nearby vehicle. Responsibility for the attack was claimed by two previously unknown groups, The Organization for the Liberation of Panama, and the M-20. Both groups were believed to be comprised of Noriega loyalists.

March 9, 1990—Santiago, Chile: A Mormon church was bombed, causing only minor damage and no injuries. This was one of seven bombings that occurred in Santiago that same night. On March 10, the dissident faction of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR) took credit for the bombings.

March 10, 1990—Amatitlan, Guatemala: An unknown number of leftist guerrillas of the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Union (URNG) occupied the Tappan Company refrigerator and gas stove factory. The rebels surprised the guards, entered the factory, and delivered a speech warning plant management to respect the rights of the working class. They also confiscated the weapons of the guards during the brief takeover, but no injuries were reported.

March 11, 1990—Chillan, Chile: A bomb was discovered at the USIS Binational Center. It failed to detonate because of a faulty initiator. The device consisted of 150 grams of explosive gelatin with a mechanical detonator and a fuse. No claim was made for the attack.

March 11, 1990—Santiago, Chile: A Mormon church in the Nunoa section of Santiago was bombed, causing minor damage and no injuries. No claim was made for the attack.

March 14, 1990—Santiago, Chile: A Mormon church on the southeast side of Santiago was bombed, causing minor damage and no injuries. No claim was made for the attack.

March 31, 1990—Amarteca, Honduras: A bus carrying 28 off-duty U.S. Air Force personnel was attacked by unidentified gunmen. Seven airmen were wounded in the ambush, two of whom required hospitalization in Tegucigalpa. The troops, who were assigned to Soto Cano Air Base, were attacked as they returned to Jamastran from a recreational outing at the port city of Tela. Responsibility for the attack was later claimed by the Morazanist Front for the Liberation of Honduras (FMLH) in a phone call to a radio station.

April 7, 1990—Santa Lucia, Peru: At 1:30 a.m., the DEA/Peruvian police base was attacked with sporadic arms fire by 35-50 Sendero Luminoso guerrillas from positions east and northeast across the Huallaga river. Fire was returned from the base and two helicopters were deployed. The firefight lasted for about an hour with no reports of injuries, casualties, or significant property damage. The motive of the attack was probably to probe the facility rather than a dedicated effort to overrun the camp.

April 19, 1990—Managua, Nicaragua: A crowd of 200 Sandinista "turbas" (local slang for members of a pro-Sandinista mob) stopped the U.S. Embassy motorcade carrying Assistant Secretary of State Bernard Aronson as it was departing from the airport to the Embassy. The group pounded and rocked the Embassy vehicle while chanting anti-American slogans related to

alleged U.S. intervention in Nicaraguan affairs. Individuals in the crowd then poured what appeared to be gasoline on the rear bumper area of Assistant Secretary Aronson's vehicle; actions by the follow car and bodyguards prevented them from igniting the liquid. The motorcade eventually made its way across the median and away from the crowd. During the incident, there was a confirmed report that a small caliber gun was fired in the vicinity of the motorcade; however, no injuries were reported.

April 20, 1990—Managua, Nicaragua: A group of approximately 200 Nicaraguans and foreigners attacked U.S. Embassy vehicles attempting to leave the compound via the main gate. The demonstrators, who were assembled across from the Embassy, jumped on the lead vehicle containing Embassy personnel, and pounded on another vehicle carrying a senior post official. After a brief delay, the staff members managed to drive through the crowd and safely depart. Following the attack, the crowd surged across the street toward the Embassy. They were stopped by the closed Embassy gates and did not gain access to the facility.

April 28, 1990—Sucumbios Province, Ecuador: Scott Heimdal, an electronic specialist working for a gold mine company, was kidnaped by members of the Colombian Popular Liberation Army (EPL) near the Colombian-Ecuadoran border. Heimdal and four Ecuadorans were traveling by motorized canoe on the Bermeja river when they were stopped by three men wearing military fatigues and armed with rifles. When Heimdal and his companions attempted to escape, the subversives opened fire, killing one man and wounding another. Heimdal was taken prisoner by the EPL and was finally released on June 29, 1990, unharmed and in good health. A ransom of \$60,000 was paid by the Heimdal family to effect his release.

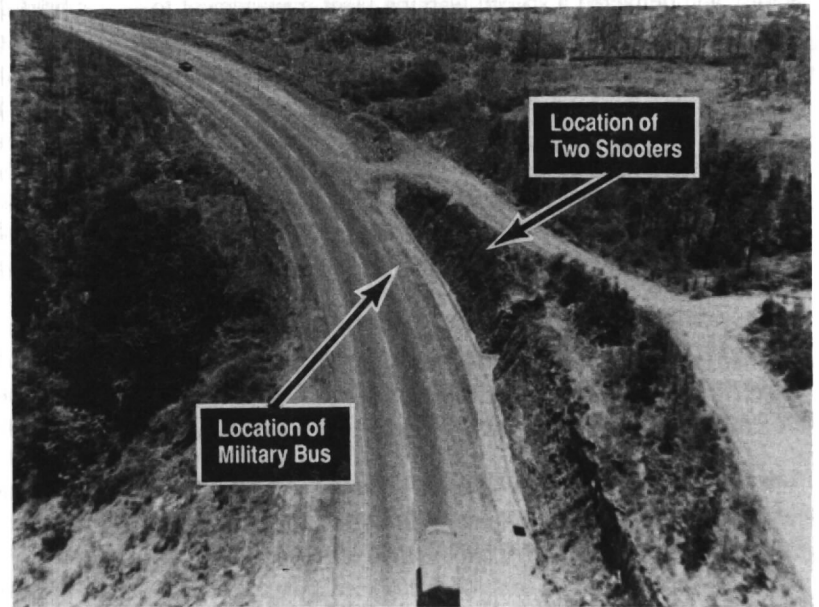
April 30, 1990—Buenos Aires, Argentina: Suspected terrorists of the Che Guevara Brigade detonated a bomb at the headquarters of the Paginas Doradas enterprise (a printing house owned by GTE), causing minor structural damage to windows and lights. The group claimed responsibility for the attack in a telephone call and in a communique.

May 1, 1990—La Paz, Bolivia: A molotov cocktail, thrown by protestors during a May Day demonstration, ignited against the entrance to the building housing the U.S. Embassy. The use of small sticks of dynamite as noisemakers was also prevalent. Some of these sticks were thrown in the immediate vicinity of the Embassy, and near buildings housing the offices of USAID and the Embassy consular section. However, no damage was caused to any of the targeted U.S. facilities.

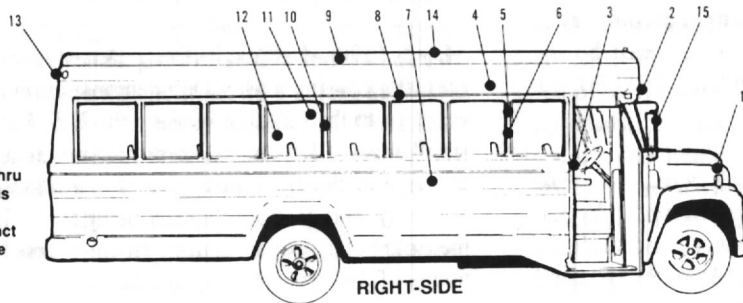
May 14, 1990—Santiago, Chile: At least one bomb and possibly two exploded inside the Consular Annex compound. Witnesses reported seeing two objects fly over the wall with the first device exploding in the air and a second more powerful device landing on the hood of a Consulate vehicle, detonating on impact. Considerable damage was done to the vehicle, and a local guard suffered minor injuries during the attack. This was one of nine bombings that occurred in Santiago the night of the 14th. FPMR pamphlets were found at some of the attack sites.



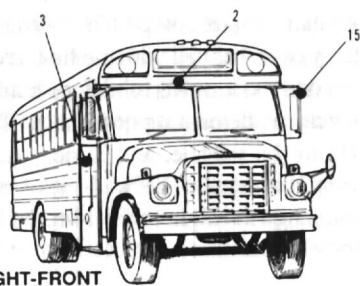
March 31, 1990—Amarteca, Honduras: This USAF bus was ambushed while carrying 28 off-duty airmen assigned to Soto Cano Air Base. Seven airmen were wounded in the attack, two of whom required hospitalization. Aerial view shows the location of the shooters and the military bus during the attack.



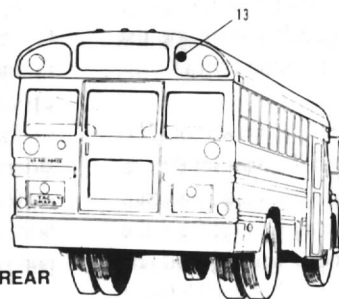
**HIGHWAY 1: 10K NORTH OF TEGUCIGALPA, HONDURAS
1:00 P.M. March 31, 1990**



Locations of impacts 1 thru 15. Note that impact 14 is on the roof 2' 3" left of centerline, and that impact 15 is on frame of left side view mirror.



RIGHT-FRONT



RIGHT-REAR

May 14, 1990—Santiago, Chile: The same evening the U.S. Consular Annex was bombed, two Mormon churches were also attacked. The first incident occurred at 11 p.m., at the principal chapel in Santiago, causing extensive damage to the door of the chapel and to windows in nearby residences. No injuries were reported, although about 30 people were present in the chapel. Several FPMR pamphlets were found at the scene of this incident. The second bombing occurred around midnight, at a chapel located in Las Condes. At least nine other bombings occurred this same evening in Santiago.

Cars damaged when a bomb exploded inside the Consular Annex compound in Santiago, Chile. Witnesses reported seeing two objects fly over the wall, with the first device exploding in the air and a second more powerful device landing on the hood of a Consulate vehicle, detonating on impact.



May 15, 1990—Chillan, Chile: A bomb detonated against the facade of a USIS Binational Center. Damage was limited to broken windows and window frames. The bomb was a type of molotov cocktail with 200 grams of explosives.

May 16, 1990—Santiago, Chile: At approximately 5 minutes past midnight, a bomb detonated at the front entrance of the Mormon church located on Calle Salvavidas 1141. The blast caused minor damage to the doors and windows and some interior furniture. The bomb was constructed of 250 grams of TNT and was activated by a mechanical detonator with a slow-burning fuse.



May 21, 1990—Santiago, Chile: A small improvised explosive device exploded in front of a Mormon chapel in the San Miguel section of the city, causing minor damage and no injuries. No claim was made for the attack.

May 22, 1990—Ovalle, Chile: An explosive device detonated at a Mormon chapel.

May 22, 1990—Aguilares, El Salvador: FMLN rebels fired upon a U.S. military helicopter as it flew over the countryside. The crew sustained no injuries and no substantial damage to the aircraft was reported. The helicopter continued on to its base in Panama following the incident.

May 24, 1990—Talca, Chile: Explosive devices detonated at two Mormon chapels and the Binational Center, causing considerable damage.

May 24, 1990—Curico, Chile: In a call to a local radio station, the FPMR claimed responsibility for an explosive device detonated at a Mormon chapel. The bomb consisted of approximately 200 grams of explosive gelatin.

May 26, 1990—Santiago, Chile: A Mormon church located at 4540 Juan Griego was bombed. The bomb exploded in front of the building, causing moderate damage. Police reported that the device consisted of 250 grams of explosive gelatin.

May 27, 1990—Santiago, Chile: Three separate Mormon churches were bombed on this date. Damage in these incidents was described as minor to moderate, with no reported injuries. All of the devices consisted of 300 to 500 grams of explosive gelatin. No claims were made for any of these attacks.

May 28, 1990—Santiago, Chile: A bomb detonated in front of a Mormon church, causing moderate damage and no reported injuries. No group claimed responsibility for this incident.

May 30, 1990—Santiago, Chile: An explosive device consisting of about 50 grams of TNT detonated at a Mormon chapel in

the La Cisterna neighborhood of Santiago. No injuries were reported, but 27 windows were destroyed. No claim was made for this incident.

June 5, 1990—Lima, Peru: MRTA terrorists bombed a Kentucky Fried Chicken restaurant in the Miraflores suburb of Lima. At 6:55 p.m., three MRTA members entered the restaurant and cleared all the patrons from the facility. After detonating a half of a kilo of dynamite in the kitchen, they set fire to the restaurant furniture and departed. No injuries were reported and damage was estimated at \$5,000.

June 25, 1990—Arequipa, Peru: At 5:30 p.m., the USIS Binational Center received an anonymous call stating that a bomb would explode in 5 minutes. The building was evacuated and a subsequent search by police revealed an explosive device, which was removed safely. No group claimed responsibility for the attack.

June 26, 1990—Santiago, Chile: Unidentified individuals threw an explosive device against the front of a Mormon chapel located in the Maipu section of the city. The blast resulted in extensive glass breakage and minor structural damage. Pamphlets from the FPMR/D were found at the scene. The bomb was believed to have consisted of 100 grams of explosive gelatin with a firing train composed of a fuse and mechanical detonator. This was one of many bombings that occurred in Santiago and other cities, marking the birthday of former President Salvador Allende. Most of the bombings were directed against electrical towers, resulting in interruptions of service in various regions of the country.

June 29, 1990—Panama City, Panama: Unknown individuals in a passing vehicle fired shots at the U.S. Embassy during an early morning attack. At least eight bullets from a 9-millimeter weapon struck the building. No injuries were reported, and damage to the building was described as minor. The group M-20 claimed responsibility for the attack in a communique sent to a local news agency. The letter was accompanied by a bullet similar to those found by investigators at the scene.

June 29, 1990—Panama City, Panama: The residence of the U.S. Marine Security Guard detachment assigned to the American Embassy was fired upon by unknown individuals. A 9-millimeter weapon was also used in this drive-by attack just moments after a similar shooting at the U.S. Embassy. A caller to a local press office claimed responsibility for this attack in the name of M-20, saying that the attack was to avenge the death of a paramilitary "Dignity Battalion" member at the hands of U.S. troops during Operation Just Cause.

In addition, throughout 1990, several reports of possible sniper attacks on joint police patrol vehicles operated by U.S. troops and Panamanian police officers were made. Many of these incidents occurred in high-crime areas of the capital where gunfire is common. No injuries were sustained by any of the officers. American military personnel were also harassed intermittently during the year, but no major incidents were reported.

June 30, 1990—Buenos Aires, Argentina: In the Florencio Varela sector of Buenos Aires, a predawn explosion caused extensive damage to a branch of the state telephone company Entel. Two employees were slightly injured in the blast. Prior to this attack, the Argentine Government had awarded preliminary approval for the sale of state-owned Entel to two foreign firms, one of which was U.S. Bell Atlantic. The Che Guevara Brigade claimed responsibility for the incident in a call to a local radio station.

July 18, 1990—Cuzco, Peru: At approximately 6:25 p.m., the MRTA detonated a bomb in the USIS Binational Center (BNC), causing superficial injuries to four Peruvian students and nearly \$20,000 in damages to the BNC. The device consisted of about 600–800 grams of dynamite and was planted in a first-floor bathroom. Afterwards, local police discovered a blackboard in a vacant classroom with the slogan "Viva el MRTA" on it. Over 500 students were in the BNC at the time of the explosion.

July 26, 1990—Santiago, Chile: In a bombing spree that targeted U.S., Dutch, and Chilean targets, the dissident faction of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR/D) was responsible for attacks against at least two and possibly four U.S. targets. First, they bombed a branch of Citibank located eight blocks from the U.S. Chancery. The bomb, composed of 300 grams of explosive gelatin, caused light damage and no injuries. FPMR/D literature commemorating the anniversary of the Cuban Revolution was found at the scene. In the next incident, a bomb exploded next to a side entrance of a Chase Manhattan Bank office. This device was composed of 300 grams of Tronex. Damage was moderate, with no injuries reported. A FPMR/D communique was found at the scene, commemorating the Cuban Revolution and expressing displeasure with the impending visit of the U.S. President. Two other unattributed (but most likely FPMR/D) bombings also occurred. First, a Mormon chapel located on the outskirts of Santiago was bombed. The device consisted of 100 grams of explosive gelatin and caused light damage. No injuries were reported. Finally, a bomb composed of 250 grams of explosive gelatin detonated in front of an office belonging to Shell Chile in the Providencia section of the city. Damage was described as moderate.

July 26, 1990—Chillan, Chile: At approximately 10:45 p.m., bombs exploded in front of three Mormon churches, causing only light damage. The bombs consisted of compressed homemade powder. No injuries were reported. No claims were made for these attacks, but the FPMR/D is believed responsible.

July 27, 1990—Santiago, Chile: At approximately 9:50 p.m., five armed individuals entered a Mormon church located in the San Ramon section of Santiago and, after pouring flammable liquid around the second floor of the building, set the building on fire. Damage was described as heavy, but no injuries occurred. Anti-American/Pro-Cuban pamphlets found at the scene indicated that the MJL was responsible for the attack.

July 28, 1990—Santiago, Chile: At approximately 9:40 p.m., unknown members of the MJL threw a molotov cocktail at a Mormon church located in the La Florida section of Santiago. The

parties responsible also spray painted a slogan in Spanish that said, "Yankees out of Chile-MJL." Damage was very light, and no injuries were reported.

August 8, 1990—Trujillo, Peru: At approximately 8:45 p.m., a bomb exploded in the USIS Binational Center (BNC), causing extensive damage but no injuries. The BNC was unoccupied at the time of the explosion, but three classrooms suffered heavy damage. The MRTA claimed responsibility for the attack.

August 15, 1990—Santiago, Chile: Six bombs exploded in various parts of Chile, marking the anniversary of the death of Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) leader, Luciano Cruz. Two of the bombings were at branches of Citibank. Both Citibank bombs went off at 11:30 p.m. The first was at the Citibank office at the intersection of Agustinas and Miraflores, and was composed of about 200 grams of explosive gelatin. Damage was light, and no injuries were reported. The second bomb exploded inside a Citibank automatic teller booth in the Las Condes section of the city, seriously injuring a customer who was using the booth at the time. This bomb was believed to have been composed of about 400 grams of explosive gelatin. No claim was made for these attacks.

August 21, 1990—Lima, Peru: At approximately 8:30 p.m., a large car bomb detonated in the Monterrico suburb of Lima. The explosion occurred about 15 meters in front of the temporary residence of a newly arrived DEA employee. Extensive damage occurred to the residence and slight damage to other residences in the neighborhood. An investigation indicated that the DEA employee was most likely not the target of the attack. Sendero Luminoso is believed to be responsible for the incident.

August 22, 1990—Huancayo, Peru: Two Peruvian Mormon missionaries were shot to death as they were walking to the home of fellow church members for lunch. According to press reports, an unspecified number of gunmen got out of a car and shot the missionaries with pistols. A handwritten note left on one of the bodies read "Struggle for the people's war. Yankees out. Long live the People's war. Communist party of Peru" (the official name of Sendero Luminoso). According to the police, the missionaries, like other members of the Mormon church, had previously received death threats.

August 22, 1990—Santiago, Chile: At approximately 11:55 p.m., a bomb exploded in front of a Mormon chapel located in the Nunoa section of Santiago. Damage consisted of broken windows in the chapel and in neighboring residences. It is believed the bomb was composed of 200 grams of Tronex, with a firing train consisting of a fuse and a mechanical detonator. No injuries were reported. No claim was made, but the FPMR/D was most likely responsible since they claimed responsibility for two other bombs in the same neighborhood on the same evening.

August 26, 1990—Santiago, Chile: The MJL staged apparently coordinated attacks against two Mormon churches. In the first attack, five men and one woman entered a Mormon chapel in the La Florida section of Santiago and threw a molotov cocktail into

the occupied chapel. The fire was quickly put out by the occupants. MJL pamphlets were found at the scene. At approximately the same time, five armed individuals who claimed to be members of the MJL, entered a Mormon chapel in the La Cisterna section of Santiago. They forced the chapel's occupants outside while some of the group set fire to the interior of the building. Before leaving, one of the terrorists struck an American missionary on the head with a pistol. Others took photographs of the missionaries standing with guns pointed at their heads.

September 2, 1990—Guatemala City, Guatemala: Unidentified gunmen fired shots at the home of the Deputy Chief of Mission of the U.S. Embassy. According to a guard who witnessed the incident, a blue truck passed slowly by the residence and its occupants fired two shots. No damage or injuries were reported. Police advised that no suspects were arrested in the incident and no claim of responsibility was received.

September 4, 1990—Copiapo, Chile: At approximately 1 a.m., a bomb detonated in front of the Mormon chapel on Rodriguez Street. The building facade was damaged and windows were shattered, but no injuries were reported. The device consisted of 300 grams of ammonium activated by a slow burning fuse. Pamphlets from the FPMR/D and the MJL were found at the scene.

September 4, 1990—Curico, Chile: At 9:55 p.m., a bomb detonated in front of a Mormon chapel located on Merced Street. The device consisted of about 200 grams of Tronex activated by a slow-burning fuse, and caused minimal damage. No injuries were reported and no group took credit for the attack.

September 6, 1990—Sayaxche, Guatemala: Twenty leftist rebels of the URNG attacked the base camp of U.S. and Guatemalan missionaries in reprisal for their perceived assistance to Guatemalan Government troops. The guerrillas surrounded the mission belonging to the New Life Church, looted and burned its medical clinic and some houses, and robbed but left unharmed the family of a U.S. citizen missionary. Another of the missionaries was forced to assist the guerrillas as they removed the camp's property, and was held overnight before being released without injury. The guerrilla organization later claimed responsibility for the incident in a press statement issued in Mexico.

September 11, 1990—Valdivia, Chile: At approximately 9:45 p.m., a bomb detonated in front of the Mormon chapel located on Riquelme Street. It is believed the device consisted of 1 kilogram of Anfo with a mechanical detonator and a slow-burning fuse. Damage was limited to one broken window and no reported injuries. No group claimed responsibility for this incident.

September 15–18, 1990—Eteramazama, Bolivia: At approximately 10 a.m. on September 15, a Cessna aircraft carrying DEA and Bolivian national police personnel (UMOPAR) was shot at with machinegun fire by unknown persons in the area. No rounds hit the aircraft and the plane was able to safely return to its base. In addition, on September 16 and 18, DEA/UMOPAR patrols were shot at while conducting patrols against narcotics

traffickers. No injuries were caused to either DEA or UMOPAR officers in either of these operations.

September 24, 1990—Isinuta, Bolivia: DEA agent Hawthorne Hope was shot and wounded in the left forearm and ankle, in an exchange of gunfire with drug traffickers during an operation conducted by the DEA and UMOPAR. The DEA/UMOPAR patrol had been dispatched to watch an airstrip suspected of being used by the Meco Dominguez narcotics network. When the team reached the airstrip, they were ambushed by 25–30 heavily armed traffickers. As the firefight continued, the traffickers retreated to a nearby village where they used a crowd of approximately 100 people as “human shields,” rendering it extremely difficult for the DEA/UMOPAR patrol to move or return fire. Additional UMOPAR and DEA reinforcements arrived in helicopters from Chimore, and Hope was safely evacuated for medical attention. Like the ambushed patrol, these helicopters also took gunfire during the rescue operation. Several traffickers were killed or wounded and numerous others were arrested at the conclusion of the operation.

September 26, 1990—Nuevo Progreso, Peru: A U.S. helicopter (belonging to the Department of State’s Bureau of International Narcotics Matters) was struck by gunfire while providing support to a police counternarcotics base that was under attack from Sendero Luminoso. No injuries to any passengers in the helicopter were reported.

October 5, 1990—La Paz, Bolivia: Approximately 5,000 demonstrators passed in front of the U.S. Embassy, several of whom tossed explosive blasting caps at the Chancery entrance. While most exploded before reaching the building, at least one cap hit the side of the building, causing no apparent damage. The protest was directed against the Government of Bolivia, and not the United States.

October 5, 1990—Santiago, Chile: Four armed terrorists went to a Mormon church at the 16th block of Vicuna Mackenna Avenue and, after threatening the watchman, entered the building and detonated a powerful bomb that caused substantial damage to the building. The terrorists fled and a few moments later intercepted a bus, ordering passengers and driver off the bus. After the passengers were out, the terrorists firebombed the bus, completely destroying the interior. Shortly thereafter, an anonymous spokesman claimed the attacks in a call to an international news agency, saying they were intended to mark the third anniversary of the Lautaro Rebel Forces. Subsequent investigation determined that the bomb at the Mormon chapel was composed of approximately 2 kilograms of explosive gelatin.

October 10–11, 1990—La Paz, Bolivia: Members of the Nestor Paz Zamora Command (CNPZ) bombed the U.S. Embassy Marine Security Guard residence (Marine House) and opened fire on two Bolivian police guards, killing one and seriously wounding the other. Several hours later on October 11, CNPZ terrorists bombed a statue of John F. Kennedy in a downtown plaza. The attack on the Marine House occurred at 11:02 p.m. when two males exited from a blue Volkswagen automobile at an intersec-

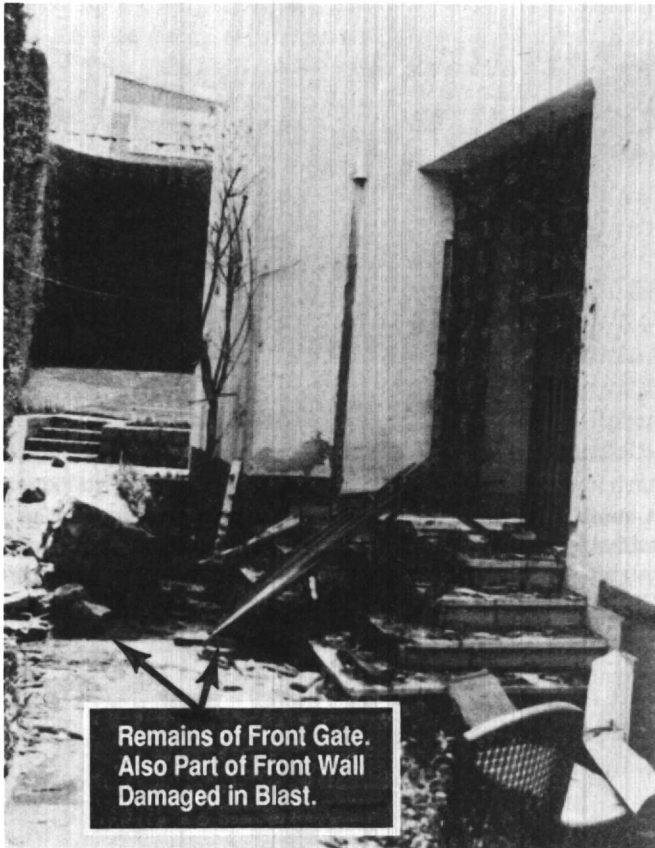
tion near the residence. The two walked toward the residence and when they got close, opened fire on the guards, killing one guard and wounding the other. The wounded guard fired back at the assailants. Following the shooting, the terrorists placed an explosive device at the gate and then left in the same blue car. The subsequent blast from the explosive device caused extensive damage to the Marine House but no injuries to the occupants of the residence. On October 11, the CNPZ delivered a communique to a local radio station claiming responsibility for the two attacks. The communique called for the expulsion of U.S. diplomatic, military, and business interests from Bolivia, and promised future attacks. Later that day, Bolivian police recovered the car used in the Marine House attack. Blood stains were found in the vehicle, indicating that one of the shots fired by the wounded police guard hit its mark.

In a related development, the Bolivian Government (GOB) announced on November 23, that the CNPZ was also responsible for the June 10, 1990, kidnaping of a wealthy Bolivian businessman, Jorge Lonsdale. During the early morning hours of December 5, the Bolivian security services learned of the location where Lonsdale was being held and attempted a rescue operation. During the operation, a firefight ensued and Lonsdale was killed, most likely by the CNPZ. At the conclusion of the operation, three CNPZ members were killed and at least three more captured. Among the dead was Michael Nothdurfter, a purported leader of the group, who was reportedly also involved in the Marine House bombing.

October 17, 1990—Buenos Aires, Argentina: Terrorists conducted four bombings against the state telephone company Entel and several businesses involved in the privatization of Entel. First, a bomb was placed in a trash container near an Entel office. The bomb exploded in a garbage truck after the container was emptied. That same day, a bomb was thrown at a Citibank office but failed to explode. (Citibank was part of a consortium purchasing Entel.) The Roberts Bank and the Perez Company (also involved in the sale of Entel) were also bombed. No injuries were reported in any of these incidents, and damage was minimal. All of the devices were pipe bombs, were similar in construction, and were believed to have been assembled by the same person. The Eva Peron Command claimed responsibility for the attacks.

October 31, 1990—Penco, Chile: At approximately 5:45 a.m., a bomb exploded in front of a Mormon chapel. Damage to the building was described as light, with no reported injuries. The bomb was composed of 100 grams of explosive gelatin (ANFO). FPMR pamphlets were found at the scene.

November 2, 1990—Lima, Peru: The MRTA bombed an office of the Xerox Corporation and a Jewish synagogue, causing property damage but no injuries. A subsequent investigation of the attack on the Xerox office revealed that at 9:45 p.m., a fight between a man and a woman was broken up by a guard outside the office. The pair left but immediately returned and threw a bomb at the door. MRTA flyers were left at the synagogue bombing, commemorating the November 4 anniversary of the group.



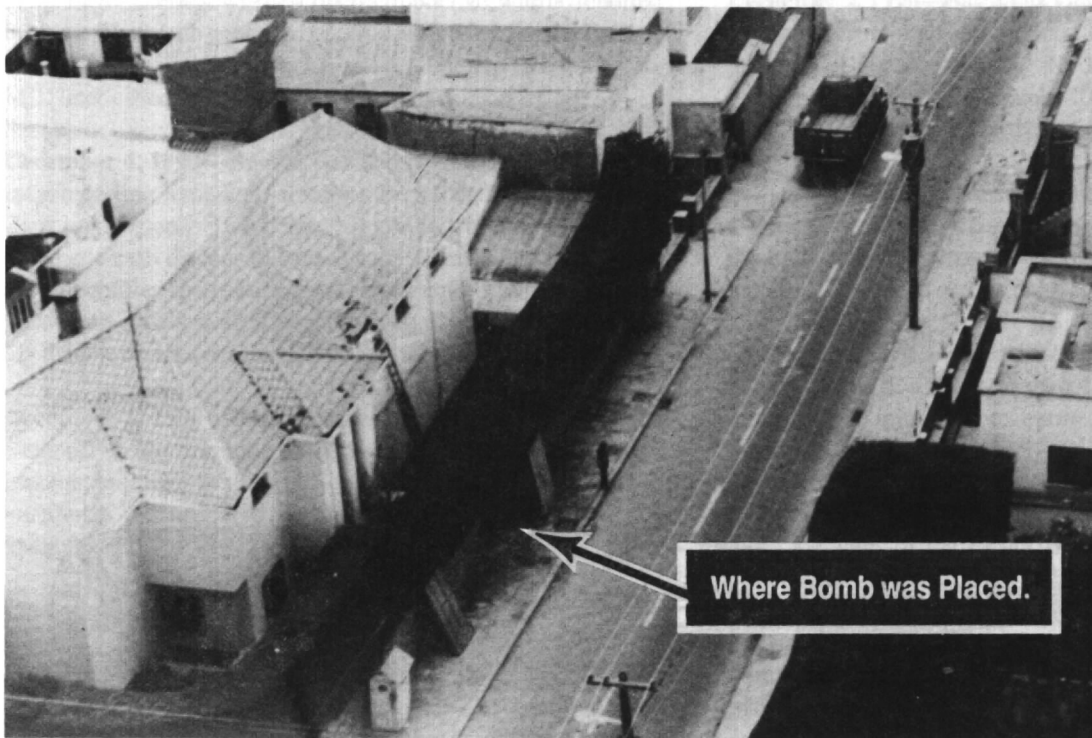
Remains of Front Gate. Also Part of Front Wall Damaged in Blast.

Members of the Nestor Paz Zamora Command (CNPZ) bombed the U.S. Embassy Marine Security Guard residence (Marine House) and opened fire on two Bolivian police guards, killing one and seriously wounding the other.

November 3, 1990—Vina Del Mar, Chile: At 11:50 p.m., a bomb went off outside the Max und Moritz Restaurant, injuring eight people. Three of the eight were U.S. Naval personnel on shore leave from the USS *Abraham Lincoln*. Investigators determined that the bomb was homemade and consisted of 400 grams of gelatin, around which was packed nails and bolts to create shrapnel. The bomb was apparently placed on an outside window ledge of the restaurant. A previously unheard of group, the "Commando Israelita Mossad," claimed responsibility for the bombing in a tape recording sent to a local radio station. Little credence was put in that claim. Later, the FPMR/D officially claimed responsibility for the attack in an interview reported in a local magazine. The FPMR/D spokesman stated that the group carried out the attack to protest the U.S. presence in Chile and President Bush's visit to Chile on December 6–7, 1991.

November 4, 1990—Lima, Peru: At approximately 7:45 p.m., a rocket-propelled grenade (RPG) was fired at the U.S. Embassy, shattering windows on three floors, but fortunately causing no injuries. The RPG was fired by two men and a woman, and a vehicle containing two additional men and two women served as backup. Immediately following the explosion, the terrorists sprayed the area of the building with gunfire. Local police assigned to the Embassy returned fire, but with no injuries. MRTA pamphlets were left at the scene.

November 7, 1990—Lima, Peru: At 9:45 p.m., the USIS BNC in Miraflores (a suburb of Lima) was bombed. The blast caused substantial damage to the gate of the BNC and shrapnel impacted at various points inside the center. At least one pedestrian was seriously injured. The MRTA was the suspected culprit of the attack.



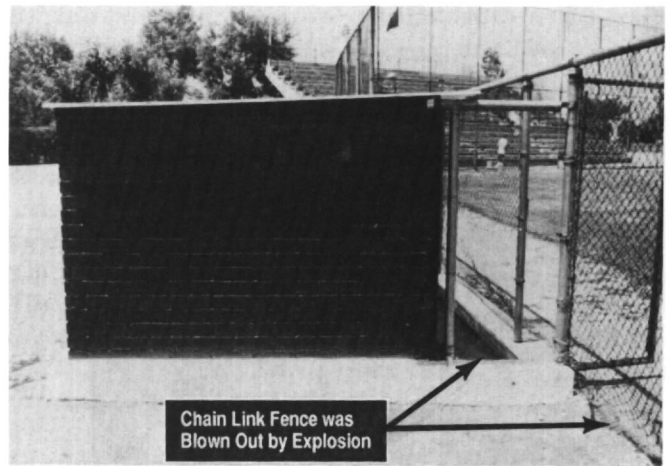
Where Bomb was Placed.

November 7, 1990—Lima, Peru: At approximately 9:50 p.m., the MRTA detonated a bomb in the park adjacent to the U.S. Ambassador's residence. The Ambassador was in the residence, hosting a dinner in honor of a visiting U.S. dignitary. Immediately after the explosion, multiple shots were fired at the residence from a vehicle stopped approximately 100 meters away. Rounds impacted on the exterior of the residence and the surrounding outside wall. Another bomb was discovered near the residence and rendered safe by a police bomb squad. Despite local press reports that two police officers were wounded in the attack, no injuries occurred in the incident.

November 12, 1990—Medellin, Colombia: A dynamite explosion in a garbage can at a Texaco gas station caused shrapnel to penetrate a nearby tanker loaded with acetylene. The spilled acetylene caused a fire that engulfed a bus parked nearby. No injuries were reported, nor was any claim of responsibility.

November 13, 1990—Santiago, Chile: At 10:45 p.m., four unknown individuals broke the front window of a Mormon church in the Conchali section of Santiago and tossed a firebomb inside. Damage was described as light, with no reported injuries. MJL propaganda was spray painted on the building.

November 17, 1990—Santiago, Chile: At 12:10 p.m., a bomb exploded at Santiago's national stadium during a softball game involving the team of the American Chamber of Commerce (AMCHAM). The bomb was contained in an aluminum bat which, according to witnesses, had been left near the AMCHAM dugout by two unidentified males. A Canadian national was killed in the attack, and three other people were injured, including the assistant security officer of the U.S. Embassy. Following the attack, an unidentified male claiming to represent the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), called a local radio station to



A bomb exploded at Santiago, Chile's national stadium during a softball game, killing one and injuring three others. The bomb, contained in an aluminum bat, had been left near the American Chamber of Commerce dugout by two unidentified males.

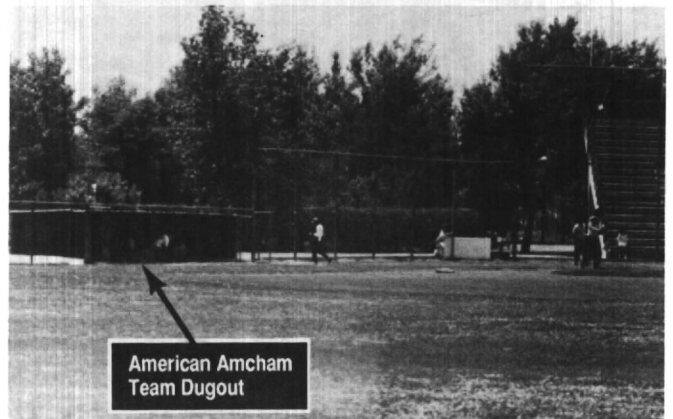
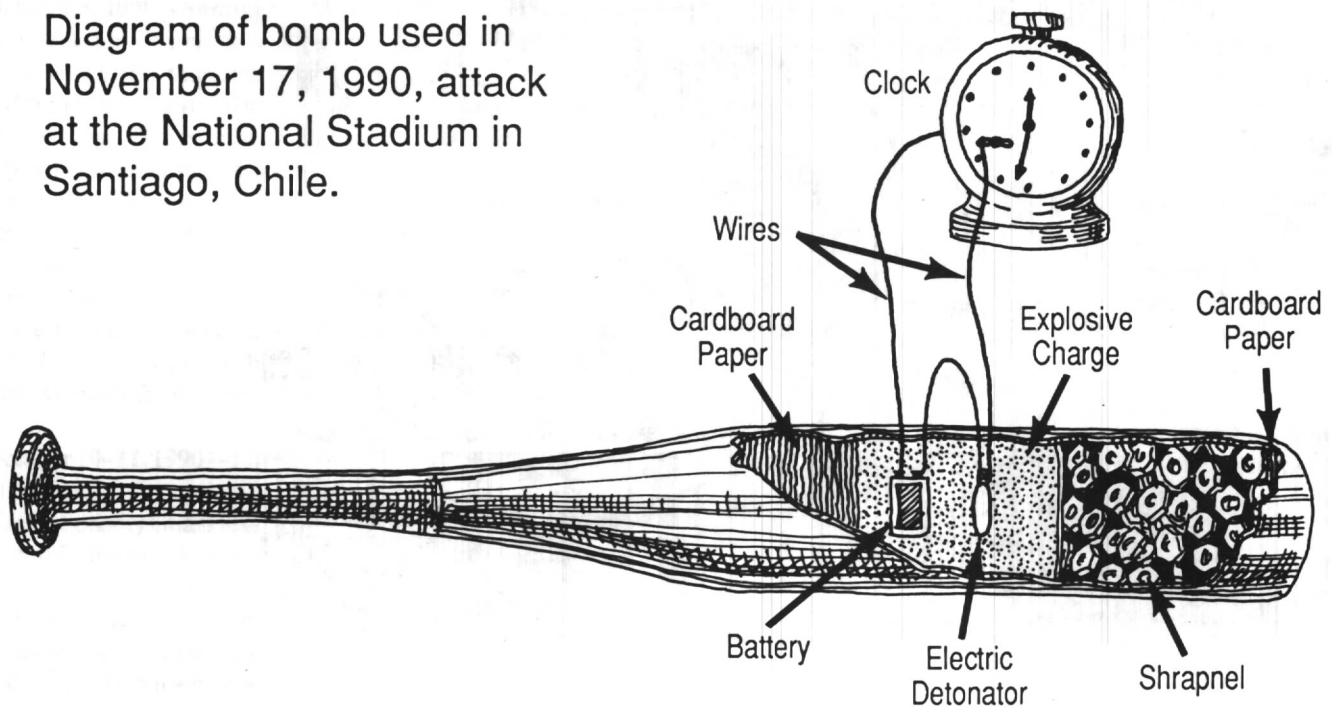


Diagram of bomb used in November 17, 1990, attack at the National Stadium in Santiago, Chile.



claim responsibility for the act. The caller said that the bombing was advance notice of what would happen if President Bush visited Chile. PLO officials, however, denied any involvement with the attack. On January 13, 1991, the FPMR/D officially claimed responsibility for the attack in an interview with a local magazine. The FPMR/D spokesman stated that the group carried out the terrorist act to protest the U.S. presence in Chile and President Bush's visit to Santiago on December 6–7, 1990.

November 25, 1990—Tibu, Colombia: Three American and two Colombian petroleum engineers were kidnaped by four members of the ELN near the city of Tibu. One of the Colombians was subsequently released so he could report the incident to the authorities. The Americans, John Bagby, Gary Sams, and Robert Hogan, were employees of the National Tank Company, and were temporarily assigned to Ecopetrol of Colombia. The American engineers were still in captivity as of May 31, 1991.

December 1, 1990—Santiago, Chile: At 11:40 p.m., four members of the MJL pulled up to a private residence located in the Conchali section of Santiago and began shooting guns and yelling for the "Gringos" to come outside. (Two American Mormon missionaries had been staying at the residence with a Chilean Mormon family.) The subjects also spray painted "Fuera Yankees de Chile MJL" on the wall in front of the residence. A purported member of the MJL later called UPI and claimed responsibility for this attack. No injuries were reported in this incident and no evidence was found that the terrorists were actually firing at the house.

December 1, 1990—Santiago, Chile: At approximately 10:40 p.m., four unknown individuals in a pickup truck threw a bomb that exploded in front of a Mormon chapel in the Conchali section of Santiago. Damage was described as moderate, with no reported injuries. The bomb consisted of 150 grams of explosive Tronex, set off by a blasting cap with a fuse. A purported member of the MJL later called UPI and claimed the attack.

December 4, 1990—Buenos Aires, Argentina: According to press reporting, a medium-sized bomb exploded at a branch of the Bank of Boston. The bomb, which had been placed in an automatic cash dispenser, caused some damage but no injuries. An unidentified spokesman for the Eva Peron Command phoned local news outlets to claim responsibility for the bombing and to say that the bomb was a "welcome operation for President Bush."

December 5, 1990—Buenos Aires, Argentina: Two bombs went off in the morning at different branches of the Chase Manhattan Bank. Both explosions caused property damage but no injuries. According to press reports, the bombs detonated at 6 and 6:30 a.m. No group claimed responsibility for the attacks.

December 5, 1990—Santiago, Chile: At dawn, a small bomb detonated in front of the U.S. Consulate. No damage to the Consulate and no injuries were reported. Witnesses said the bomb was left by masked individuals in a vehicle. The bomb consisted of gunpowder in a plastic container and was described as "weak." A telephone call received at local media offices attributed the action to the FPMR/D.

December 5, 1990—Santiago, Chile: At 7:30 a.m., a passerby reported that there was a rocket in a park opposite the U.S. Consulate, and it was pointed at the Consulate. Police responded, sealed off the area, and determined that the device was a simulation. It consisted of cardboard tubing, and cardboard and tape fashioned to resemble an RPG-7. It was mounted on a bipod constructed from a coathanger. No terrorist pamphlets were found at the scene, but the FPMR/D probably was responsible since they already claimed a bomb at the Consulate earlier the same day.

December 5, 1990—Santiago, Chile: At 9:07 p.m., a bomb went off in front of a Mormon church in the La Florida community of Santiago, causing minor damage to the building facade. No group claimed responsibility.

December 5, 1990—Santiago, Chile: At 10:15 p.m., a bomb went off in front of a Mormon church in the La Florida community of Santiago, causing minor damage to the building facade. No injuries were reported. No group claimed responsibility.

December 5, 1990—Santiago, Chile: At 10:30 p.m., a group of five masked individuals entered a Mormon church in the Puente Alto community of Santiago and set off a fire bomb. Damage to the building was extensive. No injuries were reported. Before fleeing, the masked individuals left statements protesting President Bush's visit to Santiago on the building.

December 5, 1990—Santiago, Chile: At 10:59 p.m., a bomb exploded in the Mormon church located in the Pudahuel community of Santiago, causing significant damage and a small fire. No group took responsibility for the attack.

December 5, 1990—Santiago, Chile: A small bomb detonated 50 meters from the Central Hotel Crown Plaza, the site of the presidential advance offices. No injuries were reported. The device was estimated to contain 100 grams of ammonium. The FPMR/D took credit for the attack in a call to a local radio station.

December 6, 1990—Santiago, Chile: Unknown persons threw a molotov cocktail in front of a Mormon chapel located in the Lo Prado section of Santiago. No damage and no injuries were reported. No group claimed responsibility.

December 6, 1990—Osorno, Chile: Unknown individuals threw a firebomb inside a Mormon chapel. Damage was reported to be minor, and no injuries were reported. The MJL claimed responsibility for the incident.

December 6, 1990—Santiago, Chile: Three persons believed to be members of the FPMR/D went to the second floor of a McDonald's restaurant, left a bomb in the dining room, and then shouted for all the patrons to "get down." The individuals then fled the restaurant. Moments later, the device detonated, causing minimal damage and no injuries. Police responded and found two other devices which turned out to be hoax bombs. Further inspection of one of the hoaxes revealed a PLO flag, a leaflet from the FPMR/D, and a handwritten note saying, "Free Palestinian

Political Prisoners." On March 6, 1991, local press reported that two suspects had been arrested in connection with this attack.

December 7, 1990—Santiago, Chile: At 5 minutes past midnight, unknown persons threw a firebomb at a Mormon chapel located in the Conchali section of Santiago. No damage was reported, and there were no injuries. No one claimed responsibility for the attack.

December 7, 1990—Santiago, Chile: At 10 minutes past midnight, an unknown person detonated a bomb composed of 300 grams of explosive gelatin in front of a Mormon chapel located in the Independencia section of Santiago. Damage to the building was described as moderate. No injuries were reported, and no group took responsibility for the attack.

December 7, 1990—Santiago, Chile: At 20 minutes past midnight, unknown persons threw three firebombs inside a Mormon chapel. Damage to the building was described as moderate, but no injuries were reported. The FPMR/D took credit for the attack.

December 7, 1990—Santiago, Chile: At 45 minutes past midnight, unknown individuals detonated a bomb composed of 1,500 grams of dynamite in front of a Mormon chapel located in the Penco section of Santiago. Damage to the building was described as moderate with no reported injuries. No one claimed responsibility for the attack.

December 10, 1990—Lima, Peru: At approximately 9:45 p.m., police guards in front of the U.S. Embassy observed a driverless car rolling toward the Chancery. They took cover and observed as the vehicle veered left and rolled into a dirt median strip on the other side of the intersection approximately 100 yards away. The car exploded, but caused no injuries or damage to the Chancery or to nearby buildings. Preliminary reports indicated that a brick had

been placed on the accelerator to power the car, and the bomb had been on the front seat of the vehicle. That same evening, explosive satchel charges were also left at the Japanese and Soviet Embassies, causing no injuries but property damage at both sites. Sendero Luminoso fliers were found at both the Soviet and Japanese Embassies. No fliers were left at the U.S. Chancery, but Sendero is believed responsible.

December 10, 1990—Lima, Peru: Sendero Luminoso terrorists detonated two bombs at a local Coca Cola warehouse, one inside the facility and one outside. No injuries were reported.

December 10, 1990—Barranca, Peru: Sendero Luminoso guerrillas attacked and dynamited an oil exploration camp owned by the U.S. Mobil Oil company. The rebels destroyed the camp and its equipment, and commandeered two Mobil helicopters. One of the helicopters was reportedly used by the guerrillas in a subsequent attack near the camp.

December 14, 1990—Santiago, Chile: At 11:30 p.m., unknown individuals detonated a bomb in front of a Mormon chapel located in the Conchali section of Santiago. The blast caused light property damage but no injuries. No group claimed the attack. On March 6, 1991, however, local press reported that a suspect had been arrested in connection with this attack.

December 16, 1990—Santiago, Chile: Ten members of the MJL entered a Mormon church while 28 Mormons (including an American citizen) were attending a Sunday school class. The terrorists forced the evacuation of the church at gunpoint and then proceeded to pour a flammable liquid around the interior of the building. The ensuing fire gutted the chapel, and Mormon officials described it as a total loss. Prior to leaving, the Lautaro youths spray painted Lautaro slogans and "Yankees out of Chile" on the outside wall of the chapel.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA (AF)

February 23, 1990—Niamey, Niger: A group of students armed with sticks (part of a much larger group demonstrating against the Nigerian Government) confronted an employee of the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) who was driving in an official vehicle. The students hit the vehicle with sticks, breaking a side window. The USAID employee managed to drive the vehicle slowly through the demonstrators without further incident and without physical injury.

March 24, 1990—Bahn, Liberia: An American missionary and his British wife were killed in a rebel ambush near Bahn, Liberia, while they were attempting to flee Monrovia. The rebel group responsible, the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) later apologized for what they considered to have been misjudgment.

March 26–29, 1990—Tappita, Liberia: Two American Roman Catholic Priests assigned to Tappita, Liberia were abducted by the NPFL rebels. They were released unharmed at Tappita on March 29, where they remained surrounded by rebel controlled territory.

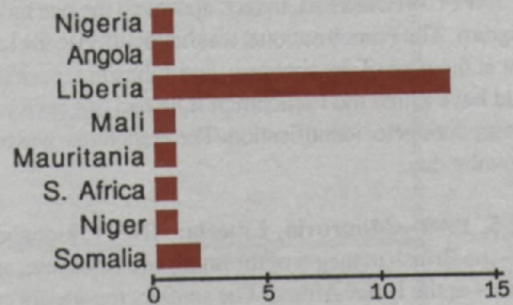
April 4, 1990—Monrovia, Liberia: An American citizen employed by a local charter airline company was shot in the leg while driving near the Executive Mansion at night. The American said afterwards that soldiers tried to shoot out the tires of his vehicle after he failed to notice a checkpoint stop sign located by the side of the road. He was admitted to a hospital and was expected to recover. On April 5, however, the American died from an apparent heart attack immediately after the operation to remove the bullet from his leg. On April 6, the U.S. Embassy issued a formal protest to the Liberian Government over the shooting incident. The soldier who shot the American was convicted of voluntary manslaughter and sentenced to 10 years in prison.

May 28, 1990—Mogadishu, Somalia: An explosive device, believed to have been a fragmentation grenade, exploded inside the U.S. Embassy compound, next to a building housing a generator. No group or individual claimed responsibility.

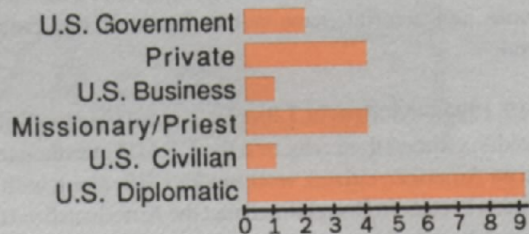
June 28, 1990—Tidarmene, Mali: A visiting American World Vision consultant and a British World Vision employee were held by Tuareg dissidents for nearly 2 hours at Tidarmene, Mali, approximately 65 kilometers north of Menaka. The World Vision employees were released unharmed after the dissidents stole their vehicle. The dissidents had been fighting local security forces in a nearby town.

July 20, 1990—Monrovia, Liberia: An Irish priest and a French citizen working for Catholic Relief Services (CRS) under contract to USAID were pulled from their vehicles by government soldiers at a downtown checkpoint and alleged to be “proof the Americans were helping the rebels” in Caldwell (a nearby town). After the captives were roughed up, the Executive Mansion Guard commander intervened and had them released to the Papal Nuncio. Government soldiers and intelligence personnel retained their cars (one was a USAID vehicle), handheld radios, and some official documents.

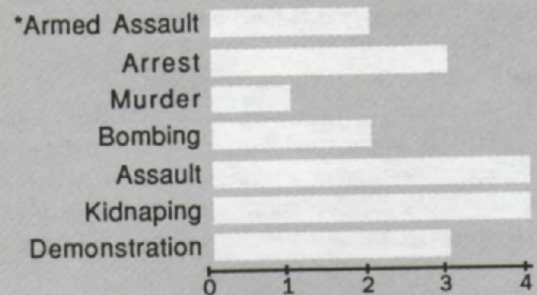
Areas of Anti-American Incidents in AF



Targets of Attack



Types of Attack



* April 4, 1990 – Monrovia, Liberia:

An American citizen was shot in the leg while driving near the Executive Mansion at night. He was admitted to a hospital and was expected to recover. On April 5, he died of a heart attack immediately after the operation to remove a bullet from his leg.

August 16, 1990 – Monrovia, Liberia:

An American Baptist missionary worker bled to death after being shot in the leg by AFL troops.

July 21–23, 1990—Dien, Liberia: President Doe's forces held seven Americans for 2 days at Dien near the Sierra Leone border and threatened to harm them. NPFL forces gained control of the area and released the captives. No one was injured.

August 3, 1990—Monrovia, Liberia: Prince Johnson, leader of the Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia (INPFL), shot and killed a Liberian assistant working as a Red Cross volunteer. According to eyewitnesses, Johnson accused an American intermediary, a French national (both a Catholic Relief Services and a USAID representative), and the Liberian assistant of profiteering by selling rice to local Liberians instead of distributing it without charge. INPFL officials had, in fact, approved the rice monetization program. The French national was handcuffed to the Liberian assistant at the time of the shooting, and Johnson reportedly said he would have killed the Frenchman if he had not been wearing an Embassy contractor identification. The Frenchman was released the following day.

August 5, 1990—Monrovia, Liberia: INPFL kidnaped five people—the British manager of the hotel, two Lebanese, and two Liberians—at the Hotel Africa. The soldiers reportedly came to the hotel earlier in the day looking for American citizens and left when informed that none were present. This incident, in conjunction with threatening statements made by the INPFL against the American Embassy, precipitated the deployment of U.S. Marines to evacuate nonessential personnel and protect the Embassy compound.

August 10, 1990—Monrovia, Liberia: Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL) soldiers forced their way into the USAID guesthouse and abducted an American citizen, working for CRS, along with 8 to 10 Liberians. President Doe claimed that the American fired upon the AFL soldiers before they seized him. According to press reports the American had in his possession an M-16 rifle, a machinegun, and ammunition. One of the Liberians with him was an AFL deserter. The American reportedly was placed in jail but later released to Embassy personnel on August 18.

August 11, 1990—Nouakchott, Mauritania: At 12:15 p.m. about 1,500 people demonstrated at the American Embassy, shouting anti-U.S. slogans and throwing stones at the Embassy compound. One stone broke a window at the DCM's residence while another broke the glass panel on an Embassy display case. Policemen dispersed the demonstrators without the use of force.

August 11–13, 1990—Mogadishu, Somalia: On August 11 and 12, pro-Iraqi demonstrators marched to the U.S. Embassy but were turned back by police on both occasions. On the second day, however, while moving back downtown, the demonstrators stopped by the USAID mission and threw stones into the compound. When the group reached a section of the city referred to as the K-4 circle, they began throwing rocks, damaging U.S. Embassy guard force vehicles, the Turkish Ambassador's vehicle, and breaking all the windows at the Saudi airline office.

August 12, 1990—Monrovia, Liberia: AFL troops roughed up, stripped, and temporarily detained an American reporter employed by Reuters, as well as two British reporters. The three were taken to the Executive Mansion, questioned, and later released.

August 16, 1990—Monrovia, Liberia: An American Baptist Missionary worker died from wounds inflicted by AFL troops. Reportedly, he was beaten, shot in the legs, and taken from his residence by AFL forces during the evening. He later apparently bled to death. According to one source, the AFL troops may have suspected the American of helping rebel AFL soldier(s). The American Embassy made a formal protest to the Liberian Government over this incident.

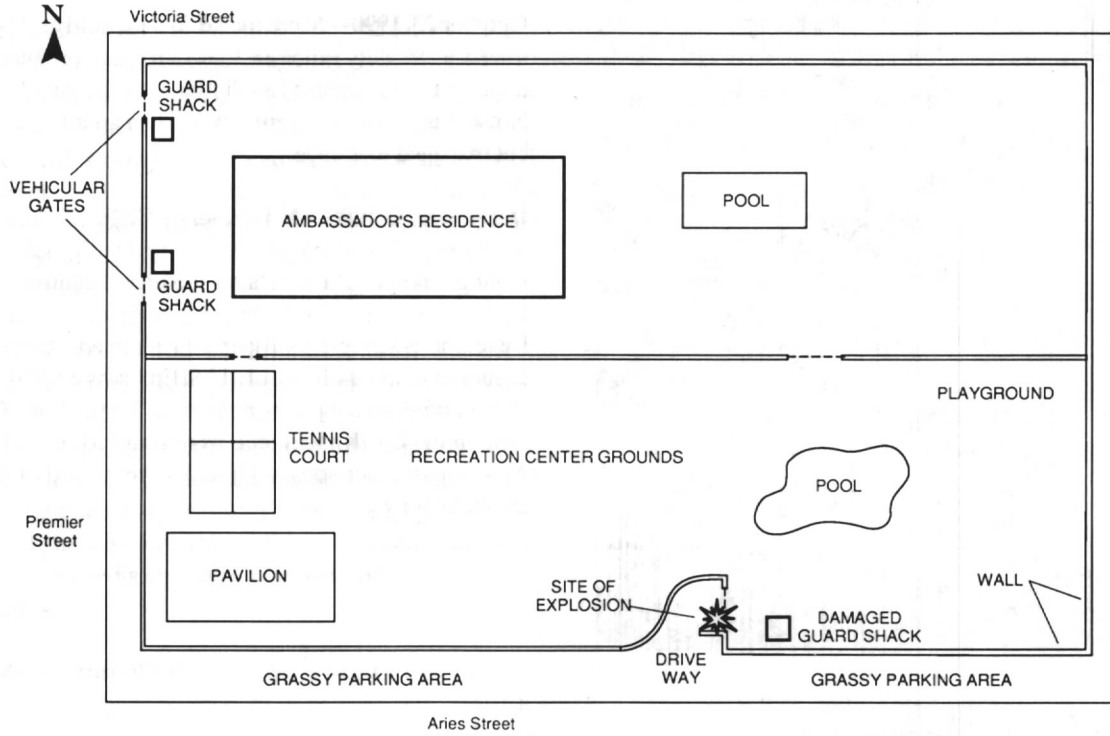
August 31, 1990—Careysburg, Liberia: NPFL soldiers forced their way into the Voice of America (VOA) compound and the main operations building, and roughed up the acting station manager and a security guard. The soldiers were demanding an opportunity to "broadcast" from the station unaware that it was only a relay facility.

September 15, 1990—Careysburg, Liberia: NPFL soldiers entered the VOA site at Careysburg and arrested a Nigerian Deputy Station Manager. The soldiers then began questioning both staff employees and displaced persons at the site, and reportedly incarcerated 20 nationals of the five countries comprising the Economic Commission of West African States Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) peacekeeping force. The NPFL officials claimed that they had orders from the "highest level." The facility was subsequently looted.

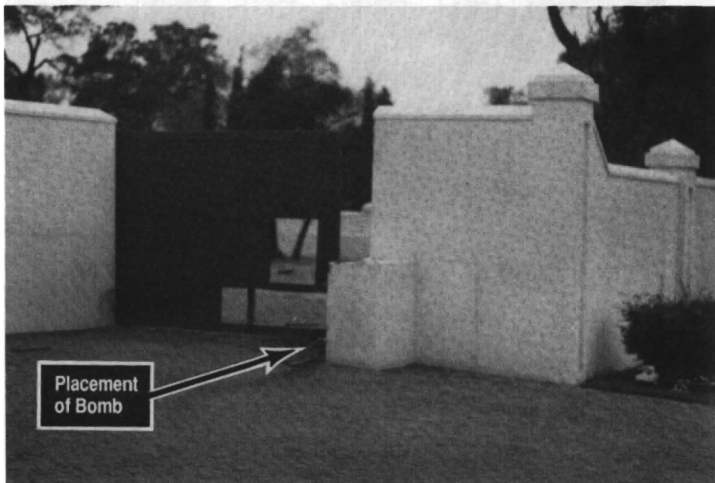
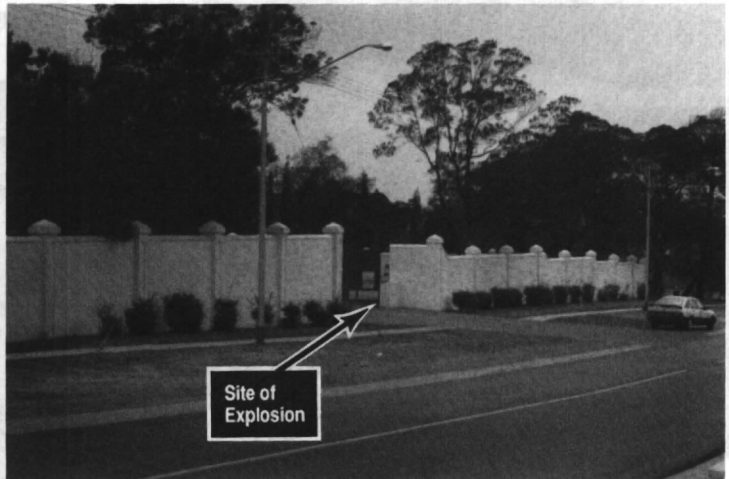
September 21, 1990—Kaduna, Nigeria: At 9:50 a.m. about 1,000 demonstrators marched to the U.S. Consulate in Kaduna. After a few minutes, 15 of the demonstrators entered the Consulate grounds by jumping over the gate and fence. The U.S. flag was torn down and the group withdrew from the grounds, apparently on orders from the demonstration's leaders. The demonstrators then lined up on the street in an orderly fashion to listen to anti-American speeches focusing on U.S. policy in the Gulf. The American flag was burned and after delivering speeches, the demonstrators marched off five abreast chanting slogans.

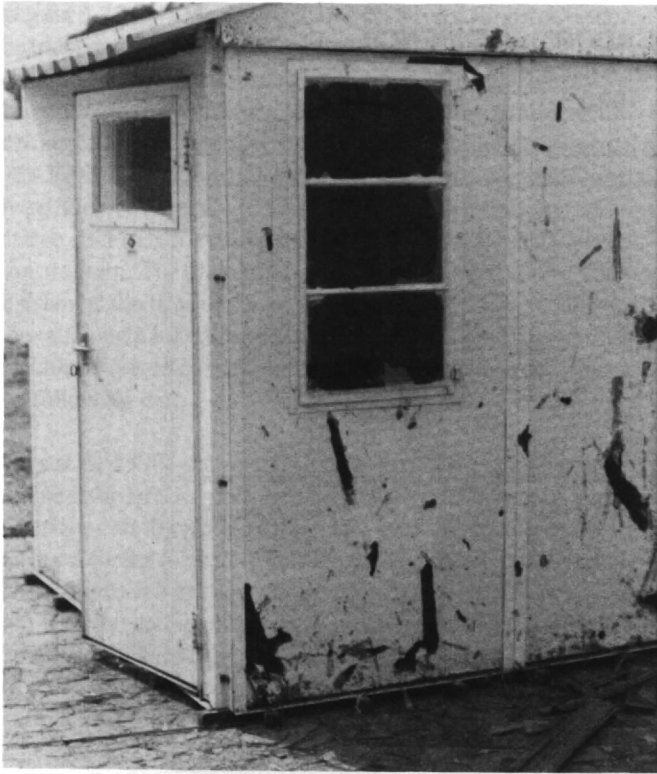
October 3, 1990—Pretoria, South Africa: An explosive device was detonated against the exterior of the gate to the U.S. Embassy Recreation Center, which is located adjacent to the U.S. Ambassador's residential compound. The explosion caused slight damage but no injuries. A caller claimed responsibility on behalf of the radical, rightist "Order of the Boer People." A Foreign Affairs official, Mr. P. J. Kruger, was detained in connection with the bombing. Two other unidentified individuals were also charged.

BOMBING AT THE AMBASSADOR'S RESIDENCE
Pretoria, South Africa
October 3, 1990



An explosive device detonated against the exterior of the gate to the U.S. Embassy Recreation Center in Pretoria, South Africa, which is located adjacent to the U.S. Ambassador's residential compound.





The guard shack at the Recreation Center at the U.S. Embassy in Pretoria, South Africa, was damaged by the explosive but without injuries.

October 23, 1990—Monrovia, Liberia: Soldiers from the INPFL seized an off-duty Embassy InterCon guard on Bushrod Island at midday and threatened to kill him after the guard had identified himself as an Embassy employee. The guard was badly beaten, but managed to escape.

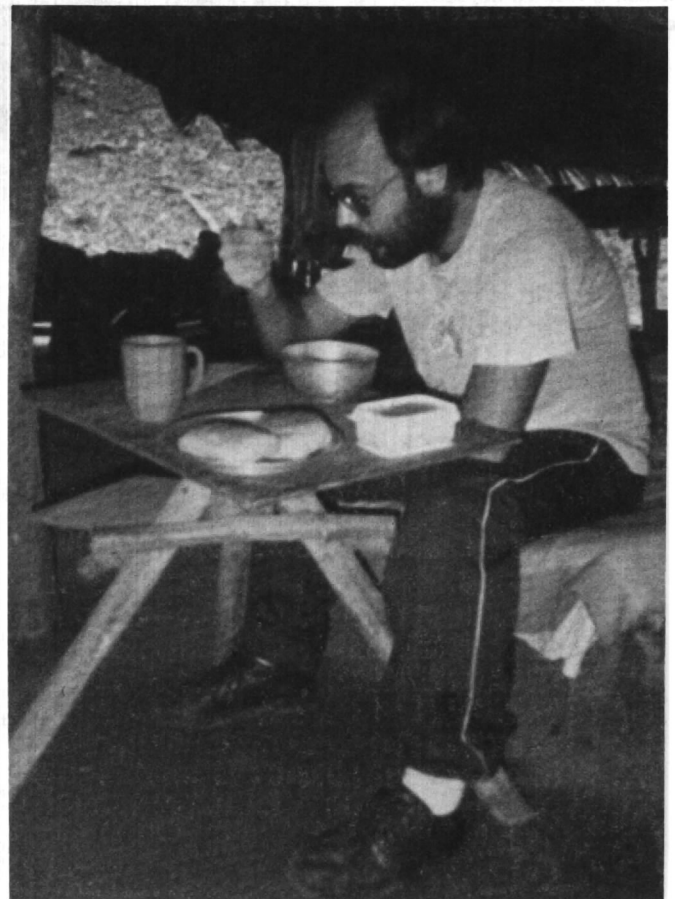
December 1, 1990—N'Djamena, Chad: In the wake of the overthrow of President Hissein Habre by Idriss Deby, a wave of looting, shooting, and related violence occurred in which the UNICEF garage was looted, the wife of the United Nations Development program officer (an American citizen) was held up at gunpoint, and the home of a U.S. Embassy employee was struck with gunfire without causing injury. Some Peace Corps volunteers in the Lac/Kanem area were roughed up and robbed, and American missionaries at Djimtil were robbed of their vehicles and belongings.



Below and left: Photos of Brent Swan during his captivity. Swan, a U.S. citizen, was abducted and held captive by FLEC-PM, a Cabindan separatist movement, for 2 months.

October 4, 1990—Robertsport, Liberia: An American Catholic priest was taken into custody by NPFL troops but released a few days later in Robertsport, Liberia.

October 19, 1990—Cabinda, Angola: Brent Swan, a U.S. citizen employed by a firm contracted with Chevron, was abducted near the local airport. Witnesses reported that eight or nine armed men in camouflaged fatigues stopped a bus and Swan's car before taking him. Within a week, a representative of FLEC-PM (one of several Cabindan separatist movements) claimed to be holding Swan. Negotiations continued until early December, when Chevron and the FLEC-PM reached an agreement. On December 18, Swan was released in good health.



EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC (EAP)

January 25, 1990—Davao, Philippines: Saboteurs of the Communist Party of the Philippines/New People's Army (CPP/NPA) carried out three bombing incidents in Davao city, including one against the USIS Cultural Center (library). The explosive device at the USIS facility was placed next to a concrete wall adjacent to the parking lot, several meters from the front door. No personal injuries resulted from the detonation. Damage was confined to the ground floor windows, light fixtures, ceiling tiles, and building facade.

February 21, 1990—Bohol, Philippines: Local CPP/NPA guerrillas shot and killed a U.S. geologist in this island province of the central Philippines. John R. Mitchell, 42, of Fairbanks, Alaska; his Philippine wife; and father-in-law were slain in a roadside ambush about 13 miles north of the capital city of Tagbilaran. The three were driving a Jeep on an unpaved road, headed toward the northern town of Jetafe, when they were intercepted and immediately slain by a party of 15–20 heavily armed assailants.

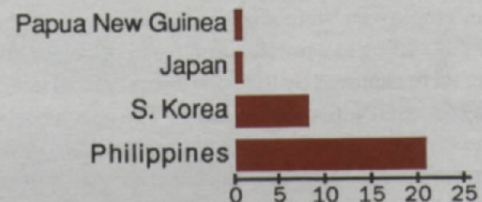
March 6, 1990—Masbate, Philippines: Rural CPP/NPA guerrillas killed an elderly U.S. rancher near Milagros, Masbate Province, in the central Philippines. Stewart F. Raab, 72, was stopped at the gateway of his ranch and shot from behind as he emerged from his Jeep. Raab reportedly was slain because he had rejected earlier CPP/NPA extortion demands for "revolutionary taxes."

March 14, 1990—Seoul, South Korea: After staging a peaceful anti-U.S. demonstration outside the U.S. Army Yongsan Garrison, 13 radical students unlawfully entered the installation and staged a sitdown protest in the street, blocking traffic from entering or exiting the garrison for about 10 minutes. Slogans chanted by the students expressed opposition to "Team Spirit," a joint U.S.-Republic of Korea (ROK) annual military exercise being held in South Korea at the time. All 13 students were apprehended by South Korean police without injury or further incident. Unlawful occupations of and entries into ROK and U.S. facilities were protest tactics used repeatedly by student radicals in 1990.

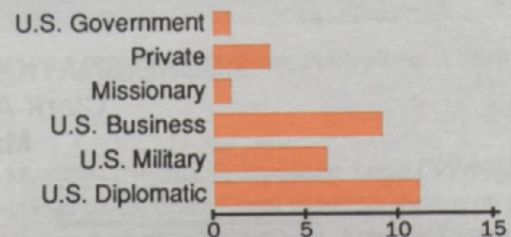
March 21, 1990—Manila, Philippines: Seven or eight homemade grenades were thrown at the U.S. Embassy Annex during a demonstration by leftist students. Two of the devices exploded in proximity to the building: one on the canopy roof, the other near the front entrance. A bystander was wounded in the leg, and a parked vehicle was damaged.

May 4, 1990—Olongapo, Philippines: A U.S. Marine Corps Gunnery Sergeant was slain in a nighttime ambush by urban terrorists of the CPP/NPA. John Steven Fredette was returning to his off post lodging in late evening when he was accosted by four gunmen and shot to death at close range, about four blocks from the main gate of the large U.S. Naval Base at Subic Bay. His

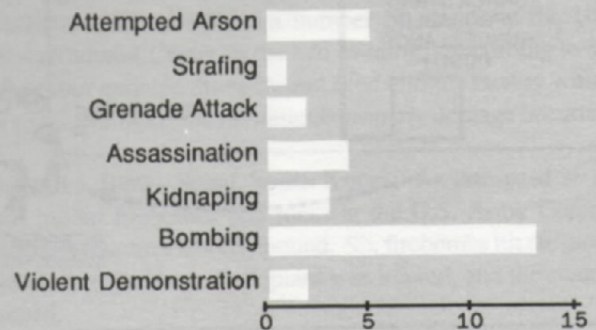
Areas of Anti-American Incidents in EAP



Targets of Attack



Types of Attack



assailants fled the scene without taking his valuables. Fredette had been on temporary duty in the Philippines from his home unit in California.

May 9, 1990—Seoul, South Korea: Thousands of dissident students armed with firebombs, rocks, and iron bars staged an apparently impromptu attack on the United States Information Service (USIS) Center. The students used metal pipes to break the windows on the ground floor and started a fire by throwing firebombs through the interstices of the iron security bars. The fire burned for 1½ hours, as the students prevented firefighters from getting to the center. After riot police regained control of the street, firefighters from 8th U.S. Army headquarters in Seoul extinguished the blaze, but not before the first floor of the center had suffered extensive fire, water, and smoke damage. No American employees were in the center at the time of attack, but two Korean employees were slightly injured by rock-throwing protestors. According to a press report, four policemen stationed at the center were captured by the demonstrators and held briefly before being released with minor injuries. The attack on the USIS center came on the heels of a larger antigovernment protest that day in downtown Seoul, where dissident students threw firebombs and rocks at riot police and chanted slogans calling for the overthrow of President Roh Tae Woo and the disbanding of the newly formed ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP). Violent

antigovernment protests also occurred in several other major cities, including Pusan, Kwangju, and Taejon. Rioters reportedly burned a police substation in Taejon, about 100 miles south of Seoul.

May 9, 1990—Seoul, South Korea: Firebombs thrown by students damaged the library and a racquetball facility at Hannam Village, a U.S. military residential compound. No injuries occurred.

May 13, 1990—Clark Air Base, Philippines: CPP/NPA terrorists shot to death two U.S. servicemen in an early evening ambush near Clark Air Base. The victims were Airmen James Green, 21, and John Rayben, 22. The two men, with a third military colleague, had just left the Holiday Lodge, the hotel in which they were quartered, and were negotiating for a taxi when they were approached by their assailants and killed at close range. The third U.S. service member escaped injury. All three were part of a U.S. Air Force contingent that was on temporary duty in the Philippines for Operation Code Thunder.

**ASSASSINATION OF USAF PERSONNEL
Clark AFB, Philippines
May 13, 1990**

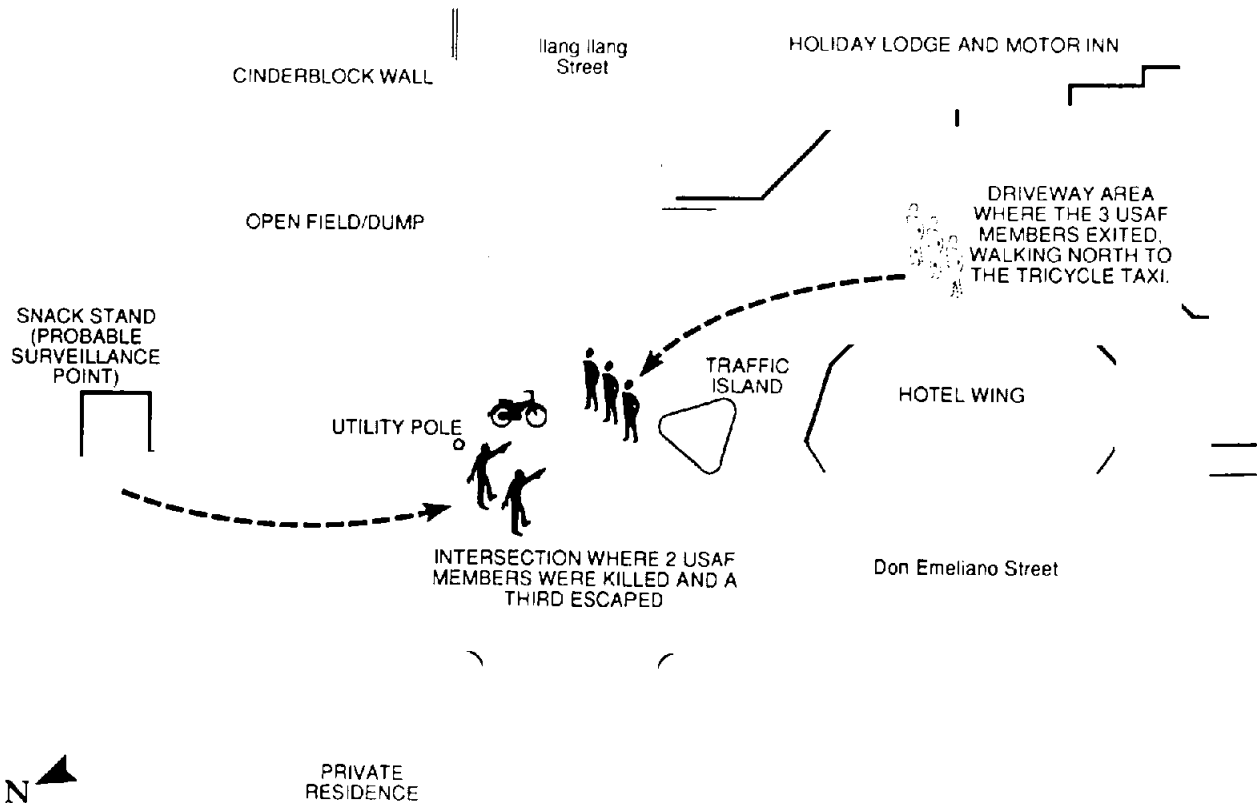
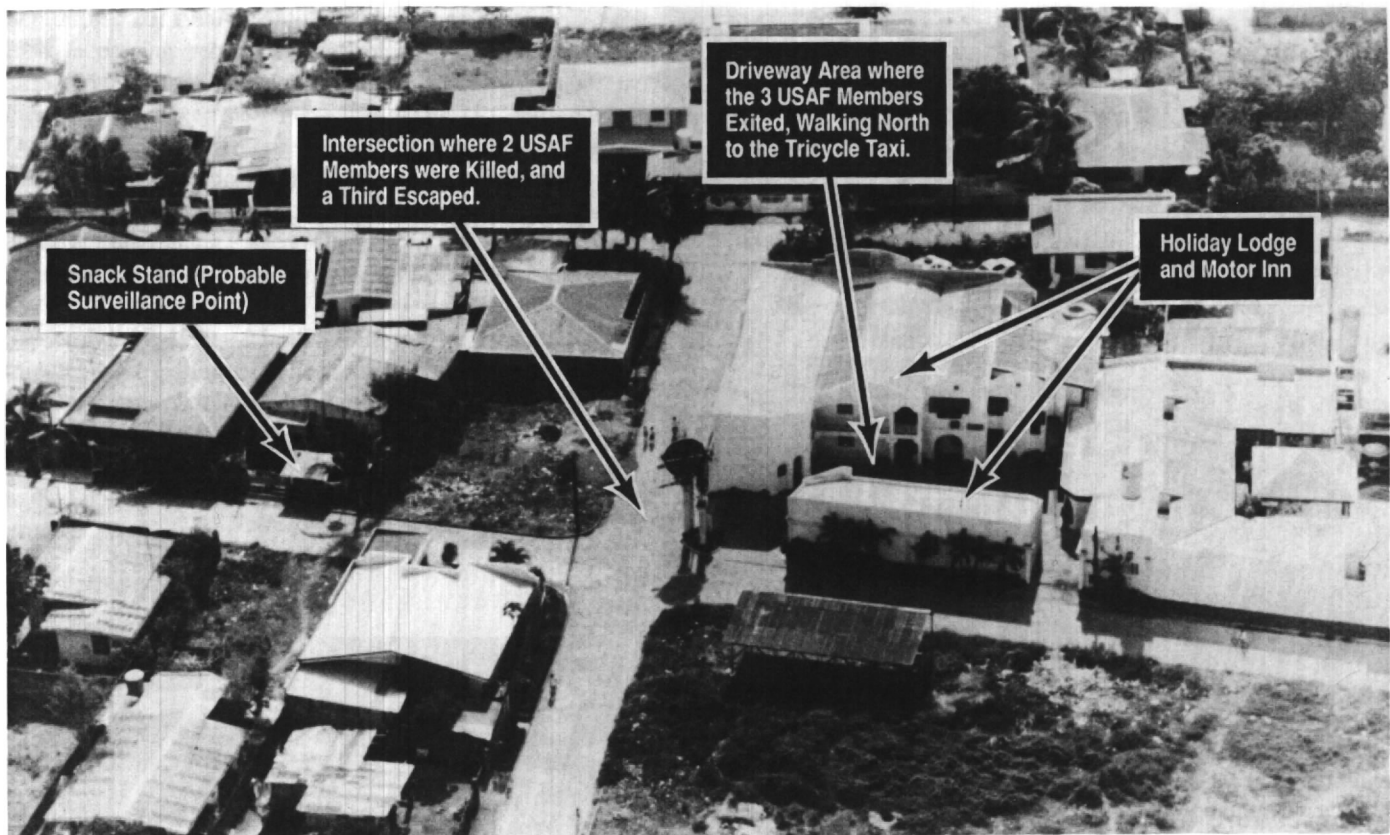


Diagram Not to Scale



Aerial view of the location of the terrorist attack on two U.S. servicemen shot to death at Clark Air Base, Philippines. A third U.S. service member escaped injury.

May 18, 1990—Manila, Philippines: CPP/NPA terrorists fired two rifle grenades at the Thomas Jefferson (USIS) Cultural Center in Manila. One round struck the building under a window and detonated, causing minor structural damage. The second round hit the building, bounced into the compound, and failed to explode. The attack occurred in the morning before employees reported for work, and caused no injuries.

May 25, 1990—Taegu, South Korea: Twenty-five students threw tear gas canisters and firebombs at Gate No. 2 of Camp Henry, a U.S. military base. No damage or injuries occurred. The students departed before police could respond.

June 12, 1990—Kwangju, South Korea: About 300 radical students armed with firebombs attacked the Kwangju American Cultural Center (ACC). The students approached the ACC from two directions, and engaged South Korean riot police in a brisk melee that lasted 20 minutes. The students were unable to reach the building in which the ACC is housed, but managed to throw nearly 300 firebombs, causing fire damage to a police substation and injuries to four police officers. The students are members of the National Council of Student Representatives, or "Chondaehyop," an umbrella organization of radical student groups in South Korea.

June 13, 1990—Negros, Philippines: Local CPP/NPA guerrillas kidnaped a U.S. Peace Corps volunteer serving on the island of Negros in the central Philippines. Timothy Swanson, 26, of Cheyenne, Wyoming, was abducted from his home near Bacolod City where he was managing a Peace Corps agroforestry project. He was released unharmed on August 2, following prolonged negotiations between his kidnapers and the Philippine Government and church officials.

July 2, 1990—Davao, Philippines: Suspected terrorists of the CPP/NPA fired an unknown number of rounds at the USIS Library/Cultural Center in the late evening. According to witnesses, four gunmen drove by and fired into the facility without stopping. No injuries and minimal property damage occurred.

August 16, 1990—Seoul, South Korea: An estimated 20 students hurled firebombs and rocks at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers headquarters compound. Six firebombs hit the gate or exploded on the base. One guard was injured, and the students escaped.



CPP/NPA saboteurs in Tarlac, Philippines, attempted to blow up an antenna at the Voice of America Relay Transmitter Site by placing a command-detonated explosive device.

September 17, 1990—Tarlac, Philippines: CPP/NPA saboteurs attempted to blow up an antenna at the Voice of America Relay Transmitter Site in Tinang, near Capas, Tarlac Province. The command-detonated explosive device demolished the concrete base of a 150-foot, rhombic transportable antenna near the perimeter of the installation. No personal injuries occurred as a result of the incident, which happened in the late evening hours.

September 25, 1990—Manila, Philippines: Two terrorists on a motorcycle hurled a bomb over the front gate of Motorola, Philippines. The device, which failed to explode, consisted of 10 dynamite sticks primed with plastique, blasting caps, detonating cord, nine batteries, and a timer.

The device demolished the concrete base of an antenna near the perimeter of the installation.



September 26, 1990—Manila, Philippines: Bombs pitched from a passing vehicle caused minor damage at two U.S.-affiliated firms in Manila during the early morning hours. One of the devices damaged the water tank at the Pepsi-Cola company in Quezon City. The second damaged a compressor room and warehouse of the Coca-Cola plant near the headquarters of the Presidential Security Group, which guards the presidential residence at Malacanang Palace. One person was injured in the two incidents, which were attributed to rightist groups.

September 27, 1990—Manila, Philippines: Two bombs, a few minutes apart, exploded on the grounds of two U.S. multinational firms in Manila: Squibb and Sons, Philippines, and Wyeth-Suaco Laboratories. The explosions severely damaged research and laboratory buildings at both sites. One security guard was injured in the Squibb bombing. The incidents were attributed to rightist groups.



A homemade explosive device recovered by police after an attack by Chondaehyop, a student group, on the U.S. Embassy in Seoul, Korea.

September 27, 1990—Kwangju, South Korea: At 6:30 in the morning, 160 students charged the American Cultural Center (ACC), but were repulsed by riot control police. Before dispersing, the students threw nearly 60 firebombs, but caused no damage to the ACC. No injuries or arrests were reported. The students were reported to be members of the South Cholla Regional Council of Student Representatives, or "Namdaehyop," a radical student organization.

October 1, 1990—Manila, Philippines: Unknown terrorists threw a bomb composed of C-4 plastic explosive into the factory of U.S. paint manufacturer Fuller O'Brien. The detonation broke windows, tore a hole in a concrete wall, and ripped away part of a ceiling in nearby buildings. No personal injuries occurred. Authorities suspected a rightist group of having carried out the attack.

October 18, 1990—Seoul, South Korea: Eleven members of Chondaehyop staged an attack against the U.S. Embassy. The incident began when two students armed with a firebomb and a stick attacked a contingent of riot police guarding the Embassy Consular Annex, which abuts the rear of the Chancery. One of the students threw a firebomb, which hit the ground in front of the police but failed to explode; the other pulled a long stick from his clothing and attacked the police by swinging the stick wildly. After a few seconds, the two students fled across the street, drawing some of the police away from their post. Nine other students in a van then drove up to the Consular Annex entrance and disembarked. Two of these students made their way to the roof of the Consular Annex, using the van and the Embassy fence as a ladder. The remaining students attempted to detonate several small improvised explosive devices (IEDs), but none of the devices exploded. Shortly thereafter, the original police contingent, together with reinforcements, apprehended and arrested all 11 students. Police recovered 20 firebombs, 5 homemade explosive devices, 7 steel sticks, 5 cans of spray paint, 30 anti-U.S. leaflets, and 2 unfurled banners expressing opposition to the Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

October 19, 1990—Cagayan, Philippines: Unknown terrorists, possibly CPP/NPA local guerrillas, kidnaped a U.S. citizen in this northernmost province of the Philippines. Arvey D. Drown, a businessman from Colorado, was abducted from a public conveyance on which he was a passenger, near the town of Aparri, and held incommunicado. His whereabouts remain unknown.

October 23, 1990—Manila, Philippines: Three explosions occurred at buildings housing the offices of Caltex, Shell, and AT&T. The Caltex and Shell bombs probably were intended to damage the power generators. The three devices caused minor property damage and no personal injuries. Philippine authorities remained uncertain if the incidents were the work of rightist or leftist extremist groups.

November 10, 1990—Manila, Philippines: CPP/NPA terrorists fired two rifle grenades at the U.S. Embassy Chancery on the main thoroughfare of Roxas Boulevard. The projectiles, fired from an automobile that stopped briefly on a service road about 200 yards from the Embassy, caused no damage or injuries. One grenade hit a tree in front of the Chancery, and broke into several pieces without exploding. The second grenade overshot the Embassy, which sits at the water's edge, and exploded harmlessly in Manila Bay.

November 11, 1990—Nishinomiya City, Japan: Two small bombs exploded at the official residence of the U.S. Consul General to Osaka and Kobe. According to unconfirmed reports, the stick-mounted explosive devices were thrown by two individuals on a motorcycle. Damage was limited to the shattering of two small windows at the front of the residence. No injuries occurred. In a claim of responsibility sent to the news media in

Osaka, the Japanese terrorist organization "Chukaku-ha," also known as the Middle Core or Nucleus Faction, said the bombing had been carried out by its "Revolutionary Army" as part of the group's nationwide "war" against the November 1990 enthronement ceremony of Emperor Akihito. The attack was also described as a "struggle" to "annihilate U.S. imperialism's aggression of the Middle East."

November 19, 1990—Amanab, Papua New Guinea: Insurgents of the Free Papua Movement (OPM) kidnaped a U.S. missionary near the Indonesian border. Stephen M. Schaeffer, 30, of the Christian Mission in Many Lands, was abducted from his mission station at Amanab, south of the border post of Vanimo, Papua New Guinea (PNG). He was released unharmed on November 30, following negotiations between PNG officials and OPM leaders.

EUROPE (EUR)

January 10, 1990—Bilbao, Spain: At 10 p.m., a bomb exploded at a Ford dealership in Lejona (a suburb of Bilbao), resulting in minor damage but no injuries. Minutes prior to the attack, an anonymous caller telephoned police to warn them of the bomb. The next day, the Basque newspaper *Egin* received a telephone call in which the group Iraultza claimed responsibility for the bombing. The caller stated that the attack was carried out "against Yankee interests and its interventionist policy in Central America." It is likely that the caller was referring to the U.S. invasion of Panama, which occurred in December 1989.

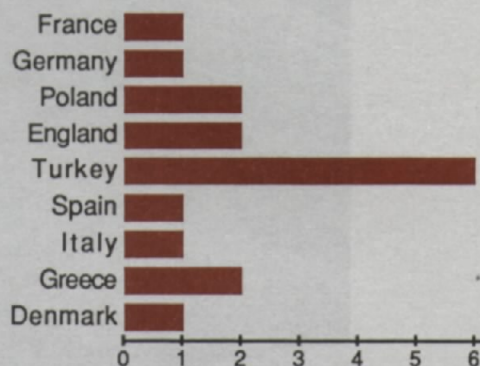
February 13, 1990—Patras, Greece: At 1:30 a.m., unknown individuals attempted to set fire to a U.S. Air Force van parked outside the home of a Greek national who used the van to drive Greek nationals to the U.S. Air Force detachment at Araxos Air Base. It appears that the assailants opened the door of the van and threw in a bottle containing gasoline. A fire was started when the bottle broke. A passerby observed the flames and notified the authorities, who put out the fire. No one was hurt, and damage to the van was minor. Following the attack, a heretofore unknown group called the Anti-Capitalistic Anti-Establishment Organization claimed responsibility for the attack in a phone call to the Greek newspaper *Peloponnese*.

June 8, 1990—Istanbul, Turkey: A small bomb detonated at a U.S. Department of Defense motorpool. The site is owned by the U.S. company Vinnel, Brown, and Root, which also holds the current base maintenance contract for Turkey. A subsequent investigation of the device determined that it was more of a noise bomb, which cannot cause property damage or injuries.

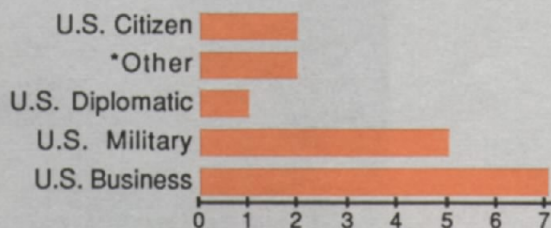
June 10, 1990—Athens, Greece: At 10 p.m., a rocket (possibly launched from a bazooka) was fired at a building housing the offices of Procter and Gamble (P&G) and Fiat. The device detonated when it entered the first floor where P&G offices are located, causing extensive damage, but no injuries. The rocket appears to be the same type as the ones stolen from a Greek military base by the Greek terrorist group, 17 November, in Larisia in December 1989. On June 12, the Greek newspaper *Epikairota* published a four-page communique from 17 November in which the group claimed responsibility for the attack. The communique claimed that Procter & Gamble was targeted because it purchased the Greek metal works company Kouppa "for 454 million drachmas despite the fact the company's assets were worth 1.3 billion drachmas." This attack (according to 17 November) was a protest against the new government's general practice of "selling out" Greece, and a warning to prospective Greek and foreign purchasers of companies owned or controlled by the Greek Government that the full debt must be paid by them, otherwise 17 November will launch similar strikes without warning.

This attack marked the first time that 17 November attacked a U.S. commercial target, and/or used a rocket.

Areas of Anti-American Incidents in EUR



Targets of Attack



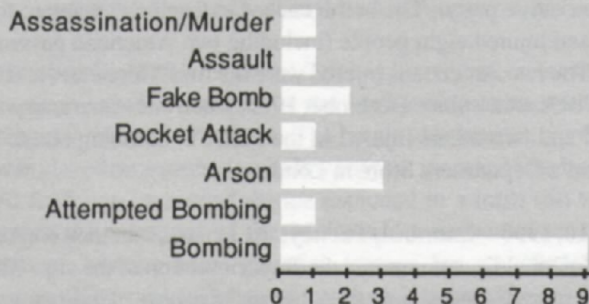
* June 25, 1990 - London, England:

The PIRA bombed the Carlton Club, causing extensive damage and injuring eight people (including two American passers-by).

August 6, 1990 - London, England:

An American woman living in London for 2 years found a bomb under her car. It is believed that the previous resident, Lord Armstrong, a former cabinet secretary and head of the civil service, was the intended target, and not she.

Types of Attack





"This attack was a protest against the new Government's general practice of selling out Greece, and a warning to prospective Greek and foreign purchasers of companies owned or controlled by the Greek government that the full debt must be paid otherwise 17 November will launch similar strikes without warning."

June 25, 1990—London, England: The Provisional Irish Republican Army (PIRA) claimed responsibility for placing a 15 pound bomb in the Carlton Club, used by members of the ruling Conservative party. The bomb caused extensive damage to the club and injured eight people (including two American passers-by). The two Americans injured were the first American victims of a PIRA attack since December 1983, when one American was killed and two others injured in the PIRA's bombing attack at Harrod's Department Store in London.

July 10, 1990—Istanbul, Turkey: At 11 a.m., four men entered the McDonald's restaurant in the Bayazit section of the city. The men ordered drinks, and then began smashing windows and mirrors using sticks and clubs. Before fleeing, the men threw three or four molotov cocktails at the restaurant. No injuries were reported, but material damage was substantial. A handwritten note was found at the scene containing a message in English that

stated "Go home, Yankee," and was signed Resistance Movement. This attack may have been related to the recent visit to Turkey of U.S. Secretary of Defense Richard Cheney.

August 6, 1990—London, England: An American woman who had been living in London for 2 years discovered a bomb under her car. Upon leaving her driveway, she hit a bump and heard something hit the road. Part of the bomb was on the ground and the remainder was still attached to the underside of the car. Police were able to defuse the device. It is believed that the intended target was not the American woman, but the previous resident of the house—Lord Armstrong of Ilminster, who was a cabinet secretary and head of the civil service until he retired from government in December 1987. Lord Armstrong had not lived in that house for at least 1 year. Though no group has claimed responsibility, the PIRA is believed responsible.

ROCKET ATTACK AGAINST PROCTER & GAMBLE

June 10, 1990
Athens, Greece

17N



ROCKET WAS
FIRED FROM HERE

August 9, 1990—Copenhagen, Denmark: At approximately 8:12 a.m., a Danish guard at the U.S. Embassy spotted a device placed beside the Embassy's rear perimeter and partially hidden under a shrub. The device consisted of a 4-inch spray paint can and a paper towel roll wrapped together by tape and connected by a wire. The police inspected the device, and then fired on it with a water cannon mounted on a robot. Silver paint was released when the water cannon hit it. The device was determined to be a fake bomb.

October 5, 1990—Warsaw, Poland: At approximately 2:30 a.m., two bombs exploded at two Kodak outlets. The explosion caused considerable damage, but no injuries. Following the attacks, a local newspaper received a call in which the caller stated that the attacks were the work of Iraqis and that more could be expected. Local authorities have not discounted the possibility that the bombings were criminal in nature.

October 14, 1990—Florence, Italy: At midnight, a firebomb exploded outside the door of a second-floor apartment where six American male students lived. The explosion caused extensive damage to the door and hallway, but no injuries.

October 18, 1990—Istanbul, Turkey: At 8 p.m., an improvised explosive device exploded at the McDonald's restaurant in the Nisantasi section of the city. The bomb, contained in a soda can, was placed on an outside window ledge at the rear of the building. At 8:15 p.m., a second device exploded in a trash can located inside the restroom of the McDonald's restaurant at Taksim Square, causing some material damage but no injuries. An unidentified man telephoned the press 2 hours after the second attack, and stated that the Revolutionary War Cells was responsible for the bombings. The caller further stated that "our aim is to protest the American Sixth Fleet visit to our country—everything is for the THKP-C (Turkish People's Liberation Party/Front), everything is for the victory."

October 18, 1990—Istanbul, Turkey: Six U.S. crewmen from the USS *Saratoga* were attacked by 12–14 students from the Technical University who were armed with sticks and clubs. One crewman was reported injured. The only identifiable word spoken by the attackers was “*Saratoga*.” According to press reports, the attackers burned a cardboard American flag and shouted “damn American imperialism.”

October 23, 1990—Heidelberg, Germany: At approximately 6:15 a.m., a security guard found a gas bottle containing a small amount of propane gas at the U.S. Army Finance building. The guard placed the bottle outside the building and did not take any further action. The bottle had a yellow five-pointed star painted on its side. On October 26, 1990, the German newspaper *Rhein-Neckar Zeitung* received a letter claiming credit for placing the bomb at the building. The letter was critical of U.S. and Western presence in the Gulf, as well as the German Government for “supporting the Iraqi regime with weapons en masse and training Iraqi pilots.” The letter also stated solidarity with the Red Army Faction (RAF) and demanded collocation of prisoners. It ended by stating “Yanks, we are watching you.”

October 23, 1990—Paris, France: An Iranian-born U.S. citizen was shot and killed at his residence. The victim was a high-ranking official in the former Iranian Government prior to the 1979 revolution. The victim’s background, and the fact that he was killed with a handgun equipped with a silencer, would indicate that his murder was politically motivated.

November 10, 1990—Izmir, Turkey: At approximately 6 p.m., five to six youths threw two bottles at a Turkish bus transporting U.S. Naval personnel from the Guzelbahce dock to Izmir. At the time of the attack, the aircraft carrier USS *Kennedy* and the cruiser USS *Gates* were in port. The following day, leaflets were found in the parking lot of an apartment building occupied primarily by U.S. military personnel, as well as on the windshield of some 10 cars (with foreign civilian license plates) parked in the lot. The leaflets read: “Yankee go home, condemn American Imperialism,” and were signed by a heretofore unknown group called Socialist Youth. It is believed that this incident was related to U.S. actions in the Gulf.

ATTACKS ON McDONALD'S RESTAURANT Istanbul, Turkey

July 10, 1990 - Four men enter the McDonald's restaurant in the Beyazit section of the city. The men began smashing windows and mirrors with clubs. Before fleeing, they threw 3 or 4 molotov cocktails at the restaurant. There was extensive damage, but no injuries. A group called the Resistance Movement claimed credit.

October 18, 1990 - At 8 p.m., a bomb exploded at the McDonald's restaurant in the Nisantasi section of the city. There was minor damage and no injuries.

October 18, 1990 - At 8:15 p.m., a second bomb exploded at the McDonald's restaurant at Taksim Square. There was some material damage, but no injuries. Following the attack, a group called the Revolutionary War Cells claimed credit. The group stated that “Our aim is to protest the American Sixth Fleet visit to our country--everything is for the THKP-C (Turkish Peoples Liberation Party/Front)--everything is for victory.”

NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA (NEA)

January 5, 1990—Peshawar, Pakistan: An American guard assigned to U.S. Consulate Peshawar's new office building was attacked and beaten by three unidentified individuals while walking from the Consulate to his home. It appeared that abduction rather than robbery was the motive. The American guard was passing through an unlighted section of Jamrud road when a pickup truck pulled behind him and three men, one with an AK-47 rifle, jumped out and motioned him toward the back of the truck. The guard was able to struggle free and return to the Consulate, but he was injured during the struggle.

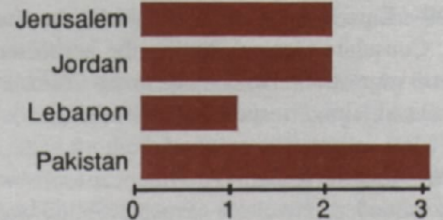
Circumstances suggest the individual guard was targeted since he had received several telephone calls at his home in recent weeks asking "if this is CIA Headquarters." The attack took place on a stretch of road where a pedestrian would not normally be noticed or identified as a U.S. citizen. Therefore, the guard is believed to have been followed from the Consulate to the scene of the attack.

Police believe the guard was assaulted by Afghans who were politically motivated. They also believe a link exists between the attack and that the guard shared quarters with an American journalist who had recently written on the intraparty rivalry of Jamiat-I-Islami and Hezb-I-Islami.

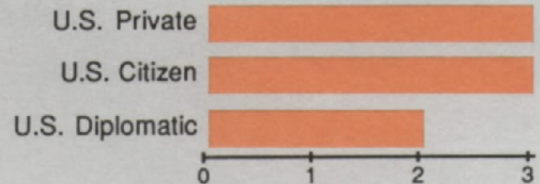
January 30, 1990—Islamabad, Pakistan: A bomb exploded on the veranda of a guesthouse belonging to the political agent in the tribal area of Miram Shah, North Waziristan, Pakistan, causing considerable damage. Six USAID contract employees were staying at the house. One was a native-born American, and another was a Pakistani-American. The remaining contractors were Pakistanis. The two Americans were unhurt, but three others were wounded. The political agent stated that the guesthouse and his residence were targeted from time to time. No one has claimed responsibility for the bombings.

March 27, 1990—Lebanon: Three masked gunmen entered the home of a Christian U.S. missionary and shot and killed him with a silenced pistol. The victim ran a school for handicapped children. The Lebanese National Resistance Front, a coalition of pro-Syrian groups including the Syrian Socialist Nationalist Party, the Lebanese Communist Party, and the Lebanese Wing of the Baath Party, claimed responsibility, although subsequent reports indicate that a right wing Christian group may actually have been responsible for this assassination. The group alleged that the missionary was trying to purchase land for the resettlement of Soviet Jews.

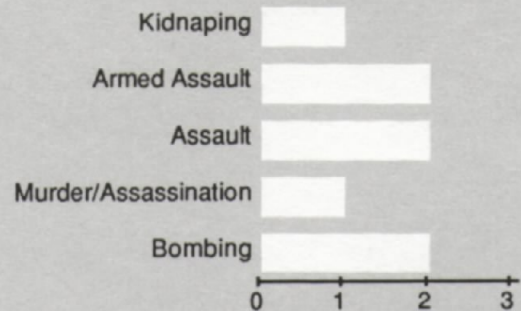
Areas of Anti-American Incidents in NEA



Targets of Attack



Types of Attack



May 4, 1990—Amman, Jordan: A molotov cocktail was thrown at the Arab-American Anti-Discrimination Committee Office in the Al-'Abdali district. The Islamic Struggle Front (Jabhat Al-Nidal Al-Islami) claimed responsibility for the attack and said it was a warning against a demonstration the Committee intended to stage on June 1, 1990.

May 9, 1990—Karachi, Pakistan: An American citizen was abducted at gunpoint while driving through the district of Karachi. The American was taken to the interior of Sindh and released on May 24, 1990, after family members paid a sizable ransom.

June 6, 1990—East Jerusalem: A molotov cocktail was thrown at the U.S. Consulate General, hitting the perimeter wall and igniting some vegetation. No damage to the Consulate General occurred and no claim of responsibility was made.

June 8, 1990—East Jerusalem: An American tourist was stabbed and slightly wounded. No claim of responsibility was made.

June 16, 1990—Peshawar, Pakistan: Four men attempted to stop a U.S. citizen director of a private voluntary organization (PVO) while he was driving from the Bara Bazaar to his home in

University Town. The American noted that two of the men were armed, wore no uniforms, and appeared to be Afghans. When he stepped on the accelerator, the men opened fire with an AK-47 assault rifle and a pistol. The American escaped with only minor injuries from broken glass and his son, who was also in the car, was unhurt. All four assailants retreated toward the nearby Katcha Gahri Afghan Refugee Camp. The U.S. Embassy believes that the American citizen was specifically targeted either for assassination or kidnaping. Some speculate that the attempt was related to the American having received a large check from the NWFP Chief Minister on June 13 in a well attended ceremony. The money represented partial compensation for the April attack on SNI facilities.

August 29, 1990—Amman, Jordan: An Iraqi-American citizen was assaulted and threatened by two unknown Arab men. The two forced the American citizen into their car, confiscated his passport, and accused him of insulting and cursing Saddam Hussein. He was abandoned along the side of the road. The American citizen believes the men were Iraqi. The victim, who was a Christian, believes his faith may have prompted the incident. Jordanian authorities conducted an investigation with negative results.

AMERICANS IN CAPTIVITY

ANDERSON, TERRY—Middle East Bureau Chief of the Associated Press. Kidnaped March 16, 1985. Claimed by the pro-Iranian Islamic Jihad Organization (IJO), a Shi'ite Moslem group.

BAGBY, JOHN—Petroleum engineer. Kidnaped on November 25, 1990, in northern Colombia. Claimed by National Liberation Army (ELN). Still in captivity by year's end.

CICIPPIO, JOSEPH—Comptroller at the American University of Beirut. Kidnaped on September 12, 1986. A Shi'ite Moslem group, the pro-Iranian Revolutionary Justice Organization (RJO), claimed responsibility.

DROWN, ARVEY D.—A businessman from Colorado. Kidnaped on October 19, 1990. Reportedly kidnaped by the Communist Party of the Philippines/New People's Army (CPP/NPA). No claims of responsibility or demands were received. He was still missing at the end of the year.

HOGAN, ROBERT—Petroleum engineer. Kidnaped on November 25, 1990, in northern Colombia. Claimed by the National Liberation Army (ELN). Still in captivity by year's end.

HIGGINS, WILLIAM R., Lt. Col. USMC—On detail to the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) in South Lebanon. Kidnaped near Tyre on February 17, 1988. Claimed by the Organization of the Oppressed of the Earth. Presumed dead.

SAMS, GARY—Petroleum engineer. Kidnaped on November 25, 1990, in northern Colombia. Claimed by the National Liberation Army (ELN). Still in captivity by year's end.

STEEN, ALANN—Professor at Beirut University College. Kidnaped on January 24, 1987, with three other professors. Claimed by Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine (IJLP).

SUTHERLAND, THOMAS—Professor at the American University of Beirut. Kidnaped on June 9, 1985. Claimed by the IJO.

TRACY, EDWARD—Author of children's books. Kidnaping claimed by RJO on October 21, 1986. Date of kidnaping unclear.

TURNER, JESSE—Professor at Beirut University College. Kidnaped on January 24, 1987, with three other professors. Claimed by the IJLP.

GLOSSARY

ARA

AMCHAM	American Chamber of Commerce
BNC	USIS Binational Center
CNPZ	Nestor Paz Zamora Command
DEA	Drug Enforcement Agency
ELN	National Liberation Army
EPL	Popular Liberation Army
FMLH	Morazanist Front for the Liberation of Honduras
FMLN	Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front
FPMR	Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front
FPMR/D	Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front/Dissidents
MJL	Lautaro Youth Movement
MRTA	Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement
MIR	Movement of the Revolutionary Left
PLO	Palestine Liberation Organization
RPG	rocket-propelled grenade
UMOPAR	Bolivian National Police Personnel
URNG	Guatemalan National Revolutionary Union
USIS	U.S. Information Service

AF

AFL	Armed Forces of Liberia
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
ECOMOG	Economic Commission of West Africa States Monitoring Group
FLEC-PM	Cabindan separatist movement
INPFL	Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia
NPFL	National Patriotic Front of Liberia
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
VOA	Voice of America

EAP

ACC	American Cultural Center
Chondaehyop	National Council of Student Representatives
CPP/NPA	Communist Party of the Philippines/ New People's Army
DLP	Democratic Liberal Party
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
IED	improvised explosive devices
Namdaehyop	South Cholla Regional Council of Student Representatives
OPM	Free Papua Movement

EUR

PIRA	Provisional Irish Republican Army
RAF	Red Army Faction
THKP-C	Turkish People's Liberation Party/Front

NEA

IJO	Iranian Islamic Jihad Organization
PVO	private voluntary organization
RJO	Revolutionary Justice Organization
UNTSO	United Nations Truce Supervision