

POLITICAL VIOLENCE

2002

AGAINST AMERICANS



POLITICAL VIOLENCE AGAINST AMERICANS 2002

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Andrew Corsun

Managing Editor

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POLITICAL VIOLENCE 2002

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.

During the year, there were increased anti-U.S. demonstrations and incidents around the world to protest Israeli military action in response to Palestinian terrorism and to denounce related U.S. policy. There were 116 demonstrations directed against U.S. interests, of which 102 were peaceful and 14 were violent. Approximately 92% of the demonstrations were directed against U.S. diplomatic facilities. The incidents occurred with greatest frequency in March and April, when Israeli Defense Forces undertook military operation (codename Operation Defensive Shield) with the expressed goal of destroying terrorist infrastructure in Palestinian-controlled territories of the West Bank and Gaza.

The violent demonstrations were directed primarily against U.S. businesses, specifically fast food restaurants. As for anti-U.S. terrorist attacks during this period, there was a bombing at a fast food restaurant in Athens, Greece (April 25), and two very crude Improvised Explosive Devices (IED) were placed atop the wall of the Chief of Mission's residence in Muscat, Oman (April 5, 2002). No one was hurt in either attack, and only the fast food restaurant suffered damage. More seriously, on April 18, in Udayri, Kuwait a vehicle carrying several Arab men overtook and fired on two U.S. Marines traveling in an unmarked vehicle. Fortunately the Marines were not hurt.

POLITICAL VIOLENCE 2002

OPERATION DEFENSIVE SHIELD

ANTI-U.S. INCIDENTS BY REGION

WHA	14
EUR	36
AF	5
NEA	31
SA	3
EAP	32

TARGETS OF ANTI-U.S. INCIDENTS

Business	13
Government	107
Military	1

U.S. DIPLOMATIC TARGETS

American Presence Post	1
American Center	3
Chief of Mission Residence	1
Consular Agency	1
Consulate	1
Consulate General	33
Embassy	66
*Other	1

TYPES OF ANTI-U.S. INCIDENTS

Bombing	2
Attempted Murder	1
Peaceful Demonstration	102
Violent Demonstration	14
Vandalism	2

* April 7, 2002 - Brussels, Belgium: During a pro-Palestinian demonstration, a number of demonstrators broke away from the sanctioned route and threw rocks and bottles at police and the building housing the Joint Administrative Building (JAS). The JAS provides administrative support for three U.S. missions in Brussels — NATO, European Union, and the embassy.

ANTI-U.S. DEMONSTRATIONS BY REGION

PEACEFUL DEMONSTRATIONS

WHA	14
EUR	31
AF	5
NEA	17
SA	3
EAP	32

VIOLENT DEMONSTRATIONS*

EUR	2
NEA	12

* Violent demonstration is defined as assaulting personnel and causing property damage such as breaking windows or vandalizing vehicles.

POLITICAL VIOLENCE 2002

OF THE 118 INCIDENTS THAT INVOLVED U.S. CITIZENS AND INTERESTS, 97 SPECIFICALLY TARGETED AMERICANS.

STATISTICAL OVERVIEW

AREAS OF ANTI-U.S. INCIDENTS

Western Hemisphere	45
Europe	8
Sub-Saharan Africa	2
Near East Asia	44
South Asia	9
East Asia and the Pacific	10

TARGETS OF ANTI-U.S. INCIDENTS BY REGION:

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Business	43
Government	2

EUROPE

Business	7
Other	1

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Business	2
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NEAR EAST ASIA

Business	24
Education	1
Government	5
Military	3
Other	4
Private	5
Religious	2

SOUTH ASIA

Business	3
Government	3
Military	1
Other	1
Religious	1

EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Business	3
Government	4
Military	1
Other	1
Religious	1

Residents pray in front of flowers and lighted candles near the blast site in the tourist area of Kuta, in Denpasar, Bali October 15, 2002 to mourn the more than 180 victims of a bomb blast.



AMERICANS KILLED IN TERRORIST/ POLITICALLY MOTIVATED VIOLENCE

EUROPE

An American was among 124 hostages who died in a rescue attempt by Russian troops when they stormed a Moscow theater that had been taken over by 50 heavily armed Chechen rebels.

NEAR EAST ASIA

Militants from the Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade fired on a car killing an American and wounding a Palestinian in the West Bank.

Six people, including one American, were killed during a terrorist attack at a bat mitzvah reception in Hadera, Israel.

Four Palestinian teenagers stabbed an American as she strolled with her boyfriend in the Peace Forest, Jerusalem.

A suicide bomber from the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) detonated a bomb at a pizzeria in Karnei Shomron Settlement, West Bank. Four people were killed including two Americans.

A suicide bomber from HAMAS (Islamic Resistance Movement) detonated a bomb in a crowded restaurant in Netanya, Israel. Twenty-nine people, including one American, were killed.

An exterior view of the concert hall in Moscow where over 50 Chechen rebels held some 700 theater-goers. Russian troops stormed the theater and 124 of the hostages were killed in the rescue attempt.

A bomb placed in a bag was remotely detonated in the student center at Hebrew University in Jerusalem. Seven people were killed, including five Americans.

Two al-Qaida gunmen opened fire on U.S. soldiers while they were conducting a military exercise in Failaka, Kuwait. One U.S. Marine was killed.

A U.S. diplomat was shot and killed outside his home in Amman, Jordan.

An unknown assassin shot and killed a female American missionary in Sidon, Lebanon.

An Islamic extremist entered a Baptist missionary hospital in Jibla, Yemen and opened fire on the staff. Three American doctors were killed.

SOUTH ASIA

An American journalist was kidnaped in Karachi, Pakistan and eventually murdered by his abductors.

An unknown individual exploded three grenades inside the Protestant International Church in Islamabad, Pakistan. Five people including two Americans were killed.

EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

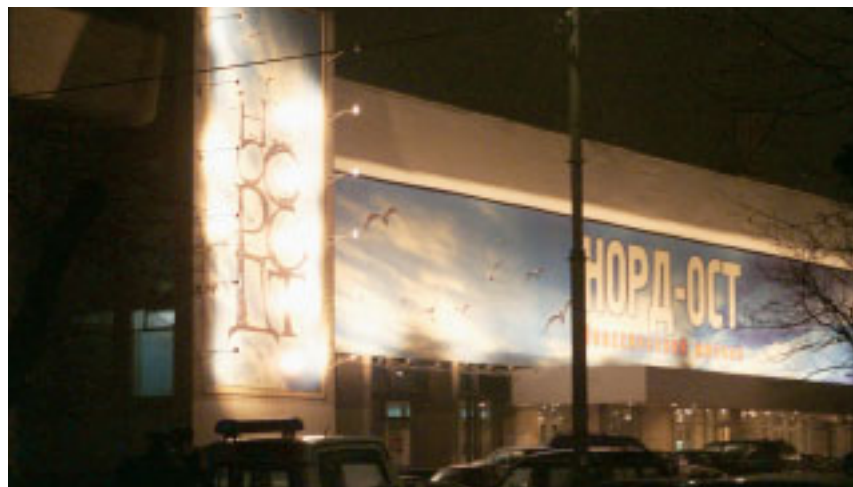
An American citizen was shot and killed while hiking on Mount Pinatubo, Philippines. His friend, a German citizen, was seriously injured. No one claimed responsibility for the attack, but communist guerrillas frequent the area.

An American missionary who was kidnaped by the Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG) last year in Palawan, Philippines was killed during an exchange of gunfire between ASG rebels and the Philippine military.

Three Americans were shot and killed while returning from an outing by unidentified assailants in Timika, Indonesia. The victims taught at a school connected to a mining company.

One American soldier was killed when a bomb exploded outside the Malagutay military base in Zamboanga, Philippines. The ASG is believed responsible.

Two bombs detonated in Bali's Kuta tourist strip, an area heavily frequented by tourists. More than 190 people, including 7 Americans were killed.



AMERICANS INJURED IN TERRORIST/ POLITICALLY MOTIVATED VIOLENCE

NEAR EAST ASIA

A suicide bomber from the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) detonated a bomb at a pizzeria in Karnei Shomron Settlement, West Bank. Two Americans were injured.

A suicide bomber from the PFLP attacked a large supermarket and a collocated hotel in Ariel, West Bank. Ten people were wounded, including one American.

A suicide bomber from the Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade detonated a bomb at a café in Jerusalem. Fifty-two people were wounded including one American.

A suicide bomber from the Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ) detonated a bomb while standing on a busy street corner in Jerusalem. Eighty-six people were wounded including two Americans.

A suicide bomber from the al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade detonated a bomb near the entrance to an open-air market in Jerusalem. Over 100 were wounded including an American.

A suicide bomber detonated a bomb at a bus stop in Jerusalem. Forty-three were wounded, two of whom were Americans.

A bomb placed in a bag was remotely detonated in the student center at Hebrew University in Jerusalem. Eighty-seven people were wounded. Four were Americans.

Two al-Qaida gunmen opened fire on U.S. soldiers while they were conducting a military exercise in Failaka, Kuwait. One U.S. Marine was wounded.

Unknown gunmen fired at a Hunt Oil helicopter in Sanaa, Yemen. Two Americans suffered minor injuries when hit by flying fragments from the helicopter body.

A former Kuwaiti policeman shot and seriously wounded two U.S. Marines in Arifjan, Kuwait.

An Emirati Customs employee fired at U.S. Navy personnel at Fujairah Airport, UAE. No Americans were injured as a direct result of the attack, but one sailor suffered injuries when he jumped off a helicopter to evade the attack.

An Islamic extremist entered a Baptist missionary hospital in Jibla, Yemen and opened fire on the staff. One doctor was injured.

SOUTH ASIA

An unknown individual exploded three grenades inside the Protestant International Church in Islamabad, Pakistan. More than 40 people, including 13 Americans, were injured.

A U.S. Marine Security Guard was slightly injured when a suicide bomber driving a truck detonated a large bomb outside the U.S. Consulate General in Karachi, Pakistan.

A U.S. Special Forces member was wounded when a gunman opened fire on Afghan President Hamid Karzai. The president was visiting Kandahar, Afghanistan at the time of the attack.

Two U.S. soldiers and their Afghan interpreter were injured in Kabul when two Afghans threw a grenade at the jeep they were riding in.

EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

A female American missionary, who was kidnaped by the Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG) last year in Palawan, Philippines, was shot and wounded during an exchange of gunfire between ASG rebels and the Philippine military.

Six Americans were shot and wounded by unidentified gunmen close to a mine in Timika, Indonesia.

A U.S. military officer was assaulted and stabbed in an unprovoked attack by three Korean radicals in Seoul, South Korea.

POLITICAL VIOLENCE 2002

WESTERN HEMISPHERE (WH) STATISTICAL OVERVIEW

AREAS OF ANTI-AMERICAN INCIDENTS	TYPES OF ATTACK	TARGET OF ATTACK
Chile 1	Assault 1	Business 43
Colombia 42	Bombing 43	Government 2
Ecuador 1	Grenade 1	
Peru 1		

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

A Police officer leaves the area as fire bursts out of a gasoline pipeline that exploded October 5, 2002, near San Cristobal, Colombia.



Police are seen attending to victims of a bomb blast in Lima, Peru. March 20, 2002.

JANUARY 1–DECEMBER 31

COLOMBIA

Over the course of 2002, Marxist guerrillas belonging to the National Liberation Army (ELN) and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) bombed the Cano Limon Covenas pipeline only 41 times, compared to the record 170 bombings in 2001. The significant decrease is likely a direct result of the increased security in the vicinity of the pipeline. Nevertheless, many of these attacks continue to cause breaks in the pipeline structure, resulting in serious oil spills and halting of production. The 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 multinational involvement in Colombia's oil industry, charging that foreign interests are violating the country's sovereignty and exploiting its natural resources. As of the end of 2002, the pipeline had been attacked approximately 959 times since operations began in 1986.

JANUARY 6 SANTIAGO, CHILE

A letter bomb was found and deactivated at the entrance of the U.S. Embassy. The letter contained a very small amount of explosive material, which was not enough to explode and cause any damage. The letter did not have a return address and was addressed to a specific individual with a non-existent address near the Embassy.



MARCH 20 LIMA, PERU

A car bomb exploded outside of a Banco de Credito in the El Polo shopping mall located directly across the street from the U.S. Embassy. Nine people died and over thirty were injured. The shopping center also suffered extensive damage. No U.S. citizens were injured in the blast, and there was no damage to the U.S. Embassy. However, it is believed that the incident may have been intended as a statement against the United States, as it occurred three days before the visit of U.S. President George Bush. As of the end of 2002, the Peruvian government had arrested a number of Shining Path (Sendero Luminoso) members for their alleged involvement in the bombing.

APRIL 14 BOGOTA, COLOMBIA

Presumed members from the FARC hurled a grenade at the Coca-Cola plant in southern Bogota. There were no reported injuries or significant damage. Although the Coca-Cola plant was likely a target of opportunity for a passing FARC column, the incident further confirms the FARC's repugnance for the U.S.

AUGUST 28 GUAYAQUIL, ECUADOR

At approximately 12:50 p.m., a bomb exploded inside a McDonald's restaurant located nine blocks from the U.S. Consulate. The restaurant suffered extensive damage, including many blown out windows and partial collapse of the roof. Three individuals suffered non-life threatening injuries. The People's Revolutionary Militia, a leftist group that espouses anti-government, anti-U.S., and anti-globalization views, allegedly claimed responsibility for the bombing.

POLITICAL VIOLENCE 2002

EUROPE STATISTICAL OVERVIEW

AREAS OF ANTI-AMERICAN INCIDENTS	TYPES OF ATTACK	TARGET OF ATTACK
Georgia 1	Bomb 3	U.S. Business 7
Germany 2	Attempted Bomb 2	* Other 1
Greece 1	Hostage & Rescue 1	
Italy 1	Vandalism 2	
Russia 2		
Switzerland 1		

*October 23, 2002 — Moscow, Russia: Armed Chechen gunmen took over 600 theater-goers hostage. The gunmen demanded a resolution to the situation in Chechnya, to include withdrawal of Russian troops. On October 26, Russian Special Forces administered anesthetic gas through the ventilation system of the theater. They then stormed the theater and killed all the Chechen rebels. In the rescue attempt, more than 120 people, including one American, were killed.

EUROPE



Russian television channel NTV shows the members of the Chechen rebel group (L and R are females with explosives fixed on their bodies) speaking to journalists inside the theater building in Moscow, October 25, 2002, as they hold 500-700 hostages.

A special forces sniper changes his position near the theater in Moscow, where Chechen rebels are holding hundreds of hostages. October 24, 2002.



FEBRUARY 12

VENICE, ITALY

A McDonald's restaurant was damaged by 8 to 10 masked individuals wielding sticks. The perpetrators smashed windows and damaged cash registers and furniture inside the restaurant. The individuals claimed they were anti-globalists. They dispersed when police arrived, but headed for two other McDonald's restaurants but were intercepted by police before they could attack the other sites. The incident occurred at the end of the carnival festivities that were held in Venice.

APRIL 15

ATHENS, GREECE

At 10:30 p.m., approximately 30 individuals damaged a Citibank branch office in downtown Athens. The individuals, described by police as anarchists, entered the bank, and began breaking furniture wrecking the interior. Before departing, they threw an incendiary device inside which detonated causing more damage. Members of the group spray painted on the walls, "Solidarity with the Palestinians." No injuries were reported.

APRIL 29

BERLIN, GERMANY

An unknown individual threw an incendiary device into an automobile dealership that sells Chrysler products. A number of vehicles were damaged, but no one was hurt. A leaflet at the scene read, "the purpose of the (President) Bush visit is to convince the German Government to become a dependable partner for a campaign of

the civilized world against the terrorist country of Iraq." President Bush planned to visit Germany on May 22-23, 2002. (See May 17, 2002 below.)

MAY 1

ZURICH, SWITZERLAND

In the evening hours an Improvised Explosive Device (IED) exploded outside the front entrance door to the American Chamber of Commerce. No one was injured in the incident and damage to door was estimated at \$2,500. A group claimed responsibility for the attack, but the police have not released the name. The group stated that the attack was in retaliation to the tactics the police used in preparation for May Day.

MAY 17

BERLIN, GERMANY

At 11:30 p.m., two incendiary devices were found in a local Wal-Mart store. Both devices were removed by police and deactivated. It is believed that the incident was in response to President Bush's upcoming visit to Germany on May 22-23, 2002.

JULY 16

TBILISI, GEORGIA

Police discovered and deactivated an explosive substance near the Marriott Hotel located approximately 150 meters from the Parliament building. No one has claimed responsibility for the incident.

OCTOBER 19

MOSCOW, RUSSIA

At 1 p.m., an explosive device placed in a vehicle parked outside a McDonald's restaurant exploded. The explosion injured eight people, one of whom subsequently died of his wounds. No Americans were injured. According to local press reports, the device (shrapnel filled artillery shell) was similar to the type commonly used in Chechnya. Russian authorities have arrested a Chechen male in connection with the bombing.

OCTOBER 23

MOSCOW, RUSSIA

Shortly after 9 p.m., approximately 50 heavily armed Chechen terrorists took 600-700 theater-goers hostage at the Palace of Culture of the Podshipnikov Zavod Theater, in southeast Moscow. The gunmen demanded a resolution to the situation in the Chechen Republic, including the withdrawal of Russian troops. Among the hostages were 60 foreigners, including two Americans. During the three-day siege, rebels killed one Russian police officer and five Russian hostages. The standoff ended on October 26, when Russian Special Forces administered the anesthetic gas fentanyl through the ventilation system. The commandos then stormed the theater and killed all the Chechen rebels including their leader Movsar Barayev. In the rescue attempt, more than 120 hostages died, including one American.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA (AF) STATISTICAL OVERVIEW

AREAS OF ANTI-AMERICAN INCIDENTS	TYPES OF ATTACK	TARGET OF ATTACK
Nigeria 1	Armed Attack 1	U.S. Business 2
Angola 1	Kidnaping 1	

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

APRIL 1

NIGER DELTA, NIGERIA

Ten oil workers contracted to Royal Shell Oil Group were kidnaped by militant youths. Six of the ten that were taken hostage were foreign nationals including one American. The hostage-takers, probably youth of the Niger Delta region, were demanding 3.1 million naira (approximately \$27,000) and an agreement guaranteeing jobs and contracts for local communities. The hostages were released unharmed.

MAY 23

CABINDA, ANGOLA

At approximately 5:12 p.m., a four-vehicle motorcade containing 30 U.S. employees of an oil company was attacked near the local airport. One Rocket Propelled Grenade (RPG) was fired at the motorcade but struck a nearby house. A fragment from the RPG struck and slightly injured a child.

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NEAR EAST (NE) STATISTICAL OVERVIEW

AREAS OF ANTI-AMERICAN INCIDENTS	TYPES OF ATTACK	TARGET OF ATTACK
Bahrain 2	Arson 1	Business 24
Egypt 3	Assault 3	Government 5
Israel 2	Bombing 7	Military 3
Jerusalem 8	Attempted Bombing 1	Private 5
Jordan 1	Suicide Bombing 9	Religious 2
Kuwait 3	Violent Demonstration 8	Education 1
Lebanon 6	Grenade 1	Other 4
Oman 4	Attempted Murder 4	
Saudi Arabia 3	Murder 5	
UAE 1	Ramming 2	
West Bank 7	Strafing 3	
Yemen 4		

NEAR EAST



Investigators check debris around a bus after a suicide bomber killed six people in Jerusalem, April 12, and wounded more than 50 others, just hours after U.S. Secretary of State Colin Powell arrived here on a peacekeeping mission.

JANUARY 15

BAYT SAHUR, WEST BANK

Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade militants attacked a vehicle carrying two passengers, killing a U.S.-Israeli dual citizen and wounding a Palestinian.

JANUARY 17

HADERA, ISRAEL

An American citizen was killed in a terrorist attack at the David Palace Hall while attending a bat mitzvah reception. A total of six people were killed and thirty were wounded by bursts of gunfire.

JANUARY 22

JERUSALEM

Three U.S. citizens were injured in a shooting on Jaffa Road.

JANUARY 27

JERUSALEM

Four U.S. citizens were injured in a bombing on Jaffa Road.

FEBRUARY 8

JERUSALEM

Four Palestinian teenagers stabbed an American citizen to death as she strolled with her boyfriend in the Peace Forest.

FEBRUARY 16

KARNEI SHOMRON, WEST BANK

A suicide bomber from the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine attacked a pizzeria in an outdoor food court. Four people were killed, including two American teenagers. Two Americans were injured along with 25 other people.



Israeli forensic police inspect damage to a commercial complex where a suicide bomber blew himself up just outside the Jewish settlement of Ariel in the West Bank. The blast claimed by the Abu Ali Mustafa Brigades, the military wing of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, (PFLP) took the bomber's life and wounded nine people. March 7, 2002

MARCH 7

ARIEL, WEST BANK

A suicide bomber from the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine attacked a large supermarket and a collocated hotel. Ten people were wounded, including one U.S. citizen.

MARCH 9

JERUSALEM

A suicide bomber from HAMAS detonated an explosive device in a café. Thirteen people were killed and 52 were wounded, including one U.S. citizen.

MARCH 15

SANAA, YEMEN

A Yemeni national threw two grenades near the perimeter wall of the U.S. Embassy in Sanaa. One grenade exploded next to the exterior side of the wall causing light damage. No one was killed or injured. The attacker had no affiliation with terrorist organizations and had a history of mental illness and domestic violence. He indicated that he was protesting U.S. assistance to Israel.

MARCH 21

JERUSALEM

A suicide bomber from the al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade detonated an explosive device while standing on a busy street corner. Three people were killed and 86 wounded, including two U.S. citizens.

MARCH 24

HALAMISH (NAVEH TZUF), WEST BANK

One U.S. citizen was killed in an attack on a bus.

MARCH 27

NETANYA, ISRAEL

A suicide bomber from HAMAS detonated an explosive device in a crowded restaurant at the Park Hotel during Passover. Twenty-nine people were killed, including one U.S. citizen, and 140 were wounded.

MARCH 31**RAMALLAH, WEST BANK**

An American journalist was injured in shooting between Israeli forces and Palestinian militants.

MARCH 31**RAMALLAH, WEST BANK**

A U.S. citizen was injured in a suicide bombing.

APRIL 1**CAIRO, EGYPT**

Tens of thousands of Egyptian professors, students, and general populace took to the streets to protest Israeli military action and perceived U.S. support. During the violent demonstrations, a Kentucky Fried Chicken restaurant was trashed by demonstrators.

APRIL 4**ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT**

At 3:50 p.m., approximately 500 students attacked the Coca-Cola plant, Pepsi plant, and a McDonald's restaurant. Several employees were injured and damage to the sites was extensive. The students fought with police for over an hour with rocks and bottles.

APRIL 5**MANAMA, BAHRAIN**

Approximately 2,000 demonstrators gathered near the U.S. Embassy in Bahrain to protest U.S. support to Israel following the Israeli storming of Yasser Arafat's West Bank compound on March 30. They threw large stones at the Embassy, damaging satellite

dishes, breaking a window, and destroying security cameras. Several demonstrators breached the U.S. Embassy perimeter wall and set five vehicles on fire. Graffiti was also painted on the south perimeter wall. The McDonald's behind the U.S. Embassy was also damaged extensively. One Bahraini demonstrator was killed by a rubber bullet after being shot by Bahraini security forces.

APRIL 5**MUSCAT, OMAN**

Two crude explosive devices (IEDs) were placed by a group of young Omanis at the rear of the vacant Chief of Mission's residence, approximately two kilometers from the U.S. Embassy. The devices were found on the ground near the perimeter wall and on top of the wall. Both IEDs were created using two-liter Pepsi bottles, a propellant liquid, and balls of aluminum foil as projectiles. Aside from a bit of debris left by the scattered foil pellets found next to the bottles, there was no property damage. It was subsequently discovered that four similar devices were found at the vacant property of the former Israeli Trade Mission.

APRIL 5**MUSCAT, OMAN**

A small group of demonstrators vandalized a local McDonald's restaurant by destroying tables and benches. They were protesting Israeli military operation (code name: Operation Defensive Shield) into territory controlled by the Palestinian Authority.

APRIL 6**SOHAR, OMAN**

A group of about 100 demonstrators vandalized a Kentucky Fried Chicken and a Pizza Hut restaurant by breaking glass and damaging tables. They were protesting Israeli military action into territory controlled by the Palestinian Authority.

APRIL 7**MANAMA, BAHRAIN**

Approximately 150 demonstrators vandalized a local McDonald's restaurant and attacked the vehicle of a British citizen who unwittingly drove into the protest area. The protestors were responding to Israeli military action into territory controlled by the Palestinian Authority.

APRIL 12**JERUSALEM**

A suicide bomber from the al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade detonated an explosive device near the entrance of an open-air market. Six people were killed and more than 100 were wounded. One American was seriously injured.

APRIL 18**UDAYRI RANGE, KUWAIT**

A civilian vehicle carrying several Arab men overtook two Marines traveling in an unmarked Suburban. One occupant drew a shotgun and fired twice at the Marines. The shots missed, and no one was injured.

MAY 9

TRIPOLI, LEBANON

A bomb was placed beside a Kentucky Fried Chicken restaurant and detonated. One Lebanese employee was injured, and the explosion caused considerable damage to the restaurant.

MAY 26

TAIZ, YEMEN

A gunman opened fire at a Procter and Gamble facility. There were no casualties or damage.

JUNE 18

GILO, WEST BANK

A suicide bombing on a bus killed one American.

JUNE 19

JERUSALEM

A suicide bomber from the al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade detonated an explosive device at a bus stop in the French Hill neighborhood. Seven people were killed and 43 were wounded, two of whom were U.S. citizens.

JUNE 29

RIYADH, SAUDI ARABIA

An American citizen couple employed at King Faisal Specialist Hospital discovered an explosive device attached to the underside of their vehicle. Saudi police officials have indicated that the device appeared similar to other small explosive devices found attached to vehicles in Saudi Arabia in the past, two of which detonated, killing a British and a German national.

JULY 31

JERUSALEM

A bomb hidden in a bag was placed in the Frank Sinatra International Student Center at Hebrew University and was remotely detonated by a cellular telephone. HAMAS claimed responsibility for the attack. Seven people were killed, including five U.S. citizens. Sixty others were wounded, four of whom were Americans.

OCTOBER 8

FAILAKA ISLAND, KUWAIT

Two al-Qaida affiliated gunmen attacked U.S. soldiers while they were conducting a military exercise. One U.S. Marine was killed and another was wounded. U.S. military police killed the two Kuwaiti attackers.

OCTOBER 15

JEDDAH, SAUDI ARABIA

A Saudi national driving a rented Nissan crashed into Consulate Jeddah's main gate at approximately 12:20 a.m. After the crash, the driver ran almost 80 feet from his vehicle and managed to get through several stationary bollards onto the sidewalk. It took five guards and police officers to subdue him. Preliminary reports from the Saudi Arabian National Guard indicated that the driver smelled heavily of alcohol and a full bottle of alcohol was found in his vehicle. The driver was apprehended and taken into custody by the Saudi Arabian police. The vehicle tested negative for explosives.

A man holds the hand of a woman as she is evacuated by Israeli medics following an explosion at the busy cafeteria in east Jerusalem's Hebrew University July 31, 2002. An alleged suicide bomber killed six people and wounded some 70 others after blowing himself up at the university.



OCTOBER 17

JEDDAH, SAUDI ARABIA

A rented four-door Hyundai crashed into the entrance of a Chili's restaurant located near the Consulate in Jeddah at approximately 7:40 a.m. The entire outer entrance of the restaurant was destroyed along with glass doors and windows. No one was injured, including the Saudi driver.

OCTOBER 28

AMMAN, JORDAN

A gunman affiliated with al-Qaida assassinated a U.S. diplomat outside his home as he was leaving for work. The senior administrator at the U.S. Agency for International Development was shot multiple times next to his vehicle with a 7mm handgun.

NOVEMBER 3

SANAA, YEMEN

Unknown persons fired five shots at a Hunt Oil helicopter soon after it had taken off from Sanaa Airport en route to Mareb. One of the rounds struck the helicopter. Two American citizens employed by Yemen Hunt Oil suffered minor injuries when they were hit by flying fragments from the helicopter body.

NOVEMBER 3

JOUNIEH AND TRIPOLI, LEBANON

Three bombs, consisting of approximately one pound of TNT each, exploded next to three U.S.-franchised fast food restaurants. Two of the businesses, Pizza Hut and Winners, are located in Jounieh and sustained minor damage when windows were blown out. The third bombing, which took place near a Tripoli Pizza Hut, blew out windows and damaged chairs and tables. The bombs were detonated



Jordanian police guard the cordoned-off home of U.S. diplomat Lawrence Foley, an executive officer with USAID in Amman. Foley was shot eight times as he left for his office on October 28, 2002.

at a time when the businesses were closed, and no casualties were reported. No group or individual claimed responsibility.

NOVEMBER 20

AL-KHARJ, LEBANON

A McDonald's restaurant was heavily damaged by an arson attack after an individual threw a petrol bomb through the drive-through window and then drove away. There were no injuries.

NOVEMBER 21

SIDON, LEBANON

An unknown assailant murdered an American missionary in Sidon, Lebanon after the Christian organization for which she worked was warned against proselytizing in the area. She was shot in the head at the Christian missionary clinic where she worked. The killer was likely an Islamic extremist from the Ayn al-Hilwah Palestinian refugee camp located nearby.

NOVEMBER 21

ARIFJAN, KUWAIT

A former Kuwaiti policeman shot and seriously wounded two U.S. Marines. The Americans were traveling in a civilian vehicle from Camp Doha to Arifjan when the suspect stopped them along the side of the road. The attacker, who had a history of mental illness, was arrested in Saudi Arabia.

NOVEMBER 23

FUJAIRAH, UAE

An Emirati Customs employee was shot and wounded by police when he attempted to enter an unauthorized area of the Fujairah Airport and started shooting at U.S. Navy personnel. No American citizens were injured as a direct result of the attack, although one sailor suffered injuries when he jumped off a helicopter to evade the attack. There was minor damage to a U.S. military helicopter.

DECEMBER 30

JIBLA, YEMEN

An Islamic extremist shot and killed three American doctors at a Baptist missionary hospital. A fourth American doctor was wounded. The attacker entered the hospital complex and opened fire with a semi-automatic rifle, specifically targeting one doctor who had successfully proselytized in the area. The assassin was not affiliated with any known terrorist organization.

POLITICAL VIOLENCE 2002

SOUTH ASIA (SA) STATISTICAL OVERVIEW

AREAS OF ANTI-AMERICAN INCIDENTS	TYPES OF ATTACK	TARGET OF ATTACK
Afghanistan 2	Attempted Assassination 2	Business 3
India 2	Bombing 2	Government 3
Nepal 1	Grenade 1	Military 1
Pakistan 3	Strafing 1	Religious 1
Sri Lanka 1	Suicide Attack 1	* Other 1
	Vandalism 1	
	** Kidnaping 1	

* September 5, 2002 — Kandahar, Afghanistan: Afghan President Hamid Karzai survived an apparent attempted assassination when a man opened fire on his motorcade. President Karzai was not injured, but Kandahar governor Gul Agha Sherzai and a U.S. Special Forces member were wounded.

** The one kidnaping resulted in the death of one American kidnap victim.

SOUTH ASIA



Pakistani army official and police examine the site of a grenade attack inside a church in Pakistan's capital Islamabad March 17, 2002. Four grenades were thrown at a congregation as prayer services were under way. A U.S. diplomat's wife and daughter were killed.

JANUARY 22

CALCUTTA, INDIA

At approximately 6:30 a.m., unidentified men armed with machine guns drove by the American Center and shot at police posted there. According to varying accounts, the attack involved two attackers on one motorcycle or possibly four attackers on two motorcycles. Five police guards were killed and 17 injured in the attack, which occurred during a guard shift change. The American Center and the main Consulate building were closed for the day and employees were sent home. The American Center sustained minor damage. Pakistani authorities claimed to have received two calls from Dubai in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) claiming responsibility for the attacks in the name of the Harkat al-Jihad Islami (HUJI), a Pakistani militant group that has also been active in the Kashmir. On January 28, Indian police shot and killed two Pakistani nationals in eastern India suspected of carrying out the attack. Indian officials said the men had links to Pakistan's Inter-Services Intelligence, or ISI. On February 9, two Indian men suspected of involvement in the attack, Aftab Ansari and Ragendar Kumar, were extradited from the UAE to India, where they remain in custody.

JANUARY 23

KARACHI, PAKISTAN

On January 23 in Karachi, an American *Wall Street Journal* correspondent, Daniel Pearl, was abducted while he was investigating Muslim extremist groups. On February 21, Pakistani and U.S. officials received a videotape showing in explicit detail scenes of Pearl's murder. On July 15, an antiterrorism court in Pakistan

sentenced Ahmed Omar Saeed Sheikh to death for Pearl's murder. Three others accused in the case were sentenced to life imprisonment. All were allegedly members of the Jaish-e-Mohammed extremist group. In August, a Karachi high court agreed to hear the appeals of the four men. Another seven suspects in the case remained at large at year's end.

MARCH 17

ISLAMABAD, PAKISTAN

An unknown assailant exploded three grenades inside the Protestant International Church near the U.S. Embassy compound in Islamabad. Five persons were killed, including a U.S. Embassy employee and her daughter. More than 40 persons, including 13 Americans, were injured. A lone assailant carried out the attack.

On January 23, 2002 in Karachi, Pakistan, *Wall Street Journal* correspondent, Daniel Pearl, was abducted while he was investigating Muslim extremist groups. On February 21, 2002 Pakistani and U.S. officials received a videotape showing, in explicit detail, scenes of Pearl's murder.

APRIL 14

BHARATPUR, NEPAL

On April 14, two bombs exploded at a Coca-Cola factory in Narayangadh, causing no injuries but damaging the capping and filling machines, and shutting down production for two to three weeks. The five armed Maoist attackers who set off the bombs told plant employees that the facility was being targeted because of its affiliation with the United States and because of U.S. Government aid to the victims of the Maoist insurgency.

MAY 12

PATNA, INDIA

Unidentified militants reportedly lobbed four explosive devices at a Coca-Cola plant in Patna in the northeastern state of Bihar. Two of the four devices exploded, but there were no injuries and only minor damage to the plant.





FBI agents examine the wreckage of a vehicle, which was destroyed after a suicide bomb blast which killed eight and injured dozens including six consulate staff on June 14, 2002, in the southern city of Karachi.

JUNE 14
KARACHI, PAKISTAN

At approximately 11:10 a.m., 50 feet from the U.S. Consulate General near a Consulate guard post, a suicide bomber driving a pick-up truck detonated a large bomb. The blast disintegrated a round concrete planter and created a four-foot deep crater about 10 to 12 feet wide. A 12-foot section of the Consulate’s concrete reinforced perimeter wall was also knocked down. Flying debris lightly injured one Marine Security Guard and five foreign national employees of the Consulate. A total of 12 persons were killed and more than 50 injured in the attack. On November 8, a Pakistani court formally charged five men with involvement in the attack; their trial was ongoing at year’s end. The men allegedly belonged to an offshoot of the Harak al-Mujahideen extremist group.

SEPTEMBER 5
KANDAHAR, AFGHANISTAN

At approximately 6:00 p.m., Afghan President Hamid Karzai survived an apparent assassination attempt in the southern city of Kandahar, where Karzai was visiting. Karzai was not injured; however, Kandahar governor Gul Agha Sherzai was wounded, along with a U.S. Special Forces member. An Afghan man in uniform reportedly stepped up to the car and fired three shots before he was killed by U.S. troops in the following car.

DECEMBER 3
COLOMBO, SRI LANKA

At approximately 11:45 a.m., an unidentified male loitered in front of the U.S. Embassy Colombo for several minutes before throwing three rocks at the guard booth near the north

gate of the Embassy, moderately damaging one of the windows of the booth. It appeared likely that the perpetrator intentionally targeted the Embassy, although his motive for doing so is unknown.

DECEMBER 17
KABUL, AFGHANISTAN

Two U.S. soldiers and their Afghan interpreter were wounded in downtown Kabul when two Afghans threw a grenade at the jeep in which they were riding. One of the Americans suffered a wound to the eye and the other a wound to the leg. The two Afghans were apprehended and taken into custody by Afghani authorities as they attempted to throw a second grenade.

POLITICAL VIOLENCE 2002

EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC (EAP) STATISTICAL OVERVIEW

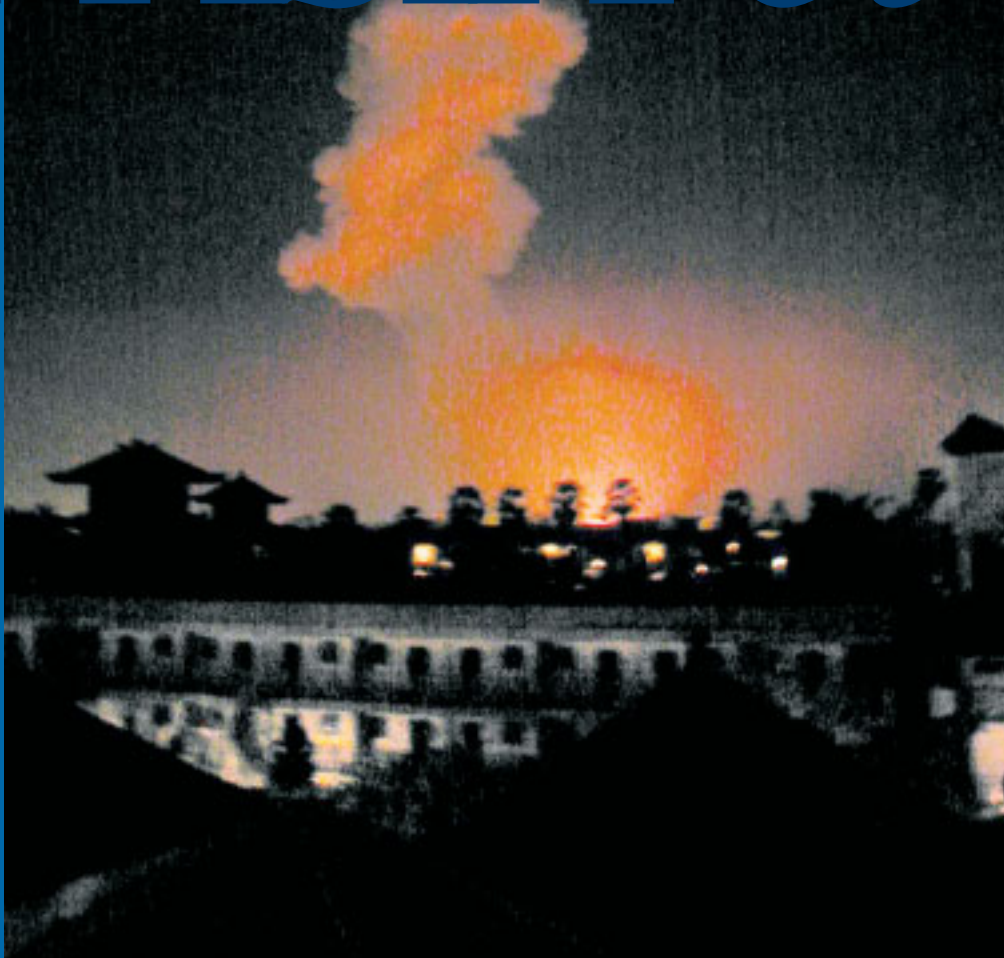
AREAS OF ANTI-AMERICAN INCIDENTS	TYPES OF ATTACK	TARGET OF ATTACK
Indonesia 3	Assault 1	Business 3
Japan 1	Armed Assault 1	Military 4
Philippines 3	Bomb 3	** Other 1
S. Korea 3	Attempted Murder 1	Private 1
	Murder 1	Religious 1
	Other 1	
	* Rescue Attempt 1	
	Violent Demonstration 2	

*June 7, 2002 — Mindanao, Philippines: An American missionary was killed and his wife injured during a firefight between the Philippine military and rebels from the Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG). The missionaries were kidnaped by the ASG on May 27, 2001.

**October 12, 2002 — Bali, Indonesia: Two bombs detonated in Bali's Kuta tourist strip, an area frequented by tourists. The bombing killed more than 190 people, including 7 Americans.

EAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Explosion in a popular nightclub in the tourist district of Kuta in Bali which killed at least 25 people, including 10 foreigners on October 12, 2002.



JANUARY 31

MOUNT PINATUBO, PHILIPPINES

An American citizen was shot and killed while hiking on Mount Pinatubo. His companion, a German national, was seriously injured by gunfire but survived the attack. Communist guerrillas frequent the area where the ambush occurred, although no group has claimed responsibility for the attack.



A shattered window opens onto the littered floor of the American Chamber of Commerce in Seoul, after a group of radical students stormed the U.S. business office to protest the upcoming visit of President George W. Bush. February 18, 2002.

FEBRUARY 18

SEOUL, SOUTH KOREA

Approximately 25 to 30 members of the South Korean radical dissident group Hanch'ongnyon (Korean General Student Association) broke into the offices of the American Chamber of Commerce (AMCHAM) in Seoul. South Korean SWAT teams broke into the offices and arrested 14 males and 13 females. The demonstrators destroyed all of the office furniture, poured water on the computers, burned some files, and stole the office cash box with an estimated \$10,000 in Korean currency. There were no known injuries.

JUNE 7

MINDANAO, PHILIPPINES

On May 27, 2001, the Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG) kidnaped 20 persons, including three American citizens, from Dos Palmas Resort in Palawan, Philippines. The three Americans were identified as Guillermo Sobero and Martin and Gracia Burnham, an American missionary couple. On June 11, 2001, the ASG spokesman, Abu Sabaya, claimed he had had Guillermo

Sobero executed as a “birthday present” for Philippine President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo. On October 7, 2001, a human skull was recovered from Basilan Island, which was determined by FBI Honolulu to be that of Guillermo Sobero. Finally, on June 7, 2002, Martin Burnham was killed during an exchange of fire between the Philippine military and ASG rebels. Gracia Burnham was injured, but was rescued and repatriated to the United States shortly thereafter.

AUGUST 31

TIMIKA, INDONESIA

Three American citizens were killed, and six others injured, in an attack by unidentified assailants armed with automatic weapons close to the Freeport-McMoran Mine near Timika, Papua Province in Eastern Indonesia. The Americans were employees of a school connected with the Freeport Mine, and were returning from an outing. Indonesian military forces that provide security for the mine arrived on the scene quickly and exchanged gunfire with the attackers with no

reported injuries on either side.

Indonesian military officials initially accused the guerilla group Free Papua Movement (OPM) of perpetrating the attack, although the attack is not the usual modus operandi of OPM. OPM's leaders have denied responsibility. As of January 2003, the Indonesian government is continuing their investigation, with the support of U.S. law enforcement officials.

SEPTEMBER 27

CAMP RED CLOUD, KOREA

Ten Korean individuals approached the fence line of Camp Red Cloud (U.S. Second Infantry Division Headquarters) and threw Molotov cocktails into the base. The perpetrators immediately ran away after throwing the bottles. Although several bottles exploded, there were no injuries, and property damage was limited to burn marks on the fence.



Cherry Enriquez stands at the karaoke bar where a powerful bomb exploded in the southern city of Zamboanga which claimed the lives of one U.S. soldier and one Filipino and injured 23 others. October 2, 2002

OCTOBER 12 BALI, INDONESIA

On October 12, two bombs detonated in Bali's Kuta tourist strip, an area heavily frequented by foreigners. The bombings injured 332 persons and killed more than 190, including at least 80 Australian and 7 American tourists. The first bomb was small and detonated inside Paddy's Irish Bar, while the second bomb, which detonated just outside of the Sari Club as people were evacuating, was inside

an L300 Mitsubishi minivan laden with at least 110 pounds of explosives. The crater left by the second bomb was five meters wide and one and a half meters deep. A third bomb detonated about 100 meters from the U.S. Consular Agency building in Bali. A few hours before the bombings in Kuta occurred, there was a smaller bombing outside the Consulate of the Philippines in Manado, Indonesia.

OCTOBER 2 ZAMBOANGA, PHILIPPINES

At approximately 8:38 p.m., a bomb exploded outside the Malagutay military base in Zamboanga, Mindanao. One American soldier was killed in the blast and another was critically injured. One Filipino was also killed and approximately 15 injured. The bomb was placed in a motorcycle, which was parked in front of an outdoor cafe near the base. The attack was the work of the Abu Sayyaf Group, an Islamic insurgent/criminal group, which has ties to al-Qaida.



Indonesian policemen stand guard at the blast site in Legian street in the tourist area of Kuta, near Denpasar, on the island of Bali, where a car bomb killed at least 190 people on October 12, 2002.



McDonald's restaurant in Makassar, South Sulawesi covered in debris after a bomb exploded during a peak customer time. December 5, 2002

NOVEMBER 18 ZAMA CITY, JAPAN

The security office of Camp Zama, the U.S. army headquarters in Japan, notified RSO Tokyo that on Monday, November 18, at 11:11 p.m. two explosions occurred at the Yatoyama Park which is adjacent to Camp Zama. The police retrieved the two metal pipe bombs and one of the two mortar shells used in the attack. No group has claimed responsibility for the incident, although police suspect it was the work of Japanese leftist groups.

DECEMBER 5 MAKASSAR, INDONESIA

A bomb exploded inside a McDonald's restaurant, located at the Ratu Indah shopping mall in Makassar, south Sulawesi. The blast occurred at a time when the fast food outlet was packed with customers who had completed the daily fast for Ramadan, a month-long period of fasting for Muslims. Three people were killed and two others injured. Another blast occurred a couple of hours later at a Toyota car dealership, damaging four cars but causing no injuries. No claims of responsibility were made, although the location and method of the blasts suggest the complicity of Laskar Jundullah, an Indonesian extremist group with anti-U.S. views.

DECEMBER 15 SEOUL, SOUTH KOREA

At approximately 8:40 p.m., a U.S. Lieutenant Colonel was assaulted in an unprovoked attack by three unidentified Korean radicals. The Korean attackers punched and attempted to stab him with a five-inch knife. The Lieutenant Colonel sustained a blow to the head, a cut on his left side, and minor abrasions and bruises. He was subsequently treated and released from the hospital.

POLITICAL VIOLENCE 2002

AMERICANS IN CAPTIVITY

EUROPE

OCTOBER 23

MOSCOW, RUSSIA

Up to 50 heavily-armed Chechen terrorists took 600-700 theater-goers hostage at the Palace of Culture of the Podshipnikov Zavod Theater. The gunmen demanded a resolution to the situation in the Chechen Republic, to include the withdrawal of Russian troops. On October 26, Russian Special Forces administered the anesthetic gas fentanyl through the ventilation system. The commandos stormed the theater and killed all the Chechen rebels. In the rescue attempt, 124 hostages, including one American, died.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

APRIL 1

NIGER DELTA, NIGERIA

Ten oil workers, including one American were taken hostage by militant youth. They were demanding 3.1 million naira (approximately \$27,000) and an agreement guaranteeing jobs and contracts for the local community. The hostages were eventually released unharmed.

SOUTH ASIA

JANUARY 23

KARACHI, PAKISTAN

A *Wall Street Journal* correspondent was kidnaped while he was investigating Muslim extremist groups. On February 21, 2002 Pakistani and American officials received a film from the captors showing the murder of the journalist.

JUNE 7

MINDANAO, PHILIPPINES

An American missionary was killed and his wife wounded during an exchange of gunfire between the Philippine military and Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG) rebels. The couple was part of a group of 20 people, including another American kidnaped by the ASG in Palawan, Philippines. The third American was executed in 2001 by his captors.



U.S. hostages Gracia and Martin Bunham seen in video footage, while held by Abu Sayyaf gunmen in the Philippines for more than a year before being rescued by Filipino troops. Martin and a fellow hostage died in the rescue operation.



Wall Street Journal correspondent Daniel Pearl was kidnaped and later murdered while he was investigating Muslim extremist groups.