



**United States Department of State
Bureau of Diplomatic Security**

POLITICAL VIOLENCE AGAINST AMERICANS: 2000

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Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS/DSS/ITA)

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

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Editor

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INTRODUCTION

“Political Violence Against Americans” is produced by the Bureau of Diplomatic Security’s Office of Intelligence and Threat Analysis (DS/DSS/ITA) to provide readers with a comprehensive picture of the broad spectrum of political violence that American citizens and interests have encountered abroad on an annual basis.

This publication encompasses major anti-U.S. incidents; however, some incidents have been omitted due to the sensitive nature associated with them.

Incidents for this study were selected based upon lethality, substantial property damage, use of unusual tactics or weapons, and perceptibility of targets as U.S. or representative of U.S. interests.

No Double Standard

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.

Anti-capitalists protesters
attack a McDonalds fast food
restaurant May 1, 2000 in
Whitehall, central London..
AFP photo © 2000

A Statistical Overview of 2000

Of the 177 incidents that involved U.S. citizens and interests, 174 specifically targeted Americans.

Areas of Anti-U.S. Incidents

Western Hemisphere	114
Europe	20
Sub-Saharan Africa	8
Near East	7
South Asia	2
East Asia and the Pacific	26

Targets of Anti-U.S. Incidents by Region:

Western Hemisphere

U.S. Government	1
U.S. Business	105
Religious	3
Private	5

Europe

U.S. Government	2
U.S. Business	12
U.S. Military	1
Private	3
Other	2

Sub-Saharan Africa

U.S. Government	1
U.S. Business	6
Religious	1

Near East Asia

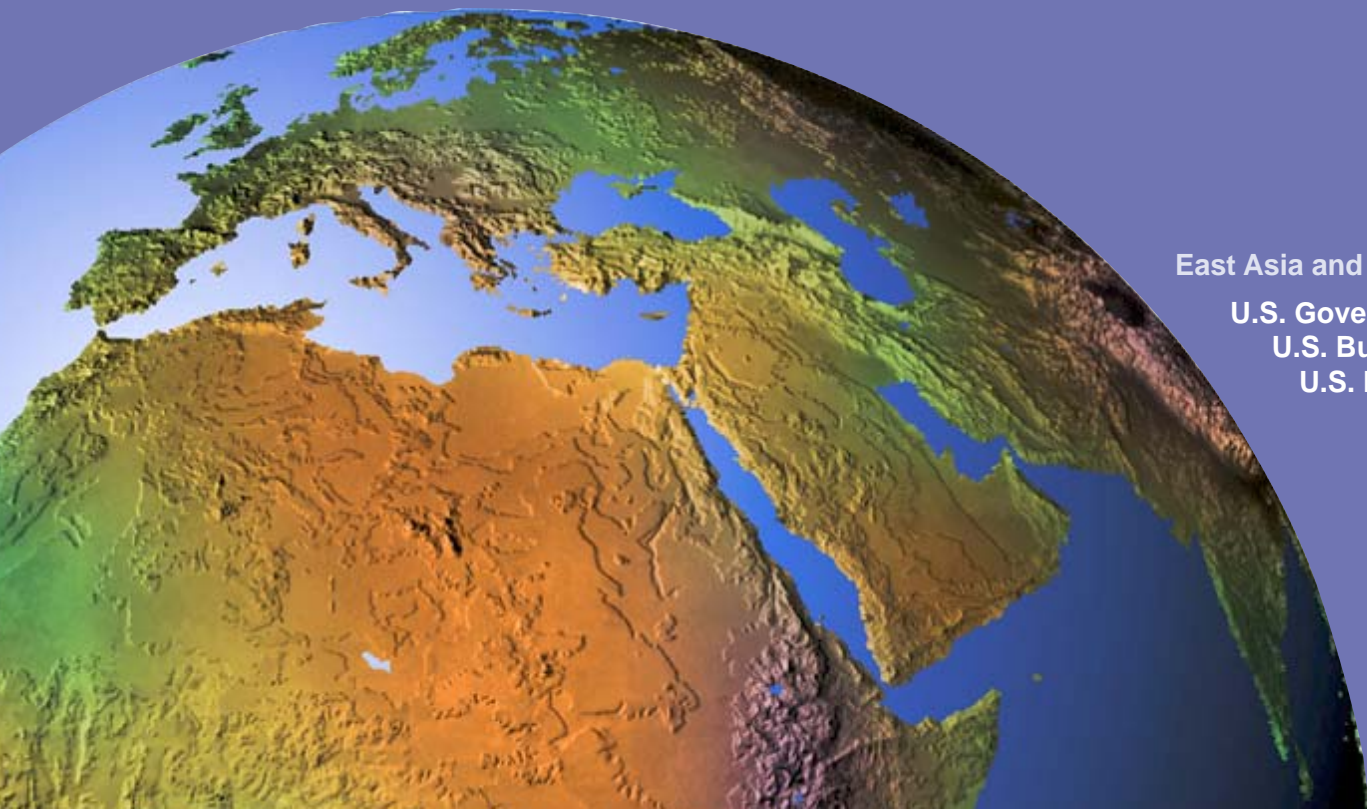
U.S. Government	3
U.S. Business	3
U.S. Military	1

South Asia

U.S. Government	1
Other	1

East Asia and Pacific

U.S. Government	1
U.S. Business	21
U.S. Military	2
Private	2



2000

Americans Killed in Terrorist/Politically Motivated Violence

Sub-Saharan Africa

An American and Spanish journalist were killed when their vehicle belonging to the American NGO Catholic Relief Services was ambushed in Freetown, Sierra Leone.

Near East Asia

Seventeen Americans were killed when the U.S. Navy destroyer, the U.S.S. Cole, was attacked by terrorists during a scheduled refueling stop in Aden Harbor, Yemen.

East Asia and the Pacific

Armed militants attacked a UNHCR compound in Atambua, West Timor, Indonesia, killing three workers, one of whom was an American citizen.

Americans Injured in Terrorist/Politically Motivated Violence

Europe

One U.S. Kosovo Force (KFOR) soldier was injured when unidentified individuals threw a hand grenade at a United Nations checkpoint in Gnjilane, Kosovo.

An explosion ripped through an underpass in central Moscow, Russia killing 8 people and injuring 97 others, including two Americans.

Two Americans were injured when anti-IMF/World Bank activists clashed with police during the opening day of the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank in Prague, Czech Republic.

Near East Asia

A vehicle containing an American Embassy family was attacked by an angry mob during a violent anti-U.S. demonstration in the vicinity of the U.S. Embassy in Amman, Jordan. The family was evacuated to a hospital for treatment for their injuries.

Thirty-nine Americans were injured when the U.S. Navy destroyer, the U.S.S. Cole, was attacked by terrorists during a scheduled refueling stop in Aden Harbor, Yemen.

South Asia

Two American women were among 23 people injured when a LTTE suicide bomber detonated himself in the Town Hall section of Colombo, Sri Lanka.

A Search For Justice.



On October 12, 2000, terrorists in a boat attacked the USS Cole in the harbor at Aden, Yemen. This attack killed 17 U.S. sailors and wounded over 30 others. To bring to justice those responsible for this attack, the U.S. Government is offering a reward of up to \$5 million for information leading to the arrest or conviction of those persons who committed or aided in the attack on the USS Cole.

The U.S. Government has already paid millions of dollars to individuals who provided information that resulted in the arrest of someone who attempted or committed a terrorist act against U.S. persons or property. Some of the individuals who provided such information have had their

identities changed and been relocated with their families.

Individuals providing such information may be eligible for a reward of up to \$5 million, protection of identities, and relocation with their families. If you have information, contact the nearest U.S. embassy or consulate, or write:

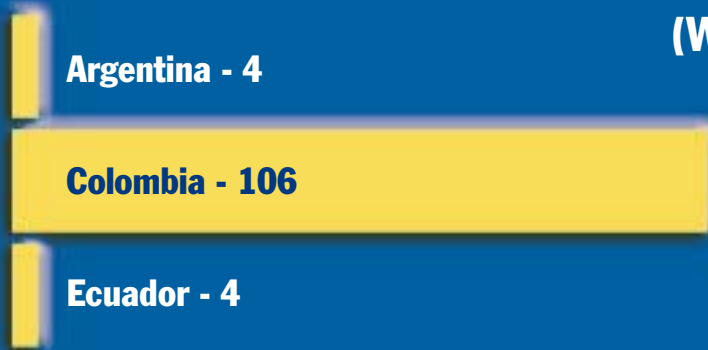
REWARDS FOR JUSTICE

Post Office Box 96781
Washington, D.C. 20090-6781 U.S.A.
email: mail@dssrewards.net
www.dssrewards.net



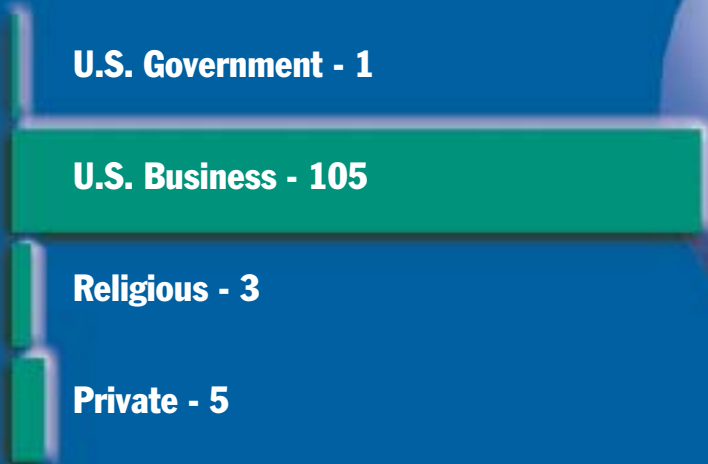
Up to \$5 Million Reward • Responses Kept Strictly Confidential

Areas of Anti-American Incidents

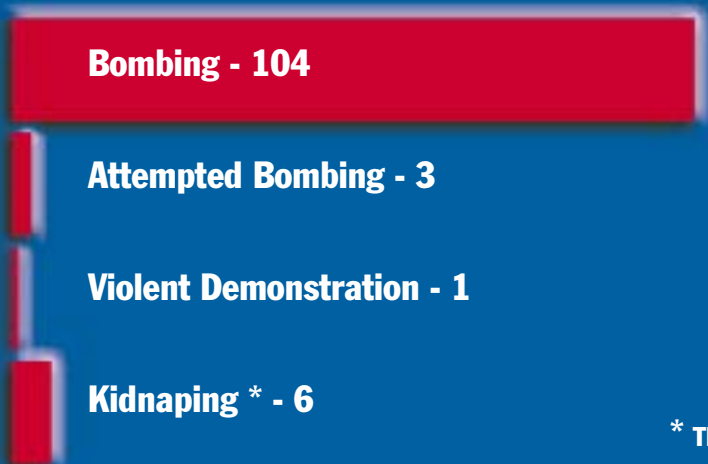


Western Hemisphere (WH)

Target of Attack



Types of Attack



* The six kidnapings resulted in 12 kidnap victims.


Western Hemisphere

(Formerly Inter-America -Central and South America.
This designation includes Canada)

January 1 – December 31, 2000-Colombia: Over the course of 2000, Colombian Marxist guerrillas belonging to the National Liberation Army (ELN) and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) carried out 98 attacks against the Cano Limon-Covenas oil pipeline, bringing the total number of attacks to 758 since 1986. Many of these attacks caused breaks in the pipeline structure, resulting in serious oil spills and the halting of production. (There were 54 other attempted attacks that did not cause damage.) Since 1986, these attacks have spilled the approximate equivalent of over ten Exxon Valdez disasters into the greater Amazon basin. The 772-kilometer Cano Limon-Covenas oil pipeline is a multinational venture between Ecopetrol of Colombia, U.S. Occidental Petroleum and other foreign oil firms. Guerrilla forces are vehemently opposed to multi-national involvement in Colombia's oil industry, charging that foreign interests are violating the country's sovereignty and exploiting its natural resources.

March 23, 2000 – Bogota, Colombia: A vehicle carrying an American-Colombian dual citizen was abducted on the highway from Bogota to Medellin by guerrillas belonging to the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC). The hostage was released unharmed on August 14, 2000.

April 3, 2000 – Bogota, Colombia: An American citizen was kidnaped from his vehicle while driving in the capital. The hostage was released unharmed on May 14, 2000.



Colombian farmers transport gasoline before the dynamited Transandino pipeline (October 21, 2000) on a highway near Nueva Esperanza. AFP photo © 2000

April 11, 2000 – Cali, Colombia: Three Mormon churches were the targets of bomb attacks. While no injuries were reported, damage to the temples ranged from minimal to severe. Witnesses reported that the explosions began before dawn, with the last one occurring shortly before 10:30 a.m. The Mormon temples were the targets of a total of four bombs (mostly comprised of gunpowder), however, one of the devices was rendered safe. An unidentified man on a motorcycle was seen throwing a bomb at one of the churches. While there was no claim of responsibility, the National Liberation Army (ELN) is suspected in the attacks.

June 5, 2000 – Guayaquil, Ecuador: At approximately 7:45 a.m., Ecuadorian police responded to an explosive device that was placed near a Citibank automated teller machine (ATM), in an area not far from the U.S. Consulate General. The device was removed to a safe location where it was remotely detonated by the police bomb squad unit. The cardboard box device had a paper protruding from it that read “Kick Gringos out of Ecuador, Yankee assassins, (GCP) Popular Combatants Group.”

June 15, 2000 – Guayaquil, Ecuador: At approximately 10:00 a.m. on the first day of a national strike protesting economic measures, a Molotov cocktail was thrown against the entrance door of the main office of Citibank in downtown Guayaquil, near the U.S. Consulate General. No injuries were reported and the damage to the door and surrounding area was slight. No group has claimed responsibility.

June 27, 2000 – Carmen de Apicala, Colombia: A vehicle carrying a five-year-old American citizen was abducted by elements affiliated with the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) near the city of Carmen de Apicala. Colombian police rescued the U.S. citizen on October 11, 2000. Seven members of the FARC were arrested.

August 9, 2000 – Medellin, Colombia: An American citizen was kidnaped by the National Liberation Army (ELN), along with other members of a scientific group who were working in an area near Medellin. The American and the other hostages were released unharmed on August 11, 2000.

August 31, 2000 – Buenos Aires, Argentina: A pipe bomb exploded in front of a McDonald's restaurant and other devices were planted near two U.S. banks in the capital by unknown elements who were protesting U.S. President Clinton's visit to Colombia. The pipe bomb exploded at the McDonald's restaurant at approximately 2:40 a.m., causing minor damage to the front door and a window. A leaflet had been placed near the bomb which stated “fuera Yanquis de Colombia” (Yankees out of Colombia). The note went on to make a reference that the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) wanted total independence from the “imperialists.” Shortly after this attack, pipe bombs were discovered in front of branches of the Bank of Boston and Citibank at 5:20 a.m. and 6:00 a.m., respectively. Each device was successfully disarmed by Argentine police bomb squad units. A pamphlet similar to the one described above was found near the Bank of Boston Branch. There was an absence of any pamphlets at the Citibank branch and no group claimed responsibility for the incidents.

September 17, 2000 – Cali, Colombia: National Liberation Army (ELN) guerrillas kidnaped approximately 53 people, including three U.S. citizens who were abducted from their home. The other hostages were taken from nearby restaurants and establishments along the highway between Cali and Buenaventura. One American was released approximately one hour after being abducted, due to poor health. A second American was released on September 18, 2000, (allegedly to negotiate a ransom payment for the third U.S. citizen) along with several other hostages. The third American was released on September 20, 2000, apparently as a result of intense fighting between the ELN and the Colombian military.

October 12, 2000 – Sucumbios, Ecuador: Unidentified individuals kidnaped 10 foreign oilfield workers, including five U.S. citizens, from a camp owned by the Spanish-Argentine oil company REPSOL, located near the Colombian border. Two of the hostages (French helicopter pilots) managed to escape on October 16, 2000. On January 13, 2001, an American hostage was killed and his body left on the side of a road in Sucumbios, when a ransom demand by the kidnapers went unmet. The remaining four American citizens were released unharmed on March 1, 2001, near Lago Agrio.

November 16, 2000 – Quito, Ecuador: Two pamphlet bombs exploded minutes apart from each other – one near the Ecuadorian Congressional building, and the second approximately 50 yards from the U.S. Embassy main gate. There was no property damage or personal injury, and no one has accepted responsibility. The text of the pamphlets was attributed to the Popular Combatants Group (GCP) and criticized the Ecuadorian Government (GOE) for its plans to privatize state-owned companies, GOE economic reforms, and GOE participation in Plan Colombia. The U.S. Government was not specifically named in the pamphlets; however, there were statements that monopolist imperialists would be the sole benefactors if and when Ecuadorian state-owned companies were privatized.

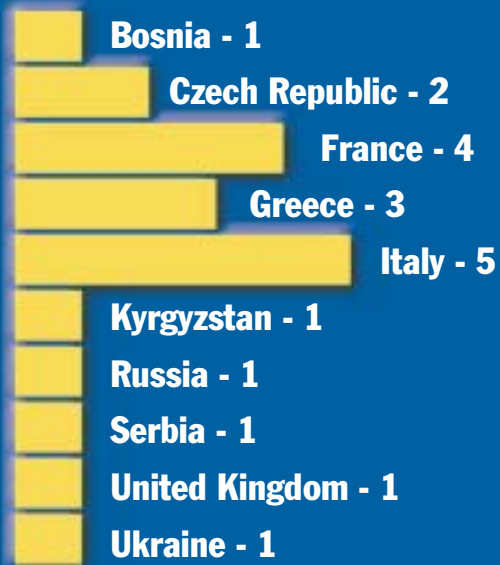
December 18, 2000 – Buenos Aires, Argentina: At approximately 3:20 a.m., an improvised explosive device detonated in front of a Bank of Boston branch in the province of Moron, Partido de la Matanza, located 20 miles outside Buenos Aires. The device was probably a pipe bomb, which destroyed an ATM machine and shattered windows. Pamphlets found at the scene were authored by a previously unknown group called “Santiago Resistance Commando.” No injuries were reported.



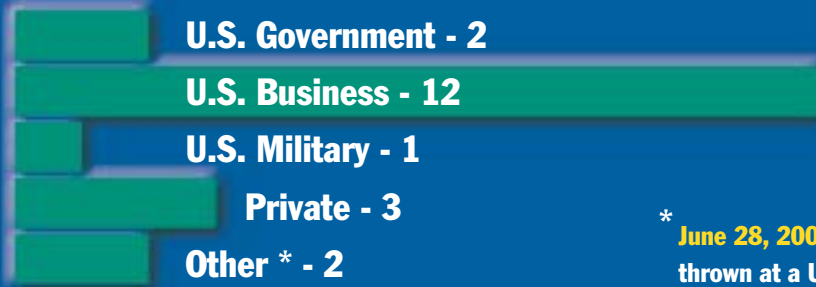
Members of the police guard seven presumed guerrillas of Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARC) who kidnaped Lucas Watson. AFP photo © 2000

Europe (EUR)

Areas of Anti-American Incidents

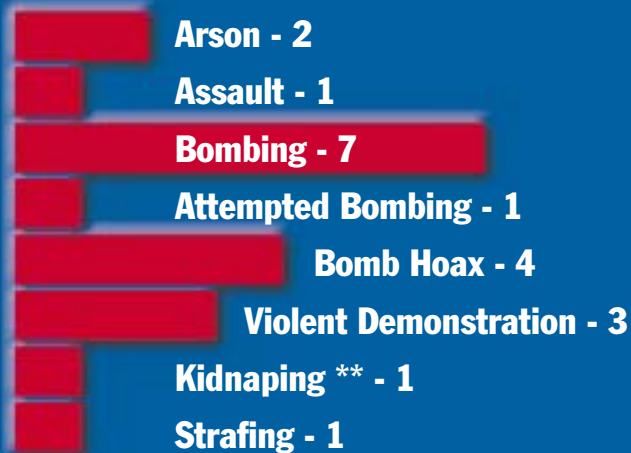


Target of Attack



* **June 28, 2000 - Gnjilane, Serbia:** A hand grenade was thrown at a United Nations checkpoint. One U.S. Kosovo Force (KFOR) soldier was slightly injured.

Types of Attack



August 8, 2000 - Moscow, Russia: A bomb exploded at an underpass in central Moscow. The explosion killed 8 people, and injured 97 others, including two Americans.


** The one incident resulted in four kidnap victims.

Europe

March 6, 2000 – Brno, Czech Republic: At approximately 10:30 a.m., Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright was assaulted by two Czech nationals at the conclusion of a ceremony honoring the Secretary at Masaryk University. As the Secretary entered the foyer of the university she walked over to waiting crowd of 100-150 people who appeared orderly and was secured behind stanchions. As the Secretary got within eight feet of the crowd, the two perpetrators yelled in Czech, “to hell with America, to hell with Imperialists and her majesty Albright.” At that point the perpetrators threw raw eggs at the Secretary. The eggs hit a number of Secretary Albright’s security agents. The Secretary was not hurt, and was immediately evacuated from the area. The two perpetrators were arrested. Local police described them as anarchists. They refused to talk except to restate their hatred for America.

May 7, 2000 – Rome, Italy: Fake explosive devices were found at four different Blockbuster Video stores. At each site, a note signed by the Nuclei Territoriali Antimperialisti claiming responsibility was found.

March 30, 2000 – Rome, Italy: At approximately 8:30 a.m., the Portier for the American University of Rome noticed a suspicious backpack placed between the perimeter wall and the University building. The Portier noticed wires protruding from the backpack and called the Carabinieri (military police). The Carabinieri bomb squad destroyed the device using a robot. The bomb squad determined that the device contained two five-liter plastic containers filled with gasoline. A timer was attached to a 9-volt battery with two metal wires. It is not known if the timing device would have ignited the device or when it was scheduled to detonate. No one has claimed responsibility for the incident.



Policemen line up in front of flames from the May Day protest in London. AFP photo © 2000

April 3, 2000 – Modrica, Bosnia: Unidentified individuals threw a hand grenade near a United States Stabilization Forces (SFOR) vehicle while on patrol. There was minor damage, but no one was hurt. No one claimed responsibility.

April 14, 2000 – Pornic, France: Unidentified individuals bombed a McDonald's restaurant causing minor damage, but no injuries. On April 30, 2000, the Breton Revolutionary Army claimed responsibility.

April 19, 2000 – Quevert, France: At 10 a.m., an improvised explosive device (IED) exploded at a McDonald's restaurant in Quevert (near Dinan) in the Brittany region of France. The IED exploded at the drive through-window in the rear section of the restaurant which is located in a commercial complex. One female employee, a French national was killed in the explosion. No one claimed responsibility for the attack, but French authorities believe that the Breton Revolutionary Army (ARB) was responsible. French police indicated that this same McDonald's received three "bullet impacts" one month earlier.

May 1, 2000 – London, United Kingdom: During a May Day protest, demonstrators attacked a branch of McDonald's restaurant breaking windows and causing extensive damage. No one was reported hurt in the incident.

June 3, 2000 – Kiev, Ukraine: At approximately 2:40 a.m., four Molotov cocktails were thrown at the USAID building from a park across the street by three young men.. The devices struck the front entrance and front façade of the building, near the base of the wall. No one was injured in the attack, and there was no damage. No one claimed responsibility for the attack.

June 11, 2000 – Zografos, Greece: A parked vehicle belonging to the Wackenhut security firm was set on fire and destroyed. A telephone caller to a local newspaper claimed responsibility on behalf of the Anarchist Faction for the Overthrow.

June 28, 2000 – Gnjilane, Serbia: Unidentified individuals threw a hand grenade at a United Nations checkpoint. One U.S. Kosovo Force (KFOR) soldier was slightly injured.

August 8, 2000 – Moscow, Russia: At 6:20 p.m., an explosion ripped through an underpass in central Moscow killing 8 people and injuring 97 others, including two Americans. A second device was reportedly located and disarmed by security personnel. The first device detonated in the underground pedestrian complex at Pushkin Square, one of central Moscow's busiest commuter, tourist, and shopping complexes. This coupled with the time of the explosion ensured a substantial number of casualties. No one has claimed responsibility for the attack.



An explosion ripped through an underpass only blocks away from the Kremlin and Red Square, Moscow August 8, 2000 killing 8 people and injuring 18 others, including 2 Americans. AFP photo © 2000

August 12, 2000 – Batken Region, Kyrgyzstan: Four American climbers were kidnaped by guerrillas from the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU) while they were attempting to climb the “Yellow Wall” located four miles north of Piramida Peak. The area was the scene of fighting between Kyrgyz military and the IMU. On August 18, 2000, the four climbers managed to escape their captors and were found by a Kyrgyz military patrol and were evacuated to Batken city. On August 19, 2000, the four Americans flew to Bishkek, the Kyrgyz capital with President Akayev who was returning from Batken.

September 6, 2000 – Athens, Greece: Unidentified individuals set fire to a car belonging to a Greek-American citizen. (The car had U.S. license plates.) The group Black Star claimed responsibility in a telephone call to a local newspaper. No one was hurt in the attack.

Anti-IMF protesters smash the window of a McDonald’s restaurant in downtown Prague, shortly after the International Monetary Fund and World Bank closed the first day of their annual meeting in the Czech capital, September 26, 2000. AFP photo © 2000



Riot police wade in with batons to break up an anti-capitalism demonstration in London’s Trafalgar Square, May 1, 2000. REUTERS photo ©

September 26, 2000 –

Prague, Czech Republic:

On the opening day of the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank, anti-IMF/World Bank activists at first staged non-violent protests against “Globalization.”

By early afternoon, demonstrators began to clash with police outside the Prague Conference Center where the IMF/World Bank delegates were meeting.

From that point on, the violence ebbed and flowed through parts of the city for the rest of the day and a good part of the night. Approximately 1,000 demonstrators

attacked commercial establishments near the Prague museum. They looted and damaged a McDonald’s and Kentucky Fried Chicken restaurant, the German C&A Department Store, a Mercedes dealership, and the main branch of the IPB Bank. Two American citizens were reportedly injured by demonstrators sometime during the morning hours.

October 10, 2000 – Paris,

France: Approximately 8,000 demonstrators attended a pro-Israeli demonstration at the Israeli Embassy (three quarters of a mile from the U.S. Embassy). Many of the demonstrators formed into a parade and marched up the Champs-Elysees towards the Place Charles De Gaulle. After the majority of the crowd dispersed, a group of approximately 200 demonstrators remained in the area and caused disruptions, including throwing projectiles at the offices of Iran Air and Haagen Daz Ice Cream (owned by the U.S. company Pillsbury), breaking several windows. Police further dispersed the crowd with no arrests, however, nine police officers were slightly injured by projectiles and personal CS gas cartridges set off by the protesters.



Anti-globalisation demonstrators clash with Czech riot police which block their march toward Prague’s Congress Centre during mass protests against the IMW/World bank meeting in the Czech capital September 26, 2000. AFP photo © 2000



Czech riot police walk past the broken window of a McDonald’s on September 27 in Prague, which returned to an uneasy calm after violent anti-capitalism demonstrations the day before. AFP photo © 2000

December 25, 2000 – Athens, Greece: A bomb exploded at a Citibank ATM causing extensive damage, but no injuries. A group called the Anarchists claimed responsibility for the attack in a telephone call to the Greek newspaper “Elevtherotipia.” The caller said that the attack was in support for “dead prisoners in Turkey.”



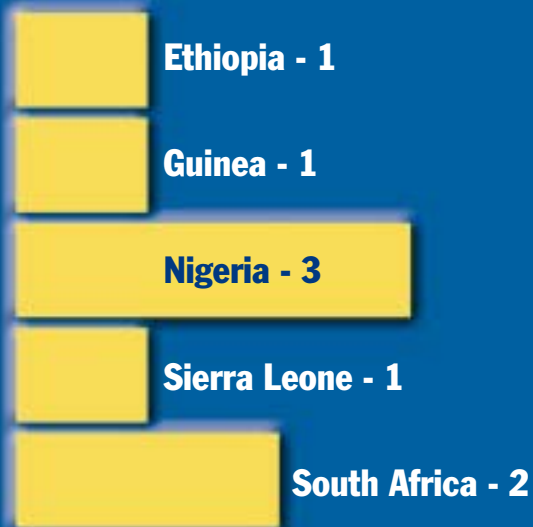
Riot police do a baton charge to back protesters into Oxford Circus during the May Day protests in Central London on May 1, 2001. AFP photo © 2001

Riot Police charge protesters at Whitehall in central London after violence broke out during a May Day anti-capitalist rally on May 1, 2000. AFP photo © 2000



Sub-Saharan Africa (AF)

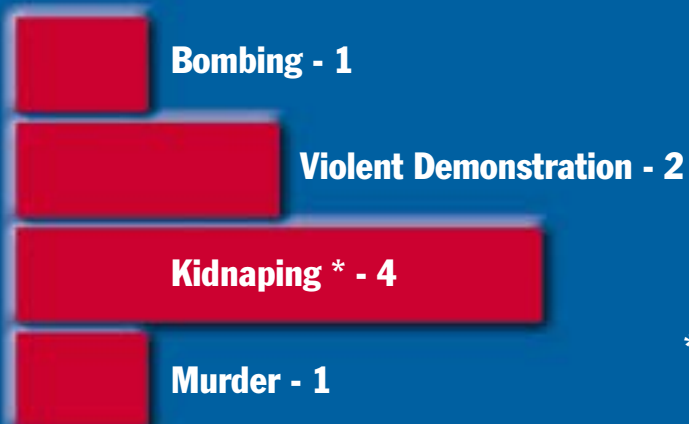
Areas of Anti-American Incidents



Target of Attack



Types of Attack



* Three of the incidents resulted in 8 U.S. kidnap victims. A fourth kidnaping incident occurred on June 18, 2000 at the U.S. owned Chevron oil facility in the Niger Delta region, Nigeria. In that incident, armed militants kidnaped 22 Nigerians, and 2 unknown foreign workers. No Americans were involved.

Sub-Saharan Africa

May 15, 2000 – Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: Approximately 15,000 Ethiopian students gathered outside the U.S. Embassy to protest U.N. Security Council (UNSC) action on the Ethiopian-Eritrea conflict and perceived U.S. and British positions on the matter. The demonstrators waved placards, banners, and threw rocks. Two embassy guards and some police officers were hit. Rocks also broke three windows of the embassy and a satellite dish. Two members of the assembled crowd were permitted to enter the embassy compound to deliver a letter to an embassy officer. They apologized for the crowd's behavior, and once they delivered their letter, urged the demonstrators to leave the area.

May 25, 2000 – Freetown, Sierra Leone: Armed gunmen ambushed two military vehicles carrying four foreign journalists. A Spaniard and an American were killed and a Greek and a South African were injured. The Revolutionary United Front (RUF) is suspected.

June 2, 2000 – Johannesburg, South Africa: At approximately 5:10 a.m., the corporate offices of Microsoft was bombed. The bomb exploded outside the building adjacent to the lunchroom. No one was hurt in the attack, but all the windows in the building were broken, and there was damage to the physical structure. No one has claimed responsibility.

June 18, 2000 – Niger Delta region, Nigeria: Armed militants kidnaped 22 Nigerians and two unknown foreigners working for Chevron, a U.S. owned oil company. The hostages were eventually released unharmed.

August 1, 2000 – Bayelsa State, Nigeria: Two offshore oil rigs were attacked by youths from nearby villages and 165 hostages were taken. Of these, 21 were expatriates, including 7 Americans, 5 British, 1 Canadian and 1 New Zealander. By August 4, 2000 all the hostages were released unharmed. The two oilrigs owned and operated by Mallard Bay, a U.S. drilling firm in partnership with Shell Oil. The youths came to protest the lack of local hiring done by two companies contracted by Mallard Bay to deliver catering and boat transport service.

September 7, 2000 – Pama, Guinea: Suspected rebels from the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) kidnaped an Italian and American missionary. On December 5, 2000, the two missionaries were released.

October 14, 2000 – Cape Town, South Africa: Nearly 2,000 members of the Muslim community attended a pro-Palestinian rally at Cape Town's Green Point Stadium. The group was protesting Israeli actions in the West Bank and Gaza. Israeli and American flags were burned. As the rally disbursed, the flag-burners led a small crowd to a recently opened McDonald's restaurant adjacent to the stadium. The group threw stones, and damaged a small number of vehicles. Windows in the McDonald's restaurant were broken and one McDonald's employee was slightly injured.

Demonstrators chanting anti-US and anti-British slogans protest in Addis Ababa on May 15, 2000. AFP photo © 2000

Near East Asia (NEA)

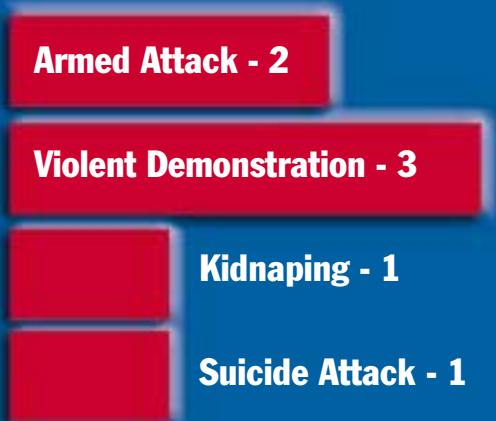
Areas of Anti-American Incidents



Targets of Attack



Targets of Attack



Near East Asia

* **January 26, 2000 – Marib Governorate, Yemen:** An American contract worker for the Haliburton Company was kidnapped by local tribesmen and held for several weeks. He was released unharmed after successful negotiations with the local Yemeni government.

March 28, 2000 – Shabwa Governorate, Yemen: Local tribesmen attacked employees of several American oil companies with gunfire because of disputes over drilling rights. The Yemeni government sent in a military unit and security was restored at the site.

* We consider the January 26 and March 28 incidents in Yemen to be acts of economic terrorism rather than political violence against Americans.



Members of the 86th Airlift Wing Honor Guard carry the remains of five US Navy sailors killed in a terrorist attack on the USS Cole in Yemen. AFP photo © 2000

September 19, 2000 – Marib Governorate, Yemen: Members of the Serwah tribe attacked a Yemen Hunt Oil pumping station with RPGs and other weapons in an attempt to destroy the station. The attack was launched in reprisal for the destruction of tribal homes by local military units.

October 4 and 6, 2000 – Damascus, Syria: Thousands of anti-U.S. demonstrators attacked the U.S. Embassy in Damascus on two separate occasions with molotov cocktails and rocks to protest U.S. support for Israel. Eventually, tear gas successfully dispersed the crowd, however the Embassy perimeter was breached and an American flag taken from the compound and burned by the crowd. Members of the Syrian security services who were assigned to protect the American Embassy were injured, some seriously. No American personnel were injured in the incident.



A Syrian policeman pursues a demonstrator who climbed the five-meter-high fence surrounding the US embassy in Damascus on October 4, 2000. AFP photo 2000



Syrian police stop a demonstrator, who climbed the five-meter-high fence surrounding the US embassy in Damascus on October 4, 2000. AFP photo © 2000

Syrian riot police try to stop Syrian, Iraqi, and Palestinian students from breaking into the the US embassy in Damascus on October 4, 2000. AFP photo 2000



October 6, 2000 – Amman, Jordan: A vehicle containing an American Embassy family was attacked by an angry mob during a violent demonstration in the vicinity of the U.S. Embassy. All of the windows in the car were shattered and the family was eventually evacuated to the hospital for treatment of non-life threatening injuries. The anti-U.S. protestors numbered approximately 15,000 and attacked Jordanian security services with molotov cocktails and rocks.

October 12, 2000 – Aden, Yemen: A U.S. Navy destroyer, the USS Cole, was attacked by terrorists during a scheduled refueling stop in Aden Harbor. An explosive device aboard a small boat that pulled up alongside the Cole blew a 20 by 40 foot hole into the side of the ship. Seventeen Americans were killed and 39 injured as a result of the attack.



South Asia (SA)

Areas of Anti-American Incidents



India - 1



Sri Lanka - 1

Targets of Attack



U.S. Government - 1



Other * - 1



* **October 19, 2000 - Colombo, Sri Lanka:** An apparent LTTE suicide bomber detonated himself in the town hall section of the capital, Colombo. The blast injured 23 people, including 2 Americans.

Targets of Attack



Violent Demonstration - 1



Suicide Bomber - 1

SOUTH ASIA

March 21, 2000 – Calcutta, India: Between the hours of 4:55 p.m., and 5:15 p.m., 200 supporters of Naxalites held a demonstration in front of the American Center to protest against President Clinton’s visit to India. The demonstrators shouted slogans and a few rocks were thrown against the American Center building, breaking one window. Another rock hit one of the windowpanes, which was broken. No Americans were hurt in the demonstration.

October 19, 2000 – Colombo, Sri Lanka: At about 10:05 a.m., an apparent LTTE suicide bomber detonated himself in the Town Hall section of Colombo. The blast injured 23 people, including two American women who were in the wrong place at the wrong time. A British citizen, the wife of an American citizen, was also injured. The location was approximately one block from the previous suicide bombing, which occurred on September 15, and about one and one-half kilometers from the U.S. Embassy.



LTTE

The incident began in the Town Hall section of Colombo when the bomber, an unidentified Tamil male about 20 years old, approached several people on the street asking for directions. The bomber apparently aroused the suspicions of two members of the Sri Lankan Ministerial Security Division (MSD) performing surveillance detection. The two MSD members approached the bomber, who pulled out a knife, which the two MSD members took away. The bomber then turned and fled towards Town Hall. Security personnel pursued and fired at the bomber. A police vehicle intercepted the bomber about a half-kilometer from the original site, just in back of the Town Hall, and the bomber detonated his device prior to capture.

Several vehicles were on the street when the bomb detonated. Among them were two private vehicles transporting a number of American women and one British woman to the Canadian High Commission for a North American Women’s Association meeting. An unidentified police official halted the two vehicles just prior to the detonation. However, the first vehicle was still seriously damaged by the detonation and the local national driver was seriously injured. The three injured women were sitting in the back of the vehicle. The women in the second vehicle stated that the damage would have been greater, and perhaps fatal, if they were not stopped by the police officer as they approached the bomber.

After the detonation, two unidentified local men entered the vehicle, pushed out the broken glass and drove the vehicle with the injured women to the hospital, where they received immediate care. Initial reports on the condition of the women indicated that one suffered shrapnel wounds to the chest, one suffered a shrapnel injury to the right shoulder and the third — the British woman — suffered facial wounds, a concussion to her ear, and a loss of hearing. The second vehicle was generally undamaged, but the occupants were badly shaken. Their vehicle reportedly was splattered with the remains of the bomber.

Sri Lankan soldiers inspect the site where a suspected Tamil Tiger suicide bomber blew himself up in the center of the capital Colombo on October 19, 2000, wounding 23 people, including three American women tourists. AFP photo © 2000

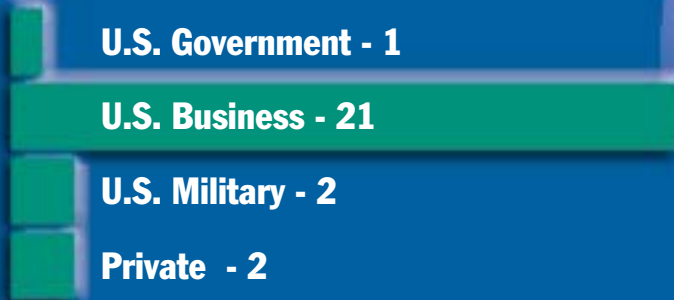
Areas of Anti-American Incidents



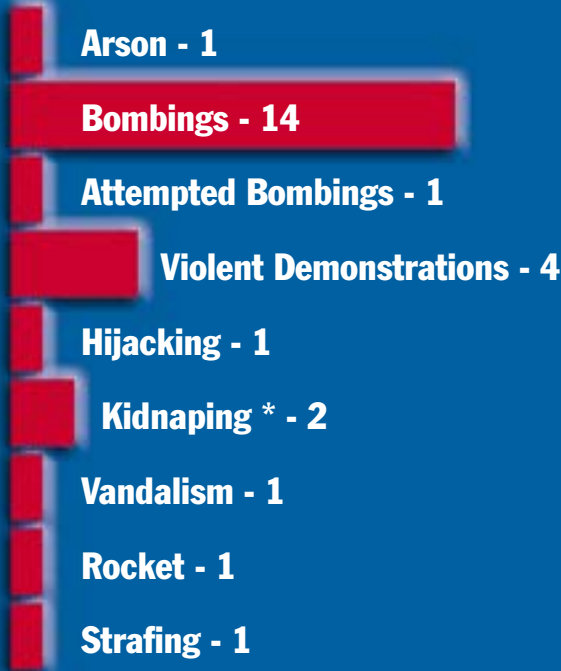
East Asia and the Pacific (EAP)



Targets of Attack



Targets of Attack



* The 2 separate incidents resulted in 7 kidnap victims. However, only 1 of the victims was American. On May 27, 2000 in Aceh, Indonesia, gunmen seized an Exxon-Mobil Oil facility and held 6 Indonesian employees hostage. The hostages were released unharmed six hours later.

East Asia and the Pacific

March 31, 2000 – Lhokseumawe, Aceh, Indonesia: A shooting incident occurred at ExxonMobil Oil Indonesia's airport in Lhokseumawe, Aceh. A regularly scheduled Mobil charter flight from Medan to Lhokseumawe landed in the morning at the airport in Lhokseumawe. While the beechcraft was taxiing, it was shot at and two Indonesian national employees were wounded. The employees were treated at ExxonMobil's medical facilities on site and were released. There were no expatriates on the plane.

April 18, 2000 – Lhoksukon, Aceh, Indonesia: ExxonMobil Oil Indonesia reported a serious grenade attack against its gas producing facilities in Lhoksukon, Aceh on the evening of April 18. A grenade exploded in a gas processing area that contains buildings and infrastructure. No expatriates were at the site. Machine gunfire accompanied the grenade attack. While the Indonesian military was present during the attack, they did not return fire because it was too dark to see.

April 24-25, 2000 – Lhoksukon, Aceh, Indonesia: ExxonMobil Oil Indonesia's facilities in Aceh sustained eight separate attacks (four grenade attacks and four arson attacks). There were no reported injuries. In the first assault, a grenade exploded outside the fence at an ExxonMobil Oil production facility. In the second attack, two grenades exploded near a water treatment facility. The third incident occurred when two grenades were thrown over the perimeter fence at an LNG production facility. In the fourth grenade attack approximately twenty armed men on motorcycles approached an explosives storage facility, chasing away local security guards. Just prior to this attack, two grenades exploded outside the fence at an ExxonMobil office complex. In addition, four company security posts, one guarding an ammunition depot, scattered around the area were burned down.

Rescued American hostage Jeffrey Schilling (R) is greeted by Philippine defense secretary Angelo Reyes (L). Schilling was rescued by Philippine military from seven months of captivity by the Abu Sayyaf Muslim guerrillas. AFP photo © 2000



April 25-26, 2000 – Lhoksukon, Aceh, Indonesia: ExxonMobil Oil sustained three attacks overnight. There were no injuries. First, a grenade exploded near a water treatment facility at the “Bachelor Camp,” which houses about 200 Indonesian national employees. The water plant, which provides water to all of Mobil’s facilities in Aceh, was probably the intended target. Second, there were two explosions near a warehouse, causing minor damage to the structure. Finally, approximately 20-armed men on motorcycles approached an explosives storage facility, chasing away local security guards. Several explosions were heard subsequently. The assailants apparently attempted to steal explosives stored inside.

May 27-28, 1999 – Aceh, Indonesia: On the morning of May 27, a group of armed men seized a remote ExxonMobil Oil production facility, which produces about 15 percent of the company’s total LNG output from its Aceh operations. The armed men identified themselves as members of the armed separatist Free Aceh Movement (GAM). The perpetrators held the six Indonesian employees hostage for several hours, but released them by mid-afternoon.

June 6, 2000 – Maehyang-Ni, South Korea: Over 3,000 civic groups members (including the student group Hanch’ongnyon) and residents living near the US Koon-Ni training range held a protest on Tuesday, June 6, demanding the facility’s closure and compensation for damage and suffering resulting from decades of drills. Clashes with riot police during the demonstration left several participants with minor injuries, villagers said. Three thousand policemen on the scene prevented demonstrators from entering the range proper. However, some protestors tore up as much as two kilometers of the range’s boundary fence while others pulled down the posts. Riot police made no effort to protect the fence.

July 2, 2000 – Yokota, Japan: Unidentified assailants fired two missiles at the United States military base in Yakota, Japan, according to Japanese police authorities. On July 8 a group calling itself the Revolutionary Army (Katumeigun) claimed responsibility in mailed messages to the news media. This name is thought to be a cover name for the leftist group, Kakurokyo.

July 14, 2000 – Parang, Philippines: According to press reporting, authorities defused a bomb placed near the United States owned Petron Corporation fuel depot, causing no injuries or damage. The Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) is believed to have been behind the attempted bombing.

August 28, 2000 – Zamboanga City, Mindanao, Philippines: The Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG) rebels in western Mindanao in the southern Philippines kidnapped a United States citizen. The ASG demanded US\$10 million and the release of three international terrorists from U.S. prisons, including Ramzi Yousef and “the Blind Sheikh.” It should be noted, however, that although the ASG is on the Department of State’s list of Foreign Terrorist Organizations (FTO), they have earned a tremendous amount of their financial resources through “kidnap for ransom” schemes with no stated political motives. On April 12, 2001, the American citizen was able to successfully evade his captors, and was repatriated to the United States.

September 3, 2000 – Manila, Philippines: A grenade exploded in a parking lot next to Caltex Philippines Petrol Station in a suburb of the capital Manila on Sunday but there were no casualties, police said. Police said they had not established a motive for the blast in the suburb of Pasig. One vehicle was slightly damaged. The grenade thrower escaped and no group has claimed responsibility. Communist guerrillas have bombed offices of major oil companies in the country in protest against a series of fuel price increases over the past year. Caltex, a unit of the joint venture between U.S. oil companies Chevron Corp. and Texaco Inc., is one of the country’s top three oil refiners.

September 6, 2000 – Atambua, West Timor, Indonesia: A mob attacked a United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) compound, killing three workers: one United States citizen, one Ethiopian, and a Croatian. The militants totally destroyed the compound, according to press reporting. While no one claimed initial responsibility, it was revealed later the perpetrators were members of a pro-integration, anti-UN militia.

September 15, 2000 – Surabaya, Indonesia: One hundred demonstrators attacked the U.S. Consulate General with bricks, stones and other missiles. A consulate vehicle was severely damaged, as was the steel bar fence to the compound. Local guards were overwhelmed and feared for their lives. Eight protestors managed to gain access to the compound, but were subsequently arrested. Police response was slow, coming only 25 minutes after the initial call for assistance. It is believed this violence was sparked by a local opinion/editorial piece speculating “CIA involvement in the Jakarta bombing of the stock market.”

September 24, 2000 – Lhoksukon, Aceh, Indonesia: Arsonists burned a warehouse of an ExxonMobil contractor near an ExxonMobil Bachelor Camp.

September 25, 2000 – Puenteut, Aceh, Indonesia: Two vehicles belonging to ExxonMobil contractors were stoned as they drove near the village of Puenteut, leaving all their windows smashed.

September 25, 2000 – Lhoksukon, Aceh, Indonesia: At 6:30 a.m., three vehicles owned by contractors for ExxonMobil Oil were hijacked at gunpoint. All four drivers were released unharmed. One driver reported that the hijackers were armed with automatic weapons and grenades.

October 13, 2000 – Lombok, Indonesia: A powerful bomb exploded, damaging the offices of the PT Newmont Nusa Tenggara Mining Company, jointly owned by the United States, Japan, and Indonesia, according to press reporting. No one claimed responsibility for this incident.

November 6, 2000 – Riau, Indonesia: Oil and gas company PT Caltex Pacific Indonesia reported that a group of 30 protesting farmers had set fire to four of its oil wells in Rokan Hilir Regency, Riau, North Sumatra. By the following morning, firefighters had managed to extinguish the fires, but production activities at the four wells remained closed. Caltex, a joint venture between US oil companies Chevron Corp. and Texaco Inc., is the largest oil producer in Indonesia.



Two Indonesian soldiers stand guard at the gates of oil company ExxonMobil Indonesia's (EMOI) complex. AFP photo © 2000



Lucas Watson (C) is hugged by his parents Monica Negret (L) and Lee Watson (R). Lucas was rescued after being kidnaped by Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC). AFP photo © 2000

CAPTIVITY

Americans Captured During 2000

Western Hemisphere

March 23, 2000 - Bogota, Colombia: An American-Colombian dual citizen was kidnaped on the highway from Bogota to Medellin by the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC). He was released unharmed on August 14, 2000.

April 3, 2000 - Bogota, Colombia: An American citizen was kidnaped from his car while driving in the capital. He was released unharmed on May 14, 2000.

June 27, 2000 - Carmen de Apicala, Colombia: A five-year-old American citizen was abducted from a car he was in by elements of the National Liberation Army (ELN). Colombian police rescued him on October 11, 2000.

August 9, 2000 - Medellin, Colombia: An American citizen was kidnaped by the ELN, along with other members of a scientific group near Medellin. The American and the other hostages were released unharmed on August 11, 2000.

September 17, 2000 - Cali, Colombia: ELN guerrillas kidnaped approximately 53 people, including three American citizens who were abducted from their homes. The other hostages were taken from nearby restaurants and establishments along the highway from Cali and Buenaventura. One American was released one hour after being abducted because of illness. A second American was released on September 18, 2000. The third American was released on September 20, 2000, as a result of fighting between the ELN and the Colombian military.

October 12, 2000 - Sucumbios, Ecuador: Unidentified gunmen kidnaped 10 foreign oil workers, including five American citizens near at a camp the Colombian border. Two of the hostages (French citizens) managed to escape on October 13, 2000. On January 13, 2001, one of the American hostages was killed when a ransom demand by the kidnapers went unmet. The remaining four Americans were released unharmed on March 1, 2001.

Europe

August 12, 2000 - Batkin Region, Kyrgyzstan: Four American climbers were kidnaped by guerrillas from the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU) while they were attempting to climb the "Yellow Wall" located four miles north of Piramida Peak. On August 19, 2000, the four climbers managed to escape their captors and were found by a Kyrgyz military patrol.

Sub-Saharan Africa

August 1, 2000 - Bayelsa State, Nigeria: Armed youths overran two oil drilling rigs and took 165 people hostage. The hostages included seven Americans. On August 4, 2000, all the hostages were released unharmed.

September 7, 2000 - Pamalap, Guinea: Suspected rebels from the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) kidnaped an Italian and American missionary. On December 5, 2000, the two missionaries were released.

Near East Asia

January 26, 2000 - Marib Governorate, Yemen: An American contract worker was kidnaped by local tribesmen for several weeks. He was released unharmed.

East Asia and the Pacific

August 28, 2000 - Zamboanga City, Mindanao, Philippines: Rebels from the Abu Sayyaf Group kidnaped an American citizen in western Mindanao. On April 12, 2001, the American captive was able to successfully evade his captors, and was repatriated to the United States.

