United States Department of State
Bureau of Diplomatic Security

Significant Incidents of Political Violence Against Americans: 1987

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Comments on this report may be directed to the Chief of the Threat Analysis Division.

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Editor

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SIGNIFICANT INCIDENTS OF POLITICAL VIOLENCE AGAINST AMERICANS: 1987

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INTRODUCTION

To provide a more comprehensive picture of the broad spectrum of political violence that Americans faced overseas in 1987, the Bureau of Diplomatic Security's Threat Analysis Division (DS/TAD) decided to broaden the parameters of the definition used in its previous study, *Lethal Actions Against Americans: 1973-1986*. While *Lethal Actions* focused on "all recorded terrorism-related deaths, assassinations, and attempted assassinations of Americans," this study will also include non-lethal bombings, attempted bombings, and violent demonstrations. There is also a section devoted to the status of Americans being held hostage.

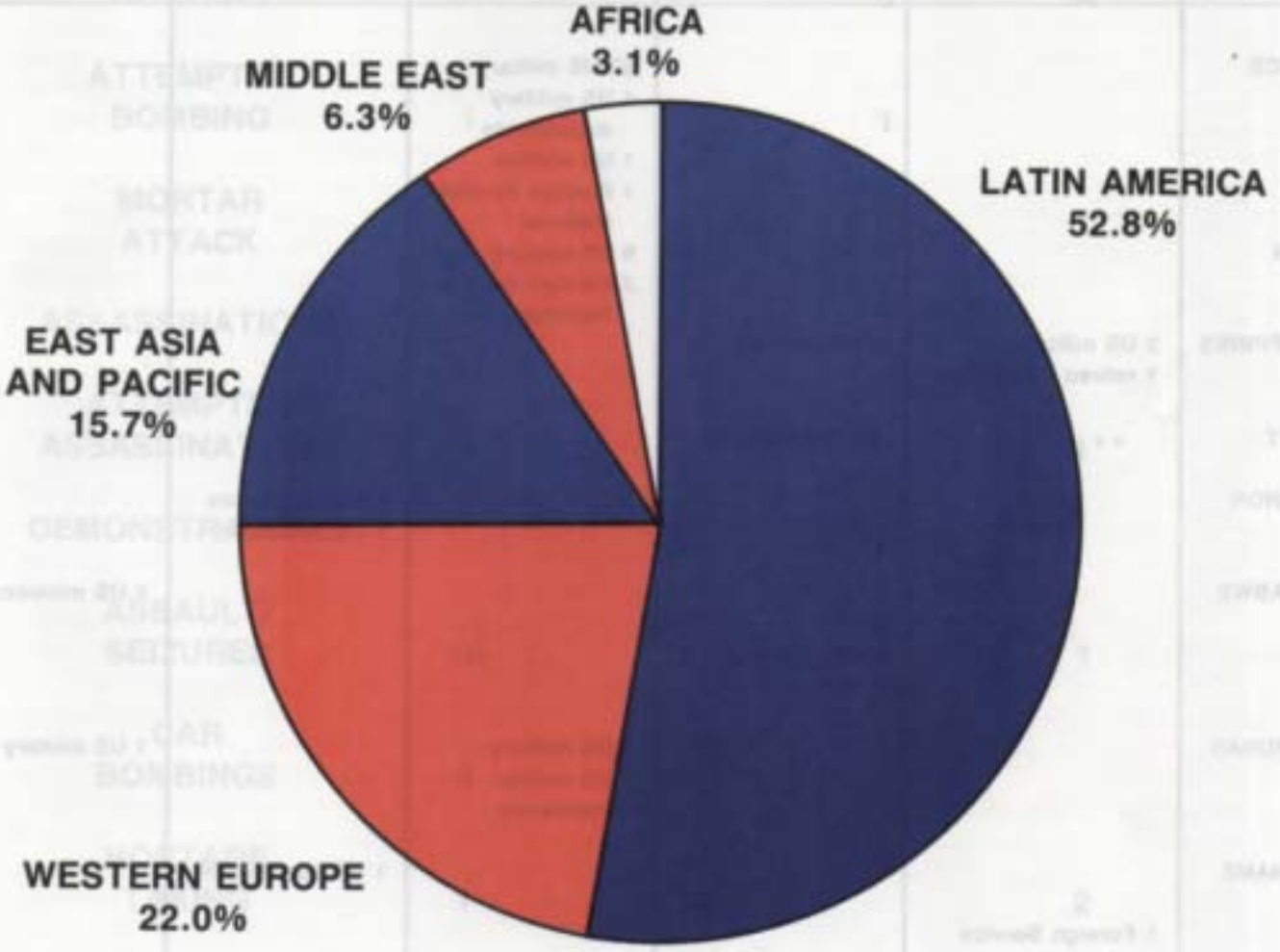
This chronology includes virtually all the anti-U.S. incidents which occurred in 1987. Unfortunately, to keep the publication at the "unclassified" level, some incidents had to be omitted due to the sensitive nature of the information associated with them.

It remains the policy of the Bureau of Diplomatic Security to ensure that information concerning threats against U.S. interests (whether government or private) is made available to the concerned parties on an expeditious basis, while simultaneously adhering to all procedures and U.S. Government regulations concerning the safeguarding of classified information.

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) incidents which Department analysts believe significant given the unique security environments which exist in the various world regions.

As always special thanks must go to the Graphics Branch of the Department, which is responsible for most of the original artwork in this publication, and to Regional Security Officers (RSO) at embassies worldwide who provided DS/TAD with the necessary information and photographs on a timely basis.

AREA OF ANTI-US INCIDENTS IN 1987



VIOLENT ANTI-U.S. ATTACKS BY COUNTRY: 1987

COUNTRY	ASSASSINATIONS	ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATIONS	INJURED	KIDNAPPED/ HOSTAGE	KILLED
GREECE			22 US military 4 US military dependents 1 US civilian 1 Foreign Service National		
SPAIN			9 US military 2 Foreign Service Nationals		
PHILIPPINES	2 US military 1 retired US military	2 US military			
EGYPT		3 US diplomats			
LEBANON				4 US professors 1 US newsman	
ZIMBABWE					2 US missionaries
HAITI		1 US diplomat's spouse			
HONDURAS			5 US military 1 US civilian contractor		1 US military
SURINAME				1 US businessman	
EL SALVADOR	1 Foreign Service National working for US military				
WEST BANK			1 US diplomat		
MOZAMBIQUE				1 US missionary	
SUDAN				3 US missionaries	

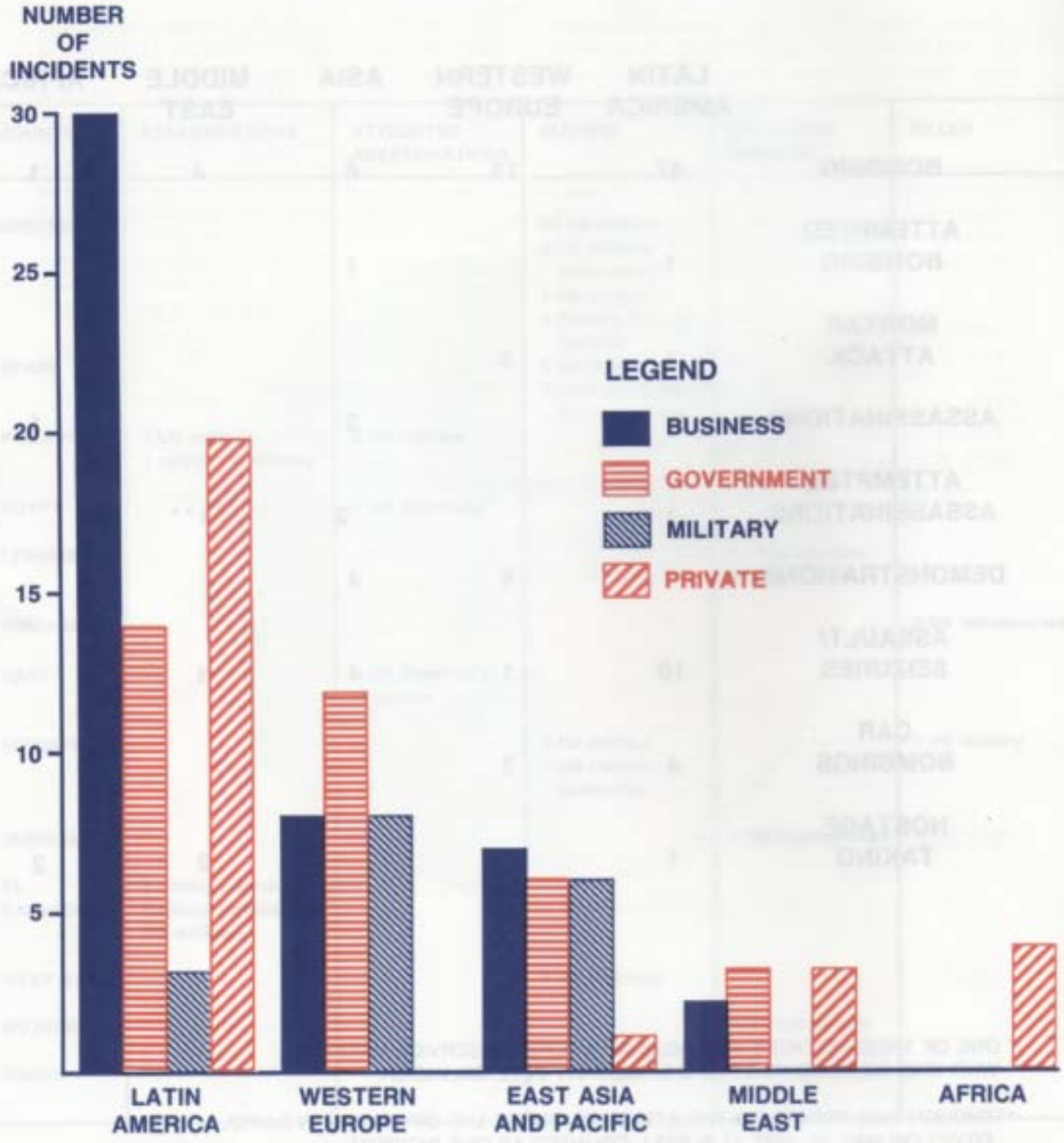
TYPES OF INCIDENTS BY REGION 1987

	LATIN AMERICA	WESTERN EUROPE	ASIA	MIDDLE EAST	AFRICA
BOMBING	47	15	6	4	1
ATTEMPTED BOMBING	1		1		
MORTAR ATTACK	1	5			
ASSASSINATIONS	2*		3		1
ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATIONS	1		2	1**	
DEMONSTRATIONS		4	4		
ASSAULT/ SEIZURES	10	1	4	1	
CAR BOMBINGS	4	3			
HOSTAGE TAKING	1			2	2

* ONE OF THESE ATTACKS WAS AGAINST A FOREIGN SERVICE NATIONAL WHO WAS WORKING FOR THE U.S. MILITARY IN EL SALVADOR.

**THOUGH THIS REFERS TO THE ATTACK ON THREE U.S. DIPLOMATS IN CAIRO, EGYPT ON MAY 26, 1987, IT IS STILL COUNTED AS ONE INCIDENT.

TARGETS OF ANTI-U.S. INCIDENTS BY REGION IN 1987



JANUARY

January 4, 1987—Paris, France: At 6:20 p.m., unknown individuals threw a smoke bomb under an American Embassy vehicle which was parked outside the residential compound. There was no damage or injuries. No group claimed credit for the incident.

January 7, 1987—Lima, Peru: The Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) claimed credit for bombing a 15-story building that housed the offices of *Eastern Airlines* as well as the Austrian Embassy and the U.N. Refugee Agency. The explosion caused no injuries but damaged an office on the ground floor of the building and blew out windows of the U.N. offices three stories above. Witnesses said two suspects were seen fleeing the building shortly before the blast occurred.

January 9, 1987—San Salvador, El Salvador: Approximately 250 leftist students marched to the American Embassy where they staged a protest against U.S. support of the Duarte government. Several protesters were armed, but there were no incidents of gunfire. Protesters did throw rocks at passing cars. This was the first of approximately 24 demonstrations of varying degrees of violence which occurred at the American Embassy during 1987.

These demonstrations were sponsored by leftist student groups and by other front groups for the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN). During a typical demonstration, protesters would either toss rocks, 2×4s, flaming torches, or paint-filled bags into the Embassy compound. Other tactics used by the demonstrators included building fires in the middle of the street out of old tires. They also put burning tires against one of the Embassy gates, damaging the gate to the extent that it had to be replaced.

They would also paint anti-U.S. slogans on the Embassy wall and burn effigies of Uncle Sam. During one demonstration, an Embassy "react vehicle" was attacked by the demonstrators who broke the windshield of the vehicle. Generally these demonstrations did not cause any injuries to U.S. personnel. On one occasion two Embassy political officers monitoring a demonstration were mugged by the crowd. They were not harmed although their camera and some money were stolen.

January 24, 1987—Beirut, Lebanon: Gunmen posing as police officers kidnapped four professors at the Beirut University College. Three of the victims are Americans—Robert Polhill, Alan Steen, and Jesse Turner The fourth victim, Mithileshwar Singh, is an Indian professor with permanent U.S. resident status. The gunmen arrived on the campus dressed in police uniforms and driving a stolen police van. A group called the Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine claimed credit for the kidnappings.

January 28, 1987—Nagoya, Japan: A masked man in a hunting cap and zippered jacket, estimated to be in his early thirties, entered the Nagoya branch office of *Merrill Lynch*, threw several printed handbills at the receptionist, and then tossed two lit smoke flares into the office before escaping. No one was hurt, and damage was minimal.

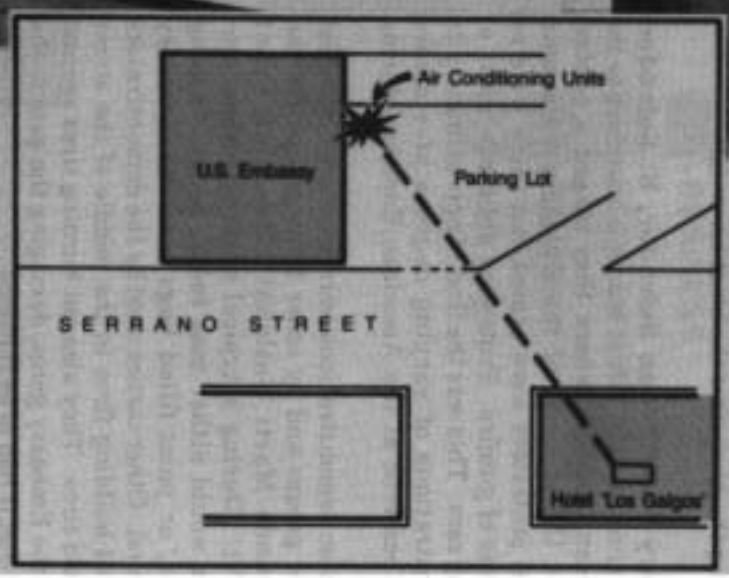
Nagoya police suspect the man was a rightwing extremist who acted alone. The text of the handbills described *Merrill Lynch* as a ringleader behind the rise of the yen, and a firm whose activities were creating hardship and suffering for the people of Japan.

January 1987—Colombia: There were two attacks against multinational oil companies in Colombia. The first attack occurred on January 14, 1987, when guerrillas blew up part of the *Pacific Oil Pipeline* that goes from the port of Buenaventura to the village of Yumbo. The Nineteenth of April Movement (M-19) was allegedly responsible for this attack. The second attack occurred on January 31, 1987, when guerrillas burned the helicopter of a company which was providing service to a multinational oil company located in Saravena, Colombia. The National Liberation Army (ELN) was allegedly responsible for this attack.

Mortar Attack Against American Embassy

Madrid, Spain February 18, 1987

▲ View from roof of Los Galgos in direction launching tube pointed. Note top two floors and roof of Embassy.



▲ Windows broken by blast effects.

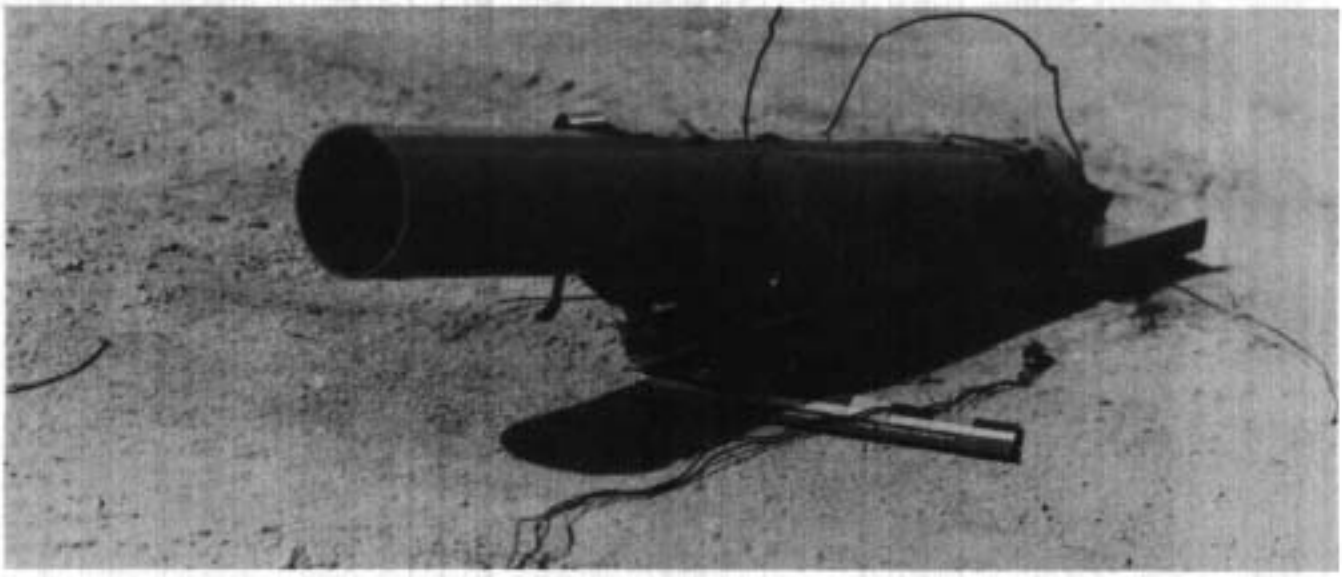
FEBRUARY

February 15, 1987—Achim—Baden, West Germany: Unidentified individuals dropped two ship's anchors on the overhead cable of the Bremen-Hannover railway line which damaged a U.S. passenger train. There were no injuries and damage was estimated at $20,000. Local newspapers received a letter from the Autonomous Cells in which the group said the "attack was directed against the imperialist war machine of the U.S."

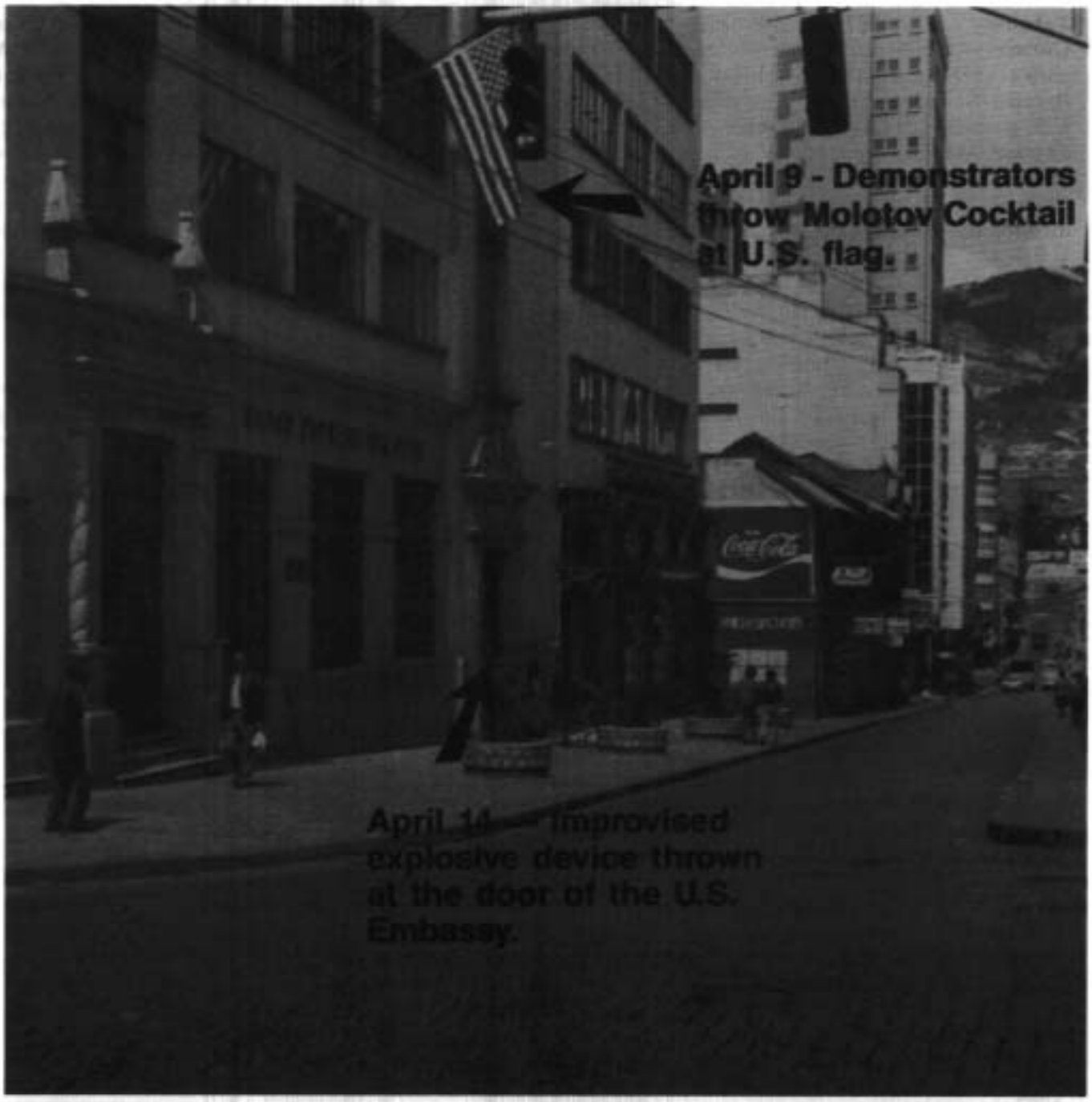
February 18, 1987—Madrid, Spain: At 8.04 a.m., an explosion occurred in the parking lot of the American Embassy, slightly damaging the air-conditioning unit, an Embassy vehicle, and breaking some windows in the Embassy. There were no injuries in the explosion. At first it was thought that the explosion was due to a pipe bursting inside the air-conditioning system. A subsequent investigation of the parking lot revealed that the explosion was caused by an explosive device. A few weeks later, on March 2, 1987, Spanish police were summoned to the Los Galgos Hotel (which is located 200 meters across the street from the American Embassy) by maintenance people to identify objects found on the roof. In their investigation police found a makeshift launcher that was used to fire a mortar at the Embassy in February. No group has claimed credit for the attack.

February 20, 1987—San Borja, Peru: A car bomb exploded outside the offices of the U.S.-owned *Southern Peru Copper Company*. No injuries were reported, and no group claimed credit for the attack.

Launching tube used to fire mortars at the American Embassy in Madrid on February 18.



February 1987—Colombia: During February 1987 there were three attacks against multinational oil companies in Colombia. The first occurred on February 8, 1987, when guerrillas blew up a gas line near Barraca Bermeja, interrupting the gas flow to a nearby refinery and causing approximately $2.3 million in losses. ELN guerrillas were believed responsible. The second attack occurred on February 22, 1987, when alleged ELN guerrillas dynamited the pipeline between Barbosa and Barrancabermeja, causing minor material damage. The last attack occurred on February 23, 1987, when ELN guerrillas blew up a pipeline in the Antioquia Department. The explosion caused substantial damage to the pipeline and a large oil spillage.



La Paz, Bolivia.

MARCH

March 8, 1987—Arauca, Colombia: Richard Paulson, a Canadian oil engineer working for *Occidental Petroleum* in Colombia, was kidnapped by guerrillas believed to be from the National Liberation Army (ELN). Paulson and another woman employed by *Occidental* were forcibly taken from their car in the city of Arauca. The woman was released a few hours later, and Paulson is still in custody.

March 13, 1987—San Sebastian, Spain: The Basque group Iraultza (Revolution) claimed credit for bombing the office of *National Cash Register* (NCR). There were no injuries, and damage to the office was minimal.

March 31, 1987—Lima, Peru: Terrorists bombed a branch office of *Citibank*, two branch offices of the *Bank of London*, and three Peruvian banks. The windows of the building housing *Citibank* were blown out, but the building sustained no major damage. No group has claimed credit for the attack.

March 1987—Colombia: There were two attacks against multinational oil companies in the month of March. The first occurred on March 9, 1987, when members of the National Liberation Army (ELN) attacked an oil camp and destroyed machinery and equipment being used for oil exploration in the region. Losses were estimated in the millions of dollars. The second occurred in Rio Tigre on March 21, 1987, when members of the ELN burned five tank trucks belonging to *Occidental* and *Intercol* oil companies.

APRIL

April 2, 1987—Cairo, Egypt: A Sunni extremist hurled a Molotov cocktail (beer bottles filled with gasoline) over the fence at the residence of the President of the American University in Cairo. The residence is colocated with the university campus. There were no injuries, and damage was limited to lawn furniture and books, all located outside of the home.

April 3, 1987—Cravo Norte, Colombia: The only attack by guerrillas against multinational oil companies in April occurred in Cravo Norte where guerrillas of the National Liberation Army (ELN) bombed the main oil pipeline. Damage to the pipeline is unknown.

April 7, 1987—West Bank: Two American diplomats from the American Consulate General in Jerusalem were assailed by rock-throwing demonstrators protesting their visit to Bir Zeit University. As the two Americans departed the university grounds in a U.S. Information Service (USIS) vehicle, student protesters smashed three windows of their vehicle and slightly injured one of the Americans.

April 9, 1987—La Paz, Bolivia: A Molotov cocktail was thrown at the American Embassy by one of a group of 15–20 students who were passing by the Chancery at the time. The device, which appeared to be aimed at the U.S. flag flying from a third floor window, missed the building and fell to the sidewalk where it exploded. Bolivian police dispersed the group. No one was injured, and no arrests were made. This incident took place in the midst of a demonstration of university students in downtown La Paz.

April 11, 1987—Philippines: A Guam-based, U.S. Navy-enlisted man on leave in the Philippines was shot when five Philippine nationals robbed the bus he was on. The serviceman, who is of Philippine ancestry, was en route to Subic Naval Base on a local bus when five males on the bus drew pistols and began robbing the passengers. When the robbers identified the victim as a member of the U.S. military, one of the five robbers, identifying himself as "commander" stated "we don't like the U.S. military and you have no business here," and then fired a shot to the serviceman's left temple.

The bullet did not penetrate the temple, and the serviceman survived.

April 13, 1987—Santiago, Chile: In a well-coordinated and executed operation, the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR) simultaneously assaulted the offices of *Associated Press* (AP) and eight radio stations. The rebels, their faces covered with red handkerchiefs, stayed in the AP bureau office for 8 minutes and spray painted the walls with FPMR symbols. During one of the assaults on a radio station, an off-duty unarmed security guard was shot and killed when he attempted to stop the FPMR members as they fled from the offices of the radio station. The raids were staged to announce the end of a truce the FPMR had declared for the April visit of Pope John Paul II. The attack on the AP offices was the third such incident against its Santiago office since May 1985.

April 14, 1987—La Paz, Bolivia: An improvised explosive device (IED) was thrown at the door of the American Embassy. It bounced off the door of the Chancery onto the sidewalk where it exploded, injuring several people, including an American Embassy employee. The incident occurred during a labor-led, anti-Bolivian Government march sponsored by the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB). Witnesses observed a young Bolivian male throw the device. The demonstration, which numbered some 8,000 protesters, included a number of groups besides the COB. The student groups were the most vocal (chanting anti-U.S. slogans) and were responsible for shooting off bottle rockets.

April 15, 1987—Madrid, Spain: At 7:05 a.m., four crude mortars were fired at three U.S. diplomatic facilities in Madrid. One of the mortars, which was placed in a large planter and aimed at the USIS Washington Irving Center, malfunctioned and exploded in the planter. The second mortar, which was behind a row of planters in a patio area behind an office building, was fired at the American Embassy but only traveled 35 yards before hitting a lamp post. The launching platforms for the last two mortars were found near a construction site approximately 300 yards from the American Embassy and Ambassador's residence. The mortars traveled only 15 yards before falling to the ground. Neither mortar detonated. At noon (that day) an anonymous caller telephoned the UPI office in London and stated that the International Front Against Imperialism claimed credit for the attacks in Madrid. The caller further stated that the attacks were in retaliation for the 1986 U.S. bombing raid of Libya.

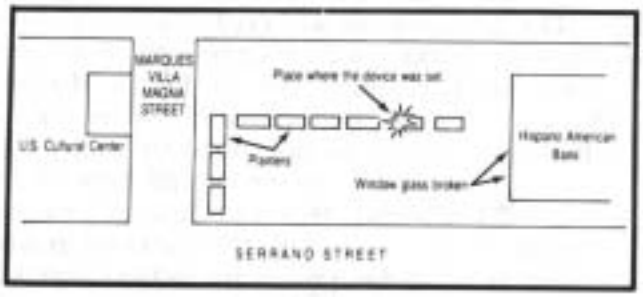
April 16, 1987—Mexico City, Mexico: Between the hours of midnight and 12:30 a.m., approximately nine Molotov cocktails were thrown over the wall of a *General Motors* factory in downtown Mexico City. The devices ignited on impact but were quickly extinguished by security personnel. No injuries were sustained, but damage was estimated to be between $5,000 and $10,000. The following day a local paper published a communique it had received from a group calling itself "Commando Internacionalista Simon Bolivar." The group claimed the attack in remembrance of the U.S. attack on Libya on April 15, 1986. The caller delivering the communique claimed to be "Commandante Carlos."

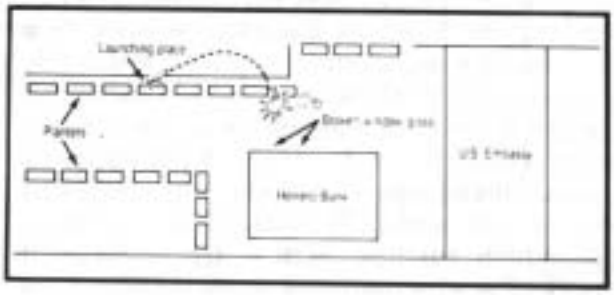
April 20, 1987—Manila, Philippines: At 4:20 a.m., a bomb exploded in front of the office of *Colgate-Palmolive*. It is believed that an intruder climbed the fence surrounding the office and placed the device on the lawn of the facility while the security guard was making his rounds. The explosion shattered all the windows of the building but caused no injuries.

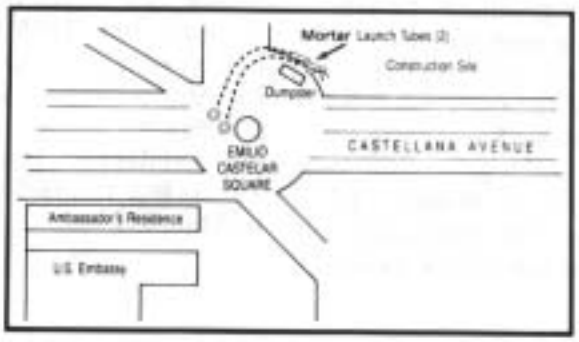
April 22, 1987—Lima, Peru: Fifteen terrorists with machine guns attempted to occupy the transportation and distribution sections of the *Coca-Cola Company*, but the company's security force and the police repelled the attack. The terrorists threw dynamite as they fled the scene. Six suspects were later arrested in connection with the attack.

Mortar Attacks Against U.S. Embassy & USIA Facility

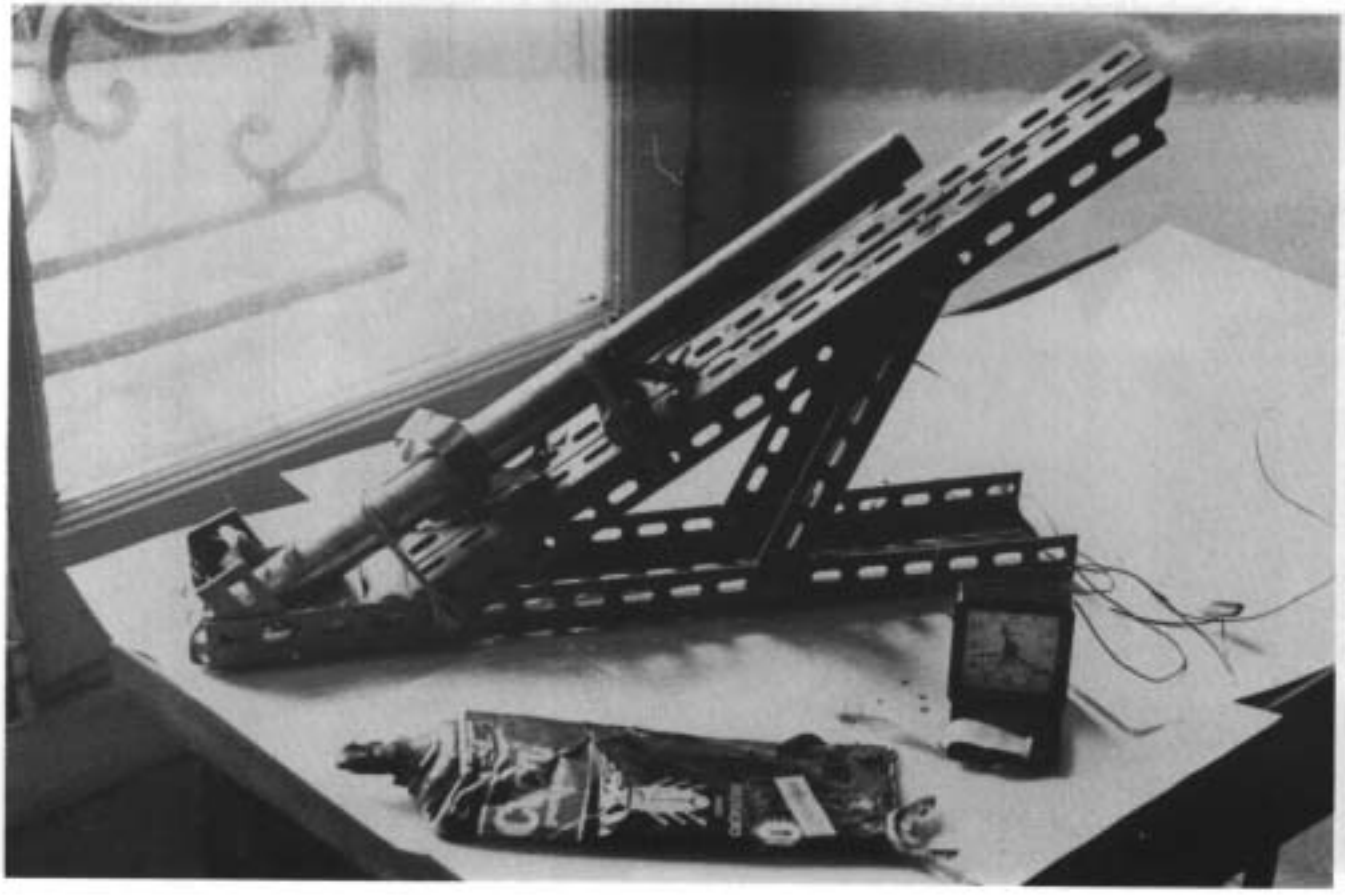
Madrid, Spain April 15, 1987







Below: One of the launching tubes used to fire mortars at American diplomatic facilities during April 15 attack.



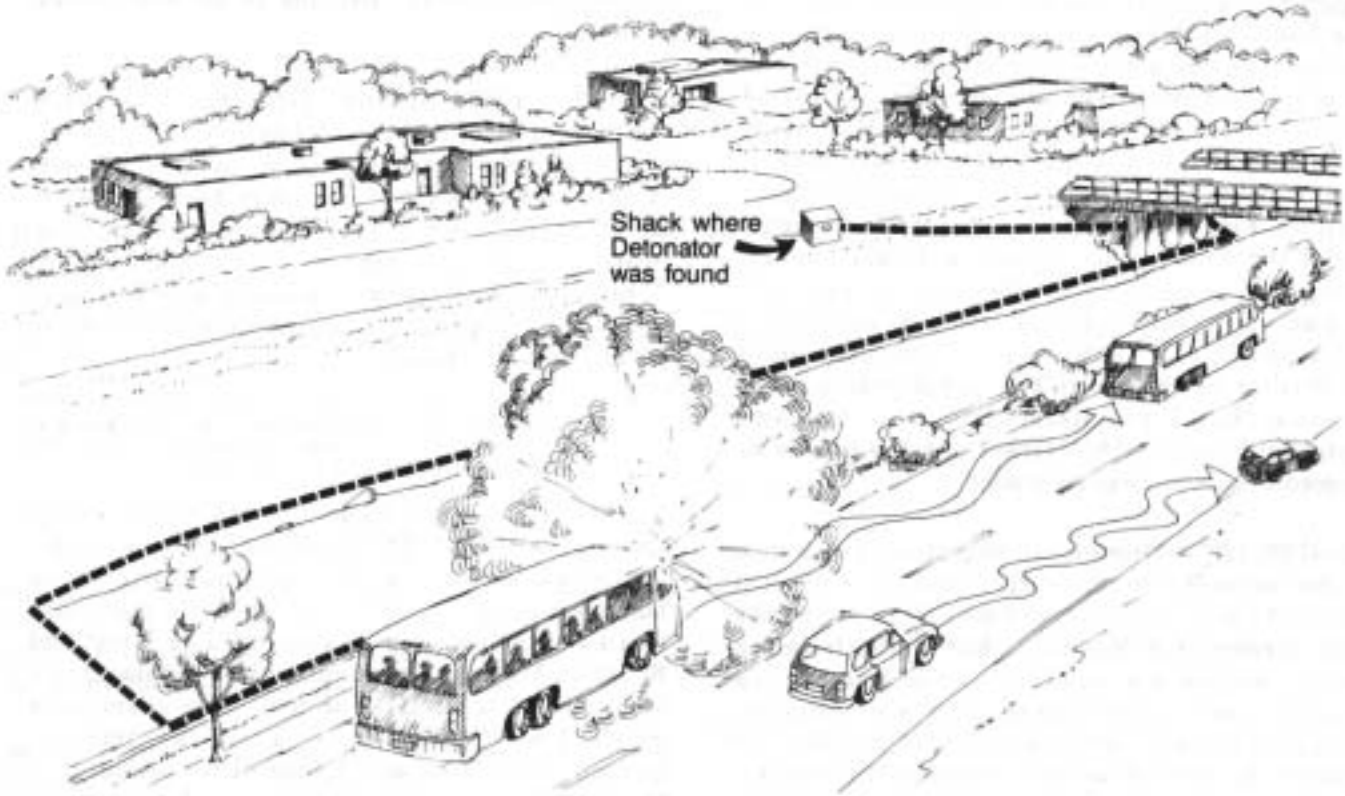
April 24, 1987—Athens, Greece: At 5:15 p.m., a bomb exploded in front of a Greek military bus transporting 35 U.S. and Greek military personnel and U.S. dependents. The explosion injured 17 Americans: 12 U.S. Army servicemen, 4 dependents, and a U.S. civilian employee. Of the 17 injured, one (a sergeant) was hurt seriously, when he was thrown from the bus after it came to a sudden stop against a retaining wall. The bomb, which was placed at the side of the road, detonated as the bus passed. A subsequent police investigation revealed that the device was hand detonated and police found approximately 300 meters of detonating wire leading from the device across a drainage ditch, running south under a bridge 70 feet away. The wire continued under the bridge, up the bank and into a hut (see diagram). A 12-volt battery was found inside the hut that was used to detonate the device. The shuttle bus regularly transported U.S. military personnel from the U.S. Army Artillery Group at Elefsis Air Force Base to Hellenikon Air Base.

Following the attack, the November 17 organization claimed credit for the attack in a three-page communique sent to the Greek newspaper *Eleftherotypia*. Part of the communique stated that

> American imperialism is the world's leading terrorist. We decided to hit troops of American imperialism in our country by blowing up one of the buses with a bomb. These troops are an occupation force and whoever serves them is fully aware of their criminal nature.

The group also accused Washington of supporting Turkey in its dispute with Greece over oil exploration rights. Greek Prime Minister Papandreou also came under criticism for not following up on his pledge to rid Greece of U.S. military bases. This is the second time in the group's 12-year history that it has bombed a bus full of people. More importantly, it indicates the group's decision to raise the level of its tactical sophistication and cause indiscriminate violence. On November 26, 1985 the group (for the first time) detonated a car bomb as a Greek police van passed by. One policeman was killed in the blast, and 13 others were injured. In a followup communique, the group stated that the attack was "in revenge for the killing of a 15-year-old boy during a demonstration in Athens."

April 24—Athens: Arrow shows where device was placed.



Shortly after the military bus (bottom left and opposite page) passed over a set of railroad tracks (not in view), a bomb which was placed in front of a tree along a canal detonated. Though the tree was used by the terrorists as a line-of-sight marker, the device still detonated prematurely, thus preventing further casualties. Placing the device near the railroad tracks ensured that the bus would have to reduce its speed. As indicated in the schematic, after the blast, the driver momentarily lost control and the bus traveled another 25–30 meters before coming to a stop against a retaining wall. It was at this time that an army sergeant who was sitting in the front seat was thrown through the front window and was then pinned down by the bus, which ran over him. A car traveling in the right lane at the time of the explosion (bottom right) was peppered with shrapnel, and the driver (a Greek national) was slightly injured. The black line in the schematic illustrates the detonating wire leading from the blast site to the shack where the terrorists detonated the device.

April 27, 1987—Manila, Philippines: At 7 p.m., the Joint U.S. Military Advisory Group Command was attacked by unknown individuals. During the attack 10–20 M–16 rounds were fired and 3–5 grenades were thrown at the facility. Most of the grenades failed to detonate. Damage was minimal and there were no injuries. Following the attack, a man claiming to be a member of the Jihad Brigade called the *Kyodo News Service* and said that his group was responsible for the attack which was carried out to commemorate the U.S. bombing of Libya on April 15, 1986. While this incident points to Muslim terrorists as the perpetrators, it is possible that a pro-Marcos group or the New People's Army (NPA) carried out the attack to discredit the Aquino government.

April 28, 1987—Dominican Republic: Properties of the Mormon Church were attacked in several different cities. In Santiago four homemade bombs were thrown at a Mormon Church and building during two separate incidents. In San Francisco de Macoris a bomb was thrown from a motorcycle, damaging a wall and the windows of the Mormon Church. In the southwestern portion of the country, a church building was damaged in Barahona, and in Azua a car belonging to a Mormon missionary was smashed while it was parked in front of a church. In Santo Domingo a Mormon Church located in a working-class neighborhood was vandalized by youths. These incidents were claimed by the Maximiliano Gomez Revolutionary Brigade in commemoration of the 12th anniversary of the April 24, 1965 U.S. invasion of the Dominican Republic.

April 28, 1987—San Jose, Costa Rica: Two unknown males in a small, white pickup truck threw a homemade bomb at the new American Embassy building, which is under construction in San Jose, Costa Rica. There were no injuries, and no damage was done to the building. There was slight damage to the windows of the building contractor's office. No group claimed the attack.

April 29, 1987—La Vega, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic: A Mormon Church was bombed in commemoration of the 22d anniversary of the U.S. invasion of Santo Domingo on April 24, 1965. Credit was claimed by the Maximiliano Gomez Revolutionary Brigade in an anonymous phone call.

April 29, 1987—Athens, Greece: The ELA claimed credit for three bombings in Athens. Two of the bombings were directed against Greek Government tax offices. The third bomb damaged the office of *Union Carbide*. There were no injuries in any of the attacks; there was substantial damage. According to the Greek newspaper *Eleftherotypia*, it received a phone call at approximately 10:20 p.m. in which the caller stated

> This is the ELA calling, bombs will go off at the IRS-A and B branch offices at 28 Sokratous Street and 18 Lykourgou Street respectively in 20 minutes from now. Notify the people to leave so that no one will get hurt.

At 10:55 p.m. and 10:58 p.m. bombs exploded at the two tax offices. The newspaper then received a second phone call in which the caller stated that a bomb was going to go off at the *Union Carbide* office located at the corner of Theotokopoulou Street and Kifissias Avenue. The bomb, which was placed in a stairwell, went off at 11:58 p.m. The phone calls were followed the next day by a six-page communique sent to the newspaper by the ELA. According to the communique, the ELA bombed the *Union Carbide* office because of:

> Its criminal activity whose plant in Bopal, India threatened and eventually blinded and crippled thousands of Indians at the moment when the PASOK Government celebrates 1987 as "European Environment Year." The two tax offices were bombed because they have developed into agencies of the Ministry of Finance, which is one of the most important technocratic machines for implementing the plans and aims of internationalized multi-national capital. It is also the main lever for the protracted official gangster-like attack against the salaries and income of present-day proletarians.

April 30, 1987—Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic: A bomb exploded against the perimeter wall of the Peace Corps offices. There were no injuries nor was there any damage done to the building. The bomb was a homemade device consisting of black powder packed into a small, metal canister wrapped with tape which was placed into a 5-pound powdered milk can. The bomb, which exploded upon impact, was probably thrown from a passing car. An anonymous caller to a local newspaper claimed credit for the incident in the name of the Maximiliano Gomez Revolutionary Brigade in commemoration of the U.S. invasion of the Dominican Republic on April 24, 1965.

MAY

May 2, 1987—Calcutta, India: In a presumably spontaneous action, a mob of about 50 persons shouting anti-American slogans attempted to enter the USIS library by force but were stopped by an alert guard who immediately closed the main gate despite being hit in the head with a brick. Minutes earlier this same group had converged on a nearby cinema showing the film "Rambo," caused considerable damage, and forced the closing of the theater. Witnesses identified the attackers as members of the "Democratic Youth Federation," a student wing of the Communist Party of India. There was minimal police protection and reinforcements arrived after the crowd had dispersed. There was no damage to U.S. Government property.

May 7, 1987—Cajamarca, Peru: Terrorists bombed a two-story building, which housed the residence of a Cajamarca judge and a Seventh-day Adventist Church. There was damage but no injuries.

May 10, 1987—Cochabamba, Bolivia: Unknown individuals threw dynamite near the residence of a USAID contractor, damaging windows in the neighborhood but causing no injuries. Local newspapers received a number of telephone calls from a woman representing the Commando Alejo Calatayud. The woman stated that the attack was to protest the joint U.S.-Bolivian military exercises that were taking place at the time. The woman also incorrectly identified the USAID contractor as an officer of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) in her calls to the local press.

May 10, 1987—Rio Negro and Fundacion, Colombia: Members of the National Liberation Army (ELN) staged attacks at two separate *Coca-Cola* warehouses in Colombia. The first attack occurred in Rio Negro in eastern Antioquia and resulted in losses of close to 50 million pesos. Ten men in police uniforms gained entrance to the warehouses under the pretext that they were going to defuse bombs that had been placed there. After being authorized to enter, they went to the offices and forced out the few personnel working there at the time. They sprayed gasoline and dynamited five fully loaded delivery trucks and two fork lifts and partially destroyed the offices. A similar attack occurred the same day at a *Coca-Cola* facility in Fundacion, Magdalena Department, causing an undisclosed amount of damage.

May 11, 1987—Kuwait: A bombing seriously damaged the offices of the Al-Rashed travel company, an agent for TWA and several other airlines. A male Yemeni employee of the travel company was killed in the blast. The attack may have been sponsored by Iran in retaliation for Kuwait's backing of Iraq in the ongoing Iran–Iraq war.

May 11, 1987—Port au Prince, Haiti: Kenol Joseph, a Haitian man who claimed to be angry over the closure of a U.S. sugar company and the subsequent loss of his job, climbed the fence into the parking lot at the American Consulate and stabbed the wife of a political officer who was just arriving at work. Haitian police at the Consulate shot Joseph in the leg as he tried to escape. Both the victim and the suspect were hospitalized for their wounds.

May 12, 1987—Olso, Norway: Some 500 people charged the American Embassy and were beaten back by policemen using batons, shields, and tear gas. Police arrested 11 demonstrators. The protest took place as Defense Secretary Weinberger was in Oslo for a brief stopover en route to a nuclear planning meeting in Stravanger, Norway. The demonstrators were identified as coming from the "punk milieu," and the organizer of the demonstration was said to be Stein Lillevolden, who has a history of confrontation with the police.

May 13, 1987—Barcelona, Spain: At 12:53 a.m., a bomb exploded outside the office of *General Electric*. The office is located in an area of the city which contains the offices of a number of multinational corporations. According to eyewitnesses, a man in a beige Renault was observed getting out of the car and placing a package in the entrance way of the building. The bomb (which contained no shrapnel) caused

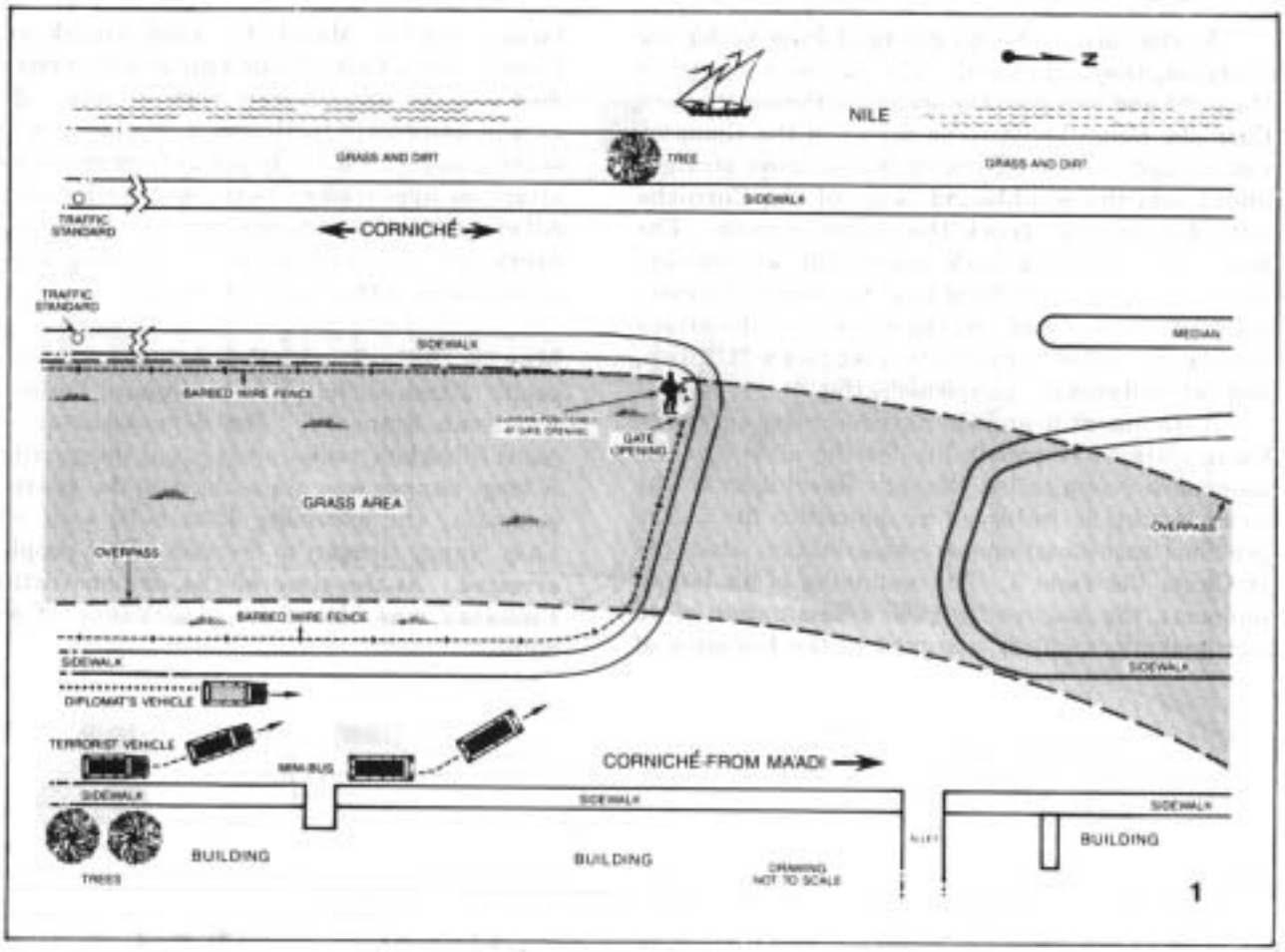
Wreckage outside (above) and inside (below) Barcelona General Electric office following May 13 attack.

extensive damage to the first and second floors of the building. A previously unknown group called the Red Army for the Liberation of Catalonia (ERCA in Catalan) claimed credit for the attack. Very little is known about ERCA, and it is believed that the group is comprised of hard-line Marxist elements.

May 13, 1987—Gondola, Mozambique: Kindra Bryan, a missionary nurse from Houston, Texas, was kidnapped from a farm near the Beira corridor on May 13, 1987 with five other relief workers and a baby girl. Bryan, 29, had gone to Mozambique sponsored by Youth With A Mission, a fellowship organization. The abductions were carried out by the Mozambican National Resistance (RENAMO), who claimed to have taken the foreigners for their own protection as their farm was in a combat zone. All were released unharmed at the border town of Nsanje, Malawi, on August 20, 1987.

May 20, 1987—La Paz, Bolivia: A small bomb exploded in front of a *Citibank* office causing minor damage and no injuries. Later that day a local radio station received a letter from someone representing the Commando Guerrilla Simon Bolivar. The letter stated that the attack on *Citibank* was in defense of Bolivian national sovereignty and in protest over a joint U.S.-Bolivian military exercise that had been underway in Bolivia. The text of the letter, as read over the radio, said that *Citibank* was chosen because it represented U.S. interests.

May 26, 1987—Cairo, Egypt: Three officers of the American Embassy in Cairo were the targets of an assassination attempt. Two of the officers sustained superficial wounds in the attack.



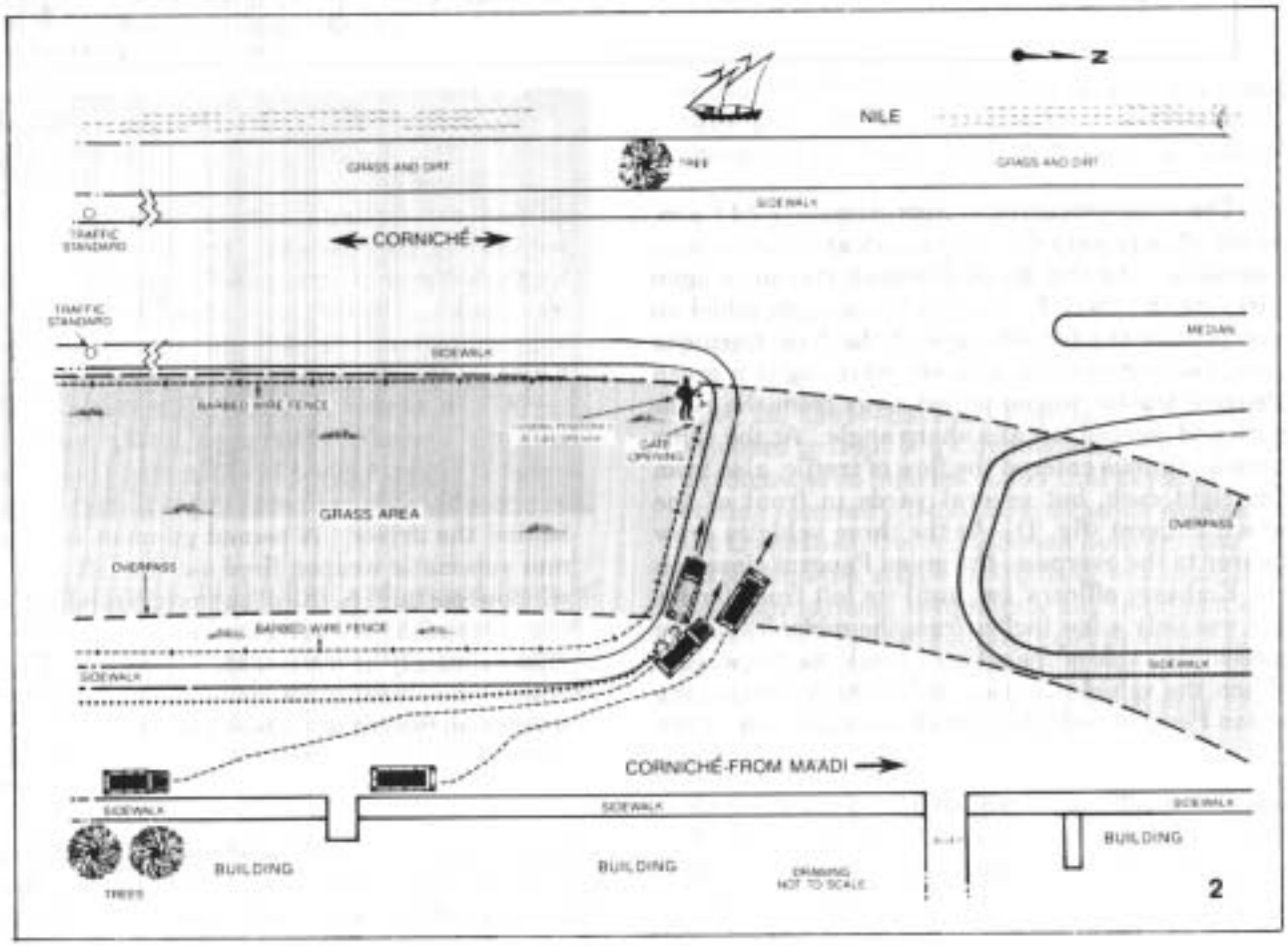
The attack occurred at approximately 7:15 a.m. as the officers were driving to work at the American Embassy. As the black Peugeot station wagon carrying the three Embassy officers approached an overpass in the far left lane of the Nile Corniche road, two gunmen and a driver traveling in a green Peugeot station wagon pulled away from the right curb and merged left at a sharp angle. At the same time a minibus entered the flow of traffic, also from the right curb, but several yards in front of the green Peugeot (fig. 1). As the three vehicles drew nearer to the overpass, the green Peugeot closed on the Embassy officers' car until its left front fender car was only a few inches from the midpoint on the passenger's side of the officers' black station wagon. When the vehicles passed under the overpass, the green Peugeot suddenly struck the right side of the officers' car, forcing the driver to drive up onto the left curb of the roadway. The attack vehicle then hit the left rear quarter panel of the minibus, which was blocking the way only a few yards ahead, in an apparent attempt to pull abreast or ahead of the Embassy officers' car (fig. 2).

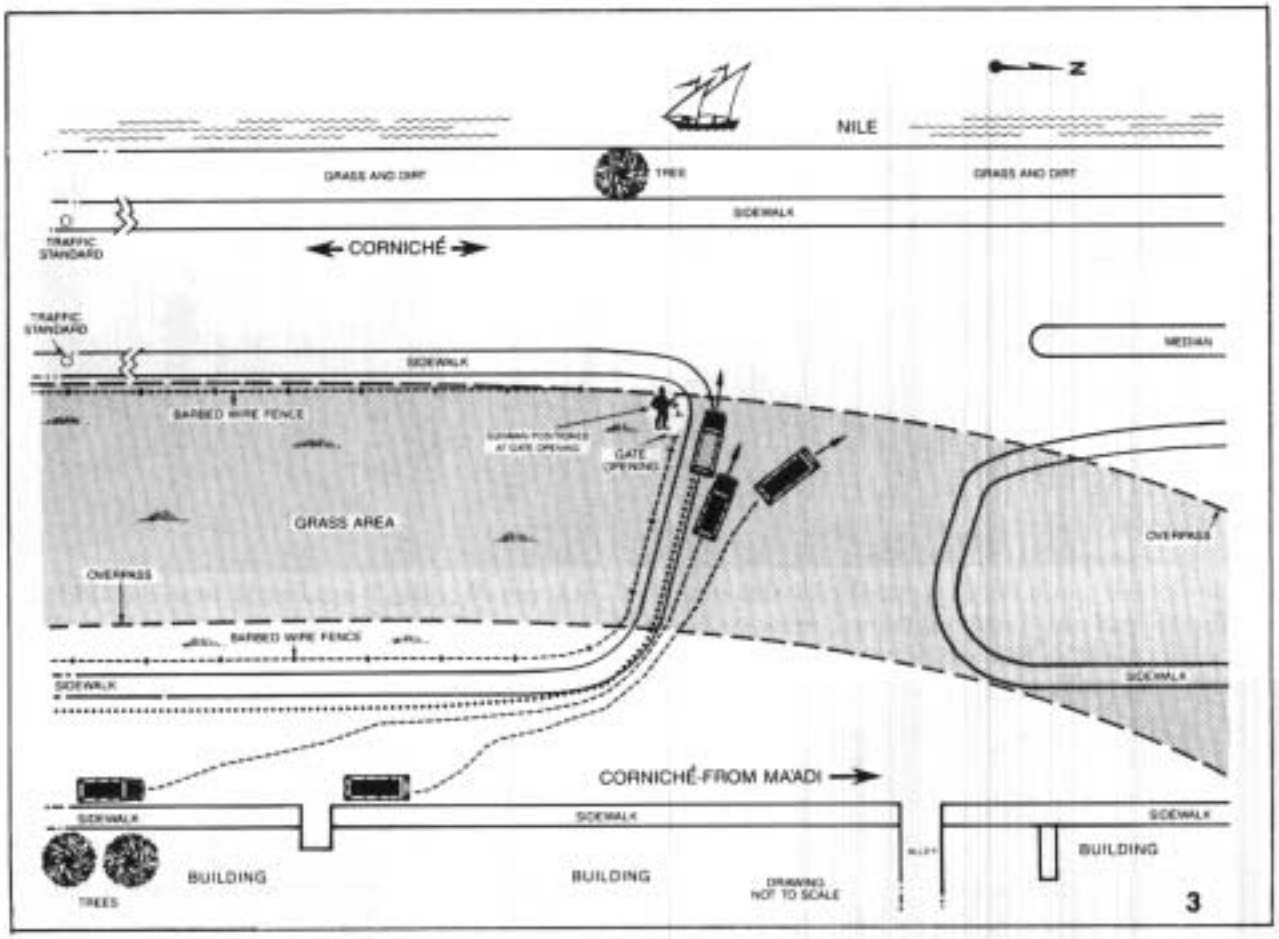
A split second after the green Peugeot collided with the Embassy officers' car, two gunmen in the green Peugeot opened fire (fig. 2). One gunman, armed with a .38 caliber pistol, was seated directly behind the driver. A second gunman with a 7.62 mm automatic weapon fired out the left rear cargo window portal. A third gunmen, standing under the overpass, is believed not to have fired. Approximately seven rounds entered the Embassy officers' car; three of the rounds inflicted superficial wounds on two of the Embassy officers.

As the three vehicles emerged from under the overpass, they separated. The minibus veered to the right and departed the scene via the northbound Corniche road (fig. 3). The driver of the Embassy car steered his car off the curb and drove straight ahead into the southbound lanes of the Corniche until his vehicle struck the opposite curb. The driver then crossed back across the southbound lanes, bringing his vehicle to a stop some 75 meters south of the overpass. At the same time the attack vehicle fishtailed to the right, executed a "U" turn, and escaped east on the Corniche (fig. 4).

A statement to an international news agency in Cairo claimed responsibility for the attack in the name of a group called "Egypt's Revolution." The same group is believed responsible for three previous assassinations or assassination attempts in Cairo: the June 3, 1984 wounding of an Israeli diplomat; the August 20, 1985 assassination of an administrative officer assigned to the Embassy of Israel; and the March 19, 1986 attack on four Israelis at the Cairo Trade Fair in which one victim died and the other three were injured. Similar assault and escape tactics were employed in all four of the group's attacks. In each of the operations the attackers appeared to have been well disciplined. All of the attacks were professionally executed with every indication of advance planning and prior surveillance of the intended targets.

May 28, 1987—Stockholm, Sweden: Some 15–20 people attacked the perimeter guard house at the American Embassy. The demonstrators threw paint-filled jars, rocks, and eggs at the guard house. A large banner was placed next to the guard house protesting the upcoming June 8–10 visit of First Lady Nancy Reagan to Sweden. Five people were arrested. At the time of the demonstration the Embassy was closed in observance of a local holiday.

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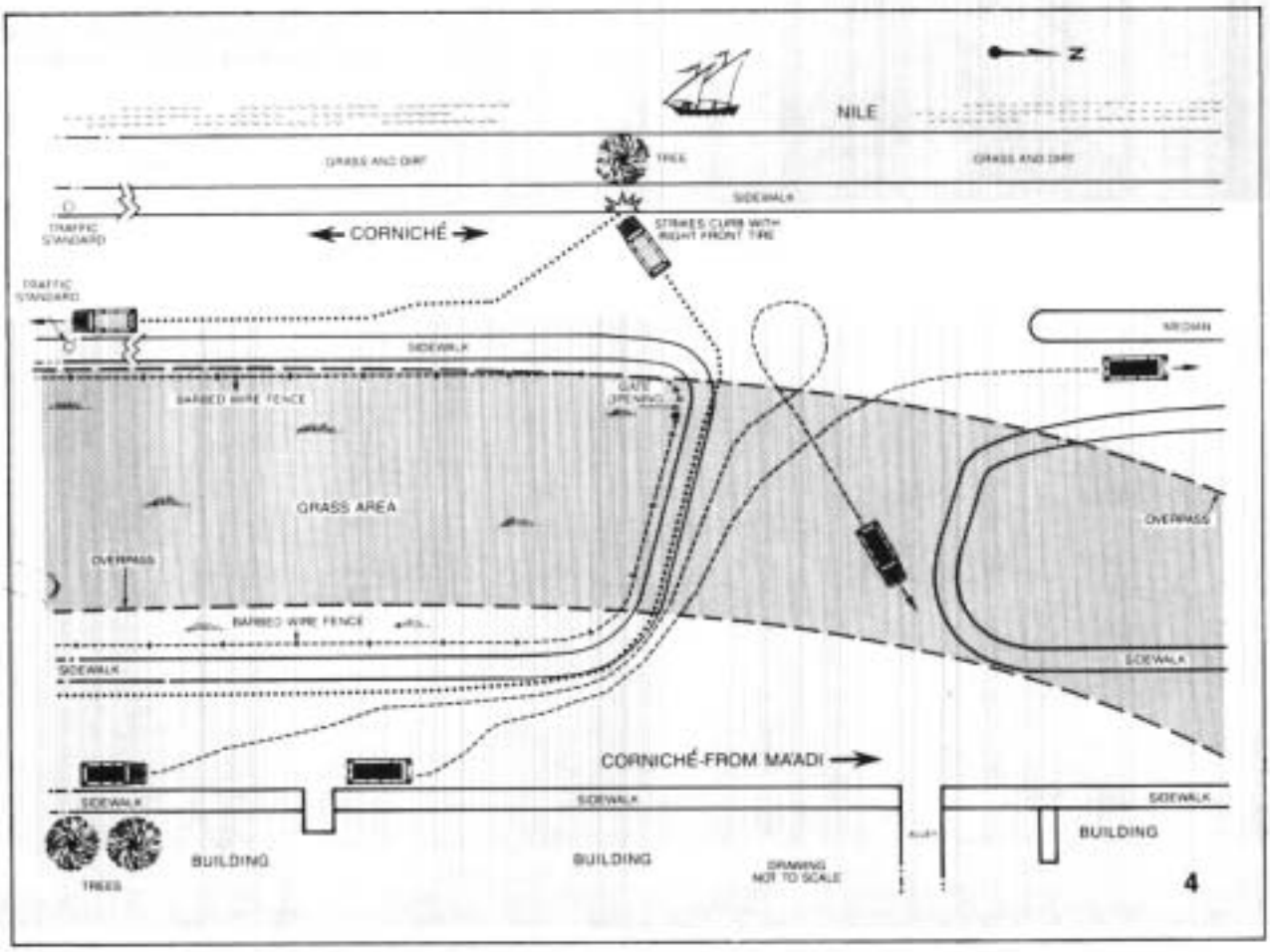
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Top: View the terrorists had as they waited for the Americans (corresponds with schematic number 1). The attack occurred as the vehicle driven by the Americans made a left turn under the overpass. Left: Car driven by American Embassy personnel. Below: Photograph corresponding with schematic number 4.

JUNE

June 2, 1987—Cochabamba, Bolivia: An explosive device was detonated within the walls of the U.S. Narcotics Assistance Unit Vehicle Maintenance Facility, causing damage to the building and shattering windows throughout the neighborhood. The device was thrown over the wall of the facility by persons who reportedly departed from the scene in a vehicle.

June 3, 1987—Upper Huallaga Valley, Peru: An upper Huallaga Valley Special Project Camp (PEAH), funded by USAID, was attacked by a mortar shell. The device detonated on the roof of a house in the compound and immediately caused a fire. A PEAH director learned from police that about a week before the incident, 12 mortars and an undetermined number of shells had been stolen from an army unit stationed in Tingo Maria. The army had reportedly not notified anyone concerning the theft.

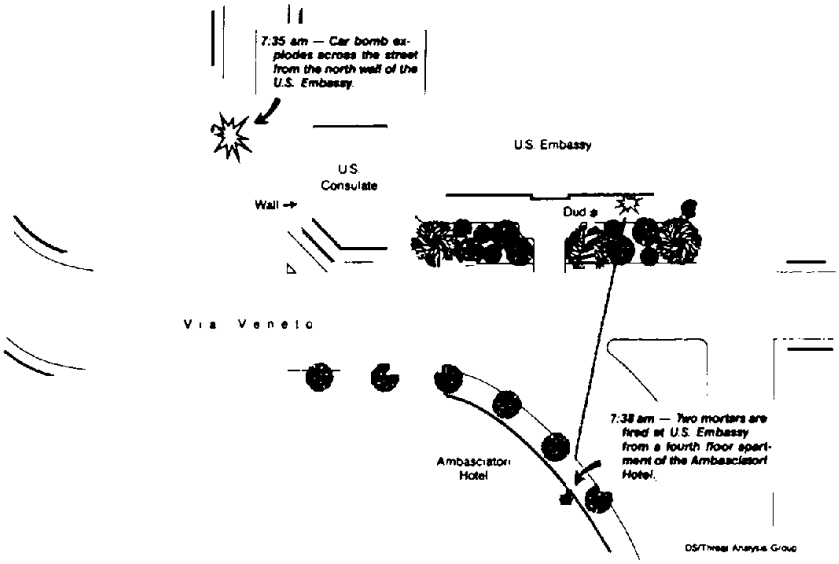
June 3, 1987—Athens, Greece: A round from a .45 caliber bullet hit the side gate of a residence occupied by an American Embassy employee. The round did not penetrate the gate door which is made of steel plate mounted on a chain link fence. It is believed that the shot was fired from an individual in a moving car. There were no injuries, and no one has claimed credit for the incident.

June 9, 1987—Rome, Italy: At 7:35 a.m. a car bomb (containing 5 pounds of explosive) detonated across the street from the north wall of the American Embassy compound. The explosion caused only minor damage and a woman, who was in the area at the time of the explosion, was treated for shock. Three minutes later, at 7:38 a.m., two homemade mortars were fired at the American Embassy from a fourth-floor room (number 418) of the Ambasciatori Hotel, which is located on the Via Venato across from the Embassy. While one of the devices exploded causing slight damage to the Embassy, the second mortar malfunctioned and did not explode.

Earlier that day (7:02 a.m.) two similar mortars were fired at the British Embassy in Rome. Both devices landed in a fountain in front of the Embassy, causing only minor damage and no injuries.

A subsequent police investigation showed that room 418 of the Ambasciatori Hotel was rented by an oriental male named Edwin Yen who used a Canadian passport which was stolen from its owner in Madrid, Spain in June 1986. The car used for the

The car bomb that detonated on June 9 across from the American Embassy.



Left: Diagram of June 9 attack in Rome.

car bomb was also rented by an individual named Edwin Yen, who gave the Ambasciatori Hotel as his address. The international drivers license, used by Yen to rent the car, was later found to be a forgery.

At 3:15 p.m. the Rome office of the French news agency *Agence France Presse* received an anonymous call from a man speaking in English who stated that the Anti-Imperialist International Brigade (AIIB) claimed credit for the attack. The caller went on to say that his group was also responsible for other attacks in Jakarta and Beirut. The attack, according to the caller, was a "direct answer to the state terrorism of international imperialism led by the United States." Finally, the caller warned that the "revolutionary will is stronger than the security measures of the so-called seven giants." In the August 1987 issue of *De Knipselkrant*, an underground newspaper published in Holland, the Anti-Imperialist International Brigade issued the following communique on the Rome attack:

> The Anti-Imperialist International Brigade (AIIB) claims full responsibility for the series of attacks against the American, British and other imperialist interests in Rome today.
>
> The direct answer to the state terrorism of international imperialism led by the USA proves that the revolutionary will is stronger than the high-security measures taken for the protection of the so-called seven giants of the world.
>
> The AIIB vows to the international public opinion to escalate the revolutionary attacks against the wanted terrorists of the western countries and in particular the protectors of the NATO bases in Europe which are a great deal of a threat to world peace.
>
> We have already claimed our responsibility for the attacks in Jakarta, East Beirut, and other parts of the world. Long live the anti-imperialist forces of the world. Down with the state terrorism of the world.

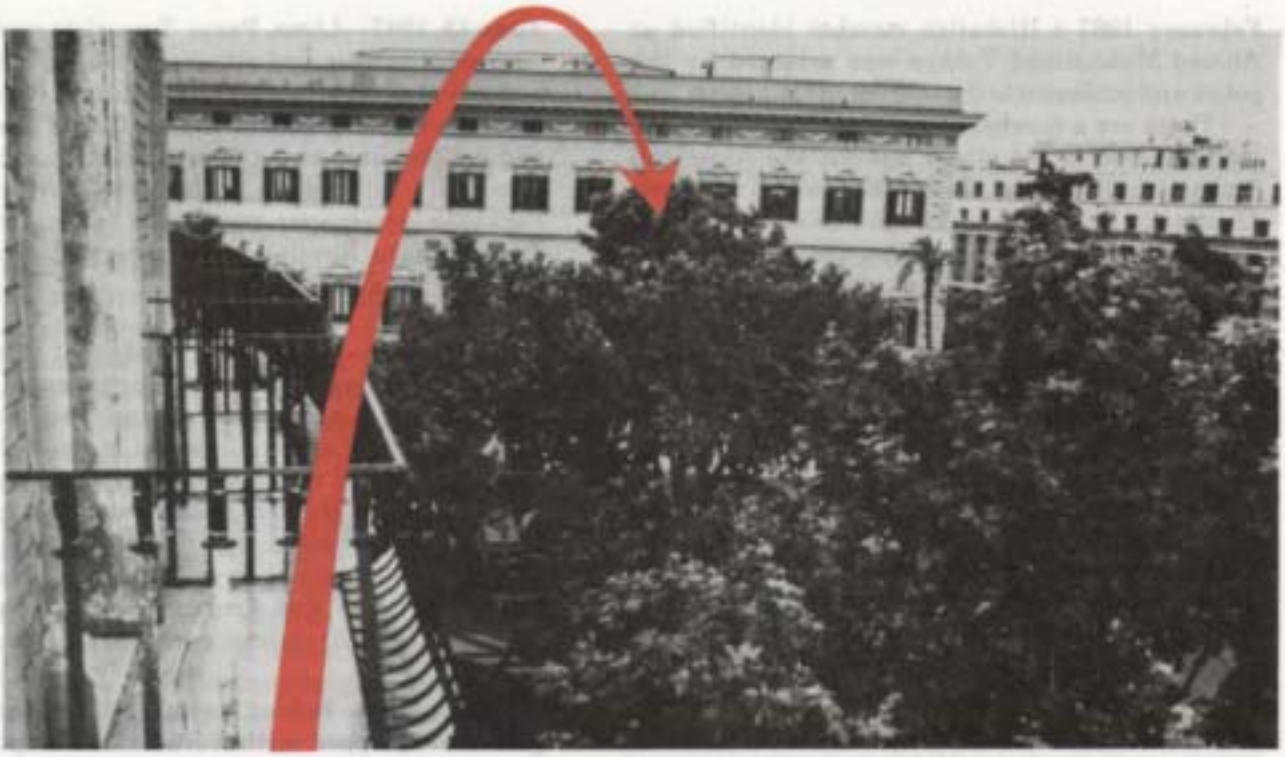
ANTI-IMPERIALIST
INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE
9th of June, 1987

The AIIB first appeared on May 14, 1986 when it claimed credit for a mortar attack against the American and Japanese Embassies in Jakarta, Indonesia. During that attack, two mortars were fired at the American Embassy at 10:55 a.m. Though both devices landed in the Embassy compound, neither one detonated.

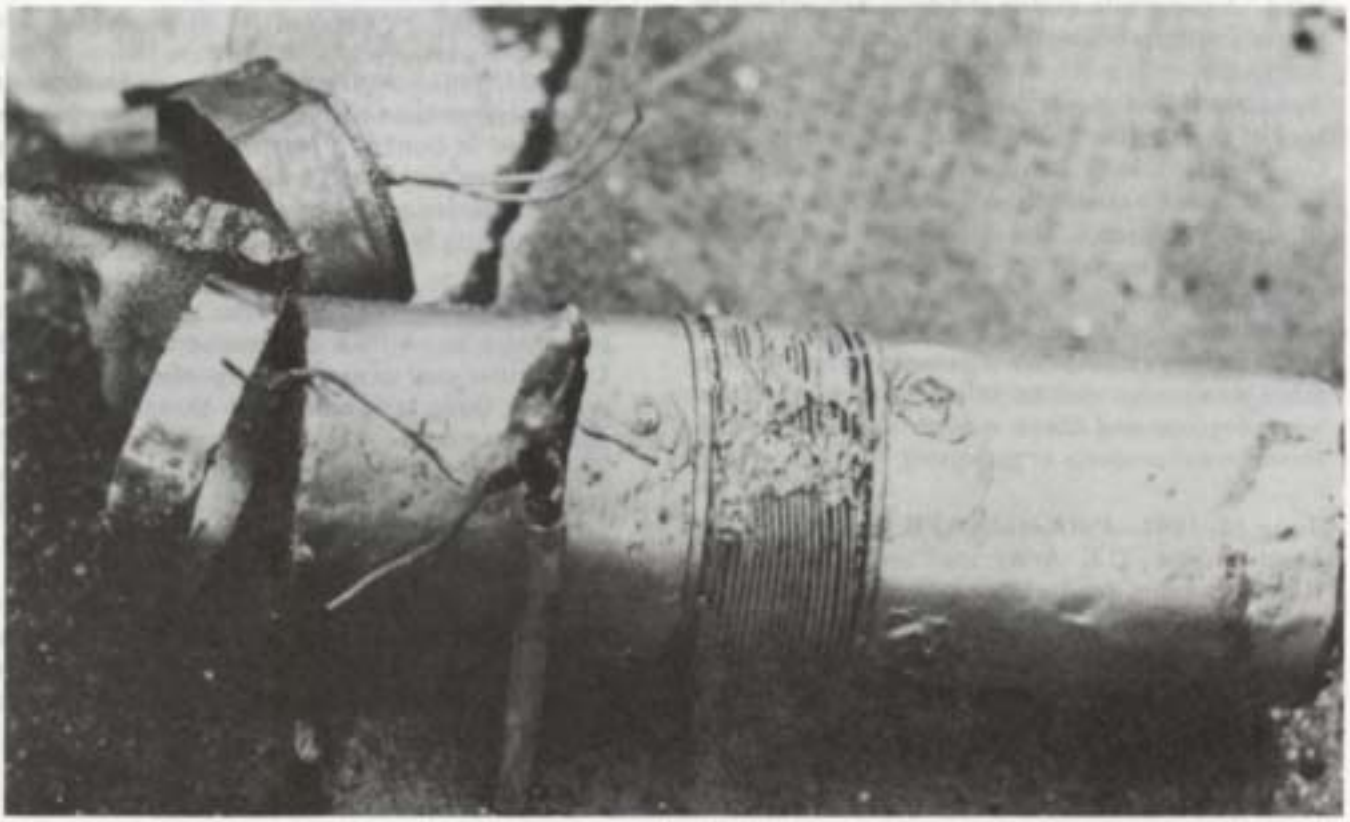
One-half hour later (11:30 a.m.) two similar devices were fired at the Japanese Embassy. One hit the Embassy but failed to detonate, while the second device overshot the Japanese Embassy and landed inside the Soviet Embassy compound (which is next door). It also failed to detonate.

At noon that same day, a car bomb exploded outside the WISMA Metropolitan building in Jakarta which houses the Canadian Embassy and the then-unopened USIS office. The explosion injured several people and damaged six cars. In a followup communique, the AIIB stated that "these attacks are an answer to the summit of seven in Tokyo, Japan last week."

In Beirut, the AIIB has also claimed credit for bombing a vehicle belonging to the British Embassy in July 1986; bombing two French banks in August 1986; bombing an Italian military attache's car in Beirut in October 1986; and for assassinating French military attache Christian Goutierre in Beirut on September 18, 1986. However, in



Above: View from the balcony of Room 418 of the Ambasciatori Hotel, where the mortars were fired at the American Embassy on June 9. Below: The second mortar (which malfunctioned) fired at the American Embassy.



February 1987 a Hizballah member identified as Ahmad Muhammad Tulays was arrested by the police and confessed to the murder of Goutierre.

There are a number of similarities between the mortars used in the attack against the American Embassy in Rome and the mortars used in the April 15 attacks in Madrid. Though the April attacks were claimed by a group called the International Front Against Imperialism, the name is very similar to the Anti-imperialist International Brigade. The difference in names could be the fault of the reporters, who failed to accurately write down the telephonic claims.

Little is known about the AIIB/International Front Against Imperialism, and it is believed that the group is composed of elements of the Japanese Red Army (JRA), and is possibly getting support from the Popular Front for the Liberation for Palestine (PFLP).

Based on eyewitness testimony, a JRA member, Tsutomu Sheirozaki, was linked to the May 1986 mortar attacks in Jakarta. Sheirozaki has been sought by Japanese authorities since October 1977 when members of the JRA hijacked a Japanese Airlines (JAL) aircraft in Bombay and forced it to land in Dhaka, Bangladesh. The JRA demanded that the Japanese Government pay a $6 million ransom and release nine imprisoned terrorists (one of whom was Sheirozaki) in exchange for the 159 passengers aboard the JAL flight. A deal was made and the ransom and the imprisoned terrorists were freed. A composite sketch of Edwin Yen did not fit that of Tsutomu Sheirozaki.

June 9, 1987—Calcutta, India: About 100 members of the Chatra Parishad (student wing of the Congress-I, Ashoke Deb Faction) demonstrated at USIS against anticipated U.S. help to Sri Lanka through Pakistan. The demonstrators shouted slogans and burned an effigy of Sri Lankan President Jayewardene. While the demonstrators were dispersing, they threw two handmade bombs at the facility's collapsible gates. One burst and the other was confiscated by police. Police protection was adequate and there was no damage to U.S. Government property or personnel.

June 13, 1987—Palmerola AFB, Honduras: At about 10 p.m., U.S. Army staff sergeant Randall Harris was shot dead while on routine patrol at the base. A Honduran Private who served as a guard was arrested for the shooting. The suspect failed lie detector examinations when questioned about three rounds missing from his M-16. Forensic evidence from an autopsy indicated that Harris had been killed with an M-16.

June 13, 1987—Lima, Peru: Terrorists carried out a series of coordinated attacks, bombing two banks and several businesses, including a Peruvian laboratory that produces *Helene Curtis Cosmetics* and a Volvo importer. Two private guards were reportedly injured in the attacks. A leftwing Peruvian newspaper received a letter from the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary movement claiming credit for the attack.

June 16, 1987—Barcelona, Spain: At 12:45 a.m., a bomb consisting of two kilos of compressed powder inside an aluminum milk can exploded outside of the ground floor office window of *Hewlett-Packard*. The bomb caused minor damage and no injuries. It is not known if *Hewlett-Packard* was the intended target, since the building it occupies is also shared by several Spanish, Japanese, and American companies. The Red Army for the Liberation of Catalonia (ERCA) claimed credit for the attack.

June 17, 1987—Beirut, Lebanon: At least nine gunmen equipped with automatic weapons abducted American television news reporter Charles Glass. Ali Osseiran, son of Lebanon's Minister of Defense, and Osseiran's driver were accompanying Glass and were also seized. A previously unknown group, the Organization for the Defense of the Free People, claimed responsibility for the kidnapping. Osseiran and his driver were released on June 24. Glass was found on August 18, saying he had escaped from his captors.

June 24, 1987—Santiago, Chile: An explosive device, believed to be 400 grams of ammonium gel, detonated in front of a Mormon Church. Windows were broken within a 100-meter radius of the blast, but no injuries were reported. No group claimed responsibility for the incident.

June 25, 1987—Trujillo, Peru: Peruvian police removed a bomb from the teachers lounge at the USIS binational center shortly after the facility received three telephone bomb threats within the space of an hour. The bomb exploded outside the building, damaging only the bomb blanket in which it was carried. No group has claimed credit for the attack.

June 29, 1987—Santiago, Chile: An explosive device detonated on a perimeter gate of a Mormon Church. Damage was limited to the gate. No one was injured as a result of the explosion and no group claimed responsibility for the attack.

JULY

July 4, 1987—Manila, Philippines: At 5 a.m. an explosion occurred at the front entrance of the Thomas Jefferson Cultural Center in Manila, resulting in minor damage but no injuries. The explosive device was placed on the front steps of the building during the early morning hours. At 5:35 a.m. a second device exploded at the International School, which is located eight blocks from the cultural center. The explosive (a stick of dynamite) was thrown from a passing car over the school's concrete wall and landed at the base of the building, where it exploded. There were no injuries and only minor damage. Most of the school's 2,000 students are children of U.S. and other foreign diplomats and business representatives.

July 7, 1987—Mundri, Sudan: Steve Anderson, Kathy Taylor, and Mark Nikkel, missionary teachers in Mundri, Sudan, were kidnapped on July 7, 1987 with a British nurse. Anderson, 30, from Minnesota, and Taylor, 32, from Tennessee, worked for ACROSS, a Christian relief organization. Nikkel, 37, was a teacher and Episcopal priest from California. The abductions were carried out by rebels associated with the Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA), who claimed to have taken the missionaries for their own safety. The four were released unharmed at the Sudan/Kenya border on August 25, 1987.

July 9, 1987—Concepcion, Chile: A Mormon Church suffered extensive damage from a bomb that was placed at the front door of the church. Though the blast caused considerable damage to the church and six houses in the neighborhood, no injuries were reported.

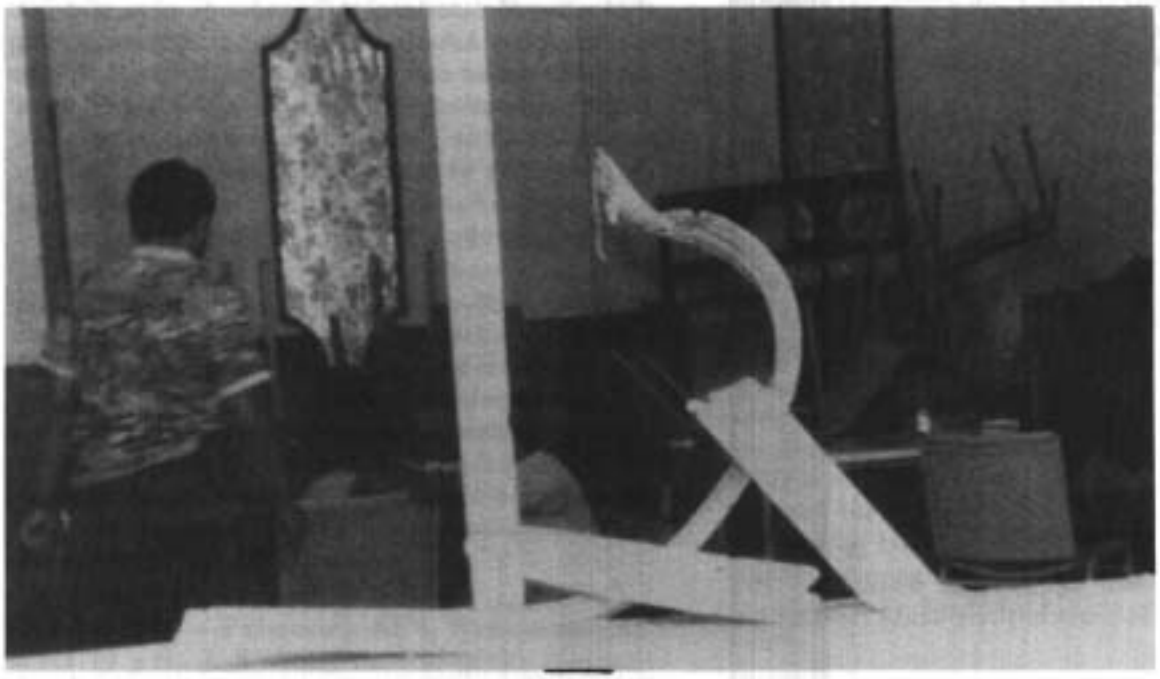
July 12, 1987—Santiago, Chile: A Molotov cocktail was thrown against the front wall of a Mormon Church located in the Puente Alto neighborhood of Santiago. Someone wrote on one of the church's walls, "out of the common people's territories Yankee invaders." Damage to the church was minimal, and there were no injuries. No one has claimed responsibility for the incident.

July 17, 1987—Lima, Peru: A car left outside the *Sheraton Hotel* exploded as it was being towed away, injuring 23 passengers on a nearby city bus. The car bomb had originally been intended to blow up outside the Sheraton, which is located a block away from the American Embassy. Authorities, seeing a poorly parked car near a restricted area, called a tow truck to have the car removed. The car bomb, which was packed with 80 pounds of dynamite and a time fuse, blew up as it was being towed through the city.

July 22, 1987—Santiago, Chile: A group of 25 young people (both male and female—ages 16 to 18) threw two Molotov cocktails and a number of paint bombs at the American Consulate. Flyers, which read, "the poor cannot wait, Juan Pablo II, Chile mobilize against hunger and unemployment," were left at the scene. Two local policemen assigned to the Consulate were unable to deter the youths from throwing the bombs. No group has claimed credit for the incident.

July 29, 1987—Santiago, Chile: Five Molotov cocktails were thrown inside a Mormon Church. The assailants broke into the church through one of the church windows and tossed the incendiary devices throughout the building. No injuries were reported as five rooms were destroyed by fire, causing approximately $25,000 in damage. No one has claimed responsibility for the attack.

Left: Damage to Citibank office after a bomb detonated on August 7 in Lima, Peru.



Above: On August 8, the China Palace Cafe in Comayagua, Honduras was damaged by a pipe bomb. The explosion injured five American soldiers, one American civilian contractor, and six Honduran civilians.

AUGUST

August 4, 1987—Arequipa, Peru: Tupac Amaru (MRTA) terrorists briefly took over the offices of the U.S.-owned *Southern Peru Copper Corporation*, tying up the manager and painting subversive slogans on the wall. The terrorists remained in the offices for only a short time and did not injure anyone. Radical Peruvian newspapers reported that the MRTA action was taken in solidarity with Southern Peru workers, who were striking in nearby towns.

August 7, 1987—Lima, Peru: Suspected Tupac Amaru terrorists detonated a bomb that damaged a *Citibank* branch office, a Mutual Aid Establishment, a China shop, and a savings and loan office. The explosion killed one bystander and seriously injured another. The blast also damaged numerous windows in other nearby buildings and destroyed a car parked nearby.

August 8, 1987—Comayagua, Honduras: At approximately 7:29 p.m. a pipe bomb exploded at the China Palace restaurant in Comayagua, Honduras, injuring five U.S. soldiers, one U.S. civilian contractor, and six Honduran civilians. No claim was made for the bombing, but Honduran security services arrested four suspects in the bombing. All suspects were later ordered released due to lack of evidence.

August 9, 1987—Calcutta, India: An estimated 600–1,000 supporters of India's ruling Congress (I) Party demonstrated for 4 hours at the USIS library in protest of alleged CIA "destabilization" activities in India. The demonstrators shouted anti-American slogans, burned an effigy of President Reagan, and hurled homemade bombs (made of pins, needles, and jute) and stones at the library entrance. Some windows were shattered, but there was no damage to U.S. Government property or personnel. Approximately 150 demonstrators were arrested. A Bombay-based, pro-Soviet weekly had recently published a forged letter purportedly from the late CIA chief William Casey to Edwin Feulner, president of the Heritage Foundation, which spoke of a conspiracy to "ignite an internal turmoil at the right time" in India.

August 10, 1987—Athens, Greece: At approximately 4:45 p.m. (local time) a car bomb exploded as a military bus transporting nine U.S. Air Force servicemen from Hellenikon Air Base to the Apollon Palace Hotel passed by it. The blast occurred approximately 200 yards from the Apollon Palace Hotel, which is a transient hotel for U.S. military personnel. The blast injured 11 people—the nine passengers, the driver (a Greek national), and a passerby (an American female service person). A subsequent police investigation indicated that the bomb exploded 25 feet ahead of the bus.

According to eyewitnesses, it appears that the car bomb was remote detonated by two individuals who were seen fleeing on a motorcycle (see diagram). As with the attack on a U.S. military bus in April 1987, this bomb was detonated prematurely; otherwise, there would have been more casualties. The motorcycle used by the assailants was later found abandoned and was stolen. The car used in the attack was also stolen and its fake diplomatic license plate was made of stiff cardboard.

Following the attack, the November 17 organization sent a communique to the newspaper *Eleftherotypia* claiming credit for the attack. In summary, the group threatened to continue its attacks on U.S. military bases as long as they remain in Greece. The group was also very critical of Prime Minister Papandreou for failing to close the U.S. bases, as he had promised in 1983, and they referred to him as being transformed into a "blind servant of his masters, the American Imperialists." The Turkish occupation of Cyprus also came under criticism as well as the re-erection of the Truman statue, which was bombed during Secretary of State Shultz's visit to Athens in March of 1986.

August 17, 1987—Colombia: According to unconfirmed press reporting, guerrillas of the National Liberation Army bombed a transport helicopter used by *Occidental Petroleum*.

August 17, 1987—Frankfurt, West Germany: Two unidentified men hurled firebombs at vehicles on the compound of the U.S. Army Fifth Corps Headquarters. Three vehicles were destroyed, and

one military van was damaged. There were no injuries, and no group claimed responsibility for the attack.

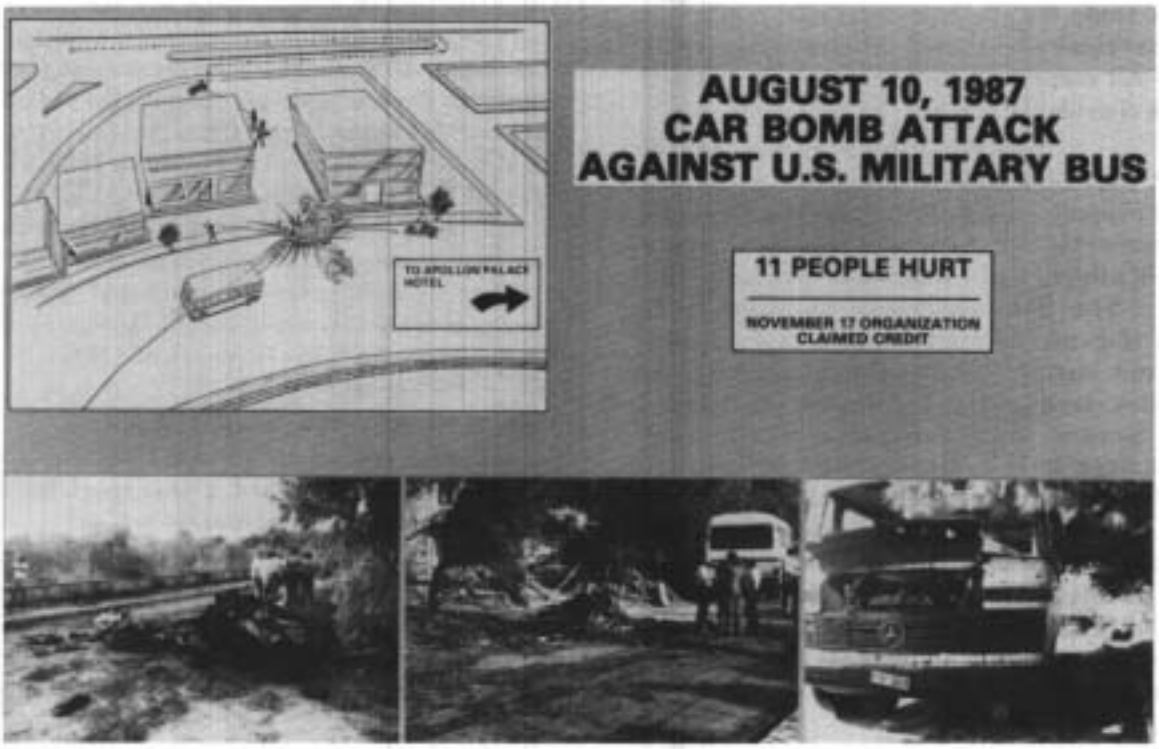
August 18, 1987—Frankfurt, West Germany: Two unidentified individuals threw Molotov cocktails at a German-owned vehicle parked near the fence of the Abrams complex. Almost simultaneously, Molotov cocktails were thrown over the fence at a U.S military vehicle. Finally, another Molotov cocktail was thrown at a U.S.-owned vehicle that was also parked near the perimeter fence of the Abrams complex. The American and German cars were destroyed, while the military vehicle escaped serious damage. A rightwing Neo-Nazi claimed credit for the attack in connection with the death of Rudolph Hess.

August 24, 1987—Lima, Peru: A powerful bomb exploded on the second floor of a three-floor underground garage of the *Sheraton Hotel*, causing a chain reaction of smaller blasts and fires which ultimately destroyed at least 20 vehicles. There were no injuries, as the guests were immediately and safely evacuated from the 19-story hotel. Police believe that the blast was caused by 16 kilos of dynamite hidden in a Datsun. Police later captured several Tupac Amaru terrorists who confessed to the bombing.

August 24, 1987—Lima, Peru: A car bomb exploded in front of the offices of *Citibank*, injuring three people and causing damage to buildings within a 100-meter radius. The car was loaded with more than 70 sticks of dynamite, according to a police official who inspected the remains of the vehicle. Unidentified pedestrians were injured by shrapnel from the explosion. Although *Citibank* appears to have been the principal target, several other banks, including *Banco de Lima*, *Banco de Credito*, and *Banco de Brazil* have offices in the building. Ten Tupac Amaru terrorists were arrested and charged with the bombing.

August 30, 1987—Santander, Spain: Four bombs exploded in this Basque city between the hours of 4:30 a.m. and 6 a.m. The first bomb exploded near a *Ford* showroom. The second device (the most powerful of the four) severely damaged a Renault dealership. The last two devices caused extensive damage to the PRYCA Supermarket. No group claimed credit for the attacks.

August 31, 1987—West Germany: A German train traveling near Hedemlenden was damaged by a bomb which detonated underneath the passing train. The explosive caused extensive damage to the tracks but caused no injuries. It is believed that the actual target for this attack was a U.S. troop train, which was scheduled to pass at the time of the explosion. No group claimed credit for the attack.



SEPTEMBER

September 5, 1987—Mexico City, Mexico: A small explosive device detonated on the grounds of *Proctor and Gamble*. The device, which was wrapped in a tight wad of cellophane-type material, detonated after it was picked up and thrown away by a company employee. The device detonated upon striking the ground. No injuries or material damage were sustained.

September 11, 1987—Istanbul, Turkey: Bombs exploded outside the office of *Citibank* and the *Sheraton Hotel*, which had been under tight security for an Islamic Conference Organization Committee meeting. The devices created a lot of noise, but no damage. The group June 16 Organization claimed credit for the bombings to protest alleged torture of Turkish prisoners. The group first surfaced in August 1987 when it attacked a police station in Istanbul.

September 11, 1987—Istanbul, Turkey: At 10 p.m an explosive device, consisting of one-half stick of dynamite, detonated outside the *Ramada Inn*. There were no injuries and only minor damage. No group claimed credit for the attack. As with the bombing of the *Citibank* office and the *Sheraton Hotel*, this latest attack may also be related to the upcoming seventh anniversary of the September 12, 1980 declaration of martial law in Turkey by the military. Martial law was lifted in the last four Turkish provinces on July 19, 1987.

September 14, 1987—Lima, Peru: A bomb exploded outside the *Citibank* branch office located in the San Isidro neighborhood of Lima. The bomb caused considerable damage to the building but no injuries. Witnesses told the police that they saw four men leave the bomb at the front of the bank and flee in a car. Police blamed the bombing on the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) and the Revolutionary Leftist Movement (MIR). The initials "MIR" were painted on the bank's outside walls. The MIR joined the MRTA in August 1986 to form the MRTA-MIR and has claimed credit for similar bombings in the past year.

September 27, 1987—Athens, Greece: At 1:25 a.m., a bomb exploded outside the U.S. Air Force commissary in downtown Athens causing only minor damage and no injuries. A second bomb which failed to detonate was found underneath a car parked across the street from the commissary. Following the attack, the Greek newspaper *Eleftherotypia* published a six-page communique written by the Revolutionary People's Struggle (ELA), which claimed credit for the attack.

According to the newspaper, a female telephoned the newspaper 20 minutes prior to the bombing to warn that the group planted the bombs at the commissary and that it also left a communique at the site. The communique, in essence, condemned the re-erection of the Truman statue (which was bombed on March 22, 1986 by the "Christos Kassimis Revolutionary Group"); the presence of nuclear weapons in Greece as well as in Europe; the presence of U.S. bases in Greece and U.S. Naval activities in the Mediterranean and port calls in Greece; opposition to Greece's membership in the Common Market; and the recent (June 21) arrest by Greek police of Italian terrorist Marcio Folini.

Above: The second bomb which failed to detonate on September 27. It was found underneath a car parked across the street from the American commissary. Left: The results of the bombing.

OCTOBER

October 4, 1987—Oslo, Norway: Three .22 caliber bullets were found embedded in the facade of the American Embassy. No one has claimed credit for the incident.

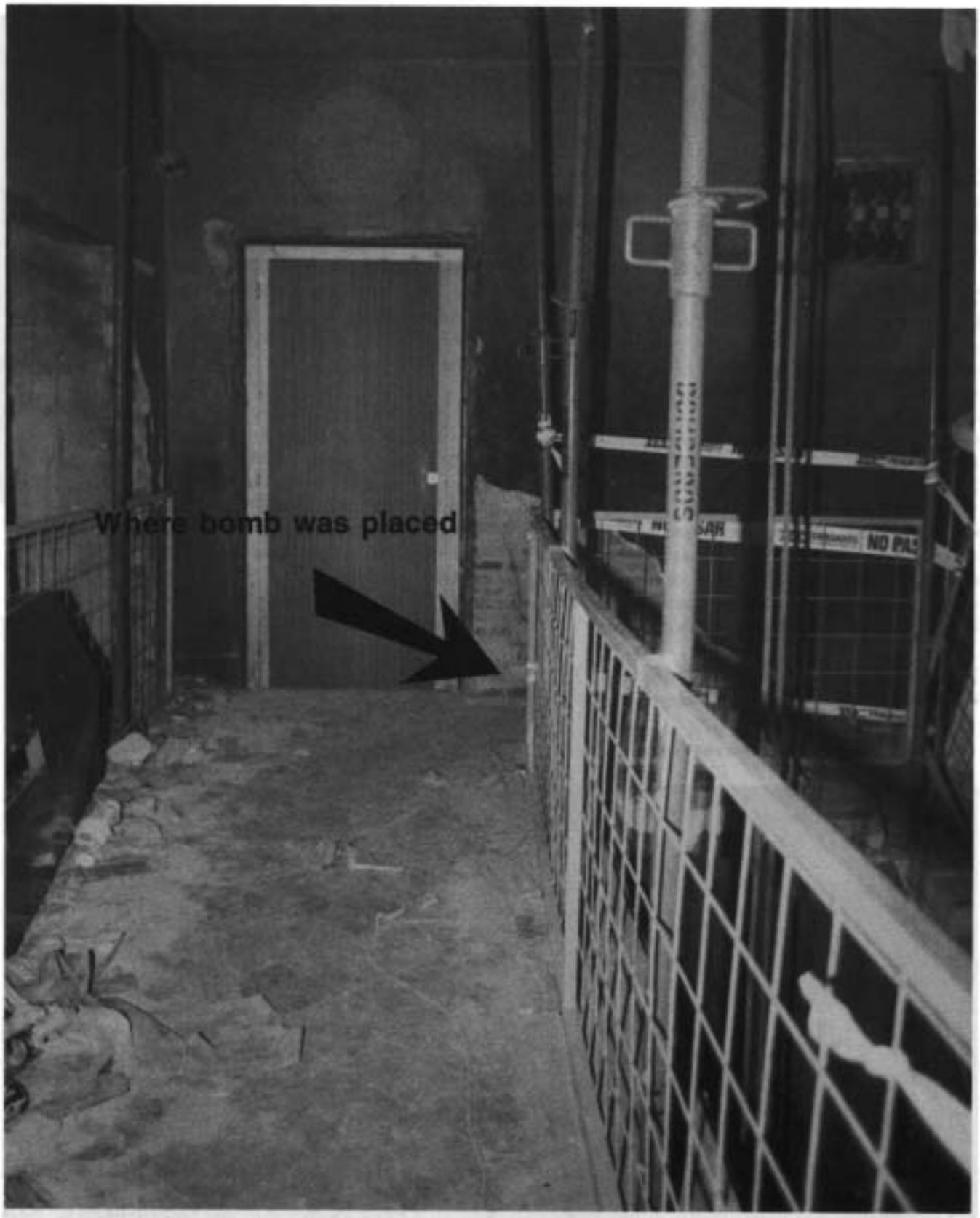
October 8, 1987—Lima, Peru: Two explosive devices detonated outside the American Consulate annex, damaging the building's glass facade and entry way as well as the windows of nearby buildings. Two men and a woman placed one bomb at the Consulate entrance and another bomb in the lobby of the building which houses the Consulate. In addition to the bombings at the American Consulate, the Bolivian Embassy was attacked twice with incendiary devices thrown from a passing vehicle. No injuries were reported from either incident as the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) claimed credit for both bombings which were in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of Che Guevara's death.

October 14, 1987—Medellin, Colombia: The Medellin Branch of the *Banco Colombo Americano*, a fully owned subsidiary of the *Bank of America*, was bombed after business hours by unknown assailants. There were no injuries to the few employees who were inside; however, the entire front of the building was blown away, and the interior suffered structural damage. No group claimed responsibility for this bombing, and the bank did not receive any threats/warnings prior to the attack.

October 14, 1987—Barcelona, Spain: A bomb exploded in a building housing the American Consulate General, causing extensive damage and injuring eight people, none seriously. The bomb, which was inside a shopping bag, was placed on a stairwell outside the back entrance of the Consulate General, which occupies the fourth floor of an eight-story building.

Of the eight people injured, two were Foreign Service nationals (FSNs) of the Consulate General. The bomb, which contained at least 5 kilos of explosive, caused extensive structural damage to the third and fourth floor stairwells of the building.

October 8—Lima, Peru: Arrow shows where one explosive device was placed in front of U.S. Consulate.



View of the stairwell outside the back entrance of the Consulate General in Barcelona, where the bomb was placed on October 14.

U.S. Consulate General Barcelona, after the bombing.

Though the back and front doors of the Consulate General were destroyed, the interior did not suffer any damage. Two Catalan separatist groups, Terra LLiure (Free Land) and the Red Army for the Liberation of Catalonia (ERCA), claimed credit for the attack. It is believed that ERCA was responsible for the attack.

October 21, 1987—Moundou, Chad: At 30 minutes past midnight, an explosion occurred at the training center of the U.S. private voluntary organization *World Vision*. The explosion resulted in structural damage to the building, but there were no deaths or injuries. No group or individuals claimed responsibility for the explosion, but a tract was found nearby bearing the name of the MPR (Chadian Peoples Revolutionary Movement).

October 23, 1987—Trujillo, Peru: The USIS binational center was the target of a Molotov cocktail-type explosive which damaged the front door of the facility and approximately 30 windows. Local Peruvian press blamed the bombings on the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA).

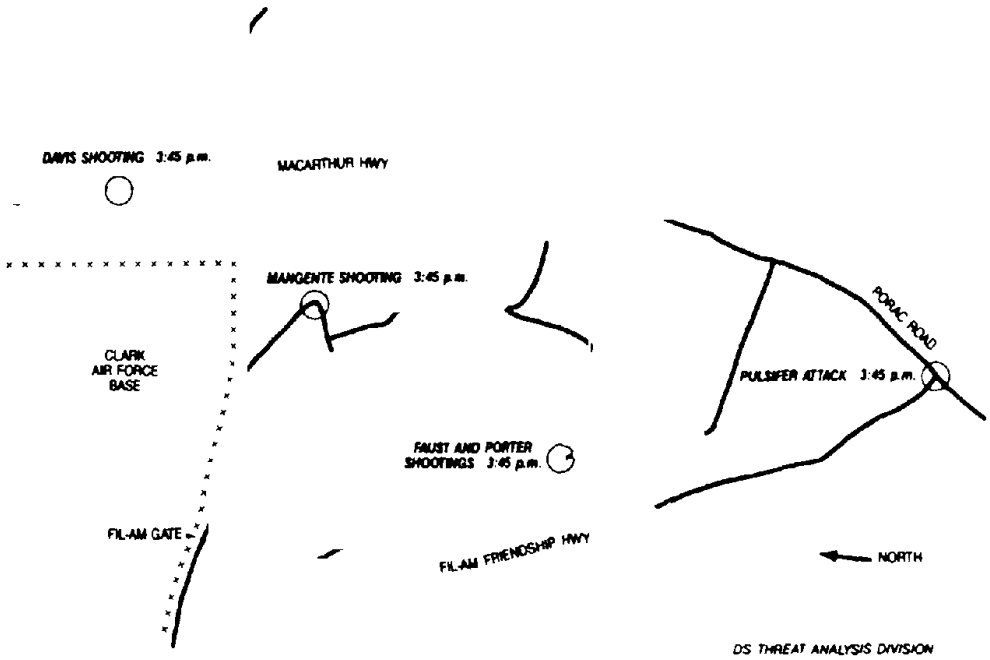
October 24, 1987—Oslo, Norway: A group of 11 leftwing radicals wearing ski masks attacked the American Embassy. The demonstrators hurled rocks, bottles, and a Molotov cocktail. Damage was estimated at $35,000. Police were able to arrest seven of the demonstrators.

October 28, 1987—Angeles City, Philippines: On the afternoon of October 28 unidentified assassins shot dead three Americans, including one retired and two active servicemen, in successive attacks near Clark Air Base. A Filipino bystander was also slain in one of the attacks, and another American escaped injury after gunmen fired on his car. The shootings occurred within a period of 15 minutes.

The first incident occurred at approximately 3:45 p.m., when, walking to his home near a McDonalds in the Dau area of Angeles City, USAF Sgt. Randy Davis was approached from the rear by three Filipino males. One of the assailants, who was about 5 feet behind and slightly to the left of Davis, opened fire first. As Davis lay on the ground, his assailants leaned over him and shot him several more times. Before departing the area, one of the terrorists shot Davis at the base of the throat at

Overview of Four Attack Sites Against Americans

Angeles City, Philippines
October 28, 1987



close range. The victim had been in military uniform.

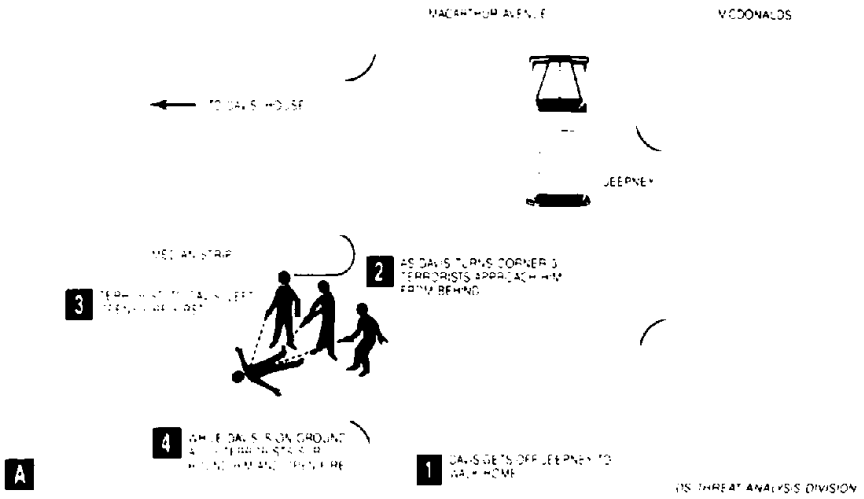
At about the same time as the attack on Sgt. Davis, Herculano C. Mangente, a retired USAF technical sergeant and a Philippine-born U.S. citizen, was shot and killed in the Hensonville section of Angeles City. Four terrorists who were standing under a tree flagged down Mangente's car. The terrorists approached Mangente's car and opened fire, hitting Mangenta with five rounds and his vehicle, a red Blazer, was hit at least seven times. Thirteen .45 caliber shell casings were found at the scene.

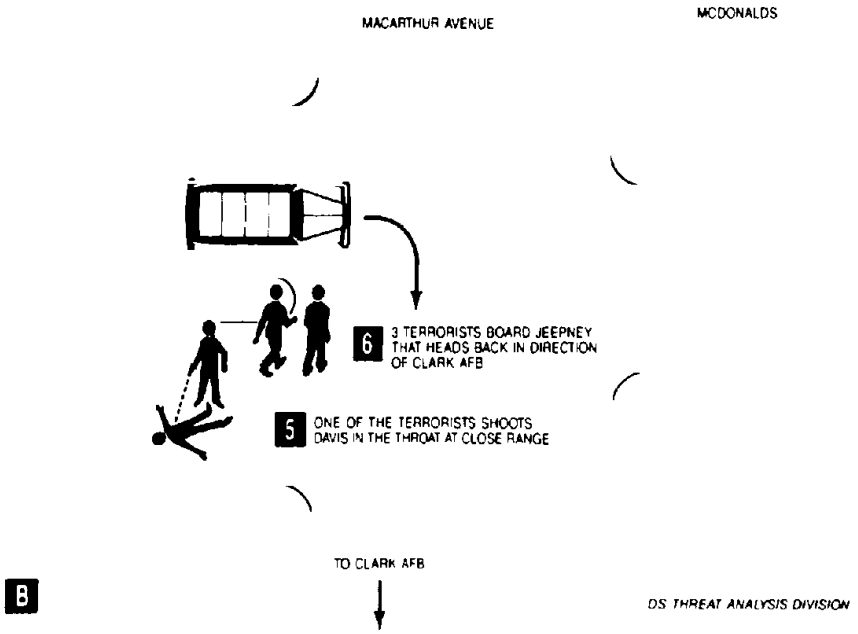
After shooting Mangente, the terrorists walked past the witnesses' car and one of the terrorists stared at him for a short time before deciding not to take any action. The terrorists then walked further down the road to catch a jeepney.

At approximately 3:45 p.m., Airman First Class Steven Faust was fatally shot while driving his vehicle from Carmenville, a subdivision about 1.5 miles south of Clark Air Base. As Faust slowed down at an intersection he was hit by bullets three times from four to six Filipino males who were waiting for him at the intersection. After being hit, Faust lost control of his car which then crashed into a utility pole. The terrorists approached Faust's car and fired at him again. At this time, Joseph Porter, a Filipino businessman, and his wife approached the crime scene, thinking it was an accident. As they slowed down to investigate the "accident," one of the terrorists walked up to Porter's vehicle and fatally shot him. Porter lost control of his car, which came to a rest against the shoulder of the road. After shooting Porter, two of the terrorists escaped on a three-wheel motorcyle, while the other terrorists escaped in a jeepney. It is not known if there were accomplices waiting in these vehicles to facilitate the terrorists' escape.

At approximately 3:45 p.m., as USAF Cpt. Ray Pulsifer (who was driving a 1972 black Porsche) was slowing down to make a left-hand turn onto Porac Road, he noticed a Filipino male standing off the side of the road. As Pulsifer approached the individual he saw the man removing a .45 caliber pistol from his belt. Seeing this, Pulsifer hit the gas as the terrorist opened fire on his car. Standing 10–15 feet from the first terrorist was an accomplice who also opened fire on Pulsifer's car as he turned the corner. Though Pulsifer did not see him, eyewitnesses state that there was a third terrorist involved in the attack. Pulsifer was hit in the right chest area, but the round was deflected by hs checkbook, which he kept in the right side pocket of his flight jacket.

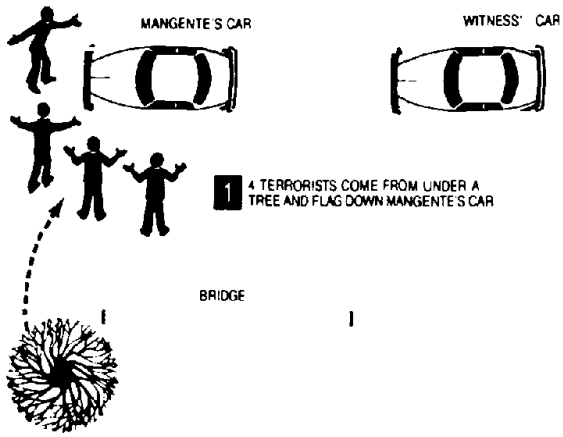
Assassination of Sgt. Randy Davis
Angeles City, Philippines
October 28, 1987





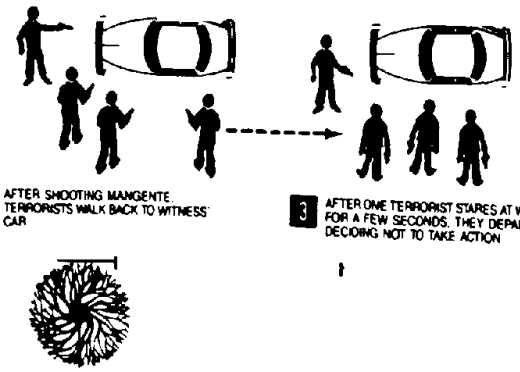
Assassination of Sgt. Herculano Mangente

Angeles City, Philippines
October 28, 1987



A

DS THREAT ANALYSIS DIVISION



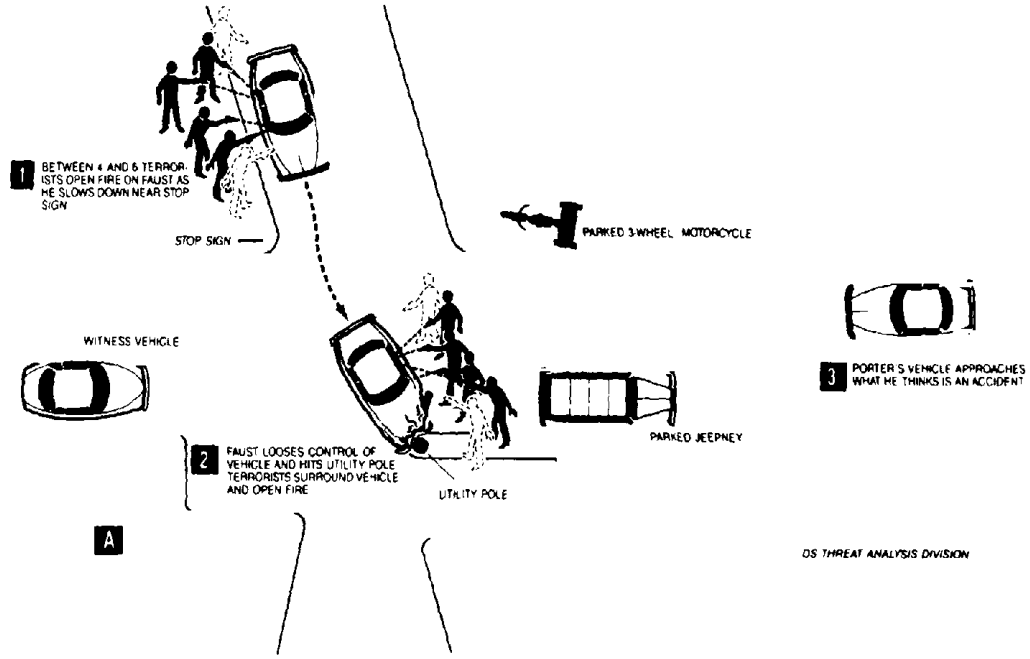
4 FURTHER DOWN THE ROAD TERRORISTS WAIT FOR, THEN BOARD JEEPNEY WHICH HEADS TOWARDS AND PASSES CRIME SCENE

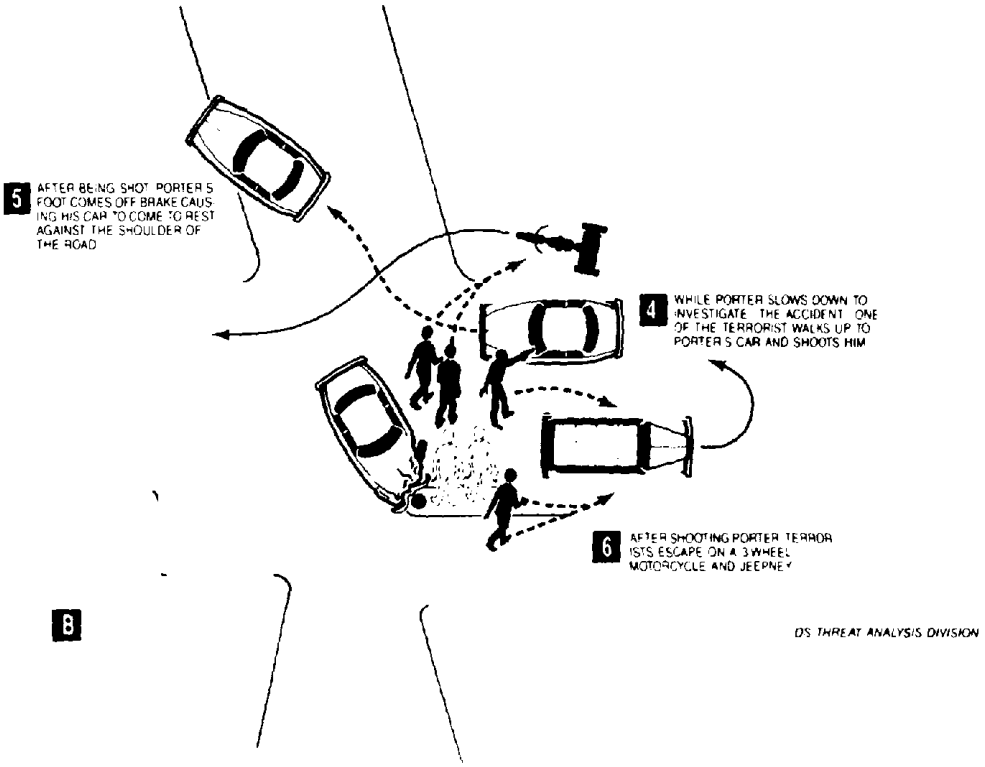
B

DS THREAT ANALYSIS DIVISION

Assassination of Airman 1st Class Steven Faust and Joseph Porter

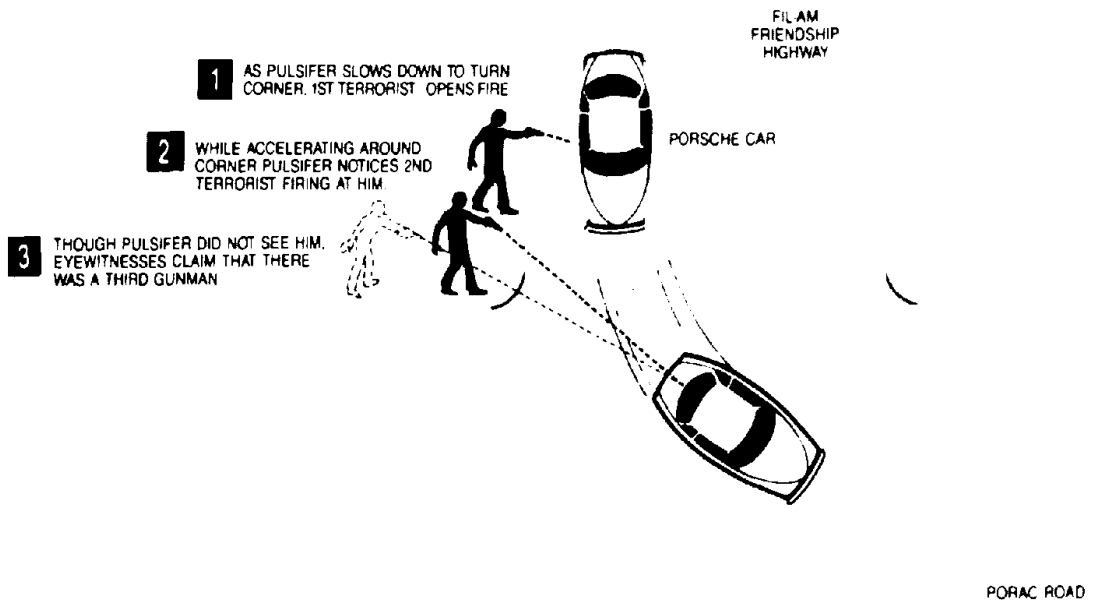
Angeles City, Philippines
October 28, 1987





Attempted Assassination of USAF Capt. Ray Pulsifer

Angeles City, Philippines
October 28, 1987



DS THREAT ANALYSIS DIVISION

While rightist military elements and Muslim extremists were not totally absolved, suspicion immediately fell on the New People's Army (NPA), the military wing of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP). NPA assassination squads, known as "sparrows" because of the speed with which they carry out their operations, have killed prominent Filipinos and have threatened to kill Americans involved in the counterinsurgency campaign.

In a news conference held on November 23, 1987 the CPP claimed credit for the attacks.

In a clandestine news conference held on October 30, a spokesman for the Alex Boncayao Brigade of the NPA denied responsibility for the Clark killings, but at the same time hinted that other NPA units could have been responsible.

October 28, 1987—Sitia Tin-ao, Philippines: Shortly after 8 p.m., two men jogging threw a fragmentation grenade inside the *Pepsi-Cola* plant compound. The grenade damaged the storage and mixing tank of the plant. Almost simultaneously a fragmentation grenade destroyed a deep-well pump which supplies water to the pineapple cannery which manufactures *Del Monte* products. In both cases there were no injuries, and damage was reported as light.

October 30, 1987—Colombia: Unconfirmed press reporting indicates that three Mormon Churches were bombed. The National Liberation Army (ELN) took responsibility for the bombings which occurred in Tunja, Duidama; and Sogamoso, Colombia. Three people were injured in the bombings, which caused an undisclosed amount of damage.

October 30, 1987—Djoemoe, Suriname: Daniel Rogers, a U.S. pilot for the Suriname Mission Flight Service, was kidnapped by insurgents of the Ronny Brunswijk Jungle Command who hijacked the plane he was flying. Rogers was released unharmed on November 7, 1987 in a village along the French Guiana border.

NOVEMBER

November 6, 1987—Santiago, Chile: Three unknown persons threw incendiary devices against the perimeter wall of a Mormon Church located in the Puente Alto neighborhood, causing minor damage but no injuries. On one of the walls of the church the assailants wrote "Fuera Yankis America Rebelde Vencera. Juventud Lautaro" (Yankees Out! Rebel America Will Win. Signed Lautaro Youth).

November 7, 1987—Angeles City, Philippines: At 3 a.m. a bomb slightly damaged the office of the *Pearl Buck Foundation*. No group has claimed credit for this attack. The *Pearl Buck Foundation*, which maintains several offices in the Philippines, is an American-directed non-profit organization that helps Asian children.

November 9-10, 1987—Singapore: Late in the evening of November 9 an explosion occurred at the *American International Assurance* building in the downtown business district of Singapore. The explosion shattered glass up to the fifth floor of the AIA building and broke the windows of buildings across the street. A few hours later an explosive device detonated outside the Shell Towers building housing *Shell Oil* and *Chase Bank* offices and other American interests. The explosion destroyed a large cement flower pot outside the building. No casualties were reported in either incident and no one claimed responsibility.

November 11, 1987—Dhaka, Bangladesh: On November 11 the USIS Bicentennial Hall, an auditorium located several blocks from the American Embassy, was burned during a dawn-to-dusk hartal (general strike) called by elements opposed to the Bangladesh Government (GOB). The damage was extensive. No Americans were present, and no injuries were reported. The perpetrators were part of a crowd which had gathered around the nearby Central Secretariat, where many GOB ministries are located. Forced back from the Secretariat by security forces, the demonstrators apparently focused on nearby buildings as targets of opportunity. The auditorium's proximity to the Central Secretariat, as opposed to anti-American sentiment, provided the primary motivation for the demonstrators to set the fire. The police reportedly did little to control the crowd. There were no other reports of violence directed against Americans.

November 12, 1987—San Salvador, El Salvador: The Salvadoran driver for the U.S. Naval attache was kidnapped from a *Chevron* station where he was refueling the attache's vehicle. He was abducted by three to four armed men who drove him to another part of the city and killed him. The perpetrators then drove the stolen vehicle to another location in San Salvador and set it on fire. No group claimed responsibility for the attack, but the Faribundo Marti National Liberation Front is believed to be responsible. Although the victim of this incident was not a U.S. citizen, he was possibly targeted because he worked for the American Embassy. Part of the FMLN's strategy is to intimidate Salvadorans who work for the U.S. or the Salvadoran Governments. The victim of this attack had previously received threats by the FMLN.

November 18, 1987—Santiago, Chile: Unknown persons tossed a Molotov cocktail inside a Mormon Church in the La Florida section of Santiago, causing no injuries and minor damage. Three unignited Molotov cocktails and pamphlets were discovered near the church. Slogans listed on the pamphlets included "Yankees Out" and "Che Lives" and they were signed by the Lautaro Youth Movement.

November 19, 1987—Lima, Peru: Sendero Luminoso [Shining Path (SL)] terrorists hurled dynamite charges at the American Embassy, injuring a policeman and causing minor damage to the sidewalk and to the Chancery's exterior lights. Along with the bombing of the Embassy, the SL blacked out the city and conducted simultaneous attacks against a *Nissan* auto plant, the *Hotel Riviera*, a government building and a local bank.

November 20, 1987—Davao, Philippines: Some 200 guerrillas of the New People's Army (NPA) carried out an attack against two U.S.-operated

banana plantations in Davao. Using hand-held radios to coordinate the assault, the rebels burned two warehouses and nine tractors of *Standard Philippine Fruit Company (Stanfilco—Dole)*, then fled in four jeeps taken from the plantations. The attack caused damage estimated at $238,000, but there were no injuries. The same plantation suffered some $250,000 in damage in an August 25, 1987 raid. The most recent attack came 2 weeks after a threat by the National Democratic Front—Mindanao to target American multinational corporations.

November 25, 1987—Kuwait: A Molotov cocktail was thrown at the front door of the *American Life Insurance Company* (ALICO) while the office was closed for the afternoon break. Though the front door of the office was completely destroyed, there were no injuries. No one has claimed credit for the attack, though Iranian-backed terrorists are suspected.

November 25, 1987—Esigodini, Zimbabwe: About 20 rebels armed with rifles used machetes to hack to death 10 missionaries, including 2 Americans, and 6 children. The Americans, who were sponsored by the Kansas City Pentecostal Fellowship of Kansas City, Missouri, included David Emerson, 35, of Minnesota and Karen Alice Sharon Ivesdahl, 34, of North Dakota. The assailants tied their victims with barbed wire before killing them and finally burning their bodies. The attackers spared a 13-year-old girl who was forced to witness the carnage and to deliver a note from the rebels to the authorities. The note described the attackers as "Marxist-Leninist fighters," who aimed to rid Zimbabwe of "Western, capitalist-oriented people." The attack was considered to be the worst by rebels against whites in Zimbabwe since that country gained independence in 1980

DECEMBER

December 9, 1987—Copiapo, Chile: Unknown persons placed a bomb in the front yard of a Mormon Church. The explosion broke at least 16 panels in the building and seriously damaged the church's flagpole. No injuries were reported.

December 10, 1987—Santiago, Chile: A Mormon Church was attacked by four unidentified individuals who threw a Molotov cocktail and a burning tire at the building. Before escaping, the attackers distributed pamphlets with the slogan, "Rebel Youth For Victory And Plentiful Life, Lautaro Youth Movement's Fifth Anniversary."

December 13, 1987—Jerusalem: Two Molotov cocktails were thrown over the perimeter wall of a American Consular facility in East Jerusalem. Both devices ignited, but damage was limited to scorching on the facility's exterior wall. The incident was linked to widespread Palestinian unrest on the West Bank.

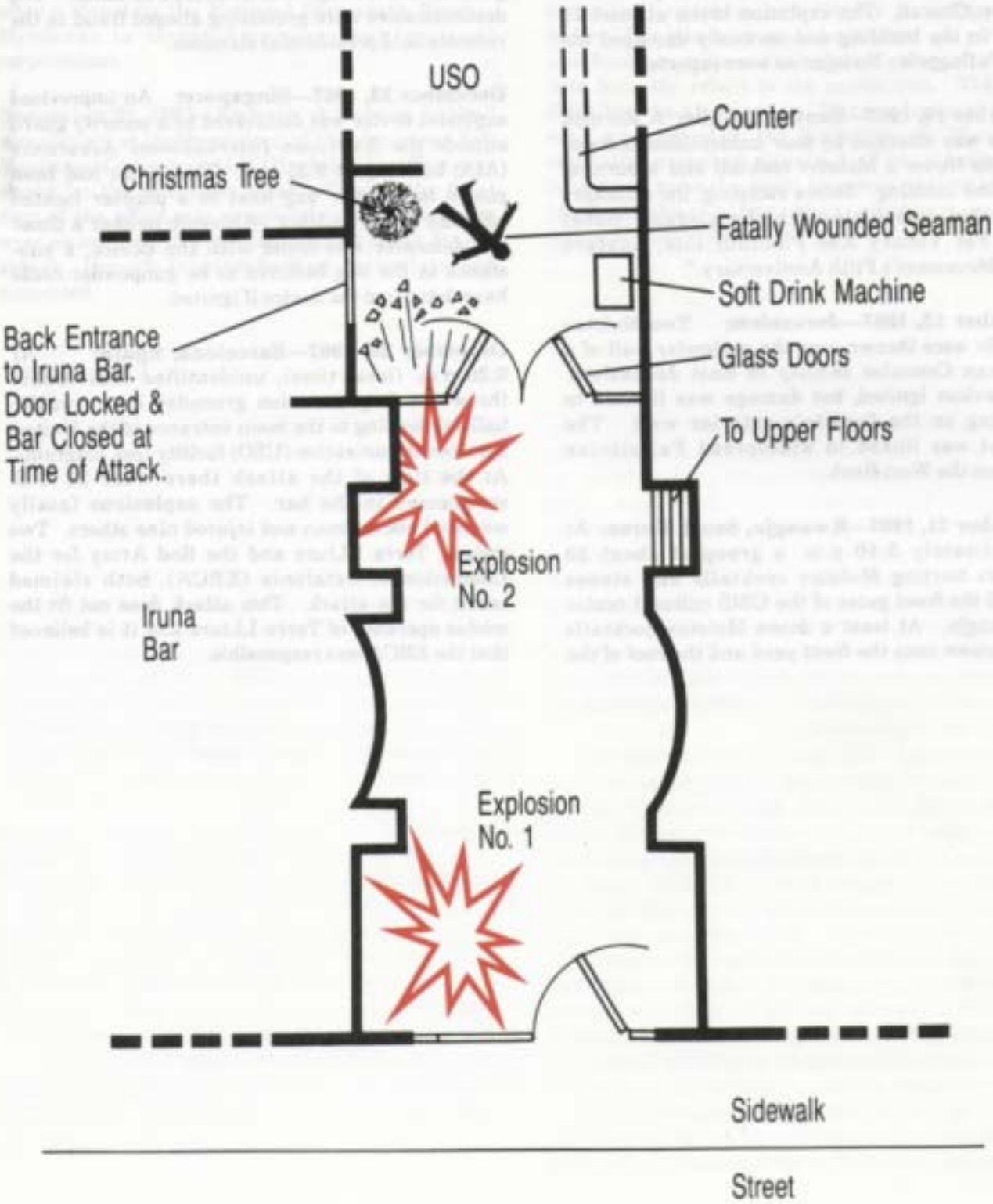
December 21, 1987—Kwangju, South Korea: At approximately 5:40 p.m. a group of about 30 students hurling Molotov cocktails and stones charged the front gates of the USIS cultural center in Kwangju. At least a dozen Molotov cocktails were thrown onto the front yard and the roof of the facility. The resultant fires were quickly extinguished and damage was described as minor. The demonstrators were protesting alleged fraud in the recently held presidential elections.

December 23, 1987—Singapore: An improvised explosive device was discovered by a security guard outside the *American International Assurance* (AIA) building at 9:35 p.m. The device had been placed in a paper bag next to a planter located adjacent to the building. Although neither a timer nor detonator was found with the device, a substance in the bag believed to be gunpowder could have detonated the device if ignited.

December 26, 1987—Barcelona, Spain: At 6:20 p.m. (local time), unidentified individuals threw two fragmentation grenades into a public hallway leading to the main entrance of the United Services Organization (USO) facility (see diagram). At the time of the attack there were 20 U.S. servicemen in the bar. The explosions fatally wounded one seaman and injured nine others. Two groups, Terra LLiure and the Red Army for the Liberation of Catalonia (ERCA), both claimed credit for the attack. This attack does not fit the modus operandi of Terra LLiure and it is believed that the ERCA was responsible.

Grenade Attack on USO Facility

December 26, 1987 **Barcelona, Spain**



AMERICANS HELD HOSTAGE IN 1987

Lebanon

ANDERSON, TERRY AP Bureau Chief, kidnapped on March 16, 1985.

BUCKLEY, WILLIAM American Embassy political officer, kidnapped on March 16, 1984. Buckley is believed to have died in captivity in June 1985.

CICIPPIO, JOSEPH Comptroller at the American University of Beirut, kidnapped on September 12, 1986.

POLHILL, ROBERT Professor at Beirut University College, kidnapped on January 24, 1987 with three other professors.

REED, FRANK Principal of Lebanese International School, kidnapped September 9, 1986.

STEEN, ALAN Professor at Beirut University College, kidnapped on January 24, 1987 with three other professors.

SUTHERLAND, THOMAS Professor at the American University of Beirut, kidnapped on June 9, 1985.

TRACY, EDWARD AUSTIN Publisher, kidnapping claimed by the Revolutionary Justice Organization on October 21, 1986.

TURNER, JESSE Professor at Beirut University College, kidnapped on January 24, 1987 with three other professors.

AMERICANS KIDNAPPED AND RELEASED IN 1987

Africa

BRYAN, KINDRA Missionary nurse in Gondola, Mozambique, kidnapped near the Beira corridor on May 13, 1987 with five other relief workers and a baby. The abductions were carried out by the Mozambican National Resistance, or RENAMO. All were released unharmed in Malawi on August 20, 1987.

ANDERSON, STEVE Missionary teacher in Mundri, Sudan, kidnapped on July 7, 1987 with three other Christian relief workers. The abductions were carried out by Sudanese rebels. The four were released unharmed at the Sudan/Kenya border on August 25, 1987.

TAYLOR, KATHY Missionary teacher in Mundri, Sudan, kidnapped with three others on July 7, 1987 and released unharmed on August 25, 1987

NIKKEL, MARK Missionary teacher in Mundri, Sudan, kidnapped with three others on July 7, 1987 and released unharmed on August 25, 1987

Latin America

ROGERS, DANIEL A pilot with the Suriname Mission Flight Service was kidnapped on October 30, 1987 in Djoemoe, Suriname by insurgents of the Ronny Brunswijk Jungle Command who hijacked the plane he was flying. Rogers was later released unharmed on November 7, 1987 in a village along the French Guiana border.

Lebanon

GLASS, CHARLES Free-lance journalist, kidnapped on June 17, 1987 by a group called the Organization for the Defense of the Free People. Glass reappeared in West Beirut on August 18, 1987 after having escaped his captors.