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Significant Incidents of Political Violence Against Americans

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INTRODUCTION

Significant Incidents of Political Violence Against Americans: 1989, published by the Bureau of Diplomatic Security's Threat Analysis Division (DS/POL/TAD), is intended to provide a comprehensive picture of the broad spectrum of political violence that Americans and American interests encountered abroad during 1989. In addition to examining recorded terrorism-related deaths, assassinations, and attempted assassinations of Americans, this study also includes nonlethal bombings, attempted bombings, demonstrations, and other actions that the Division's analysts felt were noteworthy. Also included is a current listing of Americans in captivity.

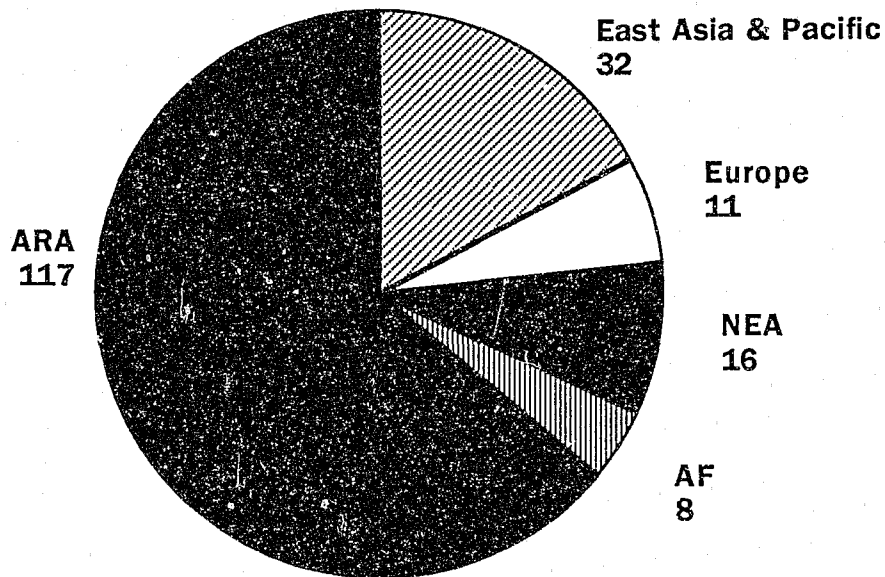
This chronology includes virtually all anti-U.S. incidents that occurred in 1989. Unfortunately, to keep the publication at the unclassified level, some incidents had to be omitted due to the sensitive nature of the information associated with them.

The selection of incidents used in this study was based on 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.

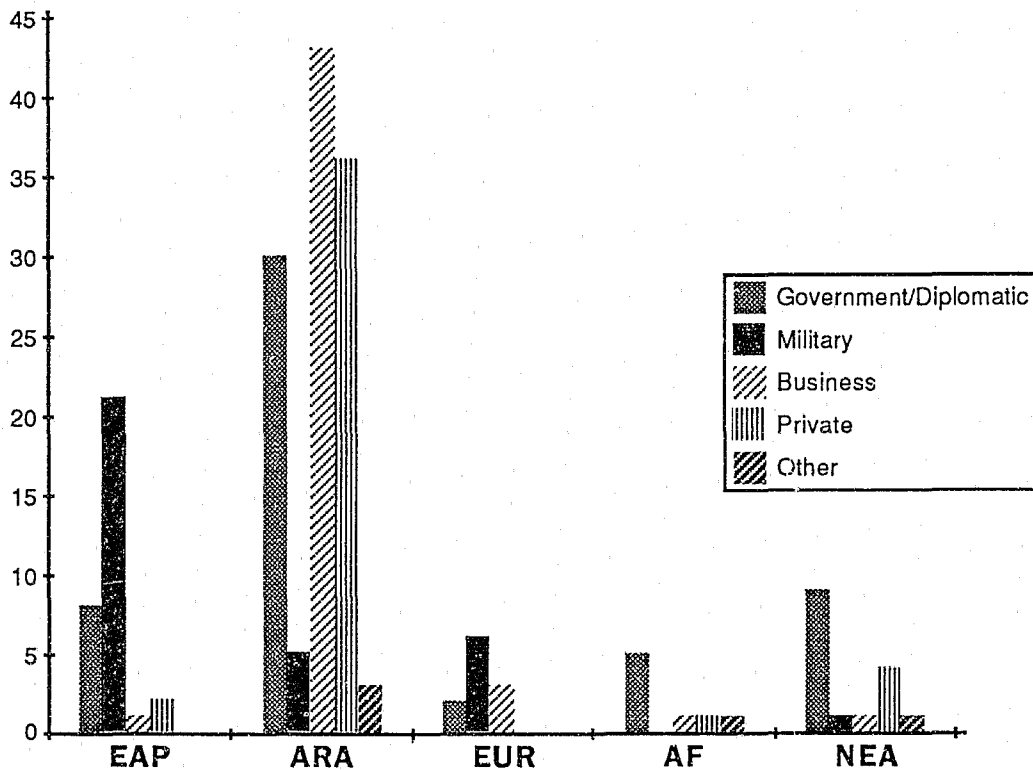
Special thanks are extended to the Graphics Section of the Graphics and Editorial Services Branch of the State Department's Publishing Services Division, which is responsible for most of the original artwork in this publication; the USAF Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI); DS Counterterrorism Section (DS/CR/CT); and to Regional Security Officers (RSOs) at embassies worldwide who provided DS/POL/TAD with the necessary information and photographs on a timely basis.

Areas of Anti-U.S. Incidents in 1989



There were 184 Anti-U.S. incidents in 1989

Targets of Anti-U.S. Incidents by Region in 1989



AREA	COUNTRY	INJURED	KIDNAPED	KILLED
ARA	Colombia	5 U.S. civilians injured		2 U.S. civilians killed*
	Bolivia			2 U.S. civilians killed
	Peru	1 U.S. diplomat injured		1 U.S. civilian killed
	Honduras	10 U.S. military injured		
	El Salvador	1 U.S. civilian injured		1 U.S. civilian killed
	Panama			1 U.S. civilian killed
	Guatemala	1 U.S. civilian injured		
	Dominican Republic	1 U.S. missionary injured		
AF	Niger			7 U.S. civilians killed**
NEA	Syria		2 U.S. military officers detained and later released	
	Gaza Strip		1 U.S. civilian abducted and later released	
	Lebanon			1 U.S. military officer killed
	West Bank			1 U.S. civilian killed
	Israel	7 U.S. civilians injured		1 U.S. civilian killed
	Jerusalem	1 U.S. civilian injured		
EAP	Philippines			1 U.S. military officer killed 2 U.S. civilians killed
	Thailand			1 U.S. civilian killed
	South Korea	1 U.S. military soldier injured		

*On November 27, 1989 an Avianca flight from Bogota to Cali crashed, killing all 101 passengers (including 2 Americans). Following the crash, a drug trafficking group called "The Extraditables" claimed credit for the crash.

**On September 19, 1989 UTA Flight 772 exploded and crashed in the Tenere Desert near Agadez, Niger. All 171 passengers (including 7 Americans) aboard the aircraft were killed.

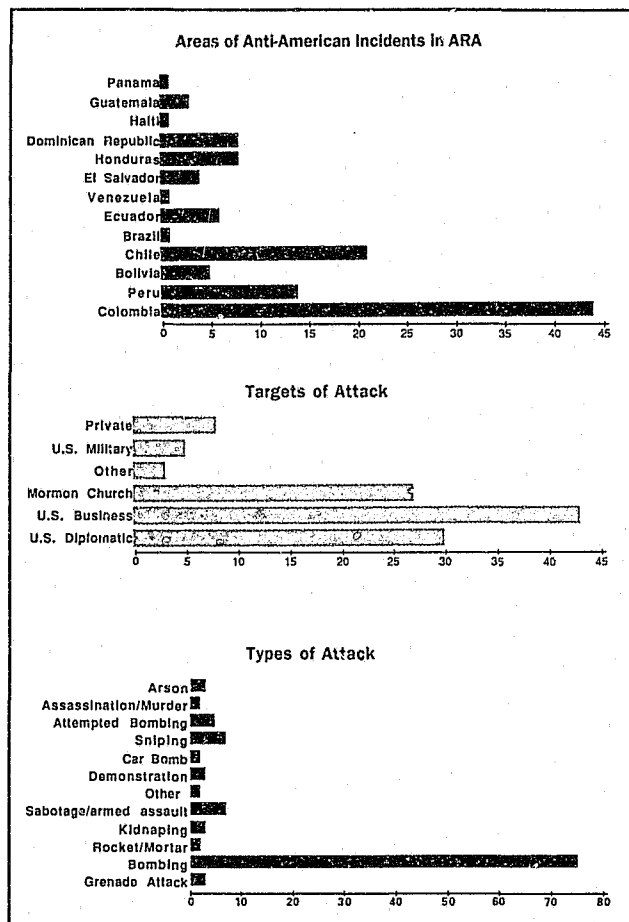
INTER-AMERICA (ARA)

January–December, 1989—Colombia: During 1989, the National Liberation Army (ELN), a leftist guerrilla group, carried out 29 bombing attacks on the oil industry in Colombia, according to the U.S. Embassy in Bogota. This number was a decrease from the 56 acts of sabotage reported for 1988. An ELN “truce” on pipeline attacks earlier in 1989 was partially responsible for the decline. Losses for 1989 included approximately 100,000 barrels of oil spilled, \$1.7 million in lost export revenue, and \$13 million in damages. ELN targets included storage tanks, pumping stations, and the pipeline. The facilities are jointly owned by several firms, including Shell (U.S.), Occidental Petroleum, and Amoco. The guerrillas claim that foreigners are exploiting Colombia’s resources, and seek to drive out foreign companies via these attacks.

January 3, 1989—Llanito, Valle, Colombia: Two missionaries of the Gospel Missionary Union were abducted from a church service in Llanito, Valle, Colombia. Richard Roy Libby and Richard Leroy Grover were taken from the service by a group of armed men using two cars that were stolen from the congregants. The kidnapers wore fatigues and yellow “Caterpillar” caps. They took money and a personal computer from the group and also painted anti-U.S. slogans on the walls. The kidnapers were armed with rifles and sub-machineguns and arrived in a stolen public works truck. A Colombian national was also abducted but soon released. Libby and Grover were released on March 12, 1989. There were no reports of ransom payments.

January 25, 1989—Tingo Maria, Peru: The U.S. Embassy’s RSO was shot and wounded while making a helicopter inspection of U.S. facilities in the Upper Huallaga. The RSO was hit in the thigh as the INM helicopters took ground fire from either drug traffickers or the Sendero Luminoso (SL), a Maoist insurgent group, who control much of the valley. The RSO’s injury was not serious.

January 30, 1989—Tegucigalpa, Honduras: A homemade bomb was discovered in front of a private residence located near the Peace Corps building. It was found along the curb about 100 meters from the facility and was disarmed by local police. No claim of responsibility was received in the attempted attack.



February 1, 1989—Yoro Province, Honduras: Members of the Morazanist Patriotic Front (FPM) opened fire on a seven-vehicle convoy of U.S. and Honduran soldiers engaged in a road-building exercise called “Fuertes Caminos” (strong roads). An undetermined number of men fired at least five shots at the convoy from a hilltop near a highway, with two shots striking the last vehicle. No injuries were reported among the troops. The convoy was traveling from Soto Cano Air Base to a remote exercise site in Yoro. The convoy was taking part in an exercise for which about 7,000 U.S. National Guard and reserve troops rotate to Honduras on 2-week deployments. On February 7, 1989, local police found leaflets

claiming that the Jacobo Carcomo Command of the FPM was responsible for the convoy attack.

February 15, 1989—Santiago, Dominican Republic: At approximately 6 a.m., a small, homemade explosive device was discovered in front of the USIS Binational Center (BNC). Local police discovered the homemade device and removed it from the area. No arrests were made, nor did any person or group claim responsibility for the incident.

February 18, 1989—Comayagua, Honduras: At approximately 12:05 p.m., a bomb exploded next to a contract bus transporting 28 U.S. military personnel from a recreational trip in Comayagua to the Soto Cano Air Base. Three U.S. military members and two Honduran passersby were injured by shrapnel, but none of the injuries were life threatening. Apparently an explosive device attached to a fence exploded along the road on which the bus was traveling. Investigators found a 200-foot ordinary wire (similar in appearance to that used with household appliances), leading from the explosion site to a point some distance from the road, indicating that the bomb was possibly command detonated. Damage to the bus was at the rear, where the windows were shattered. The personnel who sustained injuries were riding in the rear of the bus. On February 22, 1989, an anonymous caller to a local radio station said a group called the United Revolutionary Front (URF) was responsible for the attack in a protest against, "U.S. imperialism."

February 23, 1989—La Ceiba, Honduras: At approximately 2 a.m., unknown persons tossed a grenade at the offices of Standard Fruit Company, causing shattered windows, but no injuries. No group claimed responsibility for the predawn attack.

February 27, 1989—Lima, Peru: At 9:30 p.m., an explosive device was thrown at the U.S. Embassy from an unidentified vehicle as it passed the front of the Chancery. The device detonated approximately 30 feet from the perimeter fence of the compound, causing no injuries and minimal damage to the sidewalk. Initial examination of bomb fragments revealed that the device was probably a small dynamite charge. The U.S. Embassy was not the only facility targeted by terrorists on February 27, 1989. Also bombed were six ruling party offices, a police station, and electrical towers. Although no group claimed responsibility, the bombing of electrical facilities is a trademark of the SL.

February 27, 1989—Bogota, Colombia: A bomb exploded on the ground floor of the Summer Institute of Linguistics (SIL), located in Bogota. Three American citizens

sustained minor injuries. The device may have been placed in a plastic bag near the street entrance. An anonymous caller to SIL stated that the bomb was a "gift to the Yankees; they are going to die." Radio reports cite an anonymous caller claiming responsibility on behalf of the leftist People's Liberation Army (EPL).

March 3, 1989—Arauca, Colombia: American citizen Alicia Luna Hall was kidnaped from her ranch in Arauca by 16-17 alleged members of the ELN. The group allowed her to leisurely pack two suitcases and did not harm any local employees during the abduction. Sources report that some of the intruders may have been locals acting in concert with the ELN. Hall was reportedly later seen driving a truck carrying her abductors. On June 5, 1989, Hall was released by her captors after payment of an undisclosed sum.

March 7, 1989—Santiago, Dominican Republic: At 11:20 a.m., an unknown person on a motorcycle threw a homemade bomb at the rear of the USIS BNC. The device exploded on impact, but no one was injured and the building was not damaged. Local police stationed in front of the building responded to the bombing and arrested four suspicious individuals at the scene. No group has claimed responsibility for the attack.

March 16, 1989—La Paz, Bolivia: During a demonstration by approximately 3,000 protesters, a member of the crowd threw a molotov cocktail against the front door of the U.S. Embassy. Participants in the demonstration consisted of disaffected tin miners, leftist union members, and a mixed group of university radicals. Despite the fact that the Chancery was hit by a molotov cocktail, it was clear that the U.S. Embassy was not specifically targeted by these demonstrators.

March 23, 1989—Tarija, Bolivia: An explosive device detonated on the windowsill of a Mormon Church at approximately 1:30 a.m. No group has claimed responsibility for the attack.

March 26, 1989—Leogane, Haiti: An angry crowd attacked a group of 12 American missionaries in the vicinity of Leogane. Ten of the missionaries were injured, three of whom needed hospitalization. The members of the Free Methodist Mission in Port au Prince were returning to their residences when they were set upon by street revelers known as a "Ra-Ra band." A rumor spread that the missionaries' truck had struck members of the band sparking the unrest. As the truck was being stoned, its driver was slashed with a machete and a passenger suffered a gunshot wound to the arm. A lone Haitian police officer intervened and escorted the group to safety.

March 28, 1989—Sao Paulo, Brazil: At 7:40 a.m., a small device exploded in front of the building housing the U.S. Consulate General. The explosion caused no physical damage nor personal injury.

April 5, 1989—San Miguel, El Salvador: Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) insurgents destroyed road building equipment belonging to the D.L. Harrison Company, a U.S. firm based in Missouri. Although no injuries were reported, 10 trucks, generators, and heavy equipment used in the construction of the Pan American Highway were burned by the guerrillas.

April 6, 1989—Santiago, Chile: Shortly before midnight, an explosive detonated in front of an unused entrance of the USIS BNC. The device, possibly a pipe bomb, caused extensive cosmetic damage to the front of the center, and broke windows in buildings as far as 50 feet away. Fortunately, there were no injuries as the BNC was empty at the time of the explosion. Shortly after the incident, an anonymous male telephoned the BNC to state that the bombing was an act of reprisal for the U.S. prohibition against Chilean grapes. The caller stated, "this is to pay for the grapes" and hung up.

April 9, 1989—Ramal de Aspusana, Peru: Two *Newsweek* reporters, Joseph Contreras and William Gentile, were abducted for 3 days by members of SL. The reporters were stopped by SL as they traveled through the city in a taxicab. They were immediately interrogated and taken on a boat trip down the Huallaga River to an SL village near Ayacucho. Neither reporter was harmed during the stay in the village. Various SL members interrogated the men and lectured them on Sendero propaganda. On April 11, the reporters were released and led back to Ramal by an SL guide.

April 11, 1989—Yoro Province, Honduras: At 11 a.m., an 11-vehicle convoy of the U.S. National Guard road-building task force (Fuertes Caminos) was ambushed by presumed members of the FPM. U.S. and Honduran troops with the convoy exchanged fire with the attackers and an explosive device detonated, damaging the last vehicle in the convoy. No casualties were reported and the convoy continued en route to La Ceiba, where they remained overnight. In a brief statement read on local radio on April 18, 1989, the FPM claimed responsibility for the attack and boasted that they had killed one American and wounded three or four others. The FPM was also responsible for a similar attack on a U.S. military convoy in Yoro during February.

April 16, 1989—Tegucigalpa, Honduras: A small bomb in the possession of two terrorists prematurely exploded outside a U.S. Embassy warehouse building, killing one of the individuals and seriously injuring the other. Honduran police reported that the two individuals were in the process of planting the device against the warehouse when it went off in their hands. The two men and their motorcycle were thrown several yards by the blast, which tore the legs and arms off the man who died, and caused minor damage to the door of the warehouse. In addition, an unexploded grenade was found nearby. No group claimed responsibility for the attack.

April 17, 1989—Lima, Peru: At approximately 6:45 a.m., an explosive device was tossed over the perimeter wall of the USIS BNC by members of the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA). The bomb detonated on the patio, causing no material damage or injuries. The MRTA claimed responsibility for the attack by painting their initials on the walls of the BNC. This incident marks the third time since 1986 that the MRTA has attacked official U.S. facilities on or



View of Santiago USIS Binalateral Center shortly after a bomb exploded in front of an unused entrance.

near the anniversary of the U.S. airstrike on Libya. The MRTA detonated a car bomb at the U.S. Ambassador's residence in 1986, and in 1988 two USIS BNCs were bombed on April 16, injuring two bystanders.

April 27, 1989—Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic: During the late afternoon, three homemade bombs exploded at three different locations in the capital, including the USIS BNC. The explosion caused minor damage to the BNC, but killed an infant and injured her mother. A second bomb exploded at the Hotel El Caribe and the third bomb detonated at La Opera in the business section of the city, causing five injuries. On May 11, 1989, police announced the arrest of three suspects in connection with the bombings. Police also confiscated weapons, bombs, and a press pass from a TV station that was allegedly used by one of the suspects to gain access to the BNC. Press reports indicated that one of the suspects had received terrorist training in Libya and Cuba.

May 2, 1989—San Salvador, El Salvador: During the evening, unknown individuals threw two small explosive devices over the perimeter fence of the U.S. Embassy commissary warehouse in San Salvador. One bomb detonated on the roof of the warehouse, causing moderate damage to one section of the roof. The other bomb detonated against an exterior wall of the building, creating a hole measuring approximately 3' x 3', but causing no structural damage. No injuries were reported. An on-duty Embassy contract guard did not observe the people who threw the devices, but was alerted to the incident by the sound of the explosions. Although FMLN is suspected in the attack, an FMLN spokesman denied responsibility for the attack.

May 18, 1989—Guayaquil, Ecuador: A small group of demonstrators representing the National Educators Union tossed bottles filled with dirty oil and kerosene at the U.S. Consulate General. No one was injured as all the thrown bottles splattered against the outside wall, leaving ugly, black stains. Shortly after assaulting the Consulate General, the demonstrators proceeded to the Citibank branch where they threw the same type of bottles plus a molotov cocktail. There were no injuries or serious damage reported from that incident either.

May 25, 1989—La Paz, Bolivia: At approximately 11 p.m., two U.S. Mormon missionaries were assassinated as they were entering their residence in La Paz. According to eyewitnesses, Jeffrey Ball and Todd Wilson, both about 20 years old, were gunned down by unidentified men with machineguns. Approximately 1 hour after this incident, two La Paz newspapers received a note from the Armed Liberation Forces—Zarate Willka (FAL-ZW), who claimed responsibility for the attack to protest U.S. violation of Bolivian sovereignty. Zarate Willka previously claimed responsibility

for bombing the motorcade of former Secretary of State Shultz in August 1988.

June 12, 1989—San Salvador, El Salvador: At approximately 12:15 a.m., a contract guard at a U.S. Embassy warehouse came under sniper fire. Two shots impacted on the exterior of the guard house to the right and above the window where the guard was sitting. Two other shots missed the house and impacted in the dirt. Subsequent investigation determined that the shots probably came from an area of dense vegetation approximately 100 yards from the guardpost on the other side of a river bed. No claims of responsibility were made for the attack, but the FMLN is suspected in the incident.

June 19, 1989—Ambato, Ecuador: A homemade bomb exploded outside a branch of Citibank in Ambato, a city located 85 miles south of Quito. The explosion occurred at approximately 11 p.m., causing damage to windows and a door, but no injuries. Local police announced that they had a description of the suspect but provided no further details. Although no group has claimed responsibility, police suspect the bomb was set off by either the Revolutionary Youth Group or by a political party such as the Popular Democratic Movement. The Government of Ecuador has been involved in a dispute with Citibank over what it says is the bank's move to retain \$80 million in its deposits to repay a loan.

June 20, 1989—Peten, Guatemala: The Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity (URNG) attacked and damaged a Texaco Petroleum truck on the main highway. Explosives were probably used in the attack.

June 24, 1989—Amacchel, Guatemala: In the Quiche Department of Guatemala, the URNG attacked and damaged a U.S. helicopter. The guerrillas opened fire on the helicopter as it was participating in a supply operation at the military garrison in Amacchel.

July 4, 1989—Santiago, Chile: Members of the Popular Lautaro Rebel Forces (FRPL) invaded a Mormon Church in the La Florida district of Santiago and set fire to an adjacent library before fleeing. The Lautaro members held 14 people at gunpoint and forced an American missionary to strip before setting the library on fire. Before fleeing, the terrorists left a bomb, which was later defused by police. They also left subversive leaflets claiming responsibility for the attack. The FRPL takes its name from an Indian chief who fought the Spanish conquerors in the 16th century.

July 10, 1989—Santa Cruz, Bolivia: A powerful bomb exploded inside a Mormon Church shortly after 10 p.m., causing extensive damage to the front of the chapel. Churchgoers speculated that the bomb may have been placed inside the church earlier that evening while they were holding service. A La Paz newspaper reported that at 5 p.m. on July 11, 1989, a call was received in the press office of the Santa Cruz Government center, in which the caller claimed responsibility for the bombing on behalf of FAL-ZW.

July 10, 1989—Tegucigalpa, Honduras: Honduran police successfully defused a time bomb planted under a car near the offices of Avance, a local educational organization funded by USAID. Eight sticks of dynamite wrapped with a timing device were discovered under the vehicle. According to press reports, the organization, which is staffed by several American personnel, had previously been threatened numerous times for its ties to USAID. No claims of responsibility were made for the incident.

July 13, 1989—La Ceiba, Honduras: During the early morning hours, seven U.S. military policemen were injured, four of them seriously, in a grenade attack outside a nightclub in the northern port town of La Ceiba. The device was thrown at the soldiers as they were crossing a bridge downtown. Unarmed and dressed in civilian clothes, the men were temporarily assigned to Honduras on a road-building exercise (Fuertes Caminos) and were stationed at Soto Cano Air Base in the central region of the country. The FPM delivered a communique to a San Pedro Sula newspaper, claiming responsibility for the attack. The FPM seeks the removal of all U.S. troops from Honduras and the group has been responsible for at least five other anti-U.S. attacks during the past year. Over 20 U.S. soldiers have been injured in those incidents.

July 15, 1989—Santiago, Chile: Shortly before dawn, two male members of the FRPL raided a Mormon Church and set it on fire. The two men, who were armed, may have been already hiding inside the chapel when the custodian opened the building. The two poured flammable materials throughout the church and then set it afire. No injuries were reported, but the chapel reportedly suffered extensive damage. Prior to fleeing, the men left a quantity of FRPL propaganda leaflets at the scene. This incident was the second attack on a Mormon Church within a 2-week period. The first attack was claimed by the Frente Juvenil Lautaro (MJL). The groups are connected, but the nature of their connection is unclear.

July 20, 1989—Lima, Peru: Two Peruvian reporters of the New York-based U.S. Worldwide Television network were slightly injured when masked SL guerrillas threw an explosive at their car. The two reporters were trying to interview the rebels, who were scattering nails on a street as part of an armed strike that the SL had called for that day. As the reporters tried to leave, the guerrillas apparently tossed some sort of dynamite explosive at their car, destroying their vehicle along with TV cameras and equipment.

July 20, 1989—Osorno, Chile: Guerrillas belonging to the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR) detonated explosives at a Mormon Church and a local newspaper office to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the Sandinista Revolution in Nicaragua. The first bombing occurred at approximately 8 p.m. near the facade of the Mormon Church, causing little, if any, damage. Approximately 34 people, including eight U.S. citizens, were inside the chapel when the explosive, which was described as a large firecracker, detonated. A man claiming to be a member of the FPMR telephoned a local radio station to claim responsibility for both attacks. Osorno is located about 955 kilometers south of Santiago.

July 20, 1989—Valparaiso, Chile: A Mormon Church located in the La Esperanza section of Valparaiso was strafed by machinegun fire. No injuries were reported and no group claimed responsibility for the attack.

July 20, 1989—Vina del Mar, Chile: The U.S. Embassy reported that a bomb was set off in front of a Mormon Church in a town near Vina del Mar. No other information was received and no group claimed responsibility for the attack.

July 21, 1989—Guatemala City, Guatemala: Unknown persons threw a grenade at the residence of the deputy manager of Texaco-Guatemala. Although no injuries were reported, the blast reportedly damaged two vehicles and broke windows in the deputy manager's home. No claim of responsibility for the attack was made.

August 5, 1989—Santiago, Chile: An explosive device was discovered in the USIS BNC at approximately 1:15 p.m. by a member of the cleaning staff. The bomb was discovered under a cushion on one of the chairs in the library. Chilean police immediately responded to the BNC and deactivated the device. The bomb, which was apparently composed of powdered aluminum with a 9-volt battery as the firing train, was set to detonate at 2 a.m. earlier that morning. According to the bomb squad, the device failed to go off because the battery was defective. No group has claimed responsibility for the incident.

August 23, 1989—Osorno, Chile: Terrorist members of the FPMR bombed a Mormon Church, causing one injury and damage to the chapel's windows and front entrance. Local press sources reported that the bomb, which was possibly composed of 200 grams of explosive material, was detonated shortly after 8 p.m. The FPMR claimed responsibility for the attack by leaving pamphlets at the scene.

September 3, 1989—Monteria, Colombia: At approximately 4:30 a.m., a plane belonging to the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics Matters was destroyed. The plane had been en route from Lima to the United States on August 8, when it made an emergency stop in Monteria. It was still in Monteria awaiting parts for repair

when the incident occurred. Security guards at the airport reported hearing a "soft" explosion, and then noticing a fire burning at the base of the aircraft. Extensive damage was done to the cockpit of the aircraft. Due to the late hour, there were no injuries. No group claimed this incident; however, narco-traffickers are believed responsible.

September 5, 1989—Medellin, Colombia: At 9 p.m., a powerful bomb exploded at the Belle Epoque Restaurant in Medellin, Colombia, injuring two American citizen TV journalists and two Colombian journalists. Both Americans are employed by the U.S. division of the Latin American Univision Network. The bomb was apparently placed in a restroom by a couple who briefly occupied a table at the restaurant. No group claimed responsibility for the attack, however, it is believed that narco-traffickers were responsible, as they have sworn to attack members of the news media and the government who are engaged in anti-narcotics activities.

September 6, 1989—Santiago, Chile: Local press sources reported that a Mormon Church located in the Quinta Normal District of Santiago was bombed. The explosion broke several windows but did not damage the building structure. Police estimate that the bomb contained no more than 100 grams of explosives. Mormon Church officials stated that to the best of their knowledge no group has claimed responsibility for the attack and they viewed the incident as harassment as opposed to a serious act of terrorism.

September 14, 1989—Caracas, Venezuela: At approximately 10:40 p.m., a Guardia Nacional (GN) officer assigned to protect the U.S. Embassy spotted an individual supposedly carrying hand grenades on the grounds of a vacant estate adjacent to the Embassy. The guard fired two shots, and when the intruder started to run, the guard fired a third shot. The intruder fell to the ground, presumably hit. At that point, four or five other individuals came out of hiding and dragged him out of sight. Subsequent to the shooting, the GN office at the Embassy received two calls from a man who asked if the explosive had gone off yet. The GN headquarters also received calls stating that a bomb would go off at the Embassy.

September 17, 1989—Bogota, Colombia: The U.S. Embassy in Bogota, Colombia was struck by a rocket-propelled explosive device. Damage to the building was minimal, and there were no reported injuries to American or Foreign Service national staff. The explosive charge that struck the building was believed to be either a mortar or rifle grenade of the fragmentation variety. The round was fired directly at the Embassy from a distance of approximately 150 meters. Damage to the building was limited to a small section of cement that separated from the outer concrete layer. There was no penetration to the interior office area. No group or organization has claimed responsibility for the attack.



A rocket-propelled explosive damaged the U.S. Embassy in Bogota.

September 23, 1989—Lima, Peru: At approximately 9:40 p.m., four members of the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) drove within 1/2 block of the U.S. Ambassador's residence, at which point three of the guerrillas jumped out of the car with weapons. The guerrillas then proceeded to fire their weapons in the air while littering the scene with MRTA literature. The guerrillas then drove off, causing no damage or injuries. The U.S. Ambassador was not in Peru at the time of the incident.

September 23, 1989—Lima, Peru: Members of the MRTA occupied the offices of United Press International (UPI) and Agence France Presse (AFP), and forced employees at gunpoint to broadcast an MRTA manifesto. No one was injured in either occupation, which lasted about 30 minutes at UPI and 90 minutes at AFP. At both offices, MRTA guerrillas carrying pistols locked employees in the bathrooms and painted the walls with graffiti, calling for armed struggle. The manifesto, which the MRTA forced the press agencies to send, attacked Latin American foreign debt along with the IMF and the World Bank.

September 25, 1989—Cartagena, Colombia: On September 25, 1989, a bomb exploded in the Hilton Hotel in the city of Cartagena, located on Colombia's north coast. The device detonated on the sixth floor of the building, killing two doctors and injuring three other people. The victims were all believed to be Colombians who were attending a medical conference. The rest of the hotel's 1,500 guests were evacuated to other Cartagena hotels. The blast was one of a series of bombings in the city that night.

September 26, 1989—Santiago, Chile: At approximately 2:30 p.m., a bomb exploded across the street from the U.S. Embassy, injuring an embassy contract guard and smashing windows at the Embassy and at buildings within a 50-yard radius. The bomb was placed in a trash can diagonally to the right across the street from the U.S. Embassy. A local newspaper reported receiving a call from an individual claim-

ing to represent the "Arnoldo Camu Command" who said the Embassy was targeted for its responsibility in Pinochet's coup.

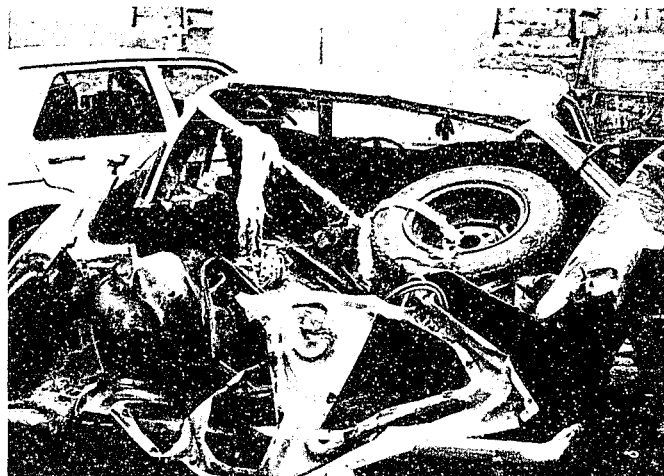
September 28, 1989—Suba, Colombia: A car packed with 100 pounds of dynamite exploded at a Mobil gas station near Bogota. The blast killed two people and injured several others. Press reports indicated that the device detonated prematurely and killed the pair before they reached their destination. Police speculated that the intended target may have been a nearby police station.

October 1, 1989—Bogota, Colombia: A rocket was fired at the Shell Oil tank farm outside Bogota. The device caused only minor damage.



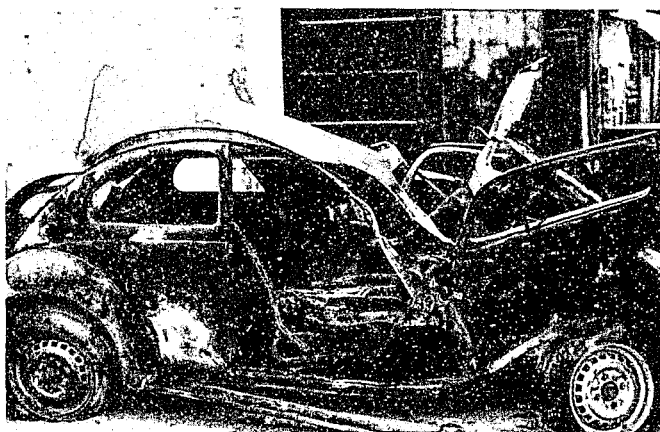
A bomb exploded across the street from the U.S. Embassy in Santiago, injuring an Embassy guard and smashing windows at the Embassy and at buildings within a 50-yard radius. Right, view of blast crater across the street from the Embassy.

October 25, 1989—Lima, Peru: Presumed SL guerrillas detonated bombs near the U.S. Marine House and the Soviet and Chinese Embassies, causing considerable property damage but no injuries. At 8:30 p.m., a local guard from the Marine House observed a red Toyota moving up a one-way street against traffic. The guard stepped out in the street to re-route the car and noticed that there was no driver in the vehicle. The guard ran from the vehicle as it exploded. One hour prior to the attack, explosive devices were detonated under vehicles near the Soviet and Chinese Embassies. No injuries were sustained in either attack.



Within a 30-minute period, guerrillas detonated explosives planted under vehicles near the U.S. Marine House and the Soviet and Chinese Embassies in Lima, Peru. Property was considerably damaged, but no one was injured.

October 26, 1989—Quito, Ecuador: At 1:10 a.m., five rounds were fired from an automatic weapon near the U.S. Embassy, causing no injuries or damage. National police assigned to the Embassy noticed a white Suzuki with four occupants make three unusual turns around the traffic circle across the street from the Embassy. As the vehicle headed north away from the Embassy, one of its occupants fired five rounds from an automatic weapon. The police returned fire and it is unknown if any of the occupants were harmed. The incident occurred on the "Day of the Guerrilla" in Quito during a weeklong conference of guerrilla groups meeting in Quito.



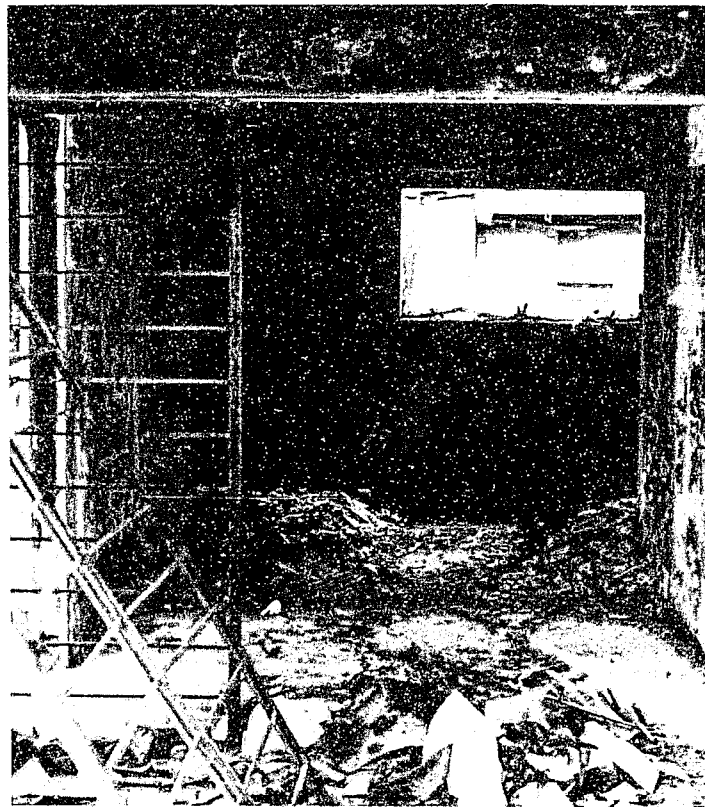
November 1, 1989—Bogota, Colombia: During the evening, a bomb exploded in eastern Bogota at the entrance to a Mormon Church. The building sustained only minor damage. A police spokesman stated that the facility was closed at the time of the attack, thus no one was injured.

November 10, 1989—Manizales, Colombia: A USIS BNC located 250 miles west of Bogota was severely damaged by an explosion. Press reports indicate that 2 pounds of dynamite were placed at the entrance of the Institute Colombo-Americano and exploded shortly after midnight. There were no casualties, and no group has claimed responsibility for the incident.

November 11, 1989—San Salvador, El Salvador: Combined elements of the FMLN commenced a major offensive against the Government of El Salvador. Targets of guerrilla attacks included political and military leaders, civic officials, and private citizens in an effort to bring down the Christiani administration. The rebels used arms from clandestine caches located throughout the country, and mobilized members from both urban and rural areas. The offensive began with a major attack on San Salvador on November 11, which jeopardized Salvadoran civilians and foreign personnel in a likely attempt to gain international attention. The offensive was repelled by government forces after 2 weeks of intense fighting. The fighting resulted in the inadvertent death of 1 American citizen, the accidental wounding of another, and damage to the homes of the U.S. Ambassador and other mission personnel.

A note was found pinned to his body, which indicated that the Communist Party of Peru (official name of the SL) was responsible, although it remains equally possible that Mr. Smith was murdered by drug traffickers who feared exposure through a news story Mr. Smith was planning to write on narcotics activities in the Uchiza area.

November 21, 1989—Bogota, Colombia: A car bomb loaded with 10–15 kilos of dynamite exploded in southern Bogota at midnight. The explosion damaged a car dealership, two gas stations, and a warehouse belonging to the Summer Linguistics Institute. There were no personnel at the facility at the time of the explosion, and no Americans were injured. Three men were reported to have abandoned a vehicle at the scene just before the blast took place. No claim of responsibility was made.



Damage to an embassy officer's home during the FMLN offensive in San Salvador.

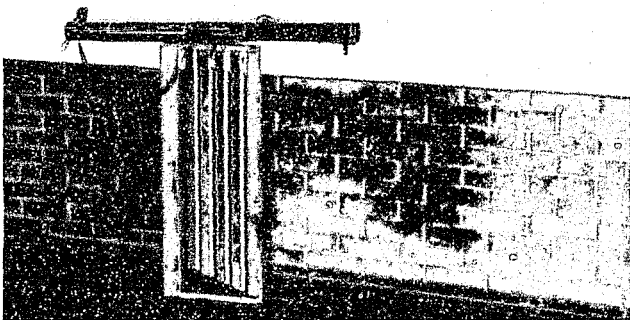
November 17, 1989—Bogota, Colombia: During the evening, an explosive device was tossed at a Mormon Church located on the outskirts of Bogota. The 2-kilo bomb was hurled at the rear of the building by an unidentified individual. The blast caused minor physical damage to the church, but resulted in no injuries.

November 21, 1989—Uchiza, Peru: Todd Smith, a reporter for the *Tampa Tribune*, was killed in Uchiza. Suspected perpetrators include SL guerrillas and/or drug traffickers. Smith was apparently severely beaten and strangled.

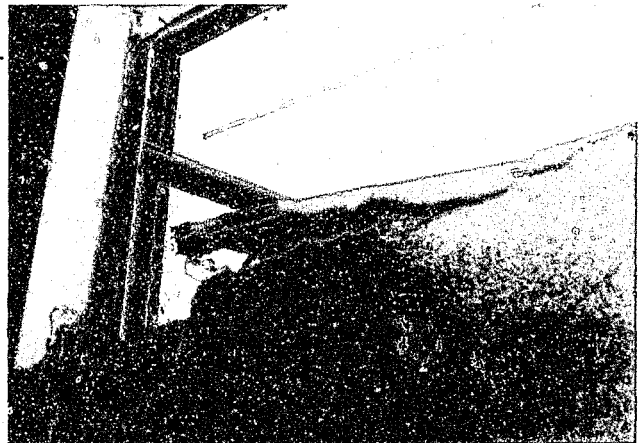
November 27, 1989—Bogota, Colombia: A Boeing 727 aircraft belonging to Avianca Airlines of Colombia crashed while en route from Bogota to Cali. The incident resulted in the deaths of all 101 passengers and six crew members aboard. Among the victims were two Americans. Shortly after the crash, an anonymous caller to a local radio station claiming to represent "The Extraditables" drug trafficking group took responsibility for the crash. Eyewitnesses reported that the aircraft exploded in mid-air before falling to earth. A subsequent investigation confirmed that the plane was downed by an explosive device.



During the U.S. Armed Forces' military operation to apprehend Gen. Manuel Noriega, the U.S. Embassy was damaged by grenades and rifle fire, and embassy residences, vehicles, and personnel were fired upon throughout Panama City.



Grenade launcher found near the U.S. Embassy in Panama.



December 20, 1989—Panama City, Panama: U.S. Armed Forces began "Operation Just Cause" designed to apprehend Gen. Manuel Noriega. During the ensuing combat, two American citizens were abducted and one was killed by forces loyal to Noriega. In addition, several other Americans, including scientists from the Smithsonian Institution, members of the media, and guests at various hotels were also temporarily held hostage by regime forces or sympathizers. The U.S. Embassy was damaged by grenades and rifle fire, and embassy residences, vehicles, and personnel were also fired upon throughout Panama City.

December 20, 1989—La Paz, Bolivia: A bomb exploded outside the U.S. Embassy on the eastern side of the building near the garage entrance normally used by the Ambassador. The bomb was believed to have been set inside a stone planter built into the sidewalk. Twenty-five windows were shattered and cracked as a result of the blast. No injuries were reported. Shortly after the explosion, the FAL-ZW group phoned several news media organizations, claiming responsibility for the act.

December 20, 1989—Guatemala City, Guatemala: Three members of the Peace Brigades International, including one American citizen, were stabbed by unknown assailants. All three suffered knife wounds. No one claimed responsibility.

December 20, 1989—Santiago, Dominican Republic: A small bomb was placed in front of the Mormon Church in Santiago. The homemade device caused no injuries.

A bomb was detonated in front of the entrance of the USIS Binational Center in Temuco, Chile.



December 21, 1989—Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic: At 9:10 p.m., Mormon missionary David Hadley Read was struck in the leg by a bullet fired by two unknown gunmen riding a motorcycle. The attackers actually fired three shots, but only one struck the victim. Mr. Read was transported to a local hospital for treatment.

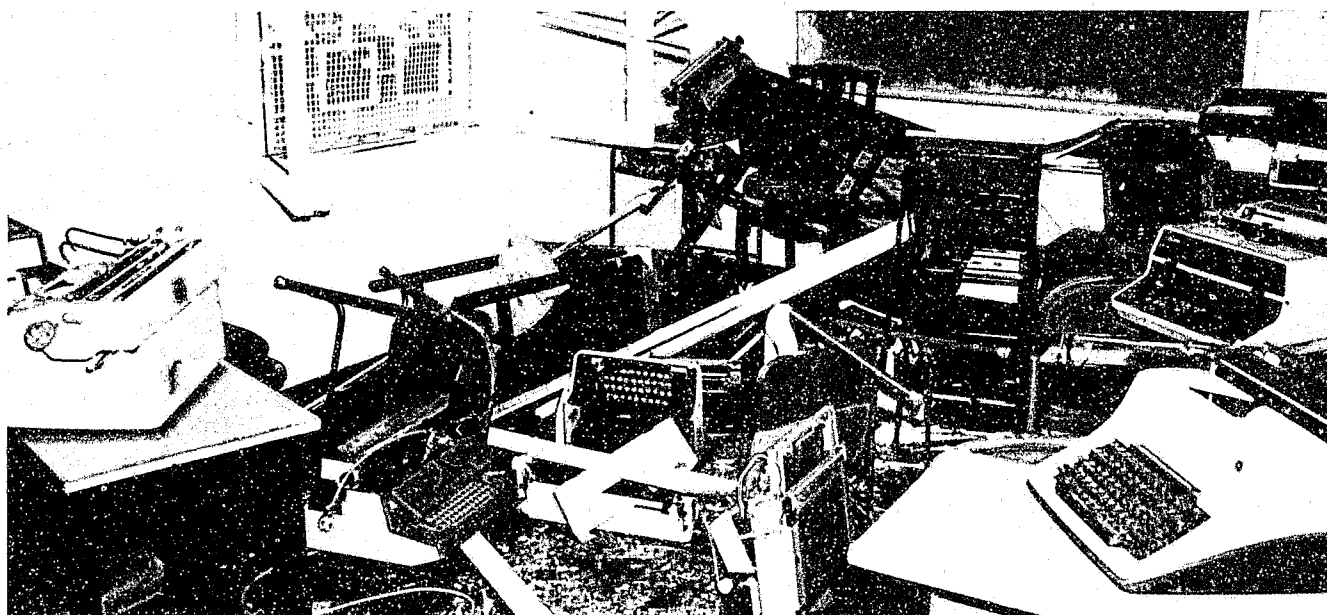
December 21, 1989—Bani, Dominican Republic: A Mormon missionary reported that a molotov cocktail was thrown at another missionary in the city of Bani. It missed the target, but hit a Dominican child. No description of the suspect(s) is available.

December 21, 1989—Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic: Unknown assailants fired five shots at the Codetel office in Santo Domingo. Codetel is the Dominican subsidiary of the U.S. GTE corporation. No one was injured in the attack. An anonymous caller to a local radio station claimed responsibility for the attack in the name of the "Revolutionary Army of the People."

December 21, 1989—Mella, Dominican Republic: A molotov cocktail was thrown at the Codetel building in Mella, Dominican Republic. It did not explode and no injuries were reported. A caller to a local radio station claimed responsibility for the attack in the name of the "Revolutionary Army of the People."

December 21, 1989—Temuco, Chile: A bomb detonated in front of the entrance to the BNC. The blast caused extensive structural damage throughout the building. Large cracks

The bomb caused extensive damage to the structure and interior of the building, but no injuries to personnel were reported.





The blast from the bomb's explosion blew the main door 15 meters into the interior of the building.

resembling the results of an earthquake were visible and the main door was thrown approximately 15 meters into the building. There were no reported injuries to personnel. No one has claimed responsibility for the act.

December 23, 1989—Arequipa, Peru: A bomb exploded at a BNC, causing moderate damage to the interior of the building. The device was reportedly placed on the window ledge of the building. An MRTA flag was left at the scene.

USIS Binational Center sign.



TEMUCO, CHILE

December 23, 1989—Talca, Chile: At 11 p.m., a bomb detonated against the outer front of the BNC. The blast caused minor damage to the building. No injuries were reported. The local police reported a telephone caller stating, "Explosive devices are going to be placed at different institutes, one of them being the Binational Center." The BNC director suspects the Lautaro group.

December 23, 1989—Vina del Mar, Chile: A bomb detonated outside the front entrance of the BNC, resulting in minor damage to windows and doors. The local police reported that the explosive device was activated with a mechanical detonator and 18 centimeters of fuse. No injuries were reported. After the detonation, a phone call was received at a regional newspaper from a spokesman for the National Resistance Front (NRF) and claimed the bombing was in retaliation for the aid provided by the United States to Patricio Aylwin's victory. Police sources say NRF is a rightwing group that first appeared during the Allende era of the early 1970s.

December 23, 1989—Quilpue, Chile: A bomb detonated in front of the entrance to the Mormon Church. Local police reported that the blast caused minor damage to the facade of the building. No injuries were reported. The bomb was activated by a mechanical detonator with a slow-burning fuse. The blast radius was approximately 50 meters.

December 24, 1989—Rancagua, Chile: A bomb detonated outside a Mormon Church, causing minor damage. A sign which read "Yankees out of Panama" was painted in Spanish next to the chapel.

December 24, 1989—Santiago, Chile: A Mormon Church was bombed in the El Bosque section of Santiago. Damage was described as superficial. No injuries were reported. A sign next to the chapel read "Yankees out of Panama."

December 24, 1989—Santa Marta, Colombia: A Mormon temple was bombed in the town of Santa Marta on the Atlantic Coast of Colombia. Police told press sources that the bombing was in retaliation for the U.S. invasion of Panama. The explosion caused no fatalities or injuries.

December 25, 1989—Chiclayo, Peru: A package of dynamite was thrown onto the third floor roof of the BNC. Reports indicate that the explosive charge caused only minor

damage to the building, in the form of broken glass. MRTA literature condemning the invasion of Panama was left at the scene.

December 25, 1989—Chiclayo, Peru: A bomb exploded in front of a Mormon Church sometime after dark. There was significant property damage to the church, but no personal injuries. MRTA left leaflets claiming the attack and underscored the U.S. invasion of Panama as justification. This is one of two attacks on Mormon Churches in the area on the same night.

December 25, 1989—Chiclayo, Peru: A bomb exploded in front of a Mormon Church sometime after dark. There was significant property damage but no personal injuries. Leaflets left at the scene indicate that MRTA was responsible for the bombing. The literature underscored the U.S. invasion of Panama as justification for the attack. This was the second of two Mormon Church bombings that occurred on the same night and in the same town.

December 27, 1989—Quilpue, Chile: A small bomb detonated in front of a Mormon chapel. Damage was limited to three broken windows. Sources reported that the bomb consisted of 150 grams of explosive material detonated by a mechanical blasting cap. A sign left at the scene read "Yankees get out of Panama Frente Patriotico Manuel Rodriguez."

December 28, 1989—Santiago, Chile: A bomb exploded inside the BNC's fifth-floor men's bathroom. Approximately 325 students and teachers were in the building when the blast occurred. No one was injured. The bathroom and the area adjacent to the explosion were heavily damaged. A small piece of paper advertising the sixth anniversary of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front was discovered inside the bathroom.

December 29, 1989—Santiago, Chile: Six individuals, described as four young men and two young women, poured gasoline around the entrance of a Mormon chapel. These individuals then ignited the gasoline and fled. Pamphlets from the MJL terrorist group were found at the scene. Damage was described as superficial.

December 29, 1989—Vina del Mar, Chile: A bomb detonated in front of the Citibank building. The front of the bank sustained moderate damage. No one was injured. No group claimed responsibility.

December 29, 1989—Tarapoto, Peru: A bomb exploded in front of a Mormon Church. Literature left at the site warned that all "Mormons and DEA agents" must leave San Martin Department in the Upper Huallaga Valley (UHV) in the next 30 days "or face the consequences." MRTA is believed to be responsible for the attack.

December 31, 1989—Santiago, Chile: A bomb exploded in front of a Mormon chapel. Police estimate that the bomb consisted of 150 grams of explosive material and was ignited by a mechanical detonator. Damage was described as light. No group has claimed responsibility for the incident.

December 31, 1989—Quito, Ecuador: Two explosive devices were thrown over the wall of the commissary/motorpool and detonated within 10 seconds of each other. One vehicle was destroyed and another damaged. The local guard was not injured. The motorpool is located approximately 200 yards from the Embassy.

December 31, 1989—Quito, Ecuador: On January 1, 1990, an explosive device was found on the grounds of the U.S. Ambassador's residence. The device was similar to that which detonated the night before at the Embassy motorpool, and it is believed that the device was thrown over the perimeter wall during the night of December 31, 1989.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA (AF)

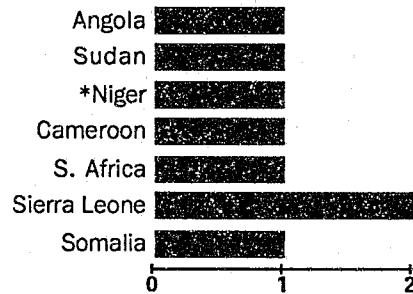
March 15, 1989—Freetown, Sierra Leone: A U.S. Embassy officer was followed by four to six males in another vehicle as he was en route home. When the officer pulled to the side of the road (to see what the driver would do), the car pulled up behind his vehicle. One of the passengers in the following vehicle then appeared to ask the "American" for money. When the officer drove to a nearby police station to report the incident, he was followed by the same car, and once there, one of the occupants accused the embassy officer of harassing him and his passengers on the roadway. U.S. Embassy officials were uncertain whether to attribute the incident to surveillance activity, harassment, or attempted robbery.

April 18, 1989—Cape Town, South Africa: The U.S. Ambassador's driver was harassed by three white men as he waited for the Ambassador's wife outside a store in downtown Cape Town. The driver was kicked and verbally abused, but sustained no injuries.

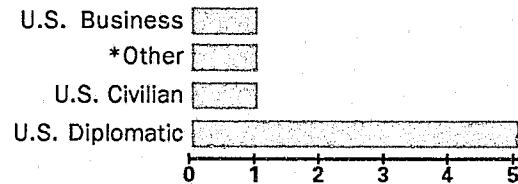
May 8, 1989—Luanda, Angola: The offices of three foreign oil companies were bombed. The office of the American company, Texaco, was completely destroyed and those of the French company Petromar and the Sumitomo corporation of Japan were seriously damaged. Sumitomo's local director was injured in the blast. The following day, a spokesman for the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) claimed responsibility for the attack and warned that international companies seen to be aiding the Angolan Government would be considered legitimate targets.

June 5, 1989—Khartoum, Sudan: Seven hundred and fifty students marched to within 1 block of the U.S. Chancery to protest alleged U.S. interference in Sudanese affairs. The protest was believed to have been engineered by the oppositionist National Islamic Front. Students shouted anti-American slogans and carried placards criticizing the Sudanese Government's efforts to negotiate a settlement with the insurgent Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) and end the 6-year-old civil war in the south. The protesters objected particularly to the visit to the United States of SPLA insurgent leader John Garang, and had a petition that threatened that, "this act exposes American interests in Sudan to danger." The demonstration lasted about 45 minutes, and the participants dispersed after the petition was given to a U.S. Embassy official.

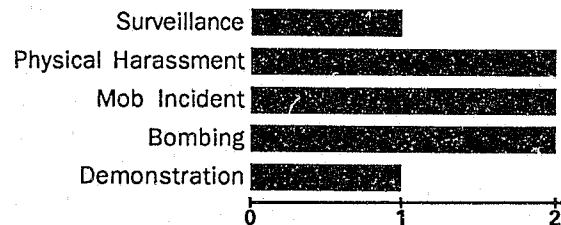
Areas of Anti-American Incidents in AF



Targets of Attack



Types of Attack



*** September 19, 1989** – UTA Flight 772 exploded and crashed in the Tenere Desert near Agadez, Niger. All 171 passengers (including 7 Americans) aboard the aircraft died. Although the Islamic Jihad Organization (IJO) has claimed responsibility, and culpability for the bombing has not yet been established, the investigation is continuing.

July 14, 1989—Mogadishu, Somalia: A house belonging to a family of five Americans connected with the Eastbrook Medical Mission was sacked by a mob during the outbreak of violent disturbances that were aimed at anti-regime targets. The family found safety at the home of a U.S. diplomat, and was later evacuated out of the country. However, the disturbances resulted in the death of an estimated 300 Somalis and the arrest of approximately 2,000 others.

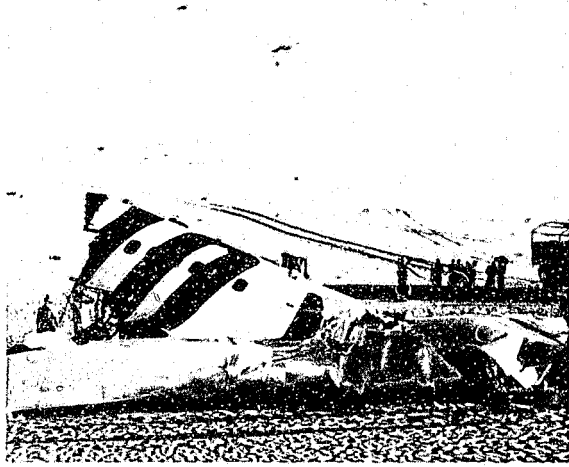
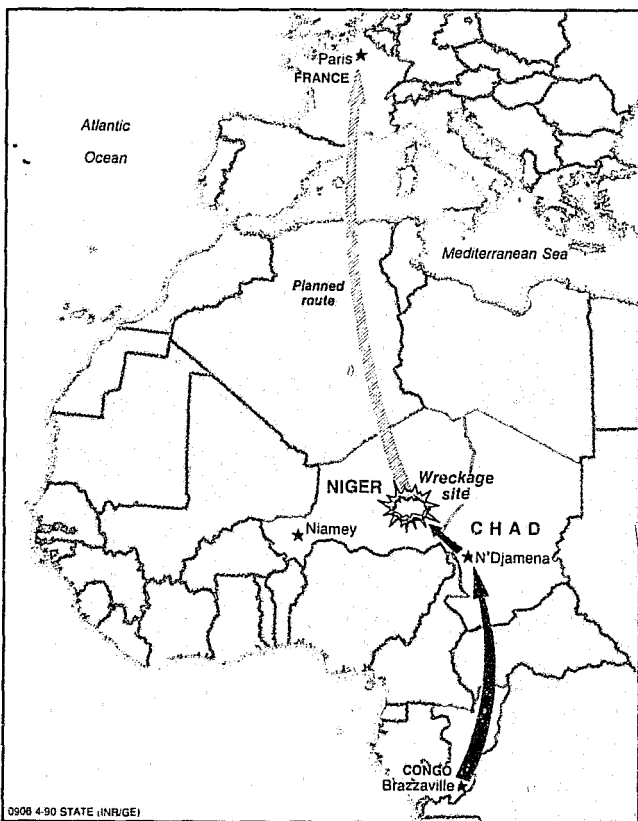
September 18, 1989—Freetown, Sierra Leone: About 200 government workers, protesting the delayed payment of wages, stopped a car containing two U.S. diplomats and opened the door in an attempt to pull the driver (a local national) out. Although the protest was aimed at the local government, demonstrators pounded on the vehicle and shouted, "Americans go away." After a few minutes the driver managed to maneuver the vehicle away from the demonstrators (via a side street) and all occupants returned safely to the U.S. Embassy.

September 19, 1989—Agadez, Niger: Within an hour after takeoff from N'Djamena Airport in Chad, UTA Flight 772, a French DC-10 that originated in Brazzaville, Congo, exploded and crashed in the Tenere Desert near Agadez, Niger, about 400 miles northwest of N'Djamena. All 171 passengers aboard perished, including the wife of the U.S. Ambassador to Chad and six other Americans. Also aboard was Chadian Planning Minister Soumaila Mahamat. Although the Islamic Jihad Organization (IJO, a name used by the pro-Iranian Hizballah Organization) claimed credit for the attack, the identity of the individual or group responsible has not been positively confirmed and the investigation continues.

December 25, 1989—Yaounde, Cameroon: After a minor accident involving a vehicle belonging to the U.S. Embassy local guard force, a policeman reportedly dragged the guard out of his vehicle and said, "You work for the Americans." The driver then was taken to the central police station where he said he was beaten on the soles of his feet. He was released after an hour of beatings and verbal abuse.

Investigators believe terrorists caused the crash of UTA Flight 772 in the Tenere Desert near Agadez, Niger, about 400 miles northwest of N'Djamena. All 171 passengers perished.

Route of UTA Flight 772.



EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC (EAP)

January 9, 1989—Taegu, South Korea: A U.S. soldier was injured at Camp Henry in Taegu when three or four South Korean student members of the Anti-U.S. Suicide Corps (Panmi Aeguk Kyolsadae) tossed a firebomb into the window of the U.S. military truck he was driving. Although the firebomb did not detonate, it struck the driver on the head, causing minor injuries. The students also threw a tear gas grenade, which missed the truck and failed to detonate.

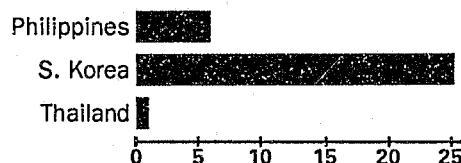
January 18, 1989—Kwangju, South Korea: About 40 or 50 students from Chonnam University attacked the Kwangju American Cultural Center (ACC) with molotov cocktails, rocks, steel pipes, iron clubs, and sledge hammers. Approximately 20–30 molotov cocktails were thrown and parts of the ACC were set on fire. At least 15 of the attackers climbed onto the roof of the ACC, where they broke roof tiles and attempted to set the subroof rafters on fire. Meanwhile, other attackers forced their way through the pedestrian gate of the ACC and smashed the front door with the iron clubs and sledge hammers in an effort to forcibly enter the ACC. The battle cry of the students was, "Drive out the bastards responsible for the Kwangju massacre." There were no casualties reported. Two of the student attackers were arrested.

January 31, 1989—Kwangju, South Korea: Approximately 50 students, most members of *Chondaehyop* (National Council of Student Representatives) chapters at Chonnam and Chosun Universities, attempted a demonstration at the ACC. The students split into two groups, and approached the center from its front and rear. The first group was stopped by police around the corner from the facility, and threw about 10 molotov cocktails before running away. The second group was repelled by tear gas as they approached the gate of the center. There were no injuries, no arrests, and no damage to the ACC.

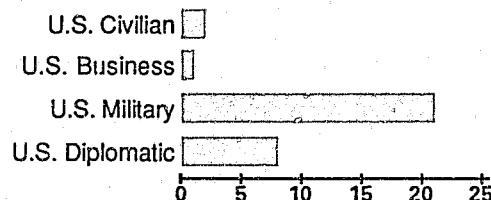
February 3, 1989—Kwangju, South Korea: A crowd of approximately 7,000 people marched towards the ACC in Kwangju, but was confronted and dispersed by Korean police using tear gas. The protesters threw a total of 480 molotov cocktails. Twenty-five Korean students were taken into police custody and six police were injured in the confrontation. The Kwangju ACC is believed to have been one of several probable targets of the protesters.

February 16, 1989—Kwangju, South Korea: The Kwangju ACC was violently attacked by 200–300 students who overpowered police. Approximately 20 of the students managed to scale the wall around the ACC and to gain access

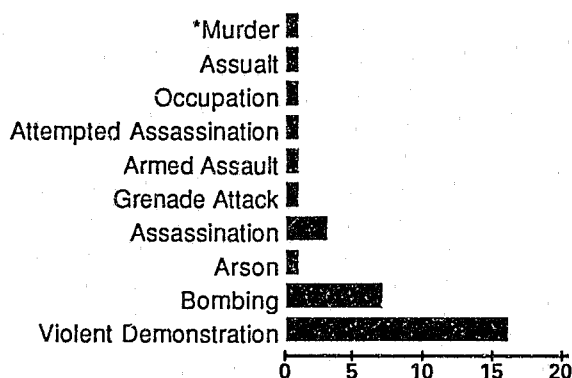
Areas of Anti-American Incidents in EAP



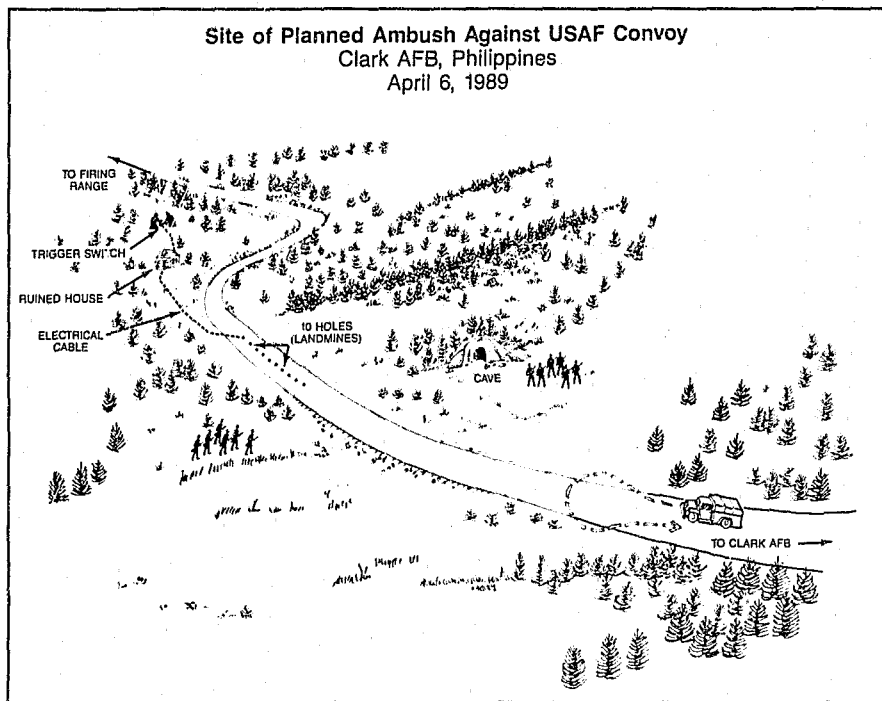
Targets of Attack



Types of Attack



* May 31, 1989 – A U.S. journalist was killed under mysterious circumstances on the Thai-Burmese border. The journalist was covering the fighting between Burmese Army troops and Karen rebels.



to the courtyard in front of the building. In the course of the attack, at least two firebombs were thrown onto the roof of the ACC, and after the attack, evidence of at least 20 firebombs was recovered from the ACC courtyard. Some windows in the ACC were broken and there was fire damage to the furniture and fixtures in the entrance hallway. No injuries to U.S. personnel were reported, but six Korean policemen were injured by firebombs. One student was arrested.

February 27, 1989—Seoul, South Korea: Two students threw a total of three firebombs from an elevated subway platform at Gate 17 of the Yongsan U.S. military compound in Seoul. Flames from the firebombs shot under the gate, but were extinguished before causing any damage to U.S. personnel or property. No specific group claimed responsibility for the attack, which took place during President George Bush's visit to Seoul.

March 6, 1989—Kunsan Air Force Base, South Korea: About 1,000 local residents breached the outer perimeter of Kuni Range and occupied the range for 2 hours. Some 300 protesters forcibly entered and ransacked the control tower and barracks building on the range. The residents vandalized several U.S. Government-owned vehicles, and threw about 30 firebombs. No injuries were reported in the incident, but damage was estimated at \$10,000, according to press accounts. The rampage was sparked by local residents' anger over noise from the range, which is used for bombing practice by U.S. and South Korean planes using "live" ammunition.

March 9, 1989—Pusan, South Korea: Four students drove a rented car onto Pier 8 in Pusan, where two U.S. Navy

ships were docked, and threw two tear gas canisters (only one of which activated) at the gate guard post. The students threw molotov cocktails and tear gas canisters at two U.S. military vehicles and at a guard house. The U.S. military vehicles sustained minor damage, but there were no injuries reported. All four students were arrested by Korean police. At the time of the attack, the pier was being used by U.S. Naval vessels during the annual U.S.—Republic of Korea joint military exercise called "Team Spirit."

March 15, 1989—Wonju, South Korea: A Korean national threw five firebombs at a convoy of troops of the U.S. Second Infantry Division, which was traveling on Highway 42 near Wonju. The attack occurred during "Team Spirit."

March 15, 1989—Seoul, South Korea: A group of students at Dankuk University marched off campus and attempted to approach Hannam Village, a U.S. military residential compound located near the Dankuk campus. Estimates of the size of the group ranged from 400 to 1,000. Five companies of Korean National Police (KNP) prevented the students from entering the residential compound. Nonetheless, the students did approach near enough to throw a few molotov cocktails over the compound wall, scorching the exteriors of three buildings. Police dispersed the group with tear gas. No injuries to U.S. personnel were reported. The students' reported theme during the attack was, "Anti-Team Spirit '89 and Anti-President Roh Tae Woo."

March 16, 1989—Kunsan Air Force Base, South Korea: Approximately 500 local residents gathered at Kuni Range to

protest the resumption of live-fire bombing practice. The protesters, armed with shovels, axes, and scythes, destroyed 120 feet of fencing and shouted anti-American slogans. The protest took place during "Team Spirit."

March 30, 1989—Seoul, South Korea: Approximately 45 students from Dankuk University ran from the campus to nearby Hannam Village, a U.S. military housing compound. The students threw several firebombs, one landing on the library roof and three others possibly landing within the compound. The firebombs were immediately extinguished and no injuries or serious damage resulted. No arrests were reported.

April 1, 1989—Chunchon, South Korea: Five or more Korean nationals threw firebombs at a vehicle being driven by a U.S. Army Lieutenant Colonel. Two or more of the firebombs exploded on the roadway, scorching one side of the car. There were no injuries reported.

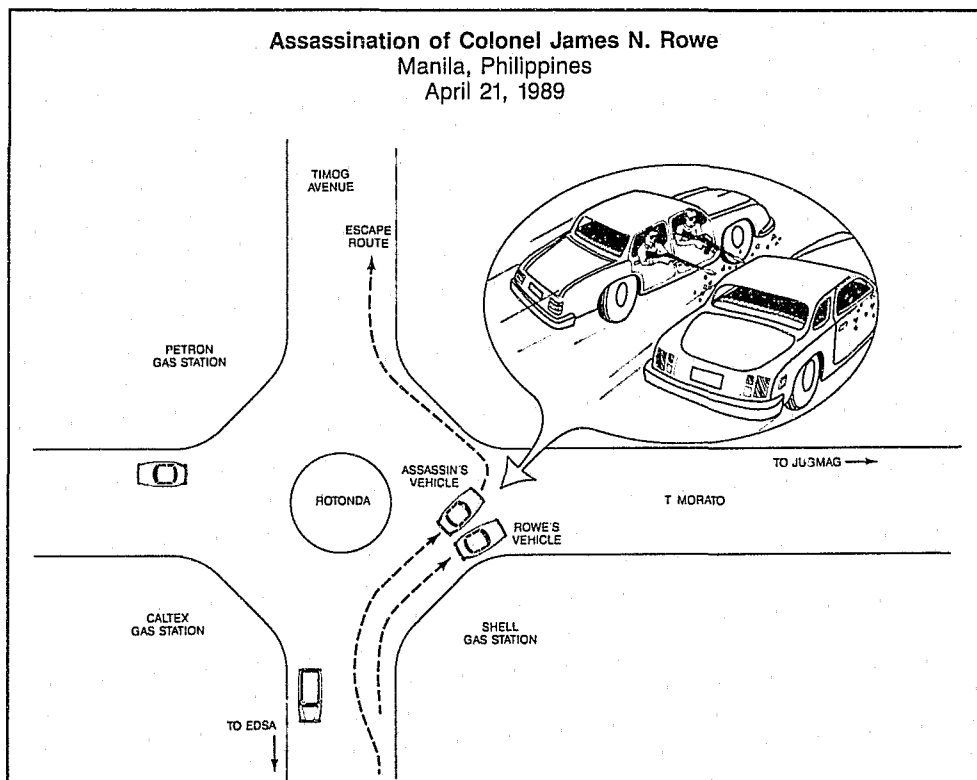
April 6, 1989—Clark Air Force Base, Philippines: Over two dozen USAF security policemen narrowly averted death or serious injury in an ambush set by guerrillas of the Communist Party of the Philippines/New People's Army (CPP/NPA) near Clark Air Force Base. The ambush failed when the airmen approached the site prematurely, inducing the guerrillas to abort their preparations and flee the scene. The site, on an unpaved road leading off post to a firing range, had been meticulously prepared by emplacing 10 homemade landmines about 15 feet apart, thereby establishing a killing zone 150 feet long. The mines were fabricated to explode upward and were joined together by detonating cord. They were intended to be command-detonated to destroy the convoy of

passing USAF security policemen. After the mines were set off, the ambush survivors were to have been killed by intense, concentrated small arms fire from the guerrillas.

April 9, 1989—Baguio, Philippines: Saboteurs belonging to CPP/NPA penetrated a joint U.S.-Philippine communications facility atop Mt. Cabuyao, where they emplaced 18 explosive charges. Five of the charges detonated successfully, destroying an antenna and damaging communications trailers and three electric pylons. There were no personal injuries. The facility, located about 110 miles north of Manila, houses a USAF microwave relay station, which assists communications in the Philippines, and a U.S. Navy remote tracking station.

April 19, 1989—Seoul, South Korea: Early in the morning, an undetermined number of Korean students threw 17 firebombs over the wall of U.S. Camp Isabell. Thirteen of the firebombs ignited; two others hit an adjacent guard house and another hit an adjoining building, resulting in minor scorch marks to the outside walls of both structures. No injuries were reported. A security guard on duty extinguished the flames. No one claimed responsibility for the attack, and the perpetrators fled before they could be apprehended.

April 21, 1989—Quezon City (Manila), Philippines: An urban death squad of the CPP/NPA assassinated Col. James N. Rowe, chief of the army/ground forces component of the Joint U.S. Military Assistance Group (JUSMAG). En route to work shortly after 7 a.m., Col. Rowe's car was overtaken by a stolen vehicle carrying four or five assailants, just as it had negotiated the last traffic circle of his



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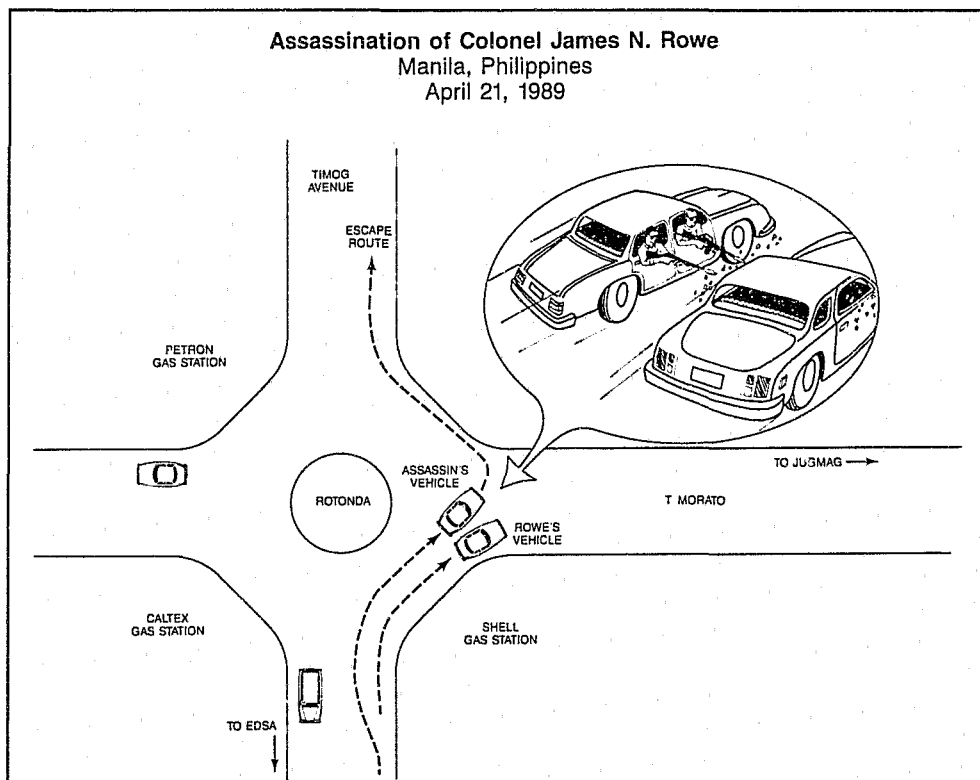
April 6, 1989—Clark Air Force Base, Philippines: Over two dozen USAF security policemen narrowly averted death or serious injury in an ambush set by guerrillas of the Communist Party of the Philippines/New People's Army (CPP/NPA) near Clark Air Force Base. The ambush failed when the airmen approached the site prematurely, inducing the guerrillas to abort their preparations and flee the scene. The site, on an unpaved road leading off post to a firing range, had been meticulously prepared by emplacing 10 homemade landmines about 15 feet apart, thereby establishing a killing zone 150 feet long. The mines were fabricated to explode upward and were joined together by detonating cord. They were intended to be command-detonated to destroy the convoy of

passing USAF security policemen. After the mines were set off, the ambush survivors were to have been killed by intense, concentrated small arms fire from the guerrillas.

April 9, 1989—Baguio, Philippines: Saboteurs belonging to CPP/NPA penetrated a joint U.S.-Philippine communications facility atop Mt. Cabuyao, where they emplaced 18 explosive charges. Five of the charges detonated successfully, destroying an antenna and damaging communications trailers and three electric pylons. There were no personal injuries. The facility, located about 110 miles north of Manila, houses a USAF microwave relay station, which assists communications in the Philippines, and a U.S. Navy remote tracking station.

April 19, 1989—Seoul, South Korea: Early in the morning, an undetermined number of Korean students threw 17 firebombs over the wall of U.S. Camp Isabell. Thirteen of the firebombs ignited; two others hit an adjacent guard house and another hit an adjoining building, resulting in minor scorch marks to the outside walls of both structures. No injuries were reported. A security guard on duty extinguished the flames. No one claimed responsibility for the attack, and the perpetrators fled before they could be apprehended.

April 21, 1989—Quezon City (Manila), Philippines: An urban death squad of the CPP/NPA assassinated Col. James N. Rowe, chief of the army/ground forces component of the Joint U.S. Military Assistance Group (JUSMAG). En route to work shortly after 7 a.m., Col. Rowe's car was overtaken by a stolen vehicle carrying four or five assailants, just as it had negotiated the last traffic circle of his

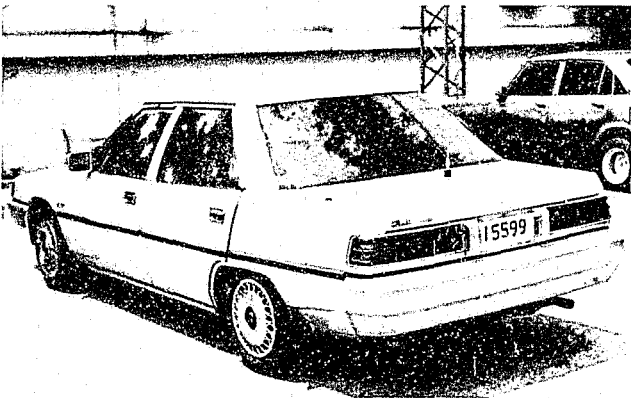




This stolen vehicle was used by an NPA death squad in the assassination of Col. James N. Rowe.

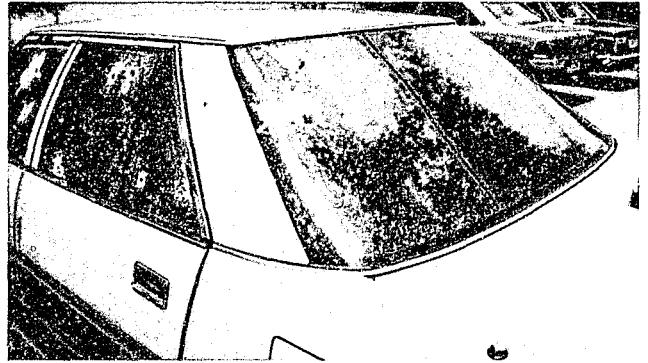
commuting route, and was about to enter the JUSMAG compound. At least two gunmen in the assailants' vehicle poured a concentration of small arms fire into Col. Rowe's car, hitting him once in the head, and wounding the driver. Col. Rowe died during emergency surgery; the driver recovered from his injuries. The assailants escaped. In a statement later released, the NPA high command took responsibility for the incident, declaring that it signified, "the firm commitment of the revolutionary forces to continue military actions against U.S. personnel and installations."

At least two gunmen in the assailants' vehicle poured a concentration of small arms fire into Rowe's car.



April 28, 1989—Seoul, South Korea: South Korean students threw firebombs and rocks at the Seoul House, an annex of the Osan Air Base Officers' Club, which serves as a restaurant and bar. A contingent of riot police at the scene were also targeted by the students.

May 31, 1989—Mae Sot, Thailand: A U.S. journalist was killed under mysterious circumstances on the Thai/Burmese border. Lance Eugene Motley, 32, a reporter for the magazine



Close up of Col. Rowe's car after the attack. Rowe was fatally wounded in the head. His driver, who was also wounded, recovered from his injuries.

Soldier of Fortune, died of gunshot and shrapnel wounds after being brought to Mae Sot Hospital. Motley apparently had crossed into Burma a few days previously, where he had gone to cover the fighting between Burmese Army troops and Karen rebels.

June 2, 1989—Seoul, South Korea: An undetermined number of Korean nationals threw seven firebombs at the U.S. Army's Far East District Engineer compound in Seoul. One firebomb struck the exterior wall of a building within the compound, two others ignited on the roadway in the compound, and four ignited outside the compound's perimeter wall. No damage or injuries were reported.

June 16, 1989—Chonju, South Korea: South Korean student demonstrators threw rocks at a USAF bus carrying five USAF personnel from Chonju Range to Kunsan Air Force Base. No one was injured in the incident, and only one window on the bus was broken. The attack coincided with a demonstration by Chonbuk University students at the nearby Chonju Sports Arena, where 750 students had engaged riot police. Another USAF bus had passed through the same area just 15 minutes before, and narrowly missed being struck by firebombs that apparently were being aimed at riot police. Students did not appear to vigorously pursue an attack against either vehicle.

June 23, 1989—Seoul, South Korea: An estimated 60 to 100 South Korean students demonstrated outside the main gate of Hannam Village, a U.S. military housing complex in the Yongsan district of Seoul. The students threw several firebombs towards the gate of the facility, but no damage to the compound was reported.

July 24, 1989—Seoul, South Korea: Six Korea University students, armed with steel pipes, firebombs, paint thinner, and tear gas grenades, attempted to gain entry to the Seoul USIS building by scaling a canopy that overhangs the entrance to the facility. Although the six fled when police arrived, they were all subsequently apprehended. A leaflet left at the scene was signed by the "Joint Struggle Committee to Oppose Disguised Closures of Companies." The aborted attack was the first student radical attempt to occupy the USIS facility since 1985.

August 13, 1989—Seoul, South Korea: Firebombs and tear gas were thrown into three cinemas where films distributed by United International Pictures (UIP) were being screened. UIP is a consortium of U.S. filmmakers who distribute American films overseas. In one incident, firebombs thrown into the vacant Cinehouse Theater in Seoul caused an estimated \$300,000 in damage, according to press accounts. Tear gas powder was dispersed in the two other theaters, causing nearly 200 moviegoers in one of the theaters to rush out of the theater coughing and sneezing. Opposition to UIP distribution of American films comes from various sources, such as disgruntled domestic filmmakers, domestic film distributors and directors, and South Korean university students.

August 22, 1989—Chonju, South Korea: A USAF member and his family were assaulted by a group of about 50 Korean youths after he left a courtroom where he was being tried for the manslaughter of a 54-year-old Korean. During the proceedings, the youths hit the USAF member with umbrellas and, after he and his family fled the courtroom to a waiting U.S. military van, the youths blocked the van for approximately 40 minutes, pounding on the van and breaking its windows before Korean police intervened to rescue the family. The USAF member and his wife suffered minor injuries.

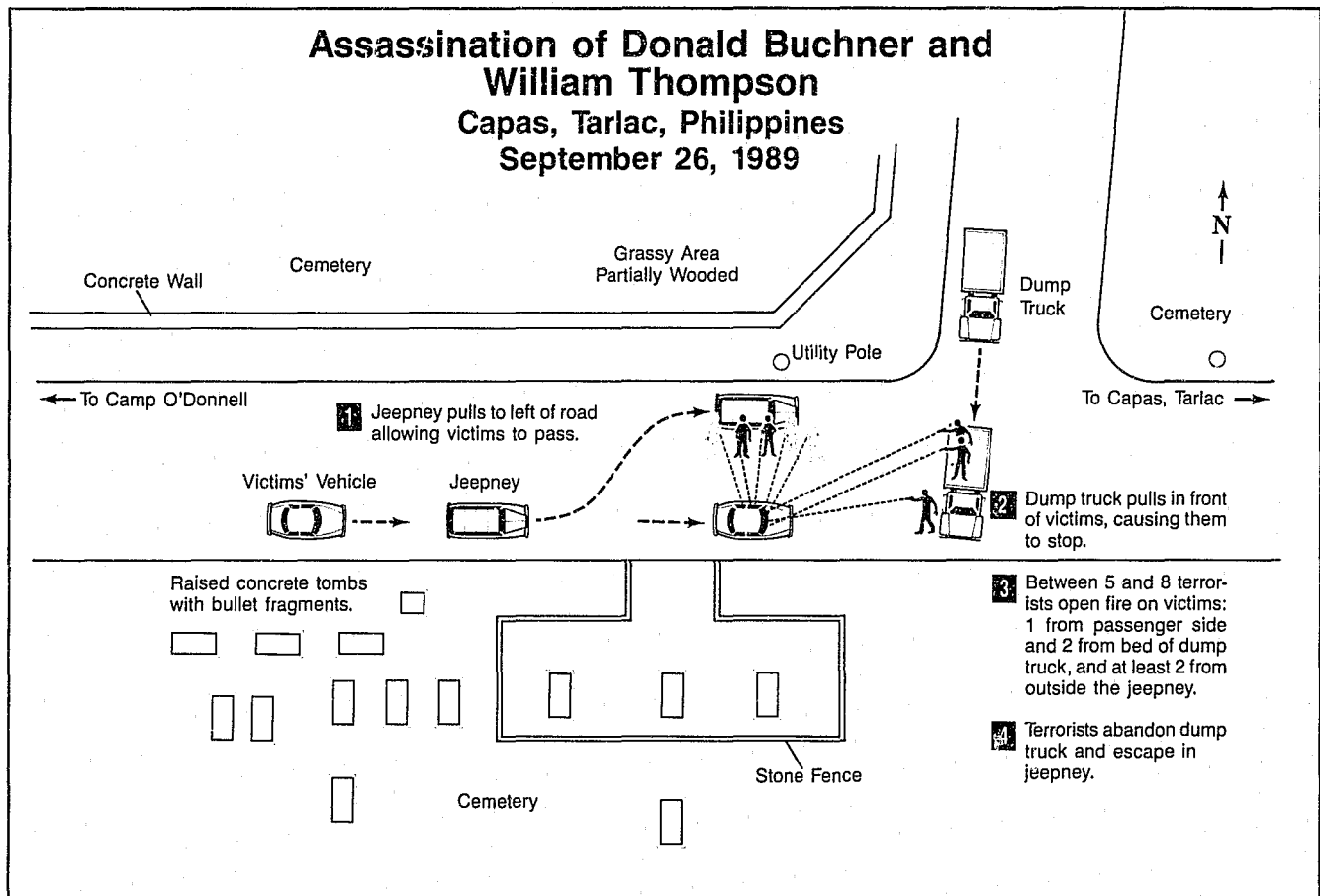
September 24, 1989—Kunsan, South Korea: During the early morning hours, a privately owned vehicle of a USAF serviceman assigned to Kunsan Air Force Base was vandalized and burned while parked outside his residence. Anti-U.S. Korean-language leaflets containing statements such as "Yankee Go Home" and "Not Allow the New U.S. Ambassador to South Korea to Take Office," were left at the scene. The incident may be the work of a local student group calling itself the "Kunsan Area Anti-American Suicide Squad."

September 26, 1989—Capas, Tarlac Province, Philippines: Assassins of the CPP/NPA shot to death two U.S. Ford Aerospace technicians near Clark Air Force Base. The two men, Donald G. Buchner and William H. Thompson, were killed as they drove home from work at Camp O'Donnell Air Station in late afternoon. In the prearranged ambush, the automobile driven by the men was blocked by a stolen dumptruck, which suddenly backed into the road over which the victims' vehicle was traveling. A second vehicle, a jeepney used for public transportation in the Philippines, im-

The victims' vehicle after gunmen concentrated a heavy volume of small arms fire into the windshield and window areas. The victims, two Ford Aerospace technicians, were killed instantly.



Assassination of Donald Buchner and William Thompson Capas, Tarlac, Philippines September 26, 1989



mediately appeared on the scene and stopped on the opposite shoulder. Gunmen from the jeepney and dumptruck concentrated a heavy volume of small arms fire into the windshield and window areas of the victims' vehicle, killing the two occupants instantly.

October 13, 1989—Seoul, South Korea: A group of six leftist radical students armed with homemade explosive devices (similar to firecrackers), molotov cocktails, tear gas canisters, flammable paint thinner, and steel pipes, overran and briefly occupied the residence of the U.S. Ambassador in Seoul at about 6:30 a.m. The students gained access to the residential compound by parking their rental car flush against the surrounding perimeter wall, and by using the car as one would a ladder, to scale the wall. The students were able to advance past security guards by throwing a tear gas grenade, which disoriented and temporarily immobilized the guards. They next forced open a door leading to the reception area of the residence and barricaded themselves inside. Once inside, the students ransacked furniture and artwork and threw explosive devices out the windows to keep responding security forces at bay. The students did not penetrate the living quarters of the residence, and the U.S. Ambassador and his

wife escaped unharmed. According to press accounts, the students were heard shouting anti-Republic of Korea and anti-U.S. slogans from the inside of the residence. The student raid came on the heels of a visit to South Korea by U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills, and on the eve of an official visit to the United States by President Roh Tae Woo.

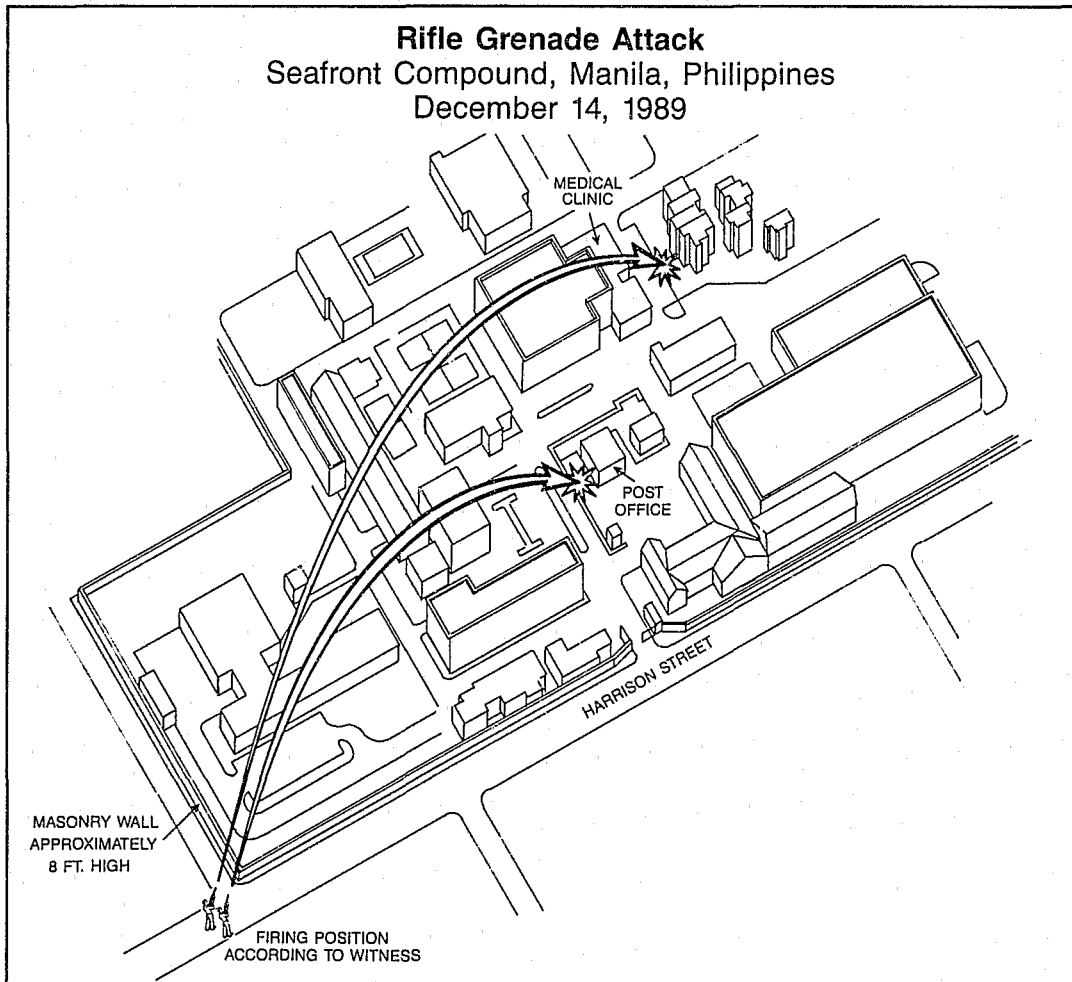
November 8, 1989—Seoul, South Korea: Six students from Dongkuk University in Seoul attacked the front gate of Hannam Village, a U.S. Army housing facility, with sticks and pipes. Police quickly dispersed the group. There were no injuries or arrests.

November 15, 1989—Kunsan, South Korea: Between 8:30 and 8:45 a.m., five or six South Korean students rushed the main gate of Kunsan Air Force Base. One student entered the base and threw a firebomb at the main gate, setting it ablaze. The other students threw firebombs and rocks from outside the main gate. Before being chased and eventually arrested by Korean National Police, the students sang songs, chanted anti-U.S. slogans, and distributed anti-U.S. leaflets to passersby. One leaflet left at the scene identified the students as members of the "Anti-American Suicide Squad."

December 14, 1989—Manila, Philippines: Terrorists believed to belong to the CPP/NPA fired two rifle grenades into the U.S. Embassy's Seafront Compound, a complex containing housing accommodations, stores, snackbars, post office, and medical clinic. Both rounds were fired from M-16 rifles; one landed in front of the post office, the other in front of the medical clinic. Both projectiles made small holes in the pavement and blew shrapnel at nearby parked automobiles. Although the attack was timed for the busy noontime hour to inflict maximum casualties in the compound, there were no

personal injuries and minimal property damage. The assailants escaped in a stolen vehicle.

December 24, 1989—Davao, Philippines: Unknown terrorists, possibly members of the CPP/NPA, fired a rifle grenade and about 30 rounds of small arms ammunition at the Branch Public Affairs Office (USIS library) in Davao. The attack occurred about 1 a.m., when no one was on the premises. There were no personal injuries. Minor property damage, including broken windows, was caused to the facade of the building.





A Citibank executive examines the San Sebastian Citibank following a bomb attack. No one was injured, but the bomb caused considerable damage.



EUROPE (EUR)

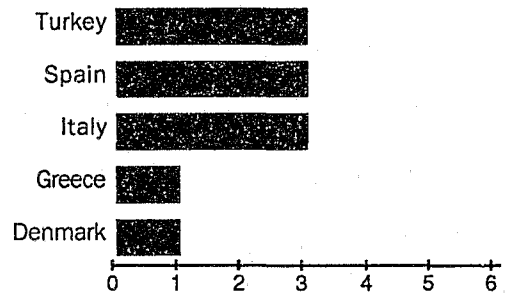
April 12, 1989—Fossalta Maggiore, Italy: A car belonging to the wife of a U.S. serviceman was set afire. An anonymous caller to an Italian newspaper stated that the Autonomia Sinistra Ante Parlamentare was responsible for the arson.

April 12, 1989—Grumolo, Italy: Three vehicles bearing USAF license plates were damaged by fire. The cars were parked in front of U.S. Government-leased housing in Grumolo (located southeast of Vicenza). The Autonomia Sinistra Ante Parlamentare subsequently claimed responsibility for the arson.

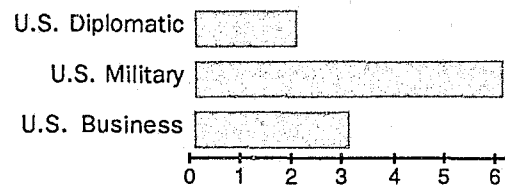
June 1, 1989—San Sebastian, Spain: Iraultza (Revolution) claimed credit for bombing the office of Citibank. The bomb (which consisted of 2 kilograms of ammonal nitrate connected to a timer) caused considerable damage, but no injuries. An anonymous caller warned police about the bomb only minutes before the explosion.

September 3, 1989—Rota, Spain: An anonymous Spanish-speaking male telephoned the Spanish naval base at San Fernando and stated, "Take note: in the port of the naval base Rota, there is a bomb package under a car. We do not want victims." Based on this call, a search of the Rota Naval Base harbor was conducted. A black bag was found underneath a car assigned to the Spanish port captain for Rota. The bag contained several pages from the Spanish daily *El Pais*, and a plastic jar containing sand, rocks, one AA battery, and 2 ounces of C-4 plastic explosive with some protruding wires. The device did not explode, as it did not have a detonator.

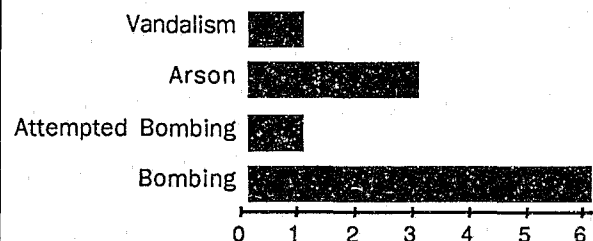
Areas of Anti-American Incidents in EUR



Targets of Attack

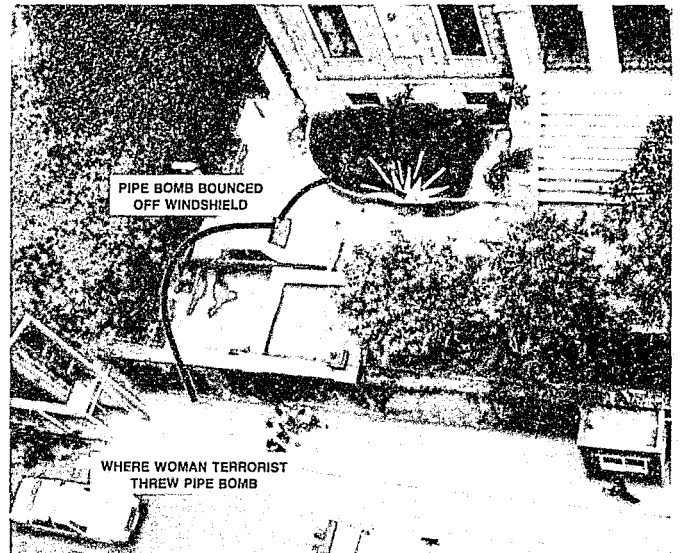


Types of Attack

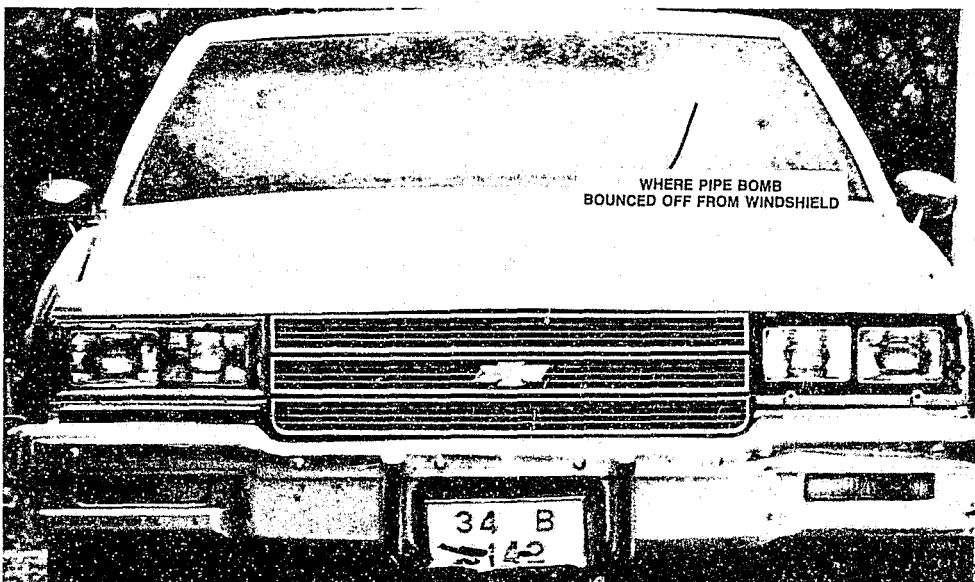


Aerial view of the bombing of the U.S. Consulate General in Istanbul, Turkey.

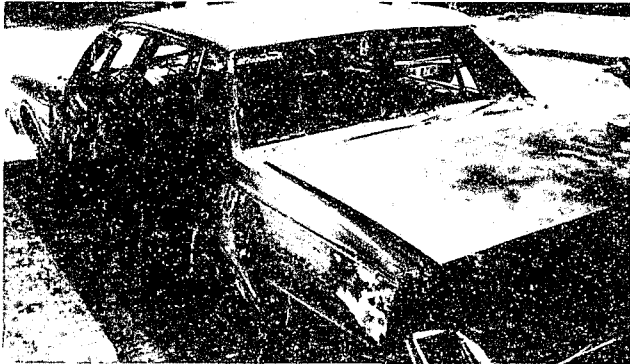
September 11, 1989—Istanbul, Turkey: At 7:05 a.m., a Turkish woman, later identified as Pembegul Binbir, threw a pipe bomb that hit the top of the U.S. Consulate General wall and bounced back. She immediately picked up the device and hurled it with greater force, this time hitting the Consul General's car. The device bounced off the windshield of the car and exploded a few feet away. Preliminary investigation indicated that the device consisted of dynamite and metal. Shrapnel hit the main building, two guard houses, a security vehicle, and the Consul General's vehicle. Pieces of shrapnel narrowly missed two members of the consulate general guard force. The assailant was arrested at the scene and is currently reported to be in custody. No group has claimed credit for the attack. However, September 12 was the ninth anniversary of the military takeover of the Turkish Government in 1980.



After the pipe bomb bounced off the windshield of the Consul General's car, it exploded a few feet away. Shrapnel hit the main building, two guard houses, a security vehicle, and the Consul General's car.



The Consul General's car after the device bounced off the windshield.



Within 10 minutes on the morning of October 23, three cars belonging to U.S. Air Force personnel were bombed to protest the U.S. presence in Greece.



The day after three cars belonging to U.S. Air Force personnel were destroyed by bombs, a fourth bomb was found under another car belonging to a U.S. serviceman.

October 23, 1989—Athens, Greece: Between 9:30 and 9:40 p.m., bombs destroyed three cars belonging to USAF personnel assigned to Hellenikon Air Base. The cars were parked in the Ano-Glyfada area, which is near the air base. Four Greek passersby were injured in the incident. The next day, a fourth bomb was found under another car belonging to a USAF serviceman, and was deactivated by Greek police. In a call to a local radio station, the Revolutionary Popular Struggle (ELA) claimed credit for the attacks. The caller stated that the attack was to protest the U.S. presence in Greece, and that a proclamation would follow. In its lengthy (11-page) followup communique, the group stated in part that it chose Glyfada because the area:

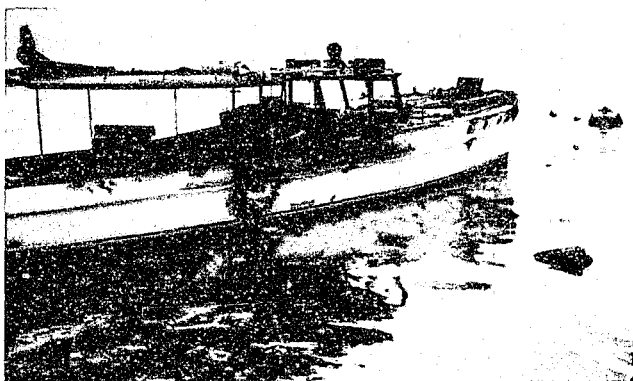
Is one of the places resided in by the personnel of the North American capitalist-imperialist mechanism. With this violent dynamic blow we wanted to declare that what is needed is a dynamic-violent attack, with every possible means, against all the instruments and expressions of the North American capitalist-imperialist presence and occupation of our country.



November 4, 1989—Copenhagen, Denmark: At 1:30 a.m., the office of the U.S. computer company UNISYS was vandalized. Bricks and bottles containing foul-smelling liquid were thrown through the front windows of the offices. Six or seven windows, a personal computer, and carpeting were damaged. No group has claimed responsibility; however, the BZs (an autonomous Danish anarchist group) are prime suspects because of prior threats made against UNISYS and the method of attack.

November 9, 1989—Izmir, Turkey: A pipe bomb detonated in the rear of the USAF commissary in Izmir. The commissary was closed at the time of the incident, and no employees were present. There was no claim of responsibility for this action.

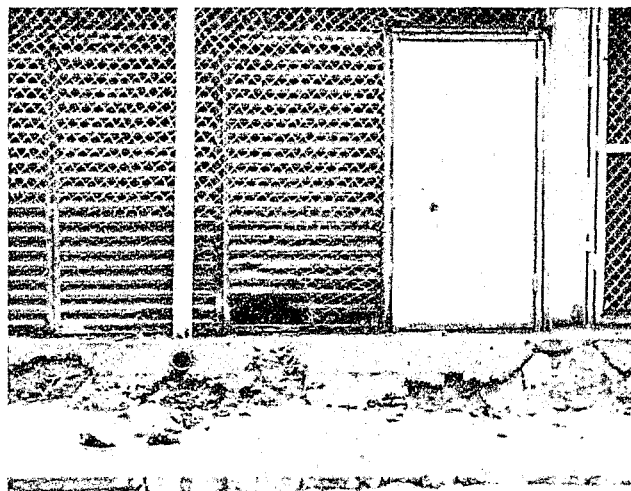
December 6, 1989—Istanbul, Turkey: At about 6:30 a.m., two men detonated a firebomb on the rear deck of the *Hiawatha*, a 15-meter wooden motor launch owned by the U.S. Government. No one was aboard the boat at the time of the attack. The local fire department put out the fire, but not before the boat was severely damaged. A 2-meter-long pole was found in the water next to the *Hiawatha*, and had probably been used to put the device on the boat. Approximately 8 hours after the incident, the Turkish newspaper *Tercuman* received an anonymous call in which the caller claimed credit for the attack on behalf of the June 16 Organization. The caller went on to say, "these kinds of attacks will go on. We are against the IMF [International Monetary Fund] and price increases. We will fight for Turkish Kurds."



The U.S.-owned *Hiawatha* was damaged by a firebomb in Istanbul.

December 21, 1989—Comiso, Italy: At 10 a.m., an individual set a USAF van on fire. The van was parked in the central plaza of Comiso. Shortly after the incident, the suspect (later identified as Carlo Corallo) delivered a Christmas card to City Hall, which stated:

I take responsibility for the fire to the Allied Forces van in protest for the happenings in Panama which is contrary to the peace climate. Signed, Hand Against Disarmament.



A pipe bomb caused minor damage when detonated at the rear of the U.S. Air Force commissary in Izmir.

A short time after delivering the Christmas card to City Hall, Carlo Corallo attacked a local police officer with a steel pipe (which resulted in his immediate arrest). He admitted to police that he doused the USAF van with rubbing alcohol and then set it on fire, and showed the police the pharmacy where he bought the rubbing alcohol. Mr. Corallo, a member of the disbanded pacifist group the Continuing Struggle, is reputedly attracted to peace activist causes.



December 29, 1989—Vitoria, Spain: A bomb exploded outside a Ford showroom, causing minor damage but no injuries. An anonymous caller to the local press, claiming to speak for Iraultza, stated that the attack was directed:

Against Yankee intervention in Panama, for the right of the peoples to freely decide their own destiny and in solidarity with the struggle of the prisoners.

The "prisoners" may refer to jailed members of the Basque group Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA).

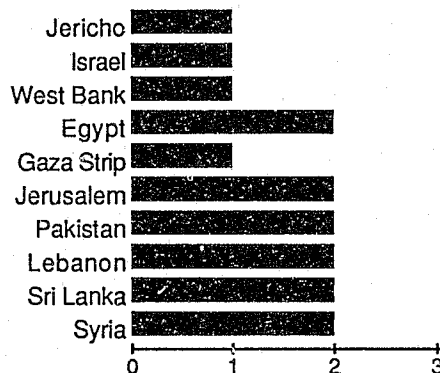
NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA (NEA)

February 10, 1989—Cairo, Egypt: At approximately 1:15 p.m., U.S. Defense Attache Col. David Lemon was the victim of an attempted assault as he traveled northbound on the corniche, accompanied by his wife and 6-week-old infant. A light blue Fiat, driven by a male accompanied by three women, attempted to force its way in front of Lemon's vehicle on three separate occasions. On two occasions, the driver exited his vehicle and struck Lemon's vehicle repeatedly with a club. Lemon took evasive action, ultimately driving to the Embassy for safety. No injuries were sustained by Lemon or his family.

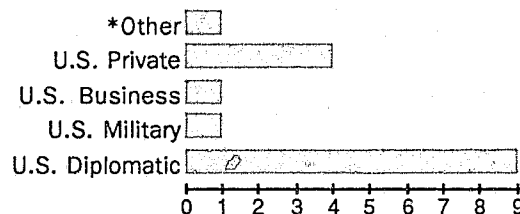
February 12, 1989—Islamabad, Pakistan: During an afternoon demonstration, the USIS ACC in Islamabad was attacked by a violent mob. The demonstrators were protesting the publication in the United States of author Salman Rushdie's book *Satanic Verses*, viewed by many Muslims as blasphemous. During this incident, the Center suffered considerable damage. One vehicle inside the compound was set afire, but the blaze was quickly extinguished by a local employee. The front entrance protective shutter was ripped from its tracks and holes were punched through the entrance doors.

The police prevented entry through those gaps by firing tear gas and live ammunition at the crowd, resulting in six deaths and injuries to more than 50 persons. Four demonstrators climbed up a newly installed pipe leading to the roof, tore down the American flag, and inflicted other minor damage to the roof. Police firing forced them from the roof, taking the flag that was later burned. An attempt was also made to set fire to the draperies inside the ground floor offices, through a broken window. Demonstrators also unsuccessfully attempted to set fire to the side entrance door inside the compound adjacent to the building. Three U.S. diplomats assigned to the U.S. Mission were in the building, along with several senior local employees and members of the Embassy security force. Although all of them escaped without injury, three American journalists covering the event were physically abused. Members of the retreating mob attacked a nearby building housing the American Express Company office, breaking windows and causing fire damage. The demonstration had originally been scheduled to include a march to the USIS facility, where a petition was to be presented. Protest organizers had offered repeated assurances that the demonstration would be peaceful. Nevertheless, the demonstrators, who numbered several thousand, included extremist members of fundamentalist Islamic groups intent on exploiting the highly emotional nature of the *Satanic Verses* controversy to both spark anti-American violence as well as to embarrass Prime

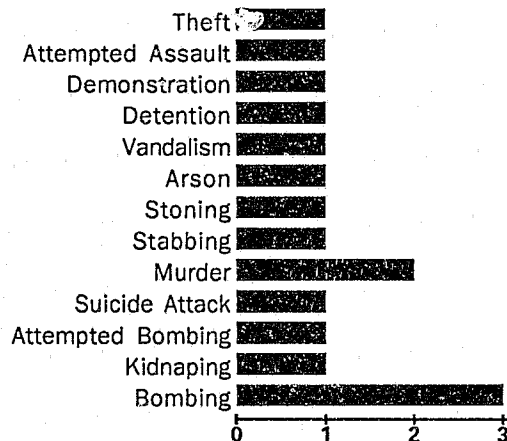
Areas of Anti-American Incidents in NEA



Targets of Attack



Types of Attack



* July 6, 1989 - A Palestinian passenger on a bus from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem grabbed control of the steering wheel from the bus driver. The man forced the bus into a ravine, where it caught on fire. Sixteen people (including one American) died in the crash, and 27 others (including 7 Americans) were injured.

Minister Benezir Bhutto's government. The attack was the worst incident of anti-American violence in Islamabad since the U.S. Embassy was burned in 1979.

March 3, 1989—Damascus, Syria: While driving on a public road adjacent to a Palestinian camp, two U.S. Embassy military officials were apprehended by armed gunmen. They were detained for more than 8 hours before being turned over first to Syrian authorities, and then to U.S. Ambassador Edward Djerijian. The gunmen were members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine—General Command (PFLP-GC), which is headed by Ahmed Jibril.

April 4, 1989—Damascus, Syria: A Syrian male (of Palestinian descent), using a 2-foot chain, smashed the windshield of a USIS vehicle and a U.S. Embassy employee's vehicle parked outside the USIS ACC. The individual then proceeded to the West German Cultural Center, and shattered a glass display case outside the Center. The man was arrested by Syrian police with the help of an American Embassy guard. The man, identified as Marwan Khalaf, said his actions were aimed at foreigners and his dislike at what they were doing to Syria.

April 21, 1989—Islamabad, Pakistan: At 1 a.m., two molotov cocktails were thrown at the parked vehicle of an American couple who were both teachers at the International School of Islamabad. The vehicle, which was parked in the teachers' driveway, was hit by one molotov cocktail that exploded, causing superficial burn damage to the vehicle. The second molotov cocktail missed the vehicle, and broke against the inside wall of the garage, but did not ignite. No one was injured in the incident. The vehicle that was firebombed had license plates indicating that it was an official U.S. Mission vehicle. The couple had not received any prior threats and reported no problems at the school involving either one of them.

June 2, 1989—Colombo, Sri Lanka: At approximately 8 p.m., a bomb was thrown over the wall of the U.S. diplomatic compound in Colombo housing the offices of U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), USIS, and Voice of America (VOA). The crude homemade device apparently had been hurled next door to the Indian High Commission from a passing car. The bomb overshot its intended target and exploded just inside the perimeter wall of the neighboring U.S. compound, causing minor property damage. A local guard was slightly injured in the arm by a concrete fragment. No American employees were on the compound at the time. Although local newspapers later received statements claiming responsibility from a previously unknown Muslim group called the Noorul Islamic Liberation Front, the attack is believed to have been carried out by the Sinhalese militant Janata Vimukti Peramuna (JVP, or People's Liberation Front), which has been waging a terror campaign against the Sri

Lankan Government partially in response to the presence of Indian troops on the island.

June 3, 1989—Cairo, Egypt: At approximately noon, an explosive device was found on the grounds of the ACC. A local security guard observed a suspicious green plastic bag under the shrubbery. The plastic bag was approximately 10–12 feet from the exterior wall of the Cultural Center. Inside the bag was a pink cake box, and two yellow-and-red wires were protruding from the box. Embassy security personnel responded immediately to the security guard's alarm and the fire department arrived within 35 minutes. At approximately 1:15 p.m., security personnel reported that they had checked the device electronically and discovered that it was an explosive. The device was dismantled and removed from the premises. No group claimed responsibility for placing the device.

June 22, 1989—Gaza Strip, Occupied Territories: Chris George, the American director of the Save the Children Foundation, was abducted from his office. He was released unharmed the next day after his captors heard on the radio that the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) had denounced the action. The ringleader was later shot and killed by Israeli authorities as he fled to avoid arrest.

July 6, 1989—Tel Aviv, Israel: A Palestinian passenger on a bus en route to Jerusalem from Tel Aviv grabbed control of the steering wheel from the bus driver, while shouting "Allahu Akbar" (God is Great). The man forced the bus into a ravine, where it caught fire. Sixteen people (including one American) died in the crash, and 27 others (including seven Americans) were injured.

July 31, 1989—Beirut, Lebanon: The Organization of the Oppressed of the Earth announced that Lt. Col. William Higgins had been hanged in response to the July 29 Israeli abduction of a Hizballah religious leader, Sheik Abdul Karim Obeid. A videotape was released showing a body hanging from a gallows. Although an investigation concluded that the body was probably that of Higgins, there was no way to determine when Higgins had been murdered, or when the videotape was actually made. The holders of U.S. hostage Joseph Cicippio also made threats against his life, which were not carried out, probably following pressure from Syria and Iran, which were themselves subject to heavy pressure from the world community.

August 18, 1989—El-Bireh, West Bank: The U.S. Consulate General in Jerusalem was notified that the body of Amjad Gibril, a 14-year-old American citizen of Palestinian descent, had been found in El-Bireh, West Bank. An Israeli autopsy, and a second autopsy performed by an independent pathologist, both revealed that Gibril had been shot in the back, and that there were no signs of torture. The Israelis are continuing their investigation into this case.

September 13, 1989—Jerusalem: At 6:45 a.m., unknown person(s) set fire to the private vehicle of Deputy Principal Officer David Winn while it was parked on the street in front of his residence. The fire destroyed the front end of the car. No one was injured in the attack, and no damage was done to the residence or other vehicles parked in the area. No one claimed responsibility for the incident. Although there have been numerous instances of vehicles being burned, this is the first case in recent history involving a car with U.S. diplomatic license plates.

September 17, 1989—Beirut, Lebanon: Reuters news service reported that at 11 a.m., a bomb exploded in front of the fourth-floor offices of the American Express Bank in the Sin El Fil district of Christian East Beirut. The device reportedly consisted of 44 pounds of "explosives" packed into a milk chum that was left at the bank's entrance. The blast resulted in property damage, but no injuries.

November 5, 1989—Jerusalem: During the morning hours, American citizen Avraham Feld, a dual national residing in Israel since 1981, was stabbed in the chest with a screwdriver by two unidentified Arab assailants. Feld was walking between the Jewish and Moslem quarters of the old city at the time of the attack. The injuries were minor.

December 8, 1989—Jericho, Occupied Territories: At 11:30 a.m., while returning from the Allenby Bridge to

Jerusalem, U.S. Ambassador Brown's limousine (carrying former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Consul General Wilcox), was struck by a stone. The stone cracked, but did not pierce, the armored glass. The incident took place on the main road just east of the town of Jericho.

December 15, 1989—Vavuniya, Sri Lanka: A U.S. Embassy vehicle carrying a U.S. diplomat assigned to the Embassy in Colombo, a senior local employee of the American Mission, and an Embassy driver, was confiscated by individuals presumed to be members of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE). The U.S. Mission personnel were returning from an official visit to Jaffna in northern Sri Lanka. At approximately 3:30 p.m., while traveling south on the main north-south road, the vehicle was stopped at a point about 20 miles north of Vavuniya by three Tamil men, one of whom was carrying an automatic rifle. The diplomat and the two local employees were asked to get out of the vehicle, their belongings were removed from the vehicle and one of the three men drove off with it. The two remaining Tamil men then stopped a passing truck. The diplomat and the two local Embassy employees were allowed to board the truck with their belongings and the truck took them to the nearest large town, Vavuniya, where they reported the incident to the Sri Lankan police. None of the three was harmed and they were returned safely to Colombo the following day. The vehicle was returned to the U.S. Embassy in late January 1990.

AMERICANS IN CAPTIVITY



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

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

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

POLHILL, ROBERT*—Professor at Beirut University College. Kidnaped on January 24, 1987, along with Jesse Turner and Alann Steen. Claimed by a pro-Iranian Shi'ite faction, the Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine (IJLP).

REED, FRANK**—Director of the private Lebanese International School in Beirut. Kidnaped September 9, 1986. Claimed by Ba'th Cells Organization and Arab Revolutionary Cells.

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

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

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

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

*Released April 22, 1990.

**Released April 30, 1990.

AMERICANS IN CAPTIVITY