

United States Department of State

Bureau of Diplomatic Security



**SIGNIFICANT
INCIDENTS
OF
POLITICAL
VIOLENCE
AGAINST
AMERICANS
1992**

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BUREAU OF DIPLOMATIC SECURITY

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SIGNIFICANT INCIDENTS OF POLITICAL VIOLENCE AGAINST AMERICANS-1992

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INTRODUCTION

Significant Incidents of Political Violence Against Americans: 1992, published by the Bureau of Diplomatic Security's Office of Intelligence and Threat Analysis (DS/DSS/ITA), is intended to provide a comprehensive picture of the range of political violence that American citizens and interests have encountered abroad during 1992. In addition to examining terrorism-related acts, this study also includes other instances of violence affecting Americans.

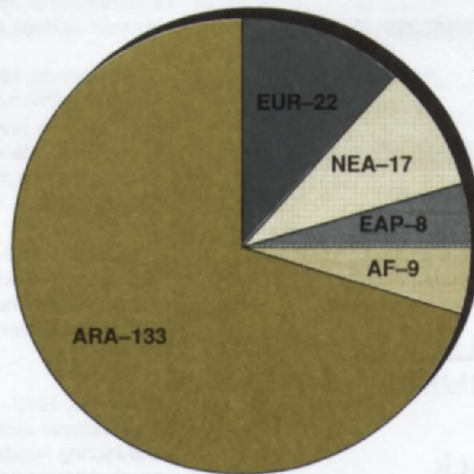
This chronology is designed to encompass major anti-U.S. incidents that occurred in 1992. Unfortunately, to keep the publication at the unclassified level, some incidents had to be omitted due to the sensitive nature of the information associated with them.

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.

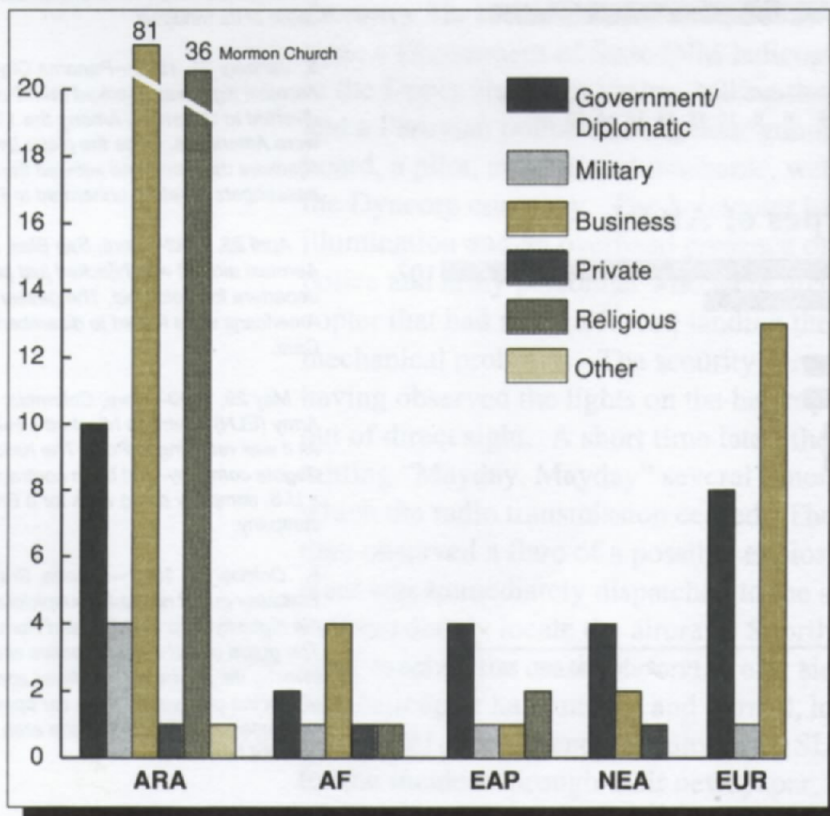
A STATISTICAL OVERVIEW OF 1992

Areas of Anti-U.S. Incidents



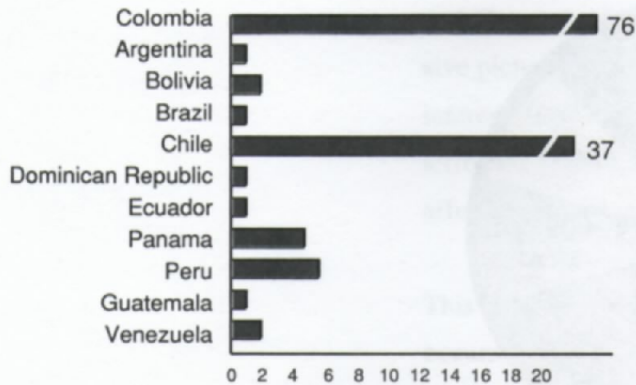
There were 189 anti-U.S. incidents in 1992

Targets of Anti-U.S. Incidents by Region in 1992

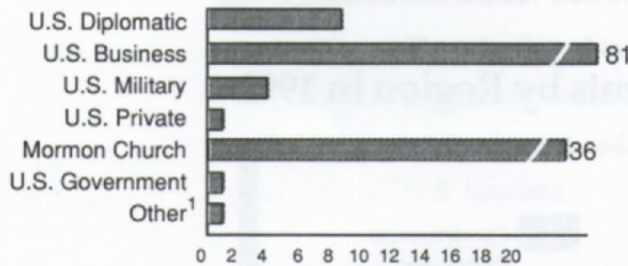


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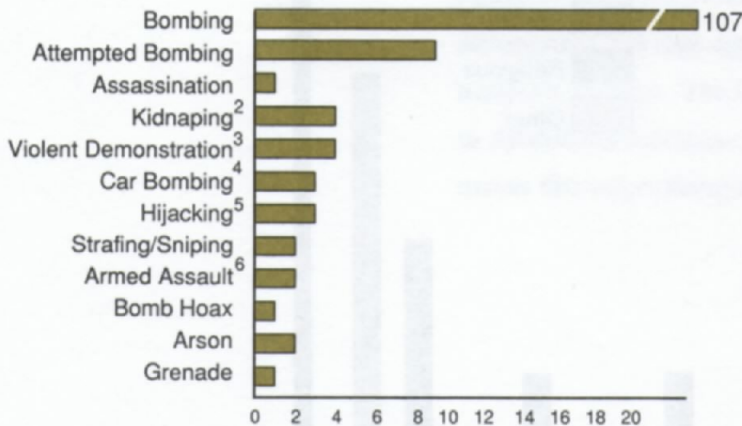
Areas of Anti-American Incidents



Targets of Attack



Types of Attack



1. July 3, 1992—Santiago, Chile: The Mapu-Lautaro organization claimed credit for placing a bomb in front of a monument to Abraham Lincoln. The explosion resulted in minor damage to the monument and no injuries.

2. October 23, 1992—Santa Marta, Colombia: Arthur Kessler, a British citizen and production manager for U.S. Standard Brands (Dole) was kidnaped by members of the FARC. He was killed on October 24, 1992, by his guerrilla captors during a rescue attempt by Colombia military forces.

3. June 10, 1992—Panama City, Panama: On the eve of a visit by President Bush, a U.S. Embassy officer driving through the area of a demonstration was pelted with stones thrown by the students. The officer sustained minor injuries.

4. July 16, 1992—Lima, Peru: A car bomb exploded in the Miraflores district of the city killing over 20 people and injuring hundreds of others. The explosion occurred nearly 3 blocks from the U.S. Consulate, which sustained damage to two of its doors. No Americans were hurt.

July 20, 1992—Lima, Peru: A car bomb exploded outside the Democracy and Liberty Institute, killing a security guard and four other people. The explosion occurred 3 blocks from the U.S. Consulate breaking some of its windows.

5. January 31, 1992—Panama City, Panama: An Aerotaxi flight was hijacked from Panama City and diverted to Colombia. Among the 13 passengers, three were Americans. Once the plane landed in Colombia, the hijackers deplaned and allowed the aircraft crew and passengers to return unharmed to Panama.

April 25, 1992—Carti, San Blas, Panama: Aerotaxi aircraft was hijacked just prior to its scheduled departure for Colombia. The passengers, including five Americans were forced to disembark before the plane left Carti.

May 29, 1993—Pore, Colombia: National Liberation Army (ELN) guerrillas hijacked a Hughes 500 helicopter as it was refueling in Pore. The helicopter—owned by a Bogota company—had been contracted by Grant Tinker, a U.S. company doing work for a British Petroleum company.

6. October 26, 1992—Brasilia, Brazil: A contract U.S. Embassy guard noticed a suspicious vehicle parked on the highway near the U.S. and Portuguese Embassies. The guard called the local police who sent an officer to investigate. As the police officer approached the car, one of the occupants of the car opened fire on the policeman and the car fled the area. The police officer was not hurt.

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January 1–December 31, 1992—Colombia: During 1992, the National Liberation Army (ELN), a leftist, pro-Cuban guerrilla organization, conducted 63 attacks or attempted attacks against the Cano Limon-Covenas oil pipeline and its related oil camps and pumping facilities. The 24-inch diameter, 490-mile pipeline is jointly owned by Ecopetrol of Colombia and a consortium of foreign oil companies, including U.S. Occidental and Royal Dutch Shell. The ELN vehemently opposes foreign involvement in Colombia's oil industry, charging that foreign interests are violating the country's sovereignty. By attacking the pipeline, the ELN is attempting to discourage foreign investment in Colombia. According to statistics reflected in past issues of this publication, the Cano Limon-Covenas oil pipeline has now been attacked over 230 times since 1988.

January 8, 1992—Florida, Colombia: Naturalized U.S. citizen Jose Lopez was kidnaped by members of the ELN and subsequently killed.

January 12, 1992—Madre Mia, Peru: At approximately 2:30 a.m., a Department of State INM helicopter crashed near Madre Mia in the Upper Huallaga Valley, killing three American crew members and a Peruvian police airwing door gunner. The U.S. citizens on board, a pilot, copilot, and mechanic, were contractors employed by the Dyncorp company. The helicopter had been launched to provide illumination and an overhead presence of security for Peruvian police and army personnel who were guarding another INM helicopter that had made a forced landing the previous day because of mechanical problems. The security force on the ground reported having observed the lights on the helicopter pass over, and then pass out of direct sight. A short time later, the aircrew was heard transmitting "Mayday, Mayday" several times in rapid succession, after which the radio transmission ceased. The security ground force then observed a flare of a possible explosion or crash. A search team was immediately dispatched to the scene, but they were unable to immediately locate the aircraft. Shortly after sunrise, a ground party reached the crash site on the east side of the Huallaga river. The helicopter had crashed and burned, leaving no survivors. On January 21, 1991, Sendero Luminoso (SL) claimed responsibility for the incident through their newspaper, *El Diario*, reporting that the craft was shot down by a surface-to-air missile. While a thorough inspection of the craft could not be conducted due to the

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remoteness of the crash site, a limited investigation of the incident has uncovered no evidence of the use of a missile, foul play, or SL involvement.

January 17, 1992—Panama City, Panama: Panamanian bomb squad personnel deactivated an explosive device that was planted in the underground parking lot of a 7-Eleven store. The homemade device was in a plastic bag and composed of a half pound of C-4 (or similar explosive), an alarm clock with a wire attached to a detonator, and a nine-volt battery. No group immediately claimed responsibility for planting the device.

January 22, 1992—Bagre, Colombia: Edward Faught, an U.S. engineer contracted to repair dredges used in mining operations, was kidnaped by ELN guerrillas in a remote region of Antioquia. Faught was forced to board a stolen boat and was taken away on the Nechi river. He was employed by the Coldragados company, which is owned by his father. Faught was released unharmed on November 30, 1992.

January 22, 1992—Santiago, Chile: At approximately 10:10 p.m., one of three passengers in a red Chevrolet Nova fired two shots into the air from a handgun as the vehicle drove past the U.S. Consulate. Two uniformed Carabineros were approximately 15 feet from the vehicle as the shots were fired, but neither was injured. No group claimed responsibility for the incident.

January 25, 1992—Santiago, Chile: Two Mormon chapels were bombed during the late evening. The first attack occurred at 10:50 p.m., when a bomb exploded at the entrance of a Mormon church located in the Quinta Normal district of Santiago. Five minutes later, an explosive device detonated in front of a Mormon chapel in the La Florida district. No injuries were reported in either incident, and damage as minor. Pamphlets from the Mapu-Lautaro organization were found at the chapel in La Florida.

January 31, 1992—Panama City, Panama: Four unidentified persons hijacked an Aerotaxi Airlines plane from Paitilla Airfield in Panama City and diverted it to Colombia. Among the 13 passengers were 3 U.S. citizens, including two children. The plane was scheduled to go to Porvenir, but landed along the Colombian border. The hijackers used a device known as a Global Positioning System or

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GPS to find their rendezvous point near Turbo, Colombia. There, the hijackers deplaned and attempted to alter the plane's registration number—a possible indication of their intent to keep the aircraft. They subsequently left the scene, allowing the aircraft, crew, and passengers to return unharmed to Panama under police escort. Press sources speculated that the hijackers were drug traffickers, as they are known to favor the use of small aircraft to fly to remote areas via GPS while also eluding authorities.



February 11, 1992—Lima, Peru:
Part of the exterior wall damaged in the explosion at the U.S. Ambassador's residence.

February 6, 1992—Mutata, Colombia: Michael Edward James, an U.S. citizen and longtime resident of Colombia was kidnaped during a field trip sponsored by his employer, the Ingeominas Mining Company. Mr. James, a geologist, was abducted along with five Colombian coworkers. The next day, the Colombians were released unharmed and Mr. James' wife received an anonymous call demanding the equivalent of \$3 million in ransom to be paid for her husband's release. The kidnapers were later discovered to be members of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC). James was released on March 3, 1992, in good health near Uraba, Colombia. A ransom of \$44,000 was paid to effect his release.

February 11, 1992—Lima, Peru: At 6:49 p.m., a car bomb packed with approximately 40 kilograms of dynamite exploded near the east wall of the U.S. Ambassador's residence, killing three



February 11, 1992—Lima, Peru:
View of the U.S. Ambassador's residence after the explosion.

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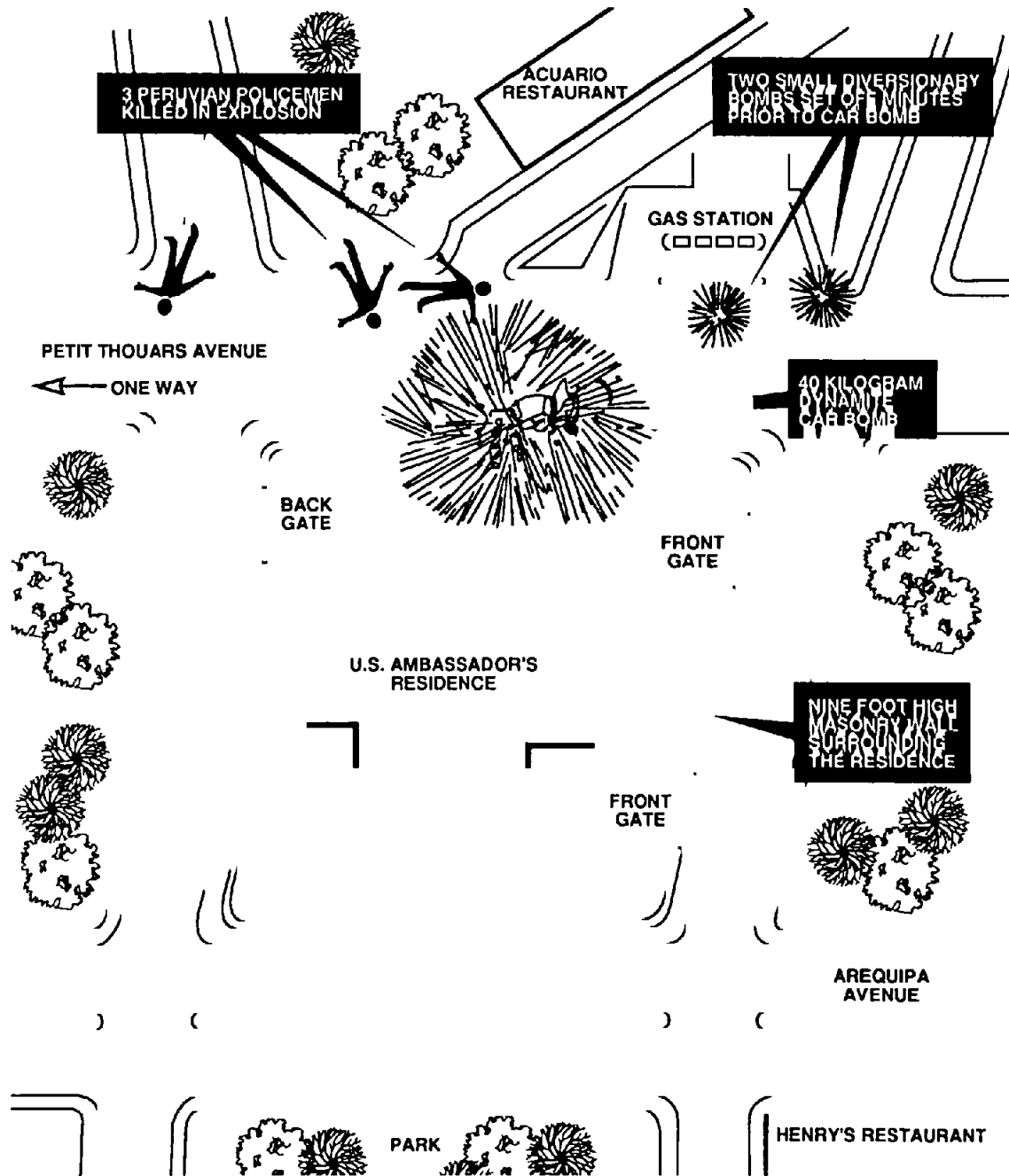


Peruvian policemen and causing extensive damage to the residence. The explosion destroyed nearly 40 feet of the 12-foot high masonry wall that surrounds the residence, as well as nearly 80 percent of the total number of windows in the house. The force of the explosion was so great that both door and window frames in the residence were damaged. The seat of the blast abutted that portion of the perimeter wall that is closest to the private living quarters of the Ambassador. Neither the Ambassador nor his wife were in the house at the time of the attack, however. Minutes before the detonation of the car bomb, two small diversionary bombs were set off within a block of the Ambassador's residence on Avenue Petit Thouars, a one-way street that bounds the east side of the residence. The explosions immediately attracted the attention of the guards protecting the Ambassador's residence as well as several other policemen who responded to the scene from a nearby police station. Those policemen arriving the earliest saw a red Toyota station wagon parked near the residence's masonry wall. Recognizing that the vehicle was probably a car bomb, several police officers instantly took action to divert pedestrian and vehicle traffic away from the residence. Minutes later the car bomb exploded, killing three policemen, one of whom was assigned to the Ambassador's protective detail. SL claimed responsibility for the attack on February 26, 1992, through *El Diario*. The newspaper described the Ambassador's residence as "one of the symbols of the biggest intervention and pillage of natural resources in Peru."

February 11, 1992—Lima, Peru:
Photo of crime scene taken from the
U.S. Ambassador's residence.



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**Car Bomb Attack
U.S. Ambassador's Residence
Lima, Peru
February 11, 1992**

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February 20, 1992—Caracas, Venezuela: A bomb was discovered in the building housing the offices of VENAMCHAM, the Venezuelan-American Chamber of Commerce. The device was located on the 10th floor of the facility, near the VENAMCHAM offices. Authorities evacuated the building and removed the device without incident. Bomb threats were phoned into several local media outlets the previous day by a man claiming to belong to a group calling itself the *Milicia Bolivariana*. He stated that the VENAMCHAM bomb was the first in a series of actions to be taken against multinational companies taking on Venezuelan assets. VENAMCHAM was targeted to protest exorbitant price increases by CANTV and because the president of CANTV was attending a meeting there.

March 11, 1992—Santiago, Chile: At 11:30 p.m., an explosive device detonated in front of a Mormon church located in the San Miguel district of Santiago. No injuries resulted from the explosion and damage was minor. No group claimed responsibility for the attack.

March 12, 1992—Santiago, Chile: At approximately 1 a.m., a bomb exploded on the window ledge of a Mormon church located in the Nunoa district of Santiago. Damage was minor and no group claimed responsibility for the attack.

March 26, 1992—Santiago, Chile: Terrorists belonging to the Mapu-Lautaro terrorist organization bombed three Mormon churches. Two churches in the San Miguel district of Santiago were hit, causing only slight damage. Pamphlets that called for “Yankees out of Chile” were found at the scene of both chapels. A third bomb detonated at a Mormon church in the La Victoria neighborhood. Press reports indicated that this bombing shattered all the building’s windows and damaged the ceiling. There were no injuries reported in any of the attacks.

March 26, 1992—Calama, Chile: Press sources indicated that a Mormon church was bombed by probable members of the Lautaro Youth Movement (MJL).

March 26, 1992—Barranquilla, Colombia: Local police deactivated a book bomb placed outside an U.S. Goodyear tire center. No group claimed responsibility for the attempted attack, but Colombian guerrillas were the most likely culprits.

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March 27, 1992—Bogota, Colombia: Three U.S. financial institutions were targeted for terrorist activity by members of FARC. The first incident occurred just before 9 p.m., when a bomb exploded in front of the offices of Diners Club. The explosion caused extensive damage to the front of the facility, and killed a security guard and injured two people who were passing by the firm. Local press reports indicated that the guard was killed when he kicked the bomb, which was apparently left in a package in front of the building. Minutes later, a bomb exploded in front of a branch of U.S. Citibank, causing one injury and moderate damage to the installation. Finally, terrorists left a bomb at another U.S. Citibank branch, but the local police bomb squad was able to deactivate it before detonation. An anonymous individual telephoned a local media outlet to claim responsibility for the attacks on behalf of the FARC.

March 28, 1992—Santiago, Chile: A bomb exploded at the entrance of an U.S. Citibank branch at approximately 9:15 p.m., causing moderate damage to the bank's windows and doors. No injuries were reported, and no terrorist organization has claimed responsibility for the attack.

March 29, 1992—La Serena, Chile: A bomb was discovered in front of a Mormon church at approximately 10:15 p.m. The fuse had apparently malfunctioned, and the device was deactivated by local police. No group claimed responsibility for the attempted attack.

March 30, 1992—Barranquilla, Colombia: Guerrillas belonging to the Simon Bolivar Guerrilla Coordinator (CGSB) bombed a warehouse stocked with Texaco products, causing extensive damage but no injuries. Two other multinational companies (not U.S.-owned) also were bombed on this date in Barranquilla.

March 31, 1992—Santiago, Chile: At 10:50 p.m., a bomb exploded in front of a Mormon church located in the Renca district of Santiago, causing minor damage and no injuries. Pamphlets signed by the dissident faction of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR/D) and the Mapu-Lautaro organization were left at the scene.

April 25, 1992—Carti, San Blas, Panama: Two unidentified individuals, believed to be Colombians, hijacked a Panamanian

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Aerotaxi Airlines plane just before its scheduled departure to Panama City. The passengers, including five Americans were forced to disembark before the plane left Carti; none were injured. The men boarded the aircraft and used Uzi submachineguns to force the pilot to fly the plane to an undisclosed destination in Colombia. Three suspects believed to be a support team for the hijackers were arrested as they fled the landing area in a motorboat; the aircraft has not been located. This was the third hijacking of an Aerotaxi plane this year, and it was the second involving U.S. citizens.

April 26, 1992—Santiago, Dominican Republic: A small improvised explosive device was thrown against the facade of the U.S. Information Service's (USIS) Binational Center during the evening hours. The device consisted of a can filled with black powder, nuts, and bolts. No damage or injuries were reported, and no claim of responsibility was received.

May 8, 1992—Guatemala City, Guatemala: A bomb blast tore through a McDonald's restaurant in the downtown area of the city causing moderate damage. Unidentified assailants left the device in a restroom near an exit door. The explosion injured three people including an American journalist. No claim of responsibility was received, but a McDonald's spokesman said that the bombing was believed to be part of a wider campaign in the capital and not specifically aimed at the fast food giant.

May 10, 1992—Medellin, Colombia: Two U.S. firms were bombed by guerrillas belonging to the Simon Bolivar Guerrilla Coordinator (CGSB), the FARC, and the ELN. In the first attack, guerrillas detonated a 3-kilogram dynamite charge in front of a Texas Instruments installation. No injuries were reported, but the blast caused moderate damage to the firm's front windows and doors. During the same night, a one-pound dynamite charge exploded in front of a Coca-Cola facility, causing minimal damage to the installation. The CGSB claimed responsibility for both attacks.

May 14, 1992—Santiago, Chile: At approximately 9:15 p.m., a bomb exploded inside a Mormon church located in the San Miguel district of Santiago, causing minor damage. Before the explosion, terrorists entered the chapel and interrupted a religious class in progress. Several terrorists then proceeded to verbally insult the American missionary leading the class. The intruders also struck a

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19 year-old Chilean woman in the head when she attempted to defend the American missionary. Pamphlets from the Mapu-Lautaro organization were left at the scene.

May 15, 1992—Santiago, Chile: Two Mormon churches were targeted for terrorist activity during the late evening hours. The first attack occurred at approximately 9:40 p.m., when unknown individuals entered a Mormon church located in the San Miguel district of Santiago and poured a flammable liquid in one of the rooms of the chapel. They then ignited the liquid, burning several pieces of furniture. No injuries or claims of responsibility were reported. Later that night, a bomb exploded inside a Mormon church located in the Pedro Aguirre Cerda district of the capital. No injuries were reported, but the blast damaged a number of the chapel's windows and doors. Pamphlets from the Mapu-Lautaro organization saying "Yankees out of Chile" were found at the site.

May 16, 1992—Santiago, Chile: At 6:40 p.m., a number of unidentified individuals entered a Mormon church located in the Cerro Navia section of Santiago and poured gasoline in one of the rooms of the chapel. They also poured gasoline on a Chilean person who happened to be in the room at the time. As these activities were taking place, a Chilean Mormon bishop arrived at the front door of the chapel and was shot in the leg after he threw a hammer at one of the terrorists standing look-out at the church's entrance. The shot barely grazed the Bishop's leg, and he was not hospitalized. The terrorists fled after the shooting and did not burn the church. Pamphlets from the Mapu-Lautaro organization were left at the scene.

May 16, 1992—La Serena, Chile: At approximately 10 p.m., a bomb exploded in front of a Mormon church, causing damage to the chapel's windows and doors. No injuries were reported as a result of the blast. Pamphlets from the Mapu-Lautaro organization were found at the scene.

May 24, 1992—Santiago, Chile: At approximately 7:45 p.m., four men and a woman entered a Mormon church located in the La Florida section of Santiago and forced 70 church attendees to leave the chapel. The terrorists then poured flammable liquid on furniture and rugs and set the chapel on fire. Several pieces of furniture were

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burned but no injuries were reported. Pamphlets from the Mapu-Lautaro organization were left at the scene.

May 29, 1992—Pore, Colombia: ELN guerrillas hijacked a Hughes 500 helicopter as it was refuelling in Pore, located 160 miles northeast of Bogota. The helicopter, owned by a Bogota company, had been contracted by Grant Tinker, a U.S. firm carrying out work for the British Petroleum company. The guerrillas kidnaped the pilot (of unknown nationality) but released the copilot.

May 31, 1992—Bogota, Colombia: A suspicious package was found at an intersection 150 meters northwest from the main gate of the U.S. Ambassador's residence. The package was wrapped in white paper and sealed with metal banding. Two wires protruded from under the paper toward what appeared to be metal contacts situated on the exterior of the box. The device was found to be harmless and was disassembled. It was assumed, however, that the device was purposely placed near the residence as a dangerous prank or a test of guard force alertness and/or the distance of perimeter coverage.

June 4, 1992—Maracaibo, Venezuela: During widespread antigovernment protests in the city, a group of students from the Instituto Universitario de Tecnologia (IUT) burned a Pepsi-Cola truck in front of the school. No injuries were reported, but police made 10 arrests in the incident.

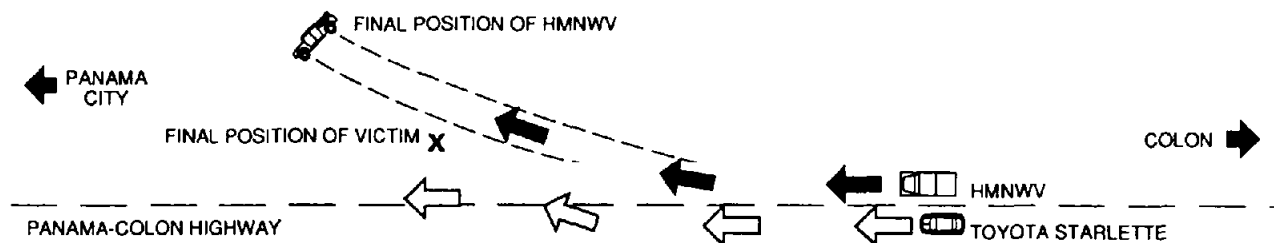
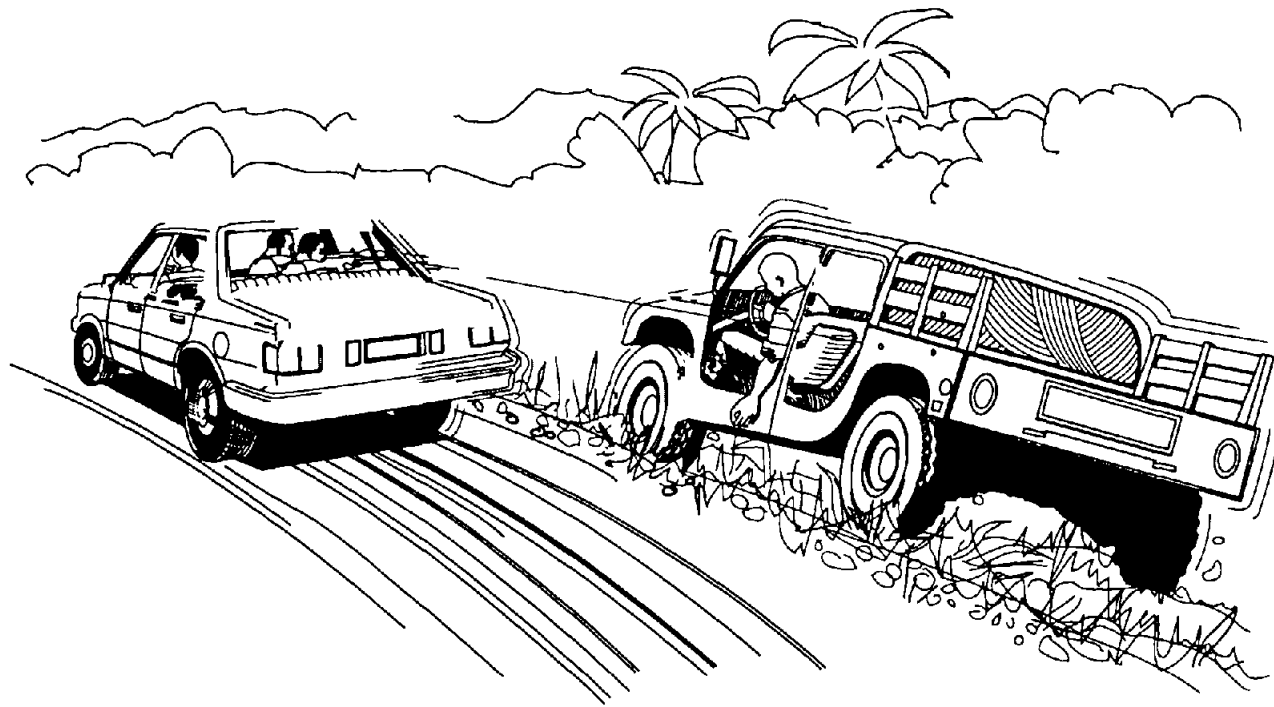
June 8, 1992—Panama City, Panama: The U.S. Air Force security police shack at the Curundu Gate of Albrook AFS was attacked by unidentified individuals who fired shots and threw an explosive device. No injuries were reported in the dawn attack. A sentry on duty reported that as a gray Honda approached the gate, its three occupants opened fire, threw the device, and sped away. Authorities later recovered five .30 caliber bullets at the scene, along with fragments of the device. The local office of ACAN-EFE later received a communique allegedly from the so-called "M-20" group that warned of an attack on Albrook.

June 10, 1992—Panama City, Panama: On the eve of a visit by President Bush, an U.S. Embassy officer driving through the area of a demonstration was pelted with stones thrown by students. Minor injuries and vehicle damage were reported.

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June 10, 1992—Chilibre, Panama: One U.S. soldier was killed and another seriously wounded when gunmen in a passing car fired on their military vehicle. The driver, Cpl. Zack Hernandez, was killed by weapons fire from three unidentified men using what were described as AK-47 rifles. His companion, Sgt. Ronald Marshall, was wounded by gunfire and sustained injuries as the Army vehicle rolled down an embankment following the shooting. No claim of responsibility was received, but the attack was the most serious of a number of anti-U.S. incidents that took place before the visit of President Bush to Panama.

Attack on U.S. Army Members Chilibre, Panama June 10, 1992



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June 11, 1992—Panama City, Panama:
Porras Plaza, site of welcome for President
and Mrs. Bush and officials.

June 10, 1992—Panama City, Panama: University students participating in anti-U.S. demonstrations stopped a car occupied by two uniformed U.S. military members. The students forced the soldiers out of the car and then burned the vehicle. The soldiers escaped unharmed.

June 14, 1992—Panama City, Panama: Unidentified persons in a passing car threw an improvised explosive device at the Arraijan fuel oil tank farm used by the U.S. Navy. It failed to detonate and was recovered by authorities. The device was composed of a standard U.S. military flare modified with a time fuse, and it was believed to be capable of producing a small explosion and fragmentation. It bore the markings, "Dec-19, M-19," and "Die Yankee" (in Spanish). No other claim of responsibility was received in the incident.

June 14, 1992—Santo Andre, Brazil: A homemade bomb was discovered in a McDonald's restaurant in Santo Andre, a suburb of southern Sao Paulo. The device, which was found in a bathroom at approximately 1 a.m., was disarmed by the local police bomb squad. The bomb consisted of an 11-inch piece of 3-inch (diameter) polyvinyl chloride (pvc) pipe with caps on each end. The pipe contained 200 grams of black powder, and a transistor board and a battery connected to the outside of the device. According to the police, a badly connected wire prevented it from exploding. No claims of responsibility were received for this attempted attack.

June 11, 1992—Panama City, Panama:
A demonstration occurred two blocks from
the ceremonies at Porras Plaza. Police fired
tear gas into the crowd creating confusion
and rapid dispersion of both officials and
spectators.

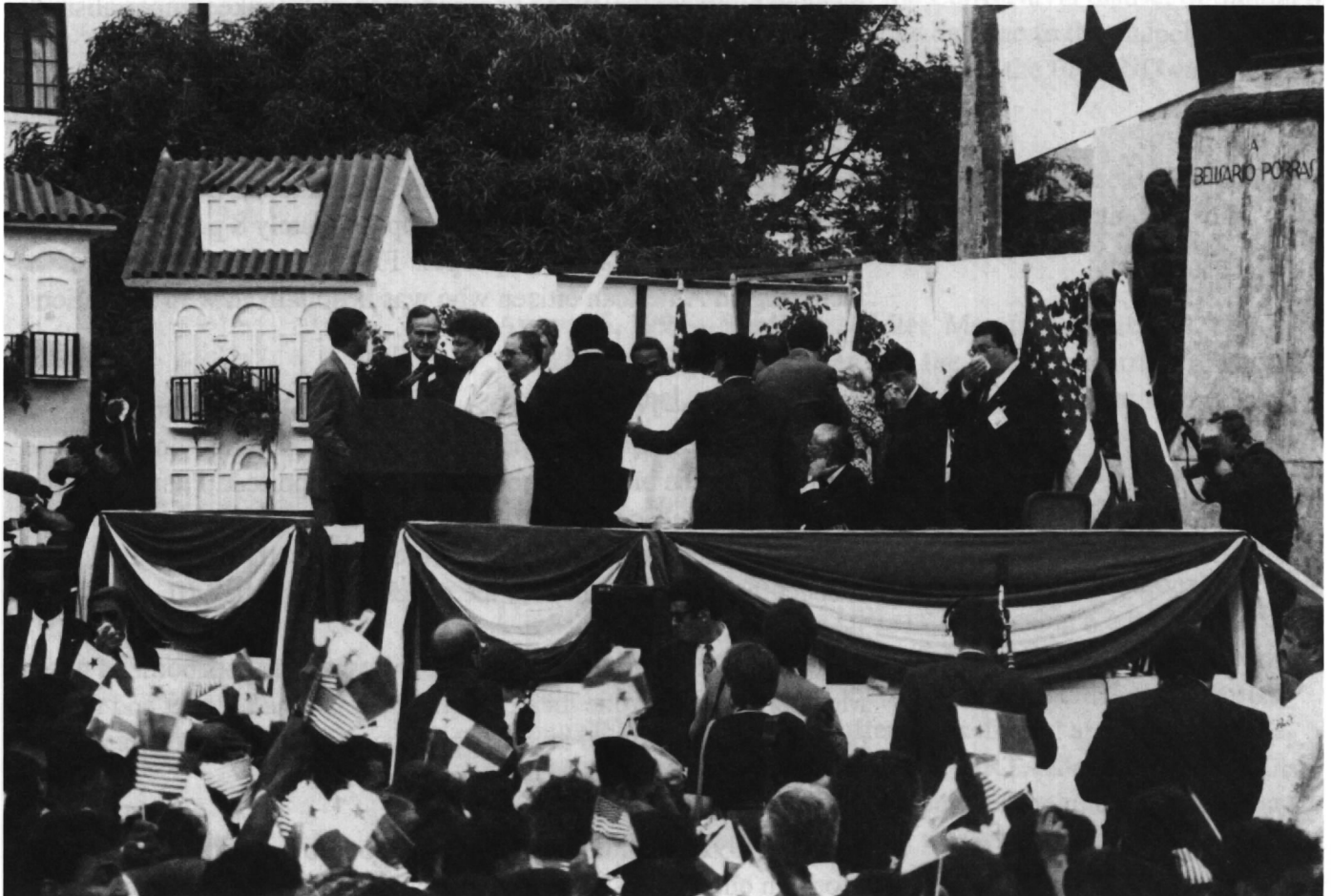


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June 23, 1992—La Paz, Bolivia: At approximately 10 p.m., members of the Tupak Katari Guerrilla Army (EGTK) detonated a bomb near a Mormon church, causing considerable damage to the chapel's wall, doors, and windows, but no injuries. A hat labeled with EGTK letters and group pamphlets were recovered at the scene.

July 3, 1992—Santiago, Chile: A bomb placed on a monument to Abraham Lincoln exploded at approximately 6:30 p.m, causing no injuries and only moderate damage to the concrete pillar supporting the bust of Lincoln. The Lincoln monument is located in Forestal Park in Santiago, 50 meters away from the U.S. Consulate. Local press reporting indicated that the Mapu-Lautaro organization claimed responsibility for the attack.

June 11, 1992—Panama City, Panama: A scheduled address by President Bush was disrupted when tear gas drifted into Porras Plaza and onto the stage where officials and Mrs. Bush were seated, effectively ending the event. Three terrorist attacks against U.S. military interests were carried out in Panama prior to and just after the President's visit.



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July 16, 1992—Lima, Peru: A massive car bomb exploded in Lima's exclusive Miraflores district, killing over 20 people and injuring hundreds of others. The blast, caused by an estimated 300–350 kilos of dynamite and anfo (Ammonium nitrate fuel oil), gutted nearby buildings, including an 18-story apartment complex. The bomb detonated nearly 3 blocks from the U.S. Consulate, which sustained damage to two of its doors. In addition, three visiting U.S. Government officials residing in nearby hotels received slight injuries from the blast. The attack was carried out by SL as a buildup to its call for a work stoppage (“armed strike”) that was to occur in Lima on July 22–23, 1992.

July 16, 1992—Paipote, Chile: A bomb exploded in front of a Mormon church at approximately 9:30 p.m., damaging part of the chapel's building structure and shattering numerous windows. A member of the MJL telephoned a local media outlet to claim responsibility for the attack in repudiation of “Yankee imperialism.”

July 20, 1992—Lima, Peru: The building housing the U.S. Consulate suffered broken windows when a car bomb planted by SL exploded 3 blocks away at a Peruvian political “think tank” organization. The estimated 100-kilo car bomb detonated in front of the Democracy and Liberty institute at approximately 8 p.m., killing a security guard and four other people. Fifteen others were injured including an American citizen who was hospitalized with lacerations to her legs.

July 21, 1992—Temuco, Chile: A bomb exploded in front of a Mormon church at approximately 11:45 p.m. Several windows were destroyed by the blast, but no injuries were reported. Pamphlets from the “Subversive Coordination for a Popular Fatherland,” extolling the struggle of the Mapuches Indians were found at the scene. Police suspect that responsibility for the attack lies with the MJL.

July 23, 1992—Santiago, Chile: Unknown terrorists bombed two Mormon churches, one located in the La Cisterna District and the other in the San Miguel area of Santiago. No injuries were reported but damage to the chapels was considerable.

July 23, 1992—Concepcion, Chile: A bomb exploded in front of a Mormon church located in the Chiguayante district of Concepcion,

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causing no injuries and only minor damage to the chapel. No group claimed responsibility for the attack.

July 25, 1992—Oruro, Bolivia: At approximately 5:20 a.m., a bomb exploded at a Mormon church, shattering several windows and leaving a crater in the middle of the chapel's courtyard, but no injuries. Pamphlets from the EGTK were recovered at the scene.

July 27, 1992—Santiago, Chile: At approximately 12:10 a.m., a bomb exploded in front of a Mormon church located in the Maipu district of Santiago. The blast caused damage to the two main entrance doors to the chapel and shattered numerous windows. No group claimed responsibility, but the Chilean police blamed the MJL for the attack.

July 28, 1992—Santiago, Chile: A bomb exploded near the rear of a Mormon church located in the Cerro Navia district of Santiago. The explosion caused considerable damage to the chapel and to neighboring residences. Pamphlets from the FPMR/D were recovered at the scene.

August 3, 1992—Coquimbo, Chile: Local police deactivated a bomb planted inside a Mormon church. Pamphlets with MJL slogans were found in the chapel.

August 5, 1992—Santiago, Chile: Members of the MJL bombed three Mormon churches located in the Santiago districts of Renca, Quinta Normal, and La Recoleta. Only property damage was reported.

August 19, 1992—Lima, Peru: At approximately noon, four members of the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) forcibly occupied the offices of United Press International (UPI) in Lima. They then ordered a UPI staffer to cable a letter to the Organization of American States (OAS) voicing their displeasure for the OAS having called the MRTA a "genocidal and terrorist organization." Other UPI staffers were forced at gunpoint into a bathroom while the terrorists painted MRTA slogans on the walls. Before departing, the MRTA members left behind a 2-kilo dynamite/aluminum powder bomb that was set to explode in 20 minutes.

SIGNIFICANT INCIDENTS OF POLITICAL VIOLENCE AGAINST AMERICANS—1992

The bomb was deactivated before its detonation by a local bomb squad.

September 23, 1992—Quito, Ecuador: At approximately 10:45 a.m., rocks and a molotov cocktail were tossed at the U.S. Embassy from a crowd of over 100 protesters. Tear gas was subsequently launched into the throng of demonstrators until police reinforcements were able to arrive at the scene. The only damage sustained by the Embassy was a broken window and dents to two Embassy vehicles.

September 27, 1992—Escuintla, Guatemala: An American citizen piloting a helicopter sustained injuries when his aircraft was fired upon near the town of Escuintla. Rebels of the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity, known as the URNG, were believed to have fired on the U.S.-registered helicopter with AK-47 rifles after mistaking it for a Guatemalan military aircraft.

October 11, 1992—Santiago, Chile: A Mormon church located in the San Miguel district of Santiago was bombed by presumed members of the MJL. No reports of injuries were received, but the chapel did sustain property damage. This attack was probably conducted to protest the 500th anniversary of the discovery of the Americas on October 12.

October 11, 1992—Lima, Peru: At 11:30 p.m., three 60-mm mortars were launched in quick succession against the U.S. Ambassador's residence from approximately 800 meters away. All the rounds fell short, with the nearest projectile falling outside the residence's rear perimeter wall on Avenida Petit Thouars. Only superficial damage was inflicted to the wall and no injuries were sustained by local guard force members or by passersby. The other two projectiles fell harmlessly into a park located 50 yards from the residence. The MRTA claimed responsibility for the attack on October 13, 1992, when group members took over the offices of UPI in Lima to protest Columbus Day activities.

October 11, 1992—Talcahuano, Chile: Two Mormon churches suffered property damage from bombs planted by members of the MJL, according to local press reports. No injuries were reported. Pamphlets found at the scene contained slogans protesting the Columbus Day anniversary.

INTER-AMERICA (ARA)

October 12, 1992—Santiago, Chile: Members of the MJL bombed a Citibank office and three Mormon churches to protest the 500th anniversary of the discovery of the Americas. The Citibank branch, located in the Las Condes district, and the Mormon chapels, located in Conchali, Puente Alto, and Quinta Normal areas of the capital, suffered property damage only and no injuries.

October 13, 1992—Lima, Peru: Three members of the MRTA took over the UPI offices in Lima. They forced UPI employees at gunpoint to transmit a message denouncing Columbus' discovery of the Americas, the Peruvian Government, and upcoming Peruvian elections. The terrorists also claimed responsibility on behalf of their organization for the mortar attack against the U.S. Ambassador's residence on October 11, 1992.

October 23, 1992—Santa Marta, Colombia: Arthur Kessler, a British citizen and production manager for U.S. Standard Brands (Dole), was kidnaped by members of the FARC. He was abducted at approximately 7:30 a.m. while on his way to work. Kessler was killed on October 24, 1992, by his guerrilla captors during a rescue attempt by Colombian military forces.

October 26, 1992—Brasilia, Brazil: At approximately 1:45 p.m., a contract guard posted at the main entrance of the U.S. Embassy observed a suspicious vehicle parked on the highway near the U.S. and Portuguese Embassies. The guard called the local police who sent an officer to investigate. As the officer approached the suspicious vehicle, one of the occupants of the car fired a shot at the officer, and then the vehicle sped off. The officer was not wounded during the incident.

November 11, 1992—Valparaiso, Chile: Police authorities deactivated a bomb placed near a Mormon church. No group claimed responsibility for the attempted attack.

November 17, 1992—Lima, Peru: At approximately 12:55 p.m., a bomb planted by the MRTA exploded in front of the U.S. Embassy warehouse, causing minor injuries to a local Embassy employee and extensive damage to several U.S. Embassy vehicles. The bomb, which reportedly consisted of 1–2 kilograms of explosive contained in some sort of parcel or shopping bag, was placed between two U.S. Embassy trucks that were parked lengthwise in

SIGNIFICANT INCIDENTS OF POLITICAL VIOLENCE AGAINST AMERICANS—1992

front of the warehouse. The subsequent blast caused extensive damage to the two vehicles and lightly affected two other Embassy trucks. The injured employee suffered slight hearing loss as a result of the explosion but was treated and released from a local hospital. MRTA graffiti and a pamphlet were located at the scene.

November 18, 1992—Montevideo, Uruguay: A hand grenade placed on the sidewalk near the southwest corner of the U.S. Embassy exploded at approximately 2:20 a.m., causing minor damage to an Embassy guard booth and no injuries. Over the span of the next 90 minutes, five other explosions occurred at other sites in Montevideo. No group claimed responsibility for the attacks, but the explosions occurred during a tense period of increasing unrest among Uruguay's armed forces and police personnel who were openly voicing dissent over salary and benefit issues.

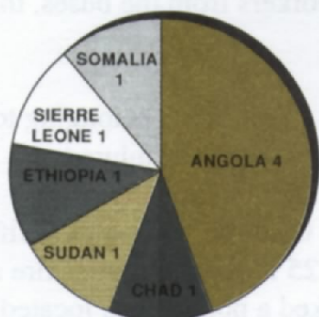
November 19, 1992—Buenos Aires, Argentina: Bombs exploded during the early morning hours in front of two banks, a branch of the U.S. Bank of Boston and an Argentine Rio Branch bank. The bombs reportedly consisted of galvanized pipes with electromechanical timers made up of clocks, batteries, wires and a small amount of explosive. The People's Revolutionary Organization (ORP) claimed responsibility for the attacks in a communique sent to a local radio station.

November 25, 1992—Bogota, Colombia: Colombian guerrillas detonated nine bombs during the late evening, including two that were targeted against two separate Mormon churches. A 10th bomb, consisting of a pound of dynamite in a plastic bag, was discovered outside the USIS Binational Center. The device was subsequently deactivated by a police bomb squad.

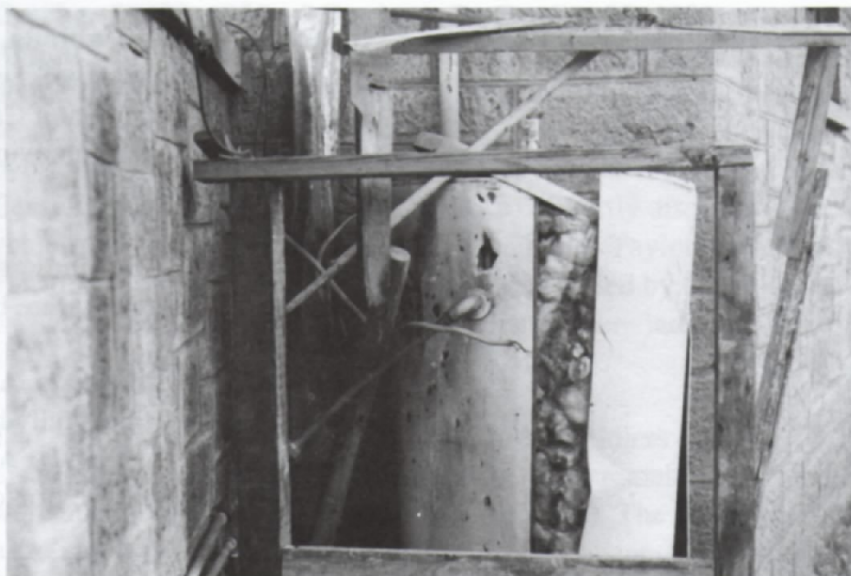
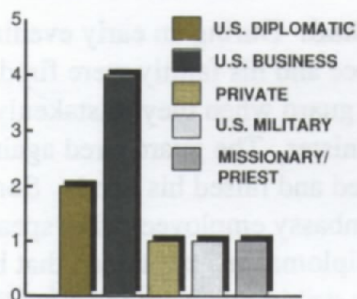
December 14, 1992—Antofagasta, Chile: A noise bomb was detonated near the front door of the USIS Binational Center at approximately 11:10 p.m., causing only minor property damage and no injuries. No group claimed responsibility for the attack, but the FPMR/D is suspected, as the date of the attack was the anniversary of the founding of the organization.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA (AF)

Areas of Anti-American Incidents



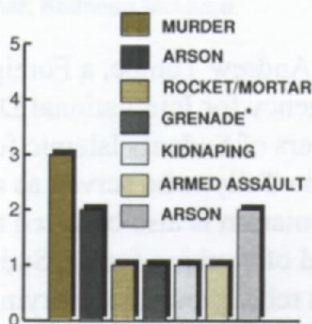
Targets of Attack



January 2, 1992—Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: View of the water heater and shed after the explosion.



Types of Attack



* February 4, 1992—Monrovia, Liberia: A grenade was thrown into a crowded sidewalk cafe from a passing car. One person was killed and some 25 others were injured, one of whom was a Liberian national with U.S. legal permanent residence status.

January 2, 1992—Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: At approximately 8:30 p.m., a hand grenade exploded on the U.S. Embassy compound. The explosion badly damaged a water heater and destroyed a shed housing the heater. No one was injured in the explosion, and no one claimed credit for the attack.

February 4, 1992—Monrovia, Liberia: At approximately 8:25 p.m., a grenade was thrown into a crowded sidewalk cafe from a passing car. One person was killed and some 25 others were injured, one of whom was an U.S. serviceman (a Liberian national with U.S. legal permanent residence status). The dead person was identified as Larry Milton, a former intelligence officer in Prince Johnson's Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia (INPLF). Milton recently defected from Johnson's inner circle and the attack appears to have been carried out by the INPLF.

SIGNIFICANT INCIDENTS OF POLITICAL VIOLENCE AGAINST AMERICANS—1992

March 27, 1992—Cabinda, Angola: Several buses taking Chevron Oil employees to work were stopped by guerrillas from the Front for the Liberation of Cabinda/Armed Forces of Cabinda (FLEC/FAC). After removing the workers from the buses, the buses were set on fire.

April 23, 1992—Cabinda, Angola: Two buses belonging to the Chevron Oil company were burned. No one was injured.

May 14, 1992—Malongo, Angola: Chevron's Cabinda Gulf compound was accidentally hit with 25 rounds of mortar fire as guerrillas from the FLEC/FAC attacked a police post, located 1 kilometer from the Chevron compound. No one was hurt in the incident.

July 29, 1992—N'Djamena, Chad: During an early evening rain storm, an U.S. Embassy employee and his family were fired upon by a member of the presidential guard when they mistakenly drove near the home of the defense minister. The guard fired again even as the Embassy employee stopped and raised his hands. Some one dozen guards approached the Embassy employee, who, speaking French, identified himself as a diplomat and explained that he was attempting to find a hotel. After striking the employee twice in the face when he refused to hand over his keys, the guards permitted him and his family to drive away. The Embassy employee and his family were not hurt and their vehicle sustained only minor damage from the shooting.

September 1992—Juba, Sudan: Andrew Tombe, a Foreign Service national working for the Agency for International Development (AID) was executed by members of Sudan's Islamic fundamentalist government. Mr. Baudouin Tally, who served as an administrative assistant at the AID mission is also believed to have been killed. Both men were accused of working for the Sudanese Peoples Liberation Army (SPLA), a rebel group that is trying to gain control of Juba from the Islamic government. The American Embassy in Khartoum and the Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs expressed outrage over the murders and "have called repeatedly for a full accounting of the events surrounding their deaths."

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA (AF)

October 20–23, 1992—Liberia: On October 20, 1992, two American nuns from the “Precious Blood” order left their compound in Gardnersville (a suburb of Monrovia) to take a Liberian security guard to visit a sick relative. Enroute they gave a ride to two soldiers from the Economic Community of West African States Ceasefire Monitoring Group (ECOMOG). Shortly afterwards, their vehicle was ambushed by soldiers from Charles Taylor’s National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL). All were killed by the soldiers, who then stole their vehicle. The two Sisters were later identified as Barbara Ann Muttra and Mary Joel Kolmer.

Three days later on October 23, 1992, NPFL soldiers came to the Sisters’ compound in Gardnersville. (The three remaining Sisters were unable to leave due to the heavy fighting.) The NPFL soldiers were met by Sister Kathleen McGuire and a Lebanese security man at the front gate. The soldiers demanded the keys to the convent car. After taking the keys, the soldiers reportedly shot Sister Kathleen in the arm. The bullet passed through the Sister’s arm and killed the Lebanese security man. The soldiers then shot and killed Sister Kathleen McGuire. The others in the house were ordered to come out, and the soldiers separated the two remaining Sisters from

October 20–23, 1992—Liberia:
Pictured are the five nuns who were killed by soldiers from Charles Taylor’s National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL). Top row left to right: Mary Joel Kolmer, Agnes Mueller. Second row left to right: Barbara Ann Muttra, Shirley Kolmer, Kathleen McGuire.



SIGNIFICANT INCIDENTS OF POLITICAL VIOLENCE AGAINST AMERICANS—1992

four Liberian aspirants who were studying at the convent, and two Liberian families who had sought shelter from the fighting. The soldiers then shot and killed the two nuns, Sisters Shirley Kolmer and Agnes Mueller. After killing the Sisters, the soldiers took the Liberian women and children behind NPLF lines. Recent reports confirm that the four Liberian aspirants who lived with the Sisters as well as other family members are now safe.

October 23, 1992—Koidu, Sierra Leone: Africare employee Mike O'Neill, his driver, and his host were captured by rebels during an attack on the Koidu diamond mining center. On November 29, 1992, O'Neill and his driver were freed. O'Neill and his driver then walked 26 miles to a government held village where they were picked up by military authorities and taken to the district military headquarters in Kenema. As of this report, his host from Koidu is still being held by the rebels.



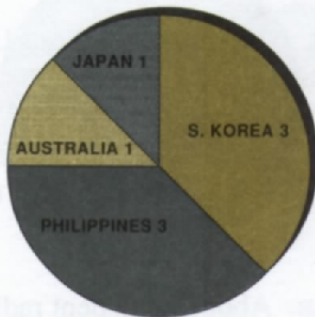
F. L. E. C. / F. A. C.

December 9, 1992—Cabinda, Angola: Members of the guerrilla group, FLEC/FAC attacked a convoy carrying workers of the Cabinda Gulf oil company. According to reports, some 25 FLEC/FAC members dressed in Angolan military uniforms stopped the eight-vehicle convoy and separated the Cabindans from the other occupants. The guerrillas then opened fire on the non-Cabindans, killing four and seriously injuring two others. Before departing, the guerrillas burned a van and destroyed five of the seven buses. The attack occurred some 2 kilometers outside Cabinda.

December 23, 1992—Somalia: Travelling on the road to the food and supplies distribution center in Bardera, Somalia, a civilian U.S. Army employee was killed and three State Department security personnel were wounded in a land mine explosion. They were the first American casualties of the deployment of U.S. troops to Somalia.

EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC (EAP)

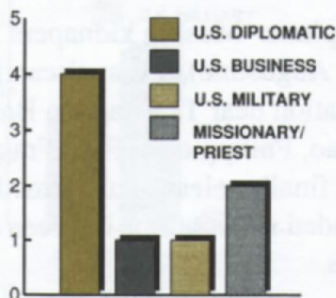
Areas of Anti-American Incidents



January 8, 1992—Tokyo, Japan: Unknown terrorists placed an improvised incendiary device in an apartment building of the U.S. Embassy housing compound. The firebomb had been set on the window ledge of a hallway on the eighth floor and was partially hidden by a curtain. It was discovered by an Embassy employee and safely deactivated. There were no injuries. The incident occurred during the visit of President Bush to Tokyo and may have been intended as gesture of protest by Japanese radicals.

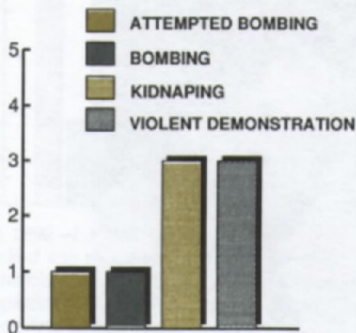
January 11, 1992—Brisbane, Australia: Unknown individuals threw a molotov cocktail or firebomb into the foyer of the U.S. Consulate. The device shattered glass panels of the front door and caused minor burn damage in the foyer. There were no personnel injuries.

Targets of Attack



January 17, 1992—Manila, Philippines: Renegade elements of the New People's Army (NPA) kidnaped American executive Michael J. Barnes from the parking lot of his office building in the business district of Makati. Barnes, vice-president and general manager of Philippine Geothermal Inc. was seized at gunpoint and dragged from his vehicle, as he arrived for work in early morning. He was spirited away, bound and blindfolded by his abductors, to a safehouse in the southern Manila suburb of Las Pinas, where he was held incommunicado, while his kidnapers negotiated their ransom demands with his firm. Following a captivity of 61 days, Barnes was rescued unharmed on March 18, 1992, in a raid of the kidnapers' hideout by Philippine National Police SWAT teams.

Types of Attack



March 17, 1992—Jolo, Philippines: Muslim kidnapers abducted a group of five U.S. and Australian female missionaries on the outskirts of Jolo, in the southern province of Sulu. One of the kidnap victims, a child, was promptly released. The remaining women were taken to the interior of the island, mistreated, and held for ransom, before finally being released by their captors on March 26.

March 26, 1992—Seoul, South Korea: Twenty to thirty student radicals staged a demonstration outside the entrance to the U.S. military Hannam housing area. The protestors threw an undetermined number of firebombs over the main gate. The bombs struck a set of family quarters and a bus stop shelter. Property damage was minimal. An U.S. military policeman on duty was struck by flying glass and sustained minor injuries.

SIGNIFICANT INCIDENTS OF POLITICAL VIOLENCE AGAINST AMERICANS—1992



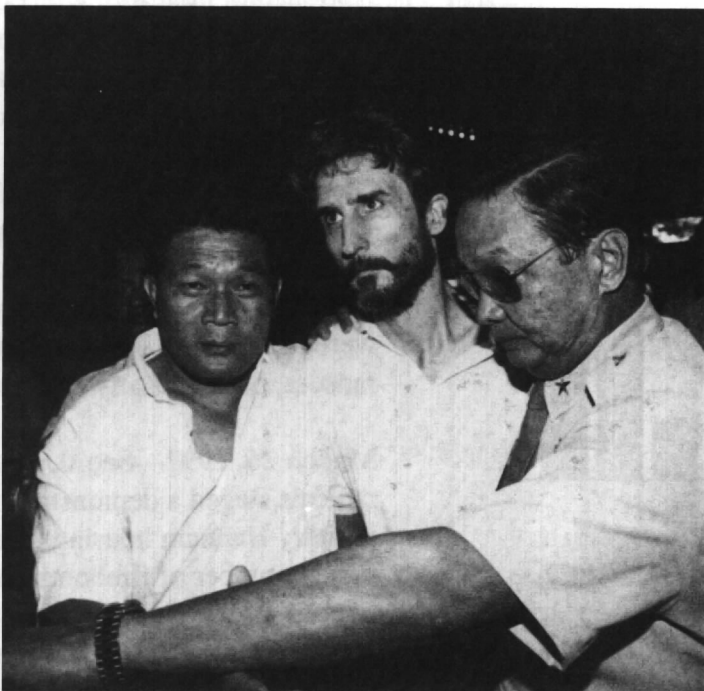
April 19, 1992—Seoul, South Korea: About 200 student radicals attacked the USIS building in mid-morning, throwing some 20–30 firebombs. The building was vacant at the time, but suffered shattered windows and minor damage to its facade.

June 30, 1992—Cagayan, Philippines: NPA guerrillas freed U.S. citizen Arvey Duane Drown after a captivity of nearly 20 months. Drown was released in the mountains of Central Luzon and was brought to Tuguegarao by Philippine hostage negotiators. He had been taken hostage at an NPA checkpoint on the northern coast of Luzon on October 17, 1990.

August 12, 1992—Taegu, South Korea: About 50 student radicals hurled some 30 firebombs at the USIS center during a mid-evening demonstration. There were no injuries or damages.

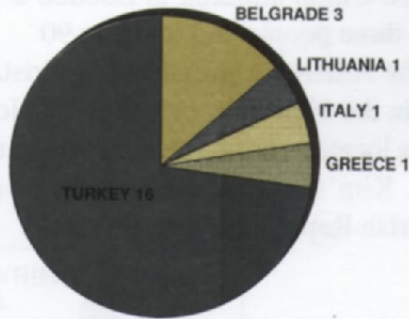
October 22, 1992—Basilan, Philippines: Muslim kidnapers abducted Gerald Fraszczak (Brother Augustine), a Franciscan friar and U.S. citizen, from his mission station near Tuburan, on Basilan Island off the western tip of Mindanao, Philippines. Friar Fraszczak was detained for over 2 months, and finally released unharmed on December 29, 1992, following extended negotiations between Philippine authorities and his captors.

March 18, 1992—Manila, Philippines: Freed American kidnap victim, Michael Barnes (C), is seen being escorted by policemen. He was presented by police officials to journalists at the Philippine police headquarters in suburban Manila shortly after being rescued in a police raid south of the city. Barnes, 41, a business executive, was kidnaped by a breakaway group of the communist New People's Army (NPA) on January 17, 1992. Thirteen of his alleged captors were killed during the raid.
AFP PHOTO

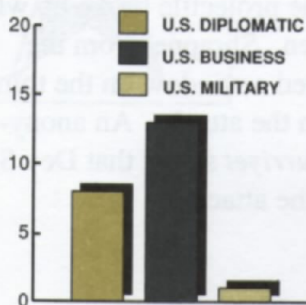


EUROPE (EUR)

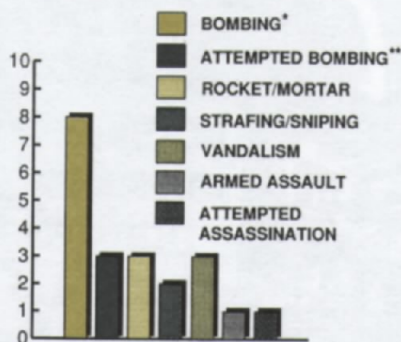
Areas of Anti-American Incidents



Targets of Attack



Types of Attack



* April 10, 1992—London, United Kingdom:
A van packed with explosives and parked outside the Commercial Union building in London's financial district exploded killing three people and injuring 90 others, including an American.

** September 22, 1992—Istanbul, Turkey:
A suspicious package containing an improvised explosive device (IED) was found in front of the Isma bottling company. The police defused the device. The press erroneously referred to Isma as a Coca-Cola plant. Isma is not owned by Coca-Cola but does bottle Coca-Cola products.

January 2, 1992—Naples, Italy: A vehicle belonging to an U.S. serviceman was hit by four bullets while parked in front of a pizzeria. The owner of the car was inside the restaurant at the time of the incident.

March 13, 1992—Istanbul, Turkey: At approximately 11:45 p.m., the Turkish police cordoned off the area around the U.S. Consulate based on a telephone call they received that a car bomb was parked around the vicinity of the U.S. Consulate compound. During their sweep of the area, the police identified a stolen car parked on the back street directly behind the U.S. Consulate. Inside the trunk of the car police found two gas cylinders containing explosives. Police were able to deactivate the devices. No one claimed credit for the failed attack.



March 13, 1992—Istanbul, Turkey:
Arrow indicates location of car bomb behind the U.S. Consulate. Police deactivated the device.

SIGNIFICANT INCIDENTS OF POLITICAL VIOLENCE AGAINST AMERICANS—1992



April 10, 1992—London, United Kingdom: A van packed with explosives detonated outside the Commercial Union building killing three people and injuring 90 others, including one American. *Photo courtesy AP*

April 10, 1992—London, United Kingdom: At approximately 9:20 p.m., a van packed with 300 pounds of the explosive Semtex and parked outside the Commercial Union building in London's financial district exploded killing three people and injuring 90 others including an American. The American, identified as Kristan Kim, was injured while working in the 17th floor office of the Hong Kong and Shanghai bank building located across the street from the Commercial Union building. Ms. Kim's injuries were sustained due to flying glass. The Provisional Irish Republican Army (PIRA) claimed credit for the attacks.

April 16, 1992—Istanbul, Turkey: At 9:15 p.m., an RPG type device was fired at the rear of the U.S. Consulate from a small park some 150 meters from the consulate. The projectile broke up when it hit a tree located in the consulate garden. Shrapnel from the device peppered the building and shattered a window on the third floor of the building. No one was hurt in the attack. An anonymous caller to the Turkish newspaper *Hurriyet* stated that Dev Sol (Revolutionary Left) claimed credit for the attack.



Pictured is the view the terrorists saw when they fired the rockets at the U.S. Consulate Istanbul on April 16, 1992, and July 11, 1992.

EUROPE (EUR)

May 4, 1992—Athens, Greece: At 10:40 p.m., a masked group of individuals threw a molotov cocktail at a branch office of Chase Manhattan bank causing a fire that was extinguished. Earlier that day, some 200 people marched in downtown Athens in ostensible support of black Americans. The demonstration started at Athens University and was to end at the U.S. Embassy, but police stopped the demonstrators from getting near the U.S. Embassy.

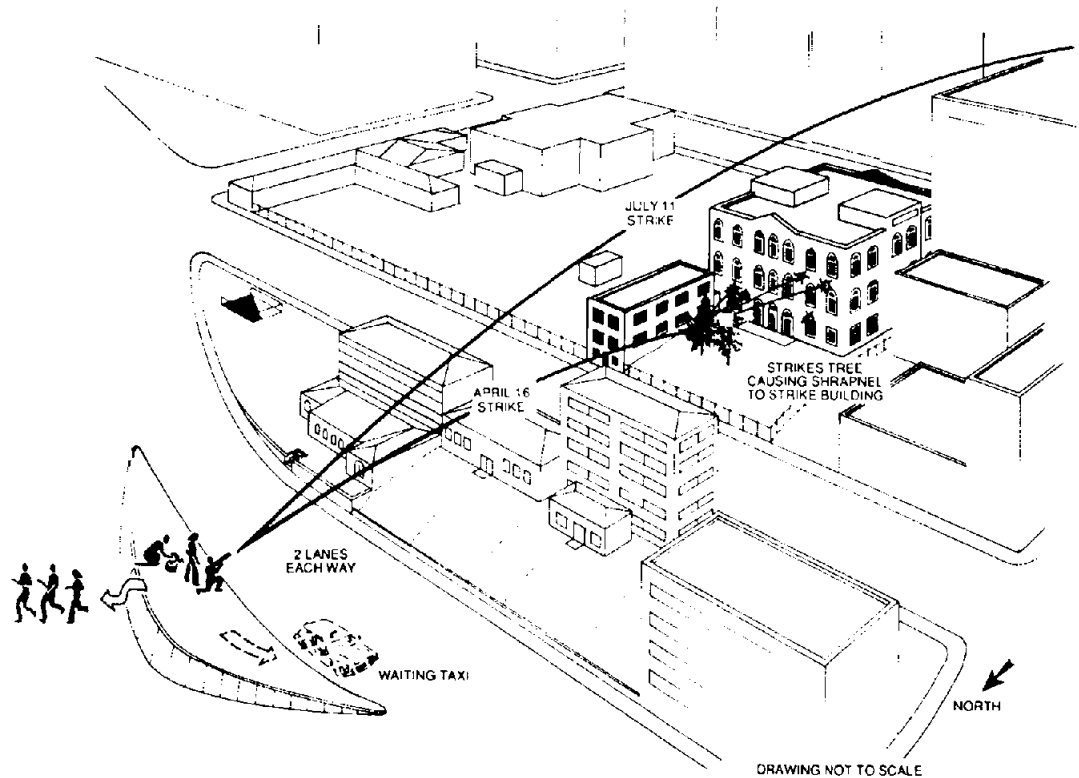
DEVIRIMCI
SOL



Rocket Attacks Against U.S. Consulate

Istanbul, Turkey

April 16 and July 11, 1992



July 11, 1992—Istanbul, Turkey: At around 9:40 p.m., Dev Sol terrorists fired a rocket at the U.S. Consulate. Damage was minimal and no one was hurt. The rocket was fired from the same location as the April 16 rocket attack against the U.S. Consulate. The rocket launcher and a piece of paper with the Dev Sol symbol were found at the scene. Following the attack, an anonymous caller to the local press stated that he was with the Armed Revolutionary Unit (SDB)

SIGNIFICANT INCIDENTS OF POLITICAL VIOLENCE AGAINST AMERICANS—1992

of Dev Sol, and that “We destroyed the U.S. Consulate in memory of our martyrs of July 12, 1991.” On July 12, 1991, Turkish security personnel raided eight Dev Sol safehouses in Istanbul that resulted in the death of 12 Dev Sol members, and the arrest of 12 others.

April 16 and July 11, 1992—Istanbul, Turkey:
Aerial view of the rocket attacks against the
U.S. Consulate.



July 11, 1992—Izmir, Turkey:
Aftermath of the bombing of the
GM/Opel distributorship.



July 11, 1992—Istanbul, Turkey: At 5:45 p.m., just after Dr. Melvin Wittler, an American citizen and head of the American Board Mission, left his apartment by car, the caretaker of Wittler’s apartment building noticed a paper bag in the spot where Wittler had parked his car. On closer examination, a bomb was discovered inside the bag. It appears that the bag fell off the car as Wittler drove off. Though no group has claimed credit for the attack, it is believed that Dev Sol was responsible. The American Board Mission is a former Protestant Missionary Society that is now involved in publishing.

July 11, 1992—Izmir, Turkey: At approximately 9:30 p.m., an explosive device (a pipe containing 1.5 kilos of explosive material) exploded near the door to the service entrance of the General Motors/Opel (GM/Opel) distributor in Izmir. The building suffered extensive damage, as did 30 cars; and one person in the general area of the explosion was slightly injured. Following the attack, a local newspaper received two telephone calls in which the caller claimed the attack in the name of the armed revolutionary unit (SDB) of Dev Sol.

EUROPE (EUR)

GM/Opel distributorship bombing.



July 14, 1992—Istanbul, Turkey: Four or five rounds of shotgun fire was directed at the IBM building. No one was hurt.

July 14, 1992—Istanbul, Turkey: A molotov cocktail was thrown at the Koc American bank. Damage was minimal and no one was hurt.

July 24, 1992—Belgrade, Serbia-Montenegro. At 1:45 a.m., a rock was thrown through the window of the USIS center. On the rock was a note that stated in Serbian, "Stop killing civilians or go away."

July 30, 1992—Belgrade, Serbia-Montenegro. At 5:45 a.m., a molotov cocktail was thrown at the USIS American center causing minor damage but no injuries. No one claimed credit for the attack.

August 3, 1992—Belgrade, Serbia-Montenegro. At 1:10 a.m., a molotov cocktail was thrown at the USIS center causing minor damage, but no injuries. Before the attack, the window was first broken before the incendiary device was thrown.

September 9, 1992—southeastern Turkey: Guerrillas from the Kurdish Worker's Party (PKK) attacked a Mobile Oil exploration located near Sason, Batman Province. Three Turkish geologists were killed and five workers were wounded (no Americans) in the incident. The terrorists also set fire to three fuel tanks and a drilling rig.

SIGNIFICANT INCIDENTS OF POLITICAL VIOLENCE AGAINST AMERICANS—1992

September 22, 1992—Istanbul, Turkey: At around 8:30 p.m., a guard working for Turk Boston Bank (25 percent owned by Boston Bank) noticed a package near the building. The Turkish police were notified and when they determined that it was an improvised explosive device (IED) they moved it away from the building and detonated it. The Turkish People's Liberation Party-Front/People's Revolutionary Scouts claimed credit.

September 22, 1992—Istanbul, Turkey: A suspicious package containing an IED was found outside the Isma bottling plant. The police were called and defused the device. The press erroneously referred to Isma as a Coca-Cola plant. Isma is not owned by Coca-Cola, but does bottle Coca-Cola products.

September 23, 1992—Istanbul, Turkey: At approximately 9 a.m., a package containing a bomb was found outside the Koc American bank. The police were called and disarmed the device. No group has claimed credit for the attack.

October 4, 1992—southeastern Turkey: At approximately 9:45 p.m., PKK guerrillas fired rockets at Mobil Oil "Shelmo" Gathering Center near Kozluk in Batman province. The attack resulted in damage to two fuel tanks, but no injuries.



PKK

October 4, 1992—southeastern Turkey: At approximately 10 p.m., suspected PKK guerrillas attacked a Mobil oil remote power distribution center in Batman province. The terrorists caused extensive damage, but no one was injured.

October 5, 1992—Istanbul, Turkey: At 8:30 p.m., a bomb was left at the entrance of a building housing the offices of McCann-Erickson advertising agency. The bomb shattered some windows in the entranceway. No one was injured. McCann-Erickson occupies the top two floors of the building and a Turkish holding company called Cukurova is located on the ground floor.

November 18, 1992—southeastern Turkey: The PKK fired on Mobil's electric generator facilities at "Shelmo One" located on the Batman-Sason Highway. Four generators were knocked out in the attack, but no one was injured. "Shelmo One" is located some distance from Mobil's main "Shelmo" facility.

EUROPE (EUR)

distance from Mobil's main "Shelmo" facility.

It should be noted that besides targeting the Mobil Oil facilities in 1992, PKK guerrillas also targeted petroleum facilities owned by the British/Dutch-owned Shell oil company and by Turkish petroleum (TPAO). It is very likely that the targets of the PKK attacks were not specifically aimed at American-owned assets but petroleum-industry facilities in general.

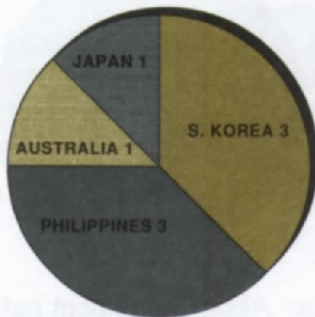
December 12, 1992—Vilnius, Lithuania: At approximately 7:30 p.m. three to four young men threw three smoke bombs over the fence of the U.S. Embassy. There was no damage, and no one was injured. The police chased the youth from the area. The police feel that the incident was "hooliganism."

December 20, 1992—Ankara, Turkey: At 8 p.m., two improvised explosives devices detonated at the U.S. and French Embassies. The explosions resulted in minor damage and no injuries. No group has claimed credit for either attack.

SIGNIFICANT INCIDENTS OF POLITICAL VIOLENCE AGAINST AMERICANS—1992

EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC (EAP)

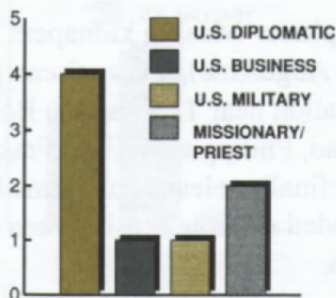
Areas of Anti-American Incidents



January 8, 1992—Tokyo, Japan: Unknown terrorists placed an improvised incendiary device in an apartment building of the U.S. Embassy housing compound. The firebomb had been set on the window ledge of a hallway on the eighth floor and was partially hidden by a curtain. It was discovered by an Embassy employee and safely deactivated. There were no injuries. The incident occurred during the visit of President Bush to Tokyo and may have been intended as gesture of protest by Japanese radicals.

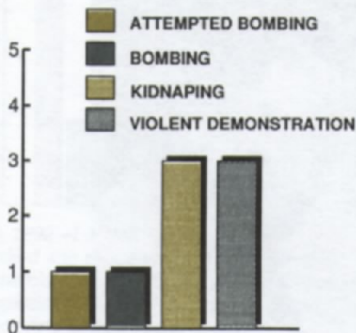
January 11, 1992—Brisbane, Australia: Unknown individuals threw a molotov cocktail or firebomb into the foyer of the U.S. Consulate. The device shattered glass panels of the front door and caused minor burn damage in the foyer. There were no personnel injuries.

Targets of Attack



January 17, 1992—Manila, Philippines: Renegade elements of the New People's Army (NPA) kidnaped American executive Michael J. Barnes from the parking lot of his office building in the business district of Makati. Barnes, vice-president and general manager of Philippine Geothermal Inc. was seized at gunpoint and dragged from his vehicle, as he arrived for work in early morning. He was spirited away, bound and blindfolded by his abductors, to a safehouse in the southern Manila suburb of Las Pinas, where he was held incommunicado, while his kidnapers negotiated their ransom demands with his firm. Following a captivity of 61 days, Barnes was rescued unharmed on March 18, 1992, in a raid of the kidnapers' hideout by Philippine National Police SWAT teams.

Types of Attack



March 17, 1992—Jolo, Philippines: Muslim kidnapers abducted a group of five U.S. and Australian female missionaries on the outskirts of Jolo, in the southern province of Sulu. One of the kidnap victims, a child, was promptly released. The remaining women were taken to the interior of the island, mistreated, and held for ransom, before finally being released by their captors on March 26.

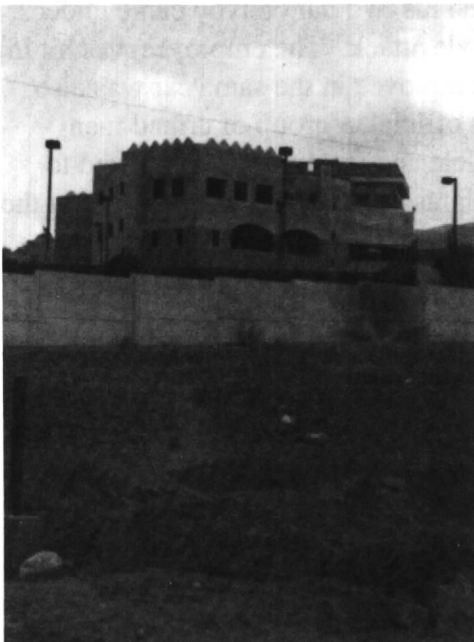
March 26, 1992—Seoul, South Korea: Twenty to thirty student radicals staged a demonstration outside the entrance to the U.S. military Hannam housing area. The protestors threw an undetermined number of firebombs over the main gate. The bombs struck a set of family quarters and a bus stop shelter. Property damage was minimal. An U.S. military policeman on duty was struck by flying glass and sustained minor injuries.

SIGNIFICANT INCIDENTS OF POLITICAL VIOLENCE AGAINST AMERICANS—1992

July 14, 1992—Peshawar, Pakistan: A mob of Sunni demonstrators assaulted a reporter working for the Voice of America (VOA). The reporter, originally enroute to Torkam to do a story on Afghan refugees, was unable to proceed because of the violence associated with Muharram (the first month of the Islamic year). He decided to visit the old city to report on the disturbances, choosing what he believed to be a safe vantage point. When they saw his microphone and tape recorder, a group of young Sunnis began shouting “Shia kaffir” (Shia are not Muslims). The crowd grew larger, and when he tried to get away, they began kicking and punching him, eventually pushing him to the ground. A Pakistani family rescued him and took him to their home until the authorities arrived. The reporter was not seriously injured.

September 23, 1992—Sanaa, Yemen: An explosive device detonated 1.5 meters from the U.S. Embassy compound wall, causing minor damage. The device, composed of approximately four to five pounds of TNT, appeared to have been buried toward the edge and slightly underneath a sidewalk that parallels the southwest wall. The blast left a crater 2 1/2' deep and 3–4 feet in diameter. There were no injuries.

November 9, 1992—Sanaa, Yemen:
The U.S. Embassy.



November 9, 1992—Sanaa, Yemen: A device similar to the one in the September 23, 1992, incident exploded outside the U.S. Embassy wall. This device was placed directly against the perimeter wall at the rear of the compound on the surface of gravel-covered ground. The wall sustained heavy smoke damage and was scarred by gravel that was blasted from the site, and light fixtures in the area were dislodged. No one was injured.

NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA (NEA)

December 29, 1992—Aden, Yemen: Bombs exploded at two hotels where more than 100 U.S. military personnel, who were serving in Operation Restore Hope in Somalia, were billeted. At the Gold Mihor Hotel, an Austrian national was killed and his wife was seriously injured, and immense material damage was done to the hotel. During the second incident at the Aden Movenpick Hotel, the two Yemeni bombers were wounded when the device they were carrying exploded prematurely. There were no American casualties.

November 9, 1992—Sanaa, Yemen:
The after-effects of the explosion outside
the U.S. Embassy.



SIGNIFICANT INCIDENTS OF POLITICAL VIOLENCE AGAINST AMERICANS—1992

AMERICANS IN CAPTIVITY



BARNES, MICHAEL J. An American businessman, kidnaped on January 17, 1992, in the business district of Makati, Philippines. Claimed by a renegade element of the NPA. **Rescued unharmed on March 18, 1992.**

DROWN, ARVEY D. An American businessman kidnaped on October 19, 1990, in Cagayan, Philippines. Claimed by the NPA. **Released on June 30, 1992.**

FAUGHT, EDWARD. An American engineer, kidnaped on January 22, 1992, in Bagre, Colombia. Claimed by the ELN. **Released on November 30, 1992.**

FRASZCZAK, GERALD. A Franciscan friar kidnaped on October 22, 1992, by Muslim kidnapers from his mission near Tuburan on Basilan Island off the western tip of Mindanao. **Released on December 29, 1992.**

JAMES, MICHAEL EDWARD. An American geologist was kidnaped on February 6, 1992, in Mutata, Colombia. Claimed by FARC. **Released on March 3, 1992.**

O'NEILL, MIKE. An Africare employee, kidnaped along with his driver and his host by rebels on October 23, 1992, in Koidu, Sierra Leone. **O'Neill and his driver were released on November 29, 1992.** His host was still held a captive at the end of the year.