United States Department of State
Bureau of Diplomatic Security

Significant Incidents of Political Violence Against Americans: 1988

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INTRODUCTION

Significant Incidents of Political Violence Against Americans: 1988, published by the Bureau of Diplomatic Security's Threat Analysis Division (DS/TAD), is intended to provide a comprehensive picture of the broad spectrum of political violence that Americans encountered abroad during 1988. 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. There is also a section devoted to the status of Americans being held hostage.

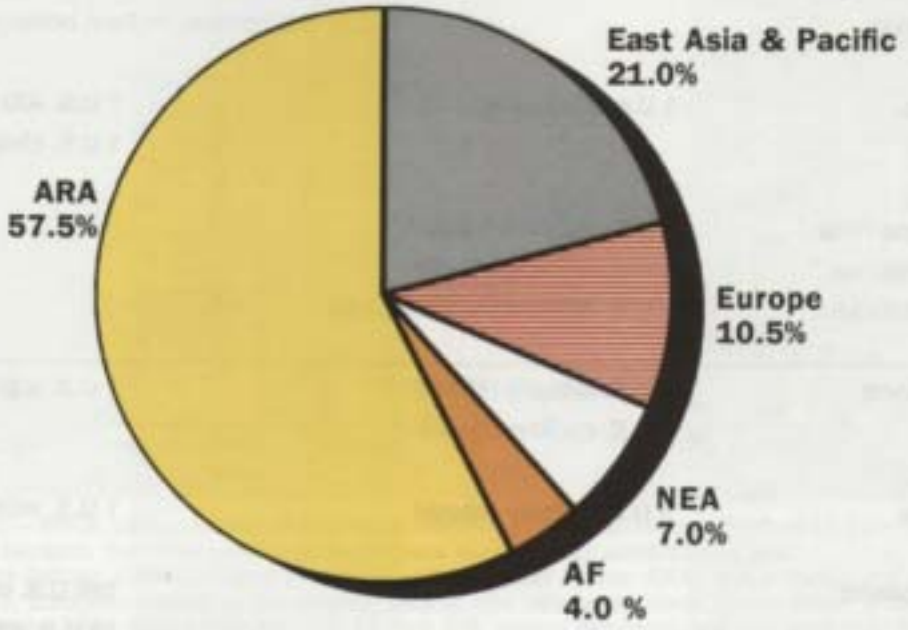
This chronology includes virtually all the anti-U.S. incidents that occurred in 1988. Unfortunately, to keep the publication at the "Unclassified" level, a few incidents had to be omitted due to the sensitive nature of the information associated with them.

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.

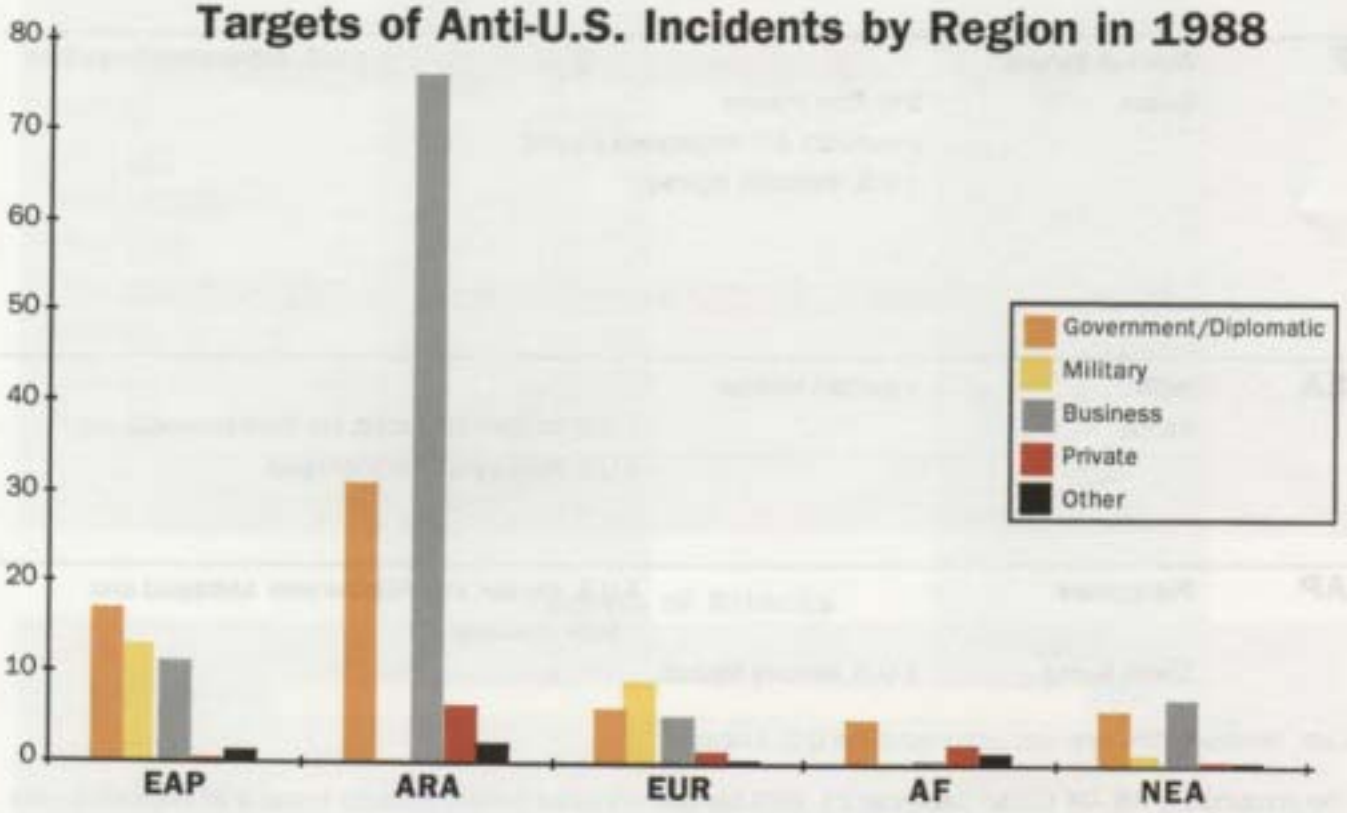
The selection of incidents used in this study was based on the following criteria: (a) lethality; (b) major property damage; (c) unusual tactics or weapons used; and (d) incidents the Department analysts believe significant given the unique security environments that exist in the various world regions.

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

Areas of Anti-U.S. Incidents in 1988



Targets of Anti-U.S. Incidents by Region in 1988



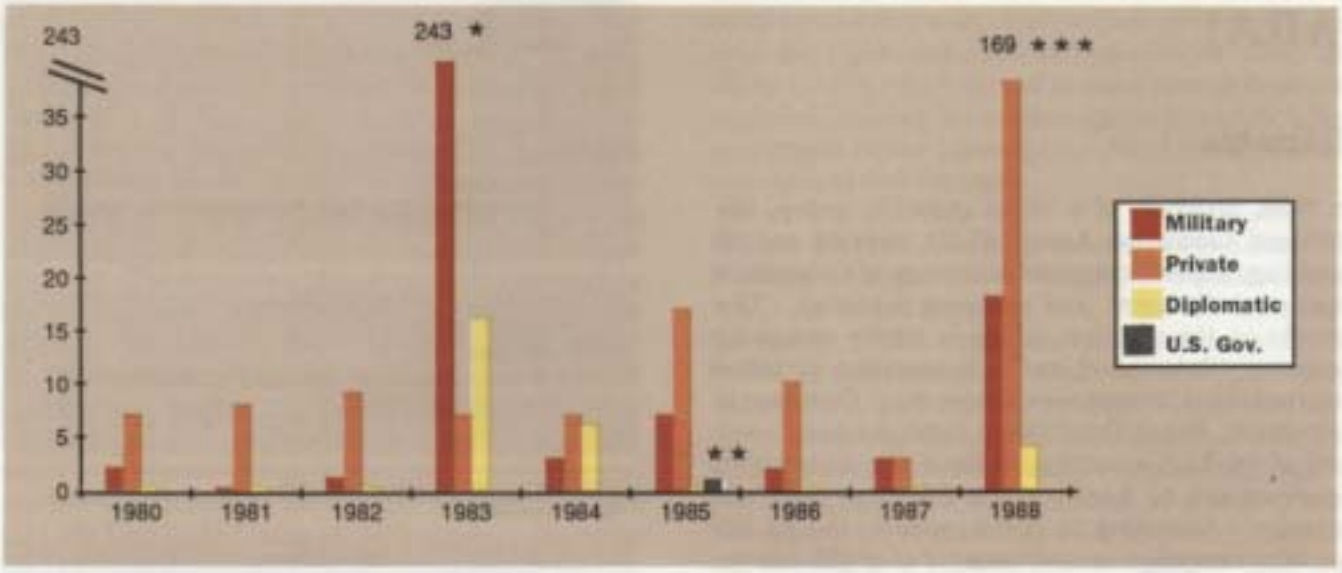
AREA	COUNTRY	INJURED	KIDNAPED	KILLED
ARA	Colombia		1 U.S. civilian kidnaped and later released	
	Bolivia		1 U.S. AID contractor held hostage and later released	
	Peru	1 U.S. civilian injured		1 U.S. AID sub-contractor killed 1 U.S. civilian killed
	Costa Rica	2 U.S. civilians injured		
	Honduras	6 U.S. military injured		
	El Salvador	1 U.S. AID contractor injured		
EUR	Greece	6 U.S. military injured 1 U.S. civilian injured		1 U.S. diplomat killed*
	Italy	5 U.S. military injured		1 U.S. military killed
	Scotland			169 U.S. civilians killed** 16 U.S. military killed 4 U.S. government civilian personnel killed
AF	Western Sahara			5 U.S. AID contractors killed
	Sudan	2 civilian injured 2 contract AID employees injured 1 U.S. diplomat injured***		
NEA	India	1 civilian injured		
	Beirut		1 U.S. civilian kidnaped, but later escaped 1 U.S. military officer kidnaped	
EAP	Philippines		1 U.S. civilian and Filipino wife kidnaped and later released	
	South Korea	2 U.S. military injured		

** Capt. Nordeen USN, who was assigned to the U.S. Embassy.*

***The bombing of PAN AM 103 on December 21, 1988 has been included in these statistics because all evidence to date suggests that it was a terrorist act. However, criminal sabotage has not been ruled out. The investigation is continuing and no definitive conclusions have been reached..*

**** U.S. Defense Attache Officer assigned to the U.S. Embassy*

Lethal Attacks Against Americans: 1980–1988

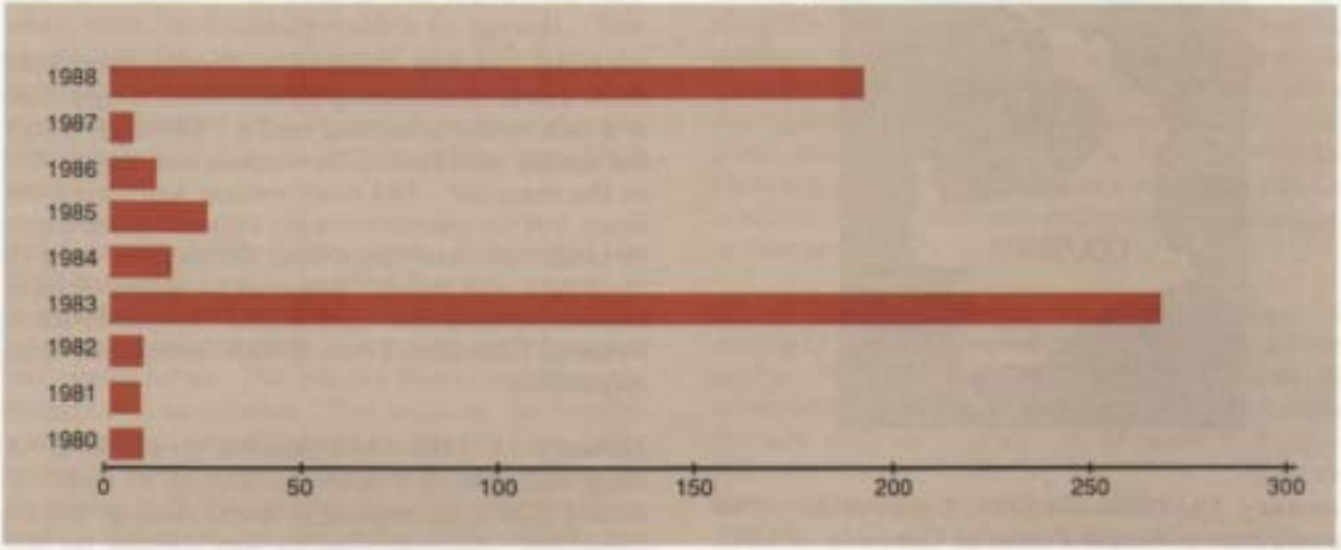


* *October 23, 1983 – Beirut, Lebanon: 241 Marines were killed when a suicide bomber crashed his truck into the U.S. Marines barracks. Two other military personnel were killed in other incidents that year.*

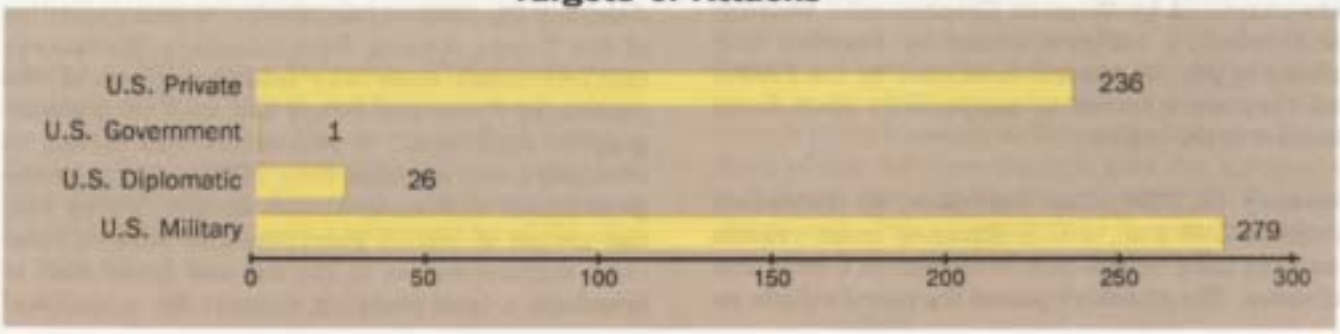
** *Enrique Camarena Salazar, a Special Agent with the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA), was abducted and later killed after leaving the U.S. Consulate General in Guadalajara, Mexico. Also killed was Alfredo Zauala Avelar, a Mexican pilot for DEA*

*** *Of the 189 Americans killed aboard PAN AM 103, 16 were U.S. military personnel, and four were U.S. Government civilian employees.*

Lethal Attacks Against Americans by Year: 1980–1988



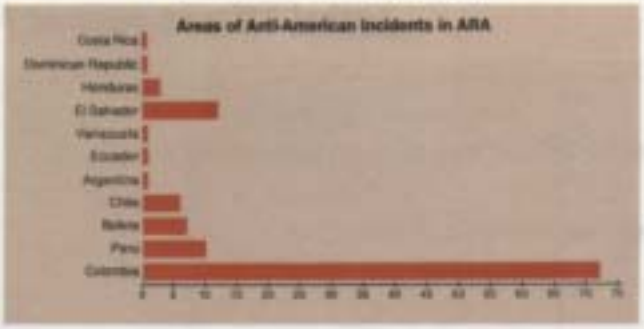
Targets of Attacks



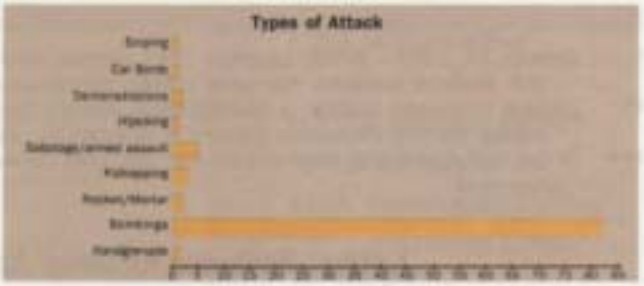
Inter-American Affairs (ARA)

Colombia

In 1988, members of a leftist guerrilla group, the National Liberation Army (ELN), carried out 58 bombings and/or attempted bombings of Colombia's pipelines, oil camps, and pumping facilities. The attacks on the pipeline, which is jointly owned by Ecopetrol (Colombian) and a consortium of other international companies (including Occidental Petroleum, Royal Dutch/Shell, and Amoco), were part of an ELN strategy to force the Colombian Government to nationalize the country's oil industry. According to press reports, the ELN's bombing campaign caused losses of over $25 million in spillage, loss of equipment, and ecological damage. In addition, it resulted in an export reduction of over 16 million barrels of oil and a loss of $252 million in export revenues.



*Includes the August 8, 1988 bombing of Secretary of State George Shultz' motorcade in Bolivia.
** 88 of these attacks were against oil pipelines, primarily in Colombia.
***On April 17, 1988 a bomb detonated 50 meters from the Costa Rican American Cultural Center, injuring five people including two Americans.



AREA WHERE PIPE BOMBINGS OCCURRED

January 10, 1988—Bogota, Colombia: The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) hijacked a helicopter operated by a Colombian aircraft charter service, Aeroexpress, which had been chartered by Western Geophysical. Western Geophysical, a business owned by Houston Oil, refused to pay the ransom demanded by the FARC, and they were forced to temporarily shut down business in the region.

January 14, 1988—San Salvador, El Salvador: At about 3:40 p.m., a U.S. Embassy react vehicle was fired upon by two men in Masferrer Circle, San Salvador. The attackers passed the patrol vehicle on the right, speeding ahead to the intersection of the circle and an intersecting street, where they pulled to a halt facing oncoming traffic. Two men exited the vehicle with automatic weapons and opened fire on the react car. The react vehicle was struck six times, but the guards were not injured. Subsequent investigation determined that the vehicle used in the attack was stolen. Although no group claimed responsibility for the incident, the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) is believed to be responsible.

January 15, 1988—Avellaneda, Argentina: A bomb exploded at a Mormon Church at approximately 3:30 a.m., causing property damage but no casualties. No responsibility was claimed for the attack.

January 26, 1988—Lima, Peru: Armed guerrillas of the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) forced their way into the offices of the Associated Press and locked the staff in a photographic darkroom. A journalist was forced to transmit a communique from MRTA attacking the government of President Alan Garcia. Police said two groups of MRTA guerrillas also entered local radio stations earlier in the day and forced staff to broadcast a tape pledging support for a national

strike against Garcia's government called for by opposition labor groups. No injuries were reported.

February 5, 1988—Bogota, Colombia: At about 10:50 p.m., a powerful car bomb exploded at the main office of Occidental Petroleum located in the Oxy Building in downtown Bogota. The bomb, which consisted of 10–15 kilos of explosives, was placed in a 1982 Fiat and parked in front and slightly to the left of the main entrance to the building. The explosion caused extensive damage to the front of the Oxy Building, blowing out all the windows and frames, and it also may have caused structural damage to the building. Windows in apartment buildings up to 3 blocks away were blown out. The method of detonation is unknown. The explosion injured 13 people (no Americans). Several anonymous telephone calls to local media claimed that the Camilista Union of the National Liberation Army (ELN) detonated the bomb.

February 12, 1988—San Salvador, El Salvador: A U.S. Embassy react vehicle was attacked at the corner of La Reforma and Las Palmas, Colonia San Benito, San Salvador, by two men in a red pickup truck. One of the men in the truck fired a revolver at the react vehicle, completely missing the vehicle and its occupants. The red pickup truck then sped away, with the Embassy vehicle in pursuit. The assailants finally abandoned the truck (later determined to have been stolen) and escaped on foot into a shanty town area. Although no group claimed the attack, the FMLN is believed to have been responsible.

February 21, 1988—Lima, Peru: Members of the MRTA simultaneously bombed the warehouses of U.S. transnational company Nestle, a construction company, a liquor storehouse, a commercial center, and two factories. The attacks caused considerable damage but no injuries. The bomb at the Perulac warehouses, a branch of the Nestle company, only caused minor damage and fortunately no injuries, as approximately 60 persons had left the building shortly before the attack. After each assault, the MRTA guerrillas using the commando name "Northeastern Military Campaign" left behind leaflets claiming credit for the attacks.

March 4, 1988—San Salvador, El Salvador: At approximately 11:30 p.m., an Embassy react vehicle on routine patrol in the lower end of Colonia Escalon, San Salvador, was attacked by an assailant with a handgrenade. The react vehicle was crossing a bridge into the Colonia Lisboa section of the city, when the supervisor saw three suspicious looking males sitting on the curb. One of the three males stood up and threw an object at the vehicle, striking it in the right rear. About two seconds later, the object (which was believed to have been a grenade) exploded, causing severe damage to the vehicle but no injuries to the passengers. All three assailants were able to flee the scene.

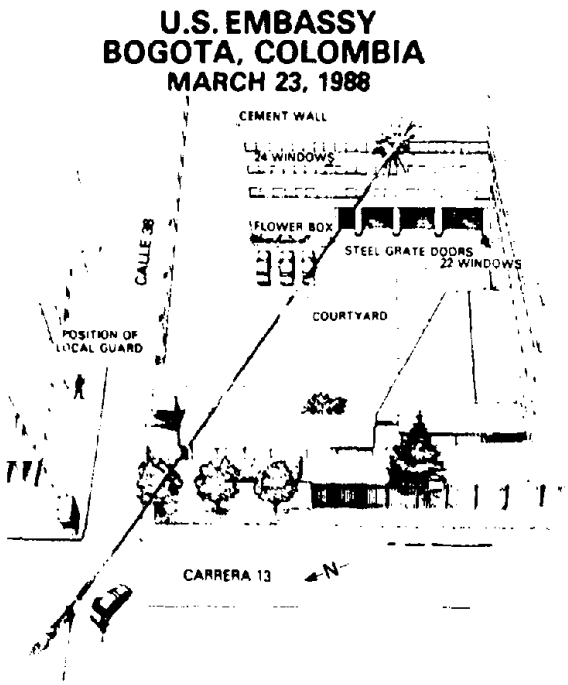
March 6, 1988—Buenos Aires, Argentina: A bombing occurred at the Parke Davis Laboratories Plant, a subsidiary of the Warner Lambert Company. The explosion badly damaged the building's facade and windows and partially destroyed a bus parked nearby. A previously unknown group called the Che Guevara Brigade claimed responsibility for the attack through a communique left in a men's room at a nearby bar. The communique stated that the attack was carried out to repudiate alleged U.S. complicity with the British Military manuevers that were taking place in the Falkland Islands.

March 18, 1988—La Paz, Bolivia: An improvised explosive device detonated in front of the U.S. Embassy during a demonstration conducted by university students. The blast caused minor damage to the Chancery's doors and windows and allegedly injured a female passer-by. The protesting students had taken to the streets after a memorial mass for a student who was killed by local police during a disturbance. The students were obviously aware that a bomb was going to be thrown at the Embassy, as the marchers made a conscious effort to avoid the area by the main entrance to the Chancery as they passed by.

March 22, 1988—Rancagua, Chile: At approximately 11 p.m., two incendiary devices were thrown at the USIS Binational Center in Rancagua, 50 miles south of Santiago. The attack caused minor damage and no injuries. A Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR) flag was left hanging on the window of the facility by the assailants.

March 22, 1988—Quito, Ecuador: Approximately 500 protestors attempted to demonstrate in front of the U.S. Embassy, but were turned back by police with tear gas as they came within 2 blocks of the Embassy. Despite the extensive use of tear gas, a small group of 20 students managed to come close enough to the Embassy to throw 4 molotov cocktails. None of the molotovs made it into the compound, and three exploded harmlessly against the compound wall. The purpose of the demonstration was to protest U.S. policy in Central America.

March 23, 1988—Bogota, Colombia: At about 8:15 p.m., terrorists fired a rocket from a U.S.- made M-72 series Light Antitank Weapon (LAW) at the U.S. Embassy in Bogota, causing minor damage to the building and no injuries. According to witnesses, two men in a taxi pulled up to the northwest corner of the Embassy, got out, fired the rocket, and then departed in the taxi. The Omar Torrijos Battalion of the Nineteenth of April Movement (M-19) claimed responsibility for the attack to protest U.S. policy in Panama and the deployment of U.S. soldiers to Honduras.



March 24, 1988—Santiago, Chile: A bomb exploded in front of a branch of the Bank of Boston, causing minor damage and no injuries. Although no group claimed responsibility, the bombing followed press reports of a communique issued by the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR). The FPMR criticized U.S. policy toward Panama and Nicaragua and threatened attacks against U.S. properties and installations in Chile in the event of armed U.S. intervention in Nicaragua.

March 24, 1988—Lima, Peru: A U.S. armored react vehicle carrying the U.S. Embassy's Regional Security Officer (RSO) and two U.S. Marines was struck by a bullet as it passed under an underpass near the Lima stadium. The bullet ricocheted off the rear window, nearly hitting the RSO in the head. The occupants did not return fire, but instead continued on to the RSO's residence to inspect the vehicle.

March 25, 1988—Bogota, Colombia: The Bogota office of the International Bank of Colombia (Citibank owns 49 percent of the bank) was bombed at 8:30 p.m. One night watchman and three pedestrians were injured by flying glass, and the bank offices sustained considerable damage. According to unconfirmed local press reports, the bomb consisted of 11 pounds of dynamite and had possibly been left in the building earlier in the day by unidentified suspects. The ELN claimed responsibility for the attack in a call to local media. The caller said the action was taken in reprisal for U.S. intervention in Panama.

April 2, 1988—Caracas, Venezuela: A lone male riding a motorcycle tossed a handgrenade over the south wall of the compound of the U.S. Embassy. There were no casualties and only minor damage was caused to the wall and to two windows 40 feet away. A Venezuelan newspaper reported that the Venceremos organization claimed responsibility for the attack.

April 7, 1988—Tegucigalpa, Honduras: At approximately 7 p.m., 800 to 1,000 people began to demonstrate in front of the U.S. Embassy in Tegucigalpa. They were protesting the extradition of known drug trafficker Ramon Matta Ballesteros to the United States. The crowd was made up of students, leftists, and Matta supporters. The demonstration became violent when the protestors realized that the police and other security forces were not going to respond (Honduran security officials did not respond for over 2 hours). Protestors stoned both the Embassy and the annex, and they set fires to the Embassy annex building and to some 20 vehicles parked on Embassy lots. Estimated damage to U.S. property was $4 million. No Embassy personnel were injured, but press reports indicated that four demonstrators were killed and others were wounded by gunfire from within the crowd.

Above: View of the U.S. Embassy parking lot after the violent demonstration. Below: Internal view of one of the Embassy offices. Both incidents occurred on April 7, 1988, in Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

April 14, 1988—Medellin, Colombia: A group of approximately six terrorists entered the Binational Center, evacuated all employees from the building, and then detonated explosives that caused extensive damage to the building. The library and one floor of the building were almost totally destroyed. The terrorists wrote the following slogans on the walls of the building: "Andres Tamayo Popular Militia," and "Gringos Out of Latin America." Little is known about the Andres Tamayo Popular Militia, other than it is a self-characterized splinter group of the Nineteenth of April Movement (M-19).

U.S. businesses that were bombed were Texas Instruments, Goodyear, Croydon S.A., and the Hare Krishna Yoga Center. Yardley of Colombia (UK), and Banco Sudameris (FR) were also bombed. Authorities reported considerable property damage and at least three injuries (all Colombians) in this series of bombings. The Andres Tamayo Popular Militias took credit for the attacks in phone calls to local media. The group stated that the attacks were in retaliation for U.S. intervention in Central America.

San Jose, Costa Rica: A bomb detonated 50 meters south of the entrance to the Costa-Rican American Cultural Center, injuring five people (two were Americans).

April 16, 1988—Lima, Peru: Two U.S. Information Service (USIS) Binational Centers in Lima were simultaneously bombed by suspected MRTA terrorists. The explosions caused extensive damage to both Centers, and two bystanders were injured at one of the Centers.

April 17, 1988—Medellin, Colombia: According to press reports, seven businesses were bombed in a 20-minute period between 9:55 p.m. and 10:15 p.m.

April 17, 1988—San Jose, Costa Rica: At about 8 a.m., a bomb detonated on the street 50 meters south of the entrance to the Costa Rican-American Cultural Center injuring five people, including two Americans. Several cars parked nearby were damaged by shrapnel, and windows in adjacent buildings were broken. Witnesses reported that the bomb had been thrown from a passing car. Two previously unknown groups called local news agencies and claimed credit for the attack.

May 4, 1988—Santiago, Dominican Republic: At approximately 9:30 p.m., a night watchman at the Binational Center heard a very loud explosion in front of the building. The night watchman, who was inside when the explosion occurred, went to investigate and saw two young men on a green Yamaha motorcycle driving away from the curb. A subsequent police investigation indicated that the bomb contained shrapnel (several dozen metal nuts). There were no injuries and no damage to the building. No group has claimed credit for the attack.

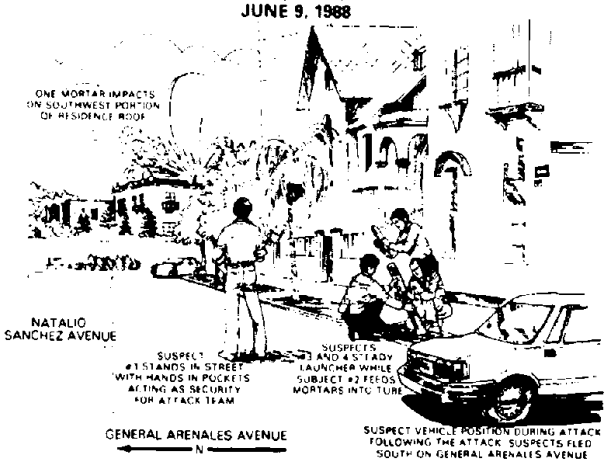
May 6, 1988—Aramango, Peru: Terrorists attacked and damaged a section of Peru's northern oil pipeline, resulting in a sizeable oil spill. The pipeline links Petroperu's and Occidental petroleum's oil fields located in the northern jungle with the ocean terminal at Bayovar. The pipeline carries almost 60 percent of Peru's oil production. It was not clear which of Peru's two terrorist groups, Sendero Luminoso or the MRTA, were responsible for the attack.

June 1, 1988—Santiago, Chile: A bomb exploded in front of a branch office of Citibank in downtown Santiago. The explosion, which occurred at 11:30 p.m., injured a bystander and caused extensive damage to the bank. No group claimed responsibility for the attack.

June 9, 1988—Cochabamba, Bolivia: Approximately 400–600 coca-growing campesinos (peasant/farmers) simultaneously occupied two Bolivian coca-reduction offices and took numerous hostages, including four USAID contractors, one of whom was an American citizen. The purpose of their actions was to protest an antinarcotics law that was under consideration by the Bolivian legislature. The incidents were peacefully resolved later that day, and all hostages were released unharmed.

June 9, 1988—Lima, Peru: At approximately 6:30 a.m., four members of MRTA launched a mortar attack against the residence of the U.S. Ambassador. The terrorists fired at least three 60 millimeter mortar rounds at the residence, only one of which detonated on the roof causing minor damage. Ambassador Alexander Watson was in the residence at the time of the attack, but was not injured. Another mortar was later found undetonated, lodged in the chain link portion of the perimeter fence of the residence. This projectile was successfully removed intact by a Peruvian explosives team. The terrorists fired the mortars from a park located across the street from the residence at the corner of General Arenales and Natalio Sanchez Avenues, near the USAID building. Immediately after the attack the terrorists fled from the area,

MORTAR ATTACK ON U.S. AMBASSADOR'S RESIDENCE, LIMA, PERU
JUNE 9, 1988

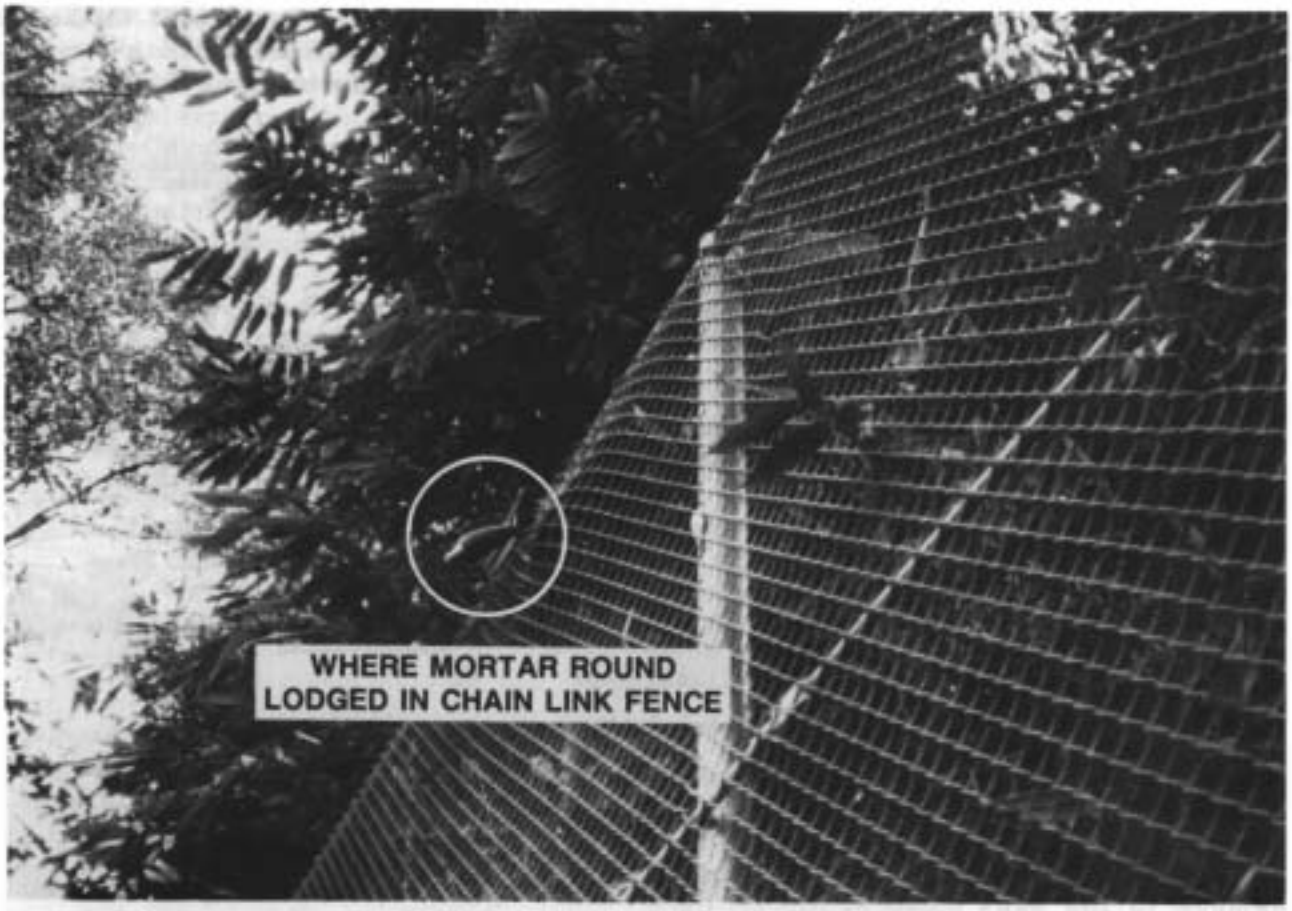


leaving MRTA pamphlets at the scene commemorating the death of a pro-Cuba guerrilla leader who was killed in 1965.

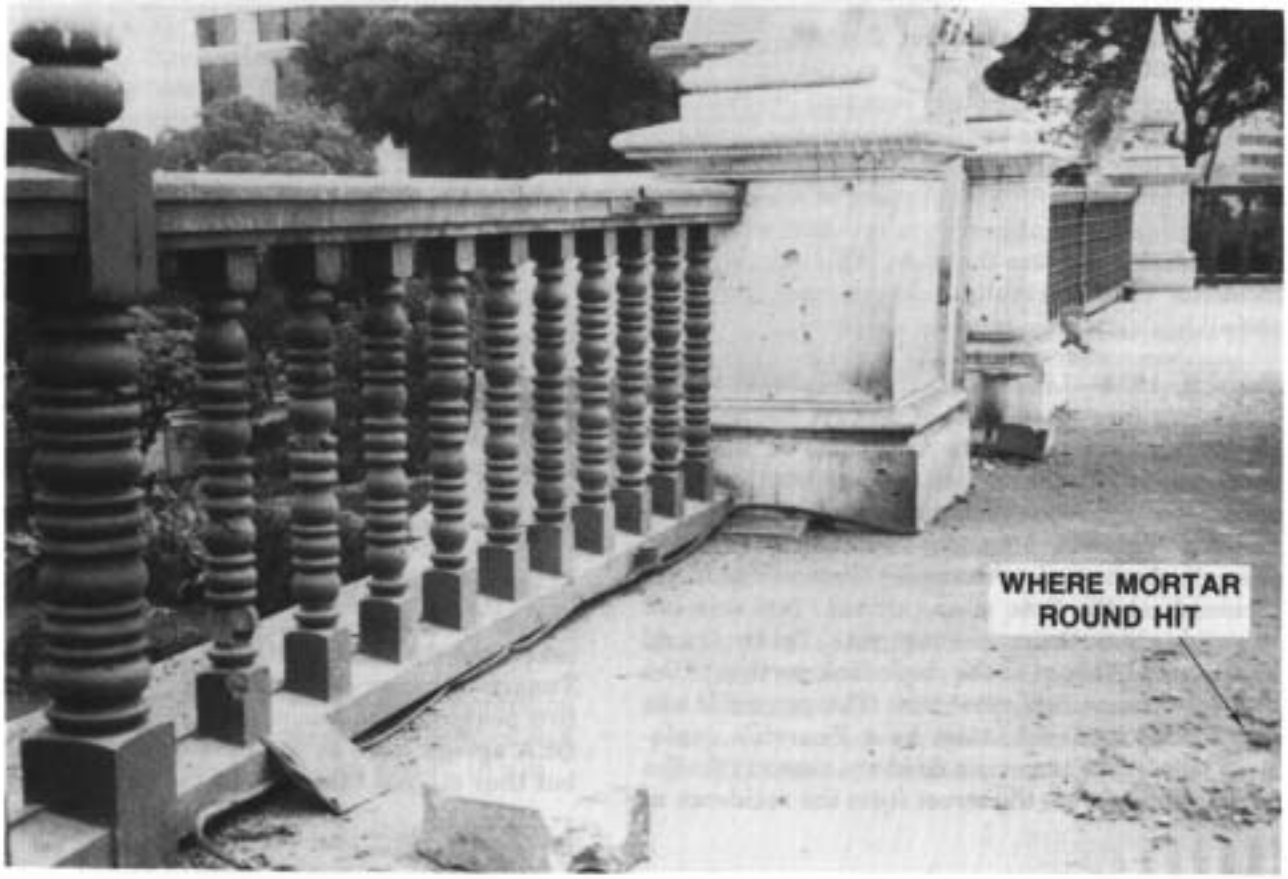
June 13, 1988—Huancayo, Peru: Two USAID subcontractors, Constantine Gregori, an American citizen, and Gustavo Rojas, a Peruvian, were shot and killed by suspected Sendero Luminoso (SL), terrorists. The two contractors were stopped by the rebels as they were driving through Quicha Baja, an area controlled by SL, after visiting local peasants they were helping as part of a project funded by USAID. The terrorists ordered the men to lie on the ground and then shot them in the back of the head. The terrorists then dynamited their jeep and fled from the scene.

June 24, 1988—Savanna de Torres, Colombia: According to press sources, at approximately 4:50 a.m., Iacopo (Jake) Gambini, an American citizen, was abducted from his office by five armed members of the ELN. Gambini, who is the Chief of Operations for General Pipe Services, was released in early November after payment of an undisclosed ransom.

June 27, 1988—Villa Tunari, Bolivia: Approximately 3,000 coca-growing campesinos attempted to take over the DEA/UMOPAR base camp in Villa Tunari. Umopar troops repelled the attack, killing five peasants and wounding several others. Five DEA agents were at the base during the incident, but they did not take part in the fighting and were



These two photographs and the photograph on page 11 are incidents that occured in Lima, Peru, on June 9, 1988.



not hurt. Over the past several weeks, coca-growing peasants had been staging demonstrations to protest an antinarcotics bill that was being debated in the Bolivian legislature.

July 8, 1988—La Paz, Bolivia: One Mormon Church was bombed and another church was targeted when an undetonated device was discovered on the chapel grounds. The bombing occurred at the Mormon Church located in the Victoria section of La Paz. The intruders cut through a metal gate and planted the explosive. They also threw paint-filled balloons against the building and spray painted "Yankees Out of Bolivia" and "CIA agents" on the walls. The bomb detonated in front of the chapel doors, damaging the doors and 15 windows. In the second incident, members of a Mormon youth group discovered a package containing an explosive device at the Mormon Church located in the Alto section of La Paz. The bomb was later given to the police. There were no injuries in either incident and no claims of responsibility.

July 17, 1988—San Pedro Sula, Honduras: Between 12:30 a.m. and 1 a.m., nine U.S. military personnel (five soldiers and four airmen) were attacked by unknown assailants as they were leaving Confetties Disco in San Pedro Sula. The victims had just gotten into their van when an explosive device (possibly a grenade) was thrown under the van, blowing out three of four tires. Following the explosion, two terrorists began firing at the van with automatic weapons while a third waited in a car nearby. Six of the nine soldiers were injured: four with gunshot wounds, one with shrapnel wounds, and the sixth with a twisted ankle. On the following day, the People's Revolutionary Union/Popular Liberation Movement (Cinchoneros) claimed credit for the attack in a call to a local radio station.

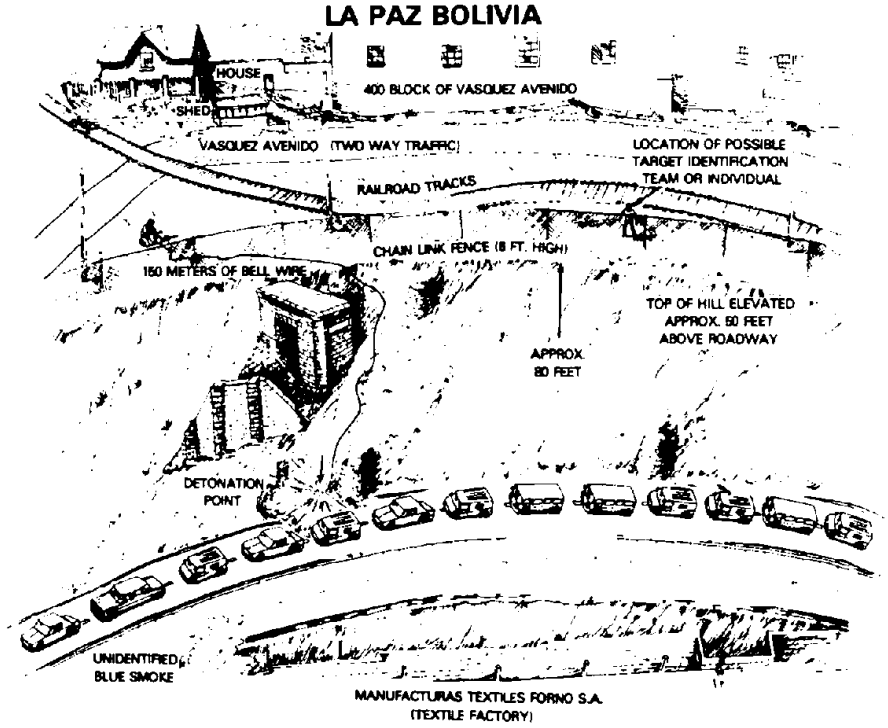
July 19, 1988—Valparaiso, Chile: Three children were seriously injured when a bomb exploded near the entrance of a Mormon Church. The children were playing in the church's garden at the time of

the explosion. No group has claimed responsibility for the attack, which caused extensive damage to the church.

August 8, 1988—La Paz, Bolivia: A bomb was detonated about 15 feet from Secretary of State Shultz's motorcade as it traveled from the La Paz International Airport into the Capital. Although no injuries resulted from the attack, three vehicles in the motorcade, including that of Mrs. Shultz, sustained damage. After an initial investigation, the local police reported that the bomb was possibly composed of one to two sticks of dynamite placed inside a crater on a hillside overlooking the motorcade route. The device was then command detonated in an area approximately 150 yards from the motorcade. Three hours prior to the bombing of the Secretary's motorcade, a stick of dynamite was thrown over the wall of the U.S. Embassy's commissary, damaging windows and the building's entrance. No one was hurt in the incident. The local guard on duty at the commissary reported that a white automobile passed by the building minutes before the blast. Two groups claimed responsibility for the attack on the Secretary's motorcade, the Simon Bolivar Command and a group calling itself the Pablo Zarate Wilca Force. The Simon Bolivar Command also claimed responsibility for the attack on the commissary, and it is believed that they were also responsible for the motorcade bombing. Secretary Shultz's visit to Bolivia was the fifth stop of a nine-nation tour of Latin America.

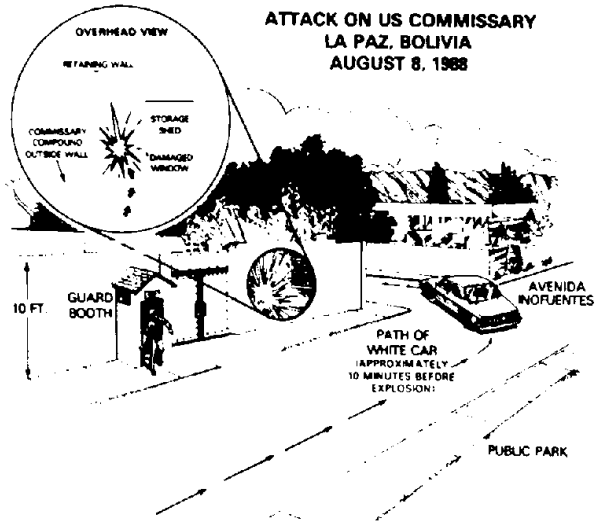
August 23, 1988—Talcahuano, Chile: Unidentified individuals placed a bomb in front of a Mormon Church, causing extensive property damage but no injuries. No responsibility for the attack was claimed, and no arrests were reported.

ATTACK ON SECRETARY OF STATE MOTORCADE
AUGUST 8, 1988
LA PAZ BOLIVIA



Three hours prior to the attack on the Secretary's motorcade members of the Simon Bolivar Command threw a stack of dynamite over the wall of the U.S. commissary. A local guard on duty in front of the commissary reported that a white car passed by the building minutes before the attack.

ATTACK ON US COMMISSARY
LA PAZ, BOLIVIA
AUGUST 8, 1988



Police examine the location of where the bomb was placed.

This photo was taken from inside the press bus immediately after the bomb detonated.

September 27, 1988—Suchitoto, El Salvador: Members of the FMLN kidnaped two Salvadoran employees of World Relief (a U.S. AID-contracted private voluntary organization assisting displaced persons), who were traveling to a government resettlement community in Suchitoto. As of this writing, the kidnaped victims were still in FMLN custody.

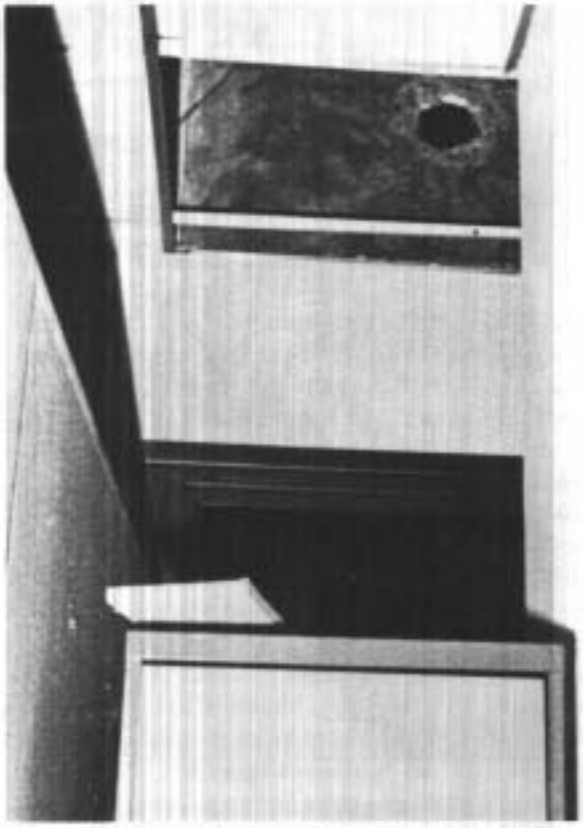
September 28, 1988—Bogota, Colombia: A remote-detonated bomb exploded as John Buttle (Canadian citizen), the president of Texaco-Colombia, drove past. The blast occurred as Mr. Buttle's motorcade approached his home at 7 p.m. local time. Mr. Buttle's armored Mercedes was almost destroyed, but he was unhurt. A Colombian woman passer-by was seriously injured. Another passer-by and two of Mr. Buttle's bodyguards in a follow-car sustained minor injuries. According to Colombian police, the bomb, which contained approximately 45 pounds of dynamite, had been placed next to a telephone pole and was detonated as the car drove by. The ELN claimed responsibility for the bombing in calls to local media.

September 28, 1988—Cesar Department, Colombia: A coal mine under expansion by Drummond Coal Company of Birmingham, Alabama, was attacked by approximately 30 ELN guerrillas armed with rifles and handgrenades. The assailants stated they would not allow the mine to operate while a foreign company is involved.

October 7, 1988—San Salvador, El Salvador: At about 6:30 a.m., a U.S. Embassy guard force vehicle stopped to pick up a guard who had been on duty near the University of El Salvador. As they drove off, they were fired upon by one unknown assailant with what appeared to be a .38 caliber revolver. As they escaped from the area, they saw another three males firing at them with what sounded like M-16 rifle fire. The vehicle was hit twice; however, neither of the guard force employees was injured. The FMLN took responsibility for this attack in a call to a local radio station.

October 18, 1988—San Salvador, El Salvador: Two car bombs detonated at approximately 7:30 p.m. in an exclusive subdivision of San Salvador, resulting in extensive property damage and injury to 11 people. The first bomb exploded in a vacant parking lot in front of a building that houses several small shops and a U.S. firm under contract to USAID. A nightwatchman was slightly injured in this incident. The second bomb detonated next to a popular hamburger restaurant, injuring at least 10 people (including a U.S. citizen) who were hit by flying glass. The explosions were claimed in communiques from a previously unknown group, the Commandos Manuel Jose Arce. In one communique, the group stated that while they are not a part of the FMLN, they do accept FMLN policies.

October 28, 1988—San Salvador, El Salvador: At 6:40 p.m., an M-72 Law Rocket was fired at the new USAID building in San Salvador. Witnesses



The hole in the ceiling above the cabinet is where the rocket penetrated through the building.

USAID office is damaged by the rocket.

reported seeing two men in a dark Mercedes pull up to a corner near the building. One man got out of the car and fired the rocket at the building. Police nearby heard the blast and responded immediately to the scene where they discovered the launching tube. The rocket penetrated through the building on the fifth floor and impacted against a structural support column, causing cosmetic damage only. There were no injuries, although people were present in the building. The FMLN claimed credit for this attack.

November 5, 1988—San Salvador, El Salvador: An M-72 Law Rocket was launched at the Sheraton Hotel, site for the scheduled OAS meeting from November 13-19, 1988. The rocket was fired at the hotel from a vacant field 200 meters south of the hotel. It did little physical damage to the hotel, and there were no reported injuries, although at the time of the attack there were many people in the hotel. No group claimed credit for the attack, but FMLN guerrillas are believed to have been responsible.

November 22, 1988—San Salvador, El Salvador: A suspected FMLN terrorist armed with a gun stole a vehicle belonging to Project Hope (USAID). The perpetrator told the Salvadoran driver the vehicle would be used for an unspecified attack and then returned to Project Hope.

November 25, 1988—Coquimbo, Chile: Two terrorists wearing ski masks tossed two molotov cocktails inside a Mormon Church, causing little damage and no injuries. There were no claims of responsibility.

November 26, 1988—San Salvador, El Salvador: At about 6:20 p.m., suspected FMLN guerrillas rode through an upper class suburb of San Salvador, randomly tossing grenades and firing shots into the air. One of the grenades seriously wounded the daughter of an official of the National Conciliation Party who was getting out of her car at the time. Another grenade detonated in the back yard of the U.S. Deputy Chief of Mission, causing no damage or injuries.

December 1, 1988—Cuzco, Peru: The VIP tourist train from Cuzco to Machu Picchu was sabotaged, killing two people and injuring nine others. Killed were the wives of the mayors of Cuzco, Peru, and Jersey City, New Jersey (Anna Cucci). Jersey City Mayor Anthony Cucci was among the injured. The train, built to carry 14 people, derailed and tumbled hundreds of feet down a steep embankment. According to railroad officials, saboteurs drove a 10" metal rod between the rails of the track, causing the self-propelled railroad car to derail. No group has claimed responsibility, but the speculation centers on either SL or striking railroad workers.

December 17, 1988—Usulatan Department, El Salvador: An Esso coastal gas station was destroyed by FMLN guerrillas armed with rifles and homemade bombs.

December 19, 1988—Tegucigalpa, Honduras: At about 3:50 a.m., a powerful bomb went off at Peace Corps Headquarters. There were no casualties, but property damage was substantial. Later the same day, in a statement read over Radio America, the Martyrs of April 7, a faction of the Morazanista Patriotic Front (FPM), claimed responsibility for the bombing. In its statement, they said they bombed the Peace Corps because, "it is a front for the CIA and the U.S. State Department."

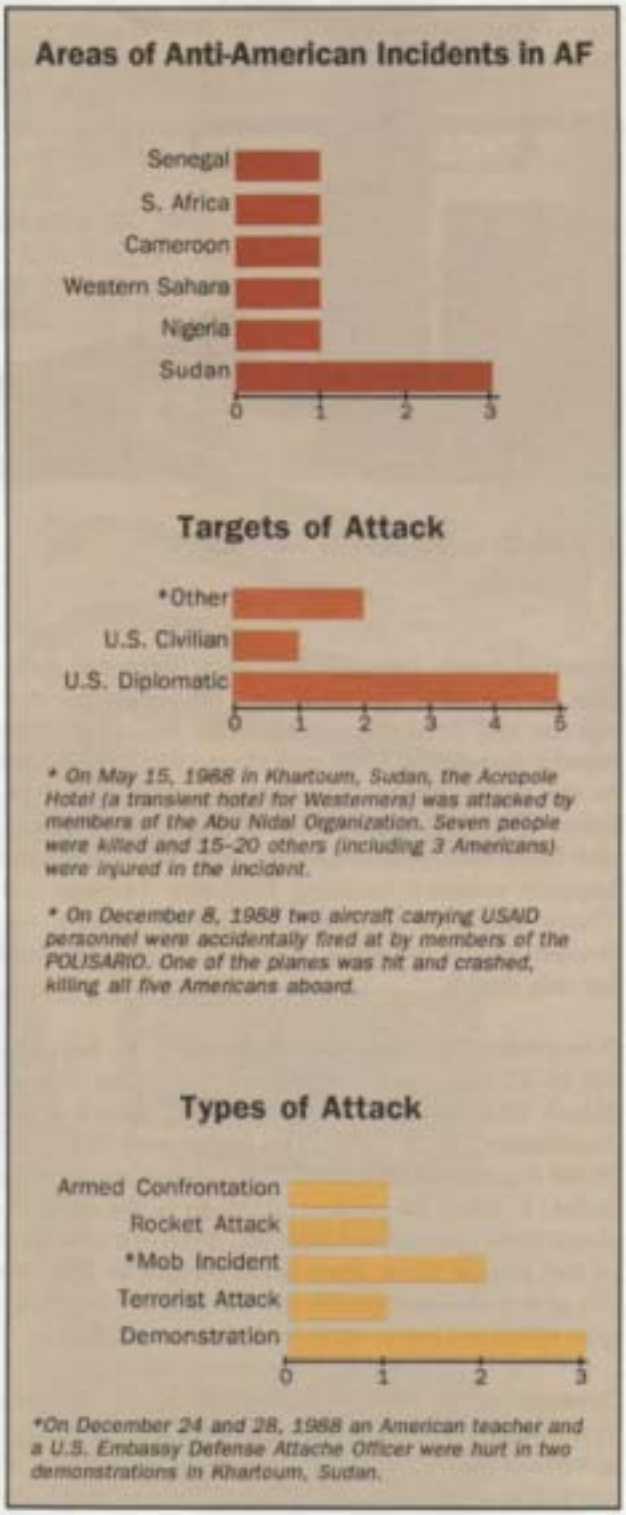
Sub-Saharan Africa (AF)

January 22, 1988—Dakar, Senegal: An American USAID dependent driving a privately owned vehicle bearing official license plates sustained minor injuries as well as damage to her car when demonstrating students began spilling out into the streets and hurling stones at passing automobiles. Approximately 100 Senegalese students demonstrated at Dakar's Cheikh Anta Diop University (formerly Dakar University), marking the 1-year anniversary of student strikes in Dakar that had resulted in the death of one student. As the American dependent was driving by the university, students hurled a large rock that smashed a window and bruised her shoulder.

February 1, 1988—Yaounde, Cameroon: As the Ambassador was leaving the Embassy during the afternoon, a knife-wielding Cameroonian male stepped in front of his car, threatened to harm him, and tore a U.S. flag from the car before departing. The same man had previously threatened the Deputy Chief of Mission and had left messages demanding the closure of the Embassy.

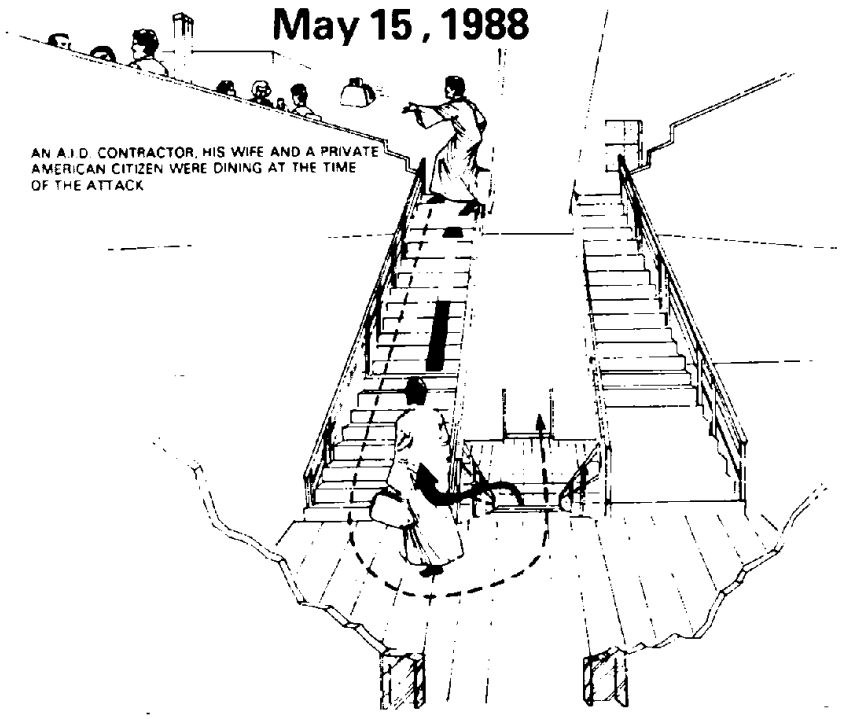
May 15, 1988—Khartoum, Sudan: Two nearly simultaneous explosions rocked the Sudanese capital of Khartoum on May 15, 1988. The first, at approximately 8 p.m. local time, occurred in the dining room of the Acropole Hotel and was powerful enough to rip through the ceiling and also open a hole in the floor. Eight people, including two children, were killed and 15–20 injured. The second incident, at approximately 8:05 p.m. local time, took place nearby in the British Sudan Club, where two gunmen opened fire with automatic weapons and lobbed grenades, resulting in injuries but no deaths. Three suspects were arrested immediately, and two more were taken into custody several days after the incident. Imad Ahmed, Sheriff Ezzat, Hassan Qasim Nimr, Mustapha Aref, and Ibrahim Saleh Qusa'i were sentenced to death in a Sudanese court on October 27, 1988. All are members of the radical Palestinian Abu Nidal Organization (ANO), a group responsible for dozens of terrorist attacks over the past several years. The death sentence is currently being appealed.

According to testimony for the prosecution during the trial, 23-year-old Imad Ahmed carried out the bombing in the Acropole Hotel dining room. Ahmed, dressed in traditional Sudanese garb, carried the explosives into the hotel concealed in a canvas shoulder bag with a tennis racket. Eyewitnesses report that Ahmed then ran up the stairs to the dining room and hurled the bag, which exploded and started a fire. Ahmed attempted to flee the scene and was slightly injured in the face and chest as the force of the blast hurled him through the hotel's doorway. Ahmed was picked up moments later, as he was attempting to discard his Sudanese robe and seek help in the vicinity of the Oasis Hotel, not far from the the scene of the explosion.



AF

BOMB ATTACK ON THE ACROPOLE HOTEL
Khartoum, Sudan
May 15, 1988



After entering the Acropole Hotel, a man carrying a canvas shoulder bag (which contained a bomb) walked upstairs to the hotel dining area and hurled the canvas bag. The bomb exploded and started a fire. The assailant was slightly injured in the face and chest, as the force of the blast hurled him through the hotel doorway.

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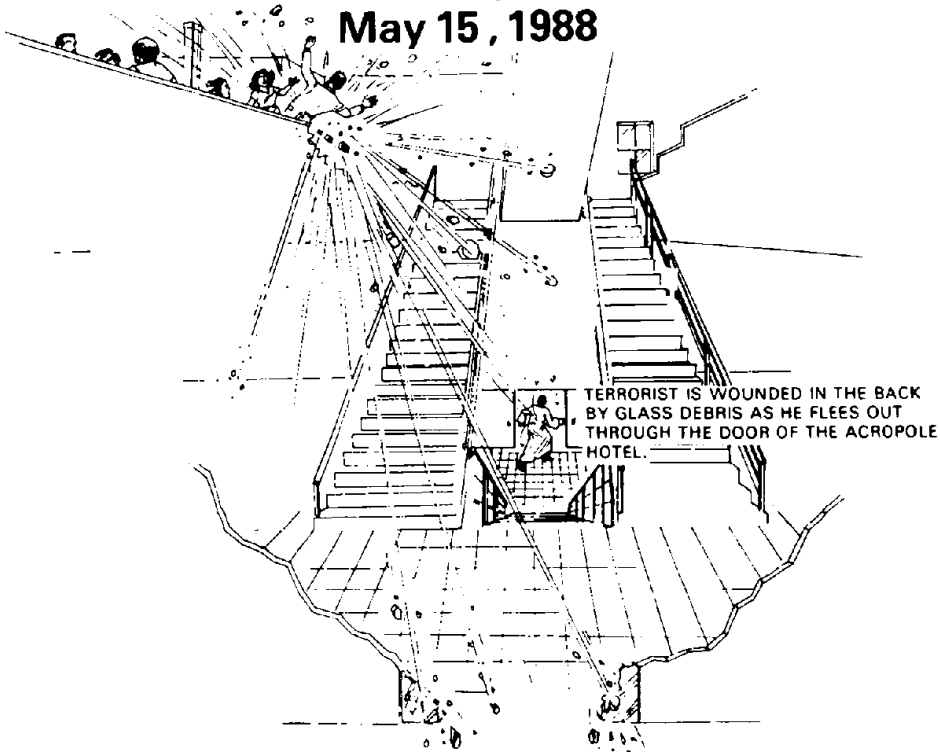


All eight of the deaths related to the simultaneous attacks occurred at the Acropole Hotel, as did most of the injuries. Among the dead was a Sudanese Armed Forces Brigidier General assigned to the engineer corps, Ibrahim Abd Al-Majid. Four Britons who lost their lives were identified as relief workers Chris and Clare Rolfe, and their children Thomas, aged 3, and Louise, aged 1. Another British woman and a second Sudanese citizen were also killed. All were eating dinner at the time of the attack.

Three Americans, two women and one man, were listed among the casualties resulting from the explosion. The two women were contract USAID employees on TDY to Khartoum, and the remaining injury was sustained by a U.S. private citizen visiting Sudan. A Canadian husband and wife team working for USAID under contract were also injured. All received minor cuts and abrasions.

Within minutes after the attack on the Acropole Hotel, Hassan Qasim Nimr and one accomplice began firing automatic weapons as they approached the entrance to the Sudan Club, seriously wounding at least one Sudanese. This, coupled with the previous explosion down the street at the Acropole Hotel, alerted patrons inside that something was wrong. By the time the two terrorists had reached the entrance to the Club, most of the 15–20 guests had escaped out the back and through the windows. (Many of the injuries related to the Sudan Club attack were actually sustained as people were attempting to escape.) The pair burst into the club and entered the bar area, fortunately bypassing the adjacent movie room where most of the remaining people were located. They lobbed grenades, hitting a bar chair that subsequently exploded, and they strafed the area with submachinegun fire. One terrorist was

Both photographs indicate the location where the bomb exploded.

apprehended at the scene by a local security guard who observed the attack. The other was arrested within a half hour as he attempted to return to his apartment.

Further developments over the following week led to the arrest of the additional two members of the terrorist cell who were involved with the logistical planning of the attacks and the discovery of an arms cache buried in the woods near the Hilton Hotel in Khartoum. It was determined that the five were members of the ANO. During the trial, they admitted to having been trained in Lebanon. They told the court that their action was aimed at Western interests. Twenty-five-year-old Hassan

Qasim Nimr was quoted as saying, "I was defending the Palestinian, Lebanese, and Arab cause...we targeted Western interests because they gave our land to Zionists and are still meddling in the Arab world."

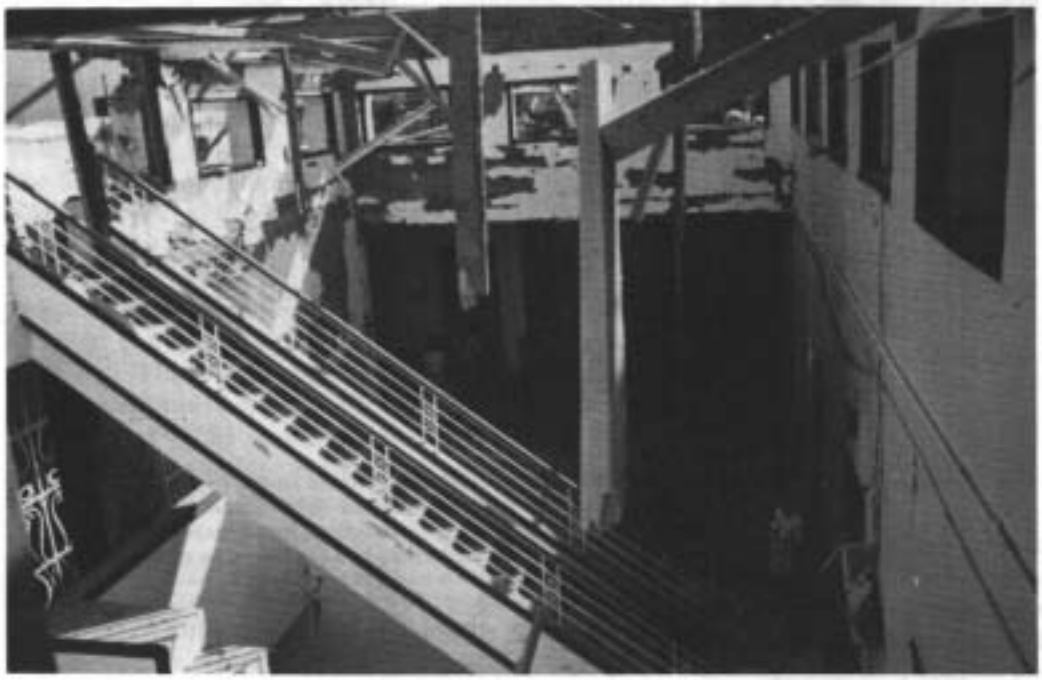
This is not the first time that Khartoum has been used as an outlet to vent Middle Eastern hostilities on Western interests. In April 1986, shortly after the U.S. raid on Tripoli, U.S. Embassy communicator William Calkins was shot and seriously wounded in what was said to be a retaliatory strike. And in March 1973, U.S. Ambassador Noel and Deputy Chief of Mission Moore were held hostage and later assassinated along with the Belgian Chargé to Sudan by Black September terrorists who seized the Saudi Arabian Embassy in Khartoum as guests were departing from a reception.

July 3, 1988—Lagos, Nigeria: At approximately 8:20 p.m., between 100 and 200 demonstrators marched to the U.S. Embassy, loudly protesting the downing the previous day of Iran Air 655 by U.S. naval forces. Four demonstrators scaled the Embassy's perimeter fence and seized the U.S. flag before the flag was wrested away by local guards. One of the four confronted a guard with a small knife, but retreated when the guard brandished a baton. The four climbed back over the wall and the entire group marched away at about 8:35 p.m. The reported sighting of several buses parked nearby supported speculation that the demonstration was well-planned and not spontaneous.

July 7, 1988—Durban, South Africa: At 2 p.m., a group of 7–10 persons bearing placards protesting the July 2 downing of Iran Air 655 tried to enter the building housing the U.S. Consulate General. The South African police took away the placards and removed the demonstrators from the area.

December 8, 1988—Western Sahara: At approximately 11 a.m. local time, two DC–7 airplanes involved in a locust-spraying project en route from Dakar, Senegal, to Agadir, Morocco, were hit by heat-seeking missiles in the Western Sahara, near the Moroccan-Mauritanian border. One of the DC–7s crashed to the ground and burst into flames. The other had only minor damage and was able to land safely at Sidi Ifni in Morocco. The planes were carrying American and Canadian citizens who were employees of T&G Aviation of Chandler, Arizona, working on contract for USAID. The crash killed all five Americans aboard the first plane.

The Polisario Front, a rebel group that has been fighting for the region's secession, admitted that it was responsible for the shoot-down that occurred in a territory that has long been contested. A statement issued by the Polisario said the attack was "neither premeditated nor intentional" and



This is the wreckage to the hotel dining room after the attack.

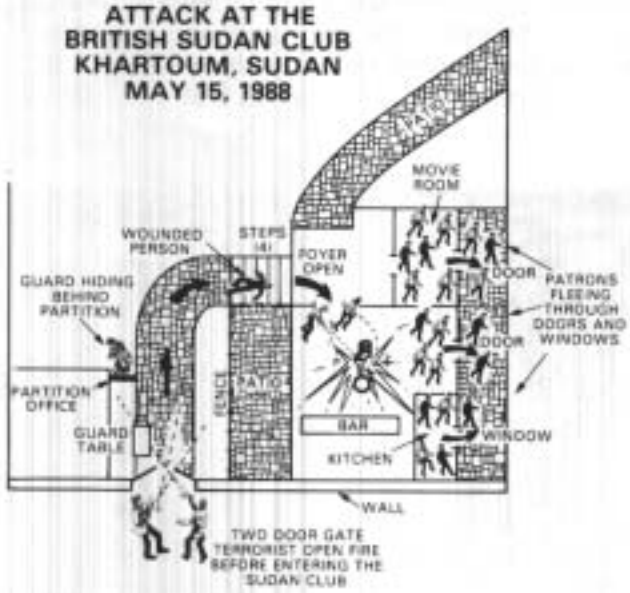
Fortunately, the roof of the Acropole Hotel was made of wood on tin. If it had been made of concrete (like the walls), it would have contained the blast resulting in more deaths and injuries.

expressed its "deep sorrow." The Polisario mistook the two DC-7s, which were flying at an altitude of 11,000 feet, for Moroccan C130 military planes.

The five Americans who perished in the crash were identified as: Joel Blackmer and his stepson, Frank Kennedy of Phoenix, Arizona; Bernard Rossini of Tempe, Arizona; Frank Hederman of Cody, Wyoming; and Wesley Wilson of Hershey, Nebraska.

December 27, 1988—Khartoum, Sudan: An American teacher sustained minor arm lacerations and puncture wounds after being hit by a rock during a street demonstration. The woman was in a vehicle when it was attacked by crowds. The widespread demonstrations and riots, which lasted 4 days, were triggered by an increase in the prices of sugar and other commodities the day before.

December 29, 1988—Khartoum, Sudan: A U.S. Embassy Defense Attache officer suffered minor cuts when he was hit on the head with a rock during a street demonstration. The officer's car was attacked when he encountered a crowd of demonstrators. The widespread demonstrations and riots, which lasted 4 days, were triggered by an increase in the prices of sugar and other commodities 3 days before.

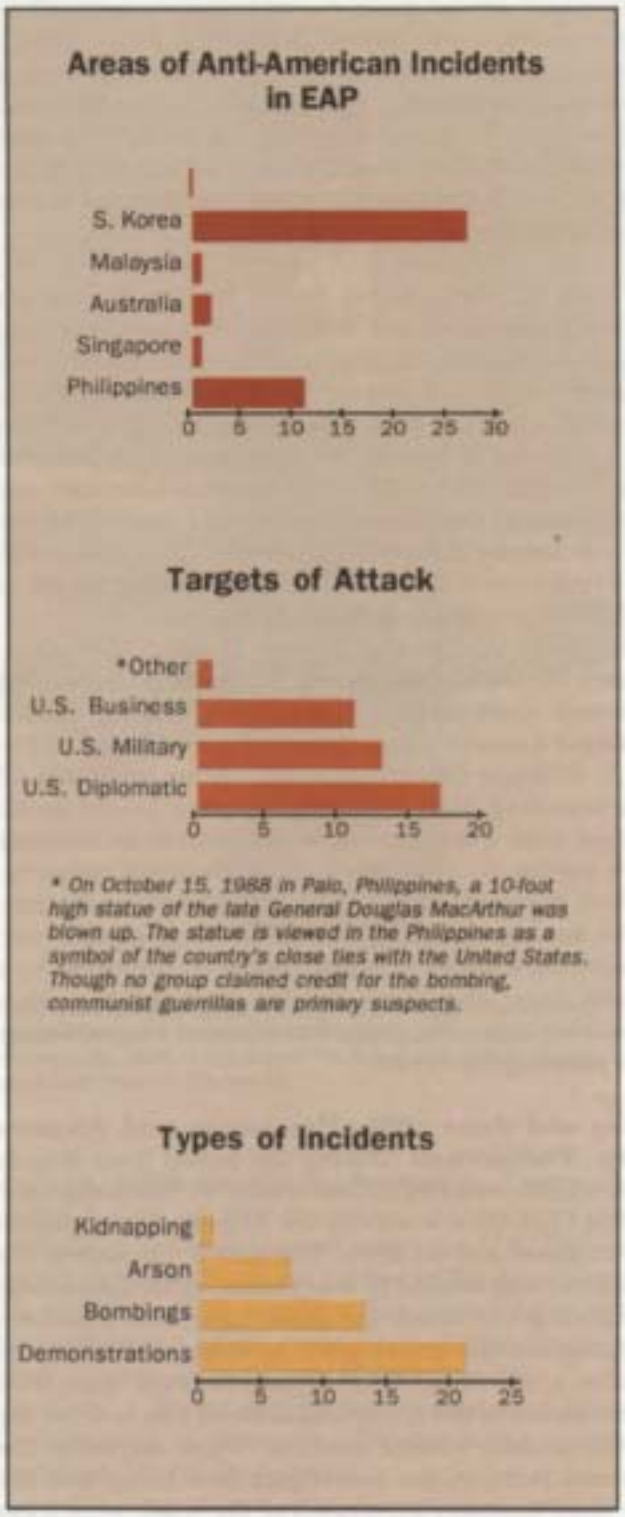


Soon after the attack on the Acropole Hotel, two men carried out an armed attack on the British Sudan Club. One Sudanese citizen was seriously injured; however, by the time the two terrorists reached the bar area of the club, most of the 15–20 patrons had escaped out the back doors and through the windows.

East Asia and the Pacific (EAP)

February 13 and 16, 1988—Pampanga, Philippines: Two Pepsi-Cola trucks from the Pepsi bottling plant in San Fernando were destroyed by suspected Communist rebels in Pampanga province. The first incident occurred near the town of Bacolor, the second in the town of Porac. On both occasions, four to five armed men wielding M-16s and .45 caliber pistols and dressed in a combination of civilian and military clothing stepped onto the road and flagged down the vehicles. The drivers, under the misapprehension that the men were part of a Philippine Constabulary roadblock, stopped the vehicles. The passengers, consisting of a driver, salesman, and laborer in each vehicle, were instructed to get out of the trucks and then were given letters to take back to the Pepsi bottling plant. The letters given to the passengers demanded money in exchange for the safe passage of the company trucks. In both incidents, the individuals who stopped the vehicles first identified themselves to the passengers as Communist rebels; later, they poured gasoline on the Pepsi trucks and set them aflame.

February 24, 1988—Seoul, South Korea: At approximately 5 p.m., five Korean students entered the second-floor library of the USIS building. The students set off a firecracker-like device and ordered the U.S. Foreign Service national employees to leave. The students then broke windows, smashed chairs, set a number of small fires, and threw pamphlets out of windows. USIS officers locked doors leading from the library to the remainder of the facility, evacuated the building, and called U.S. Embassy security officials. At 5:30 p.m., the U.S. Ambassador approved entry of Korean police into the building to use minimum necessary force to remove the students. At 5:50 p.m., Korean police entered the USIS library and removed the five students. There were no injuries. All five students, four males and one female, were from Seoul area universities. The small fires set by the students were extinguished by Korean police and Embassy security officials. There was some minor damage from fire and water. The pamphlets the students distributed claimed they were from the Young Students' Union to Save the Nation. The pamphlets appeared to convey a call for Korean students to oppose foreign powers.



February 26, 1988—Kwangju, South Korea: Kwangju police, acting on information obtained from Korean students who had vandalized the American Cultural Center (ACC) in Seoul 2 days earlier, located a timed incendiary device on a

bookshelf in the USIS Center in Kwangju. The components of the device included a white plastic container, desk clock, nine-volt battery, and a chemical substance. The device failed to detonate. According to press accounts, a South Korean university student allegedly admitted to planting the device, which the student claims was provided to him by another person.

March 18, 1988—Seoul, South Korea: Five or six Korean youths hurled seven molotov cocktails onto the U.S. Far East Engineer military base and fled the scene. Only two of the seven molotov cocktails ignited, and the only damage resulting from the incident was a broken windowpane. The incident occurred in the aftermath of an anti-American and anti-Korean Government rally held earlier in the day at nearby Hanyang University. The attack was the first known instance of firebombs being hurled at a U.S. military base in South Korea.

April 20, 1988—Singapore, Singapore: A cleaning woman discovered a suspicious looking device wedged beneath a washbasin of a restroom in the U.S. Embassy Consular Section. After cordoning off surrounding streets, the Singapore police bomb squad used a high-power water cannon to detonate the device outside the U.S. Embassy Chancery, which is located in the heart of the business district. The device, which appeared to be a pipe bomb, contained a 6-inch long pipe, batteries connected by a short wire, and black powder wrapped in yellow masking tape. No group has claimed responsibility for planting the device.

May and June 1988—Pampanga and Angeles City, Philippines: During the period from May to June 1988, two Pepsi-Cola trucks in Pampanga and three Coca-Cola trucks in the Angeles City environs were seized and set afire. The modus operandi of the seizures was similar in every case. After apparently following the truck for some time, the hijackers approached the driver after he stopped the truck to make a delivery. The hijackers then identified themselves to the driver and ordered him to drive the truck to some remote location. Upon arrival at the remote location, the passengers (the driver and one or more company personnel) of the truck were freed unharmed and told that the truck and its cargo had been seized for nonpayment of taxes. The trucks were then set aflame.

May 19, 1988—Seoul, South Korea: An estimated 1,000 Korean students armed with molotov cocktails and stones attacked the USIS building. The students burned a mock American flag, shattered windows with rocks, and tore a plaque representing the American eagle from the walls of the building. Riot police in armored cars dispersed the crowd with volleys of tear gas. There were no injuries or arrests. The attackers had been among 10,000 students who marched on the city center as part of a funeral cortege for Cho Song Man, a Korean student from Seoul National University who 4 days earlier had committed suicide by disemboweling himself and then jumping off the roof of a four-story building on the grounds of Myongdong Cathedral in Seoul. Cho left a statement calling for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from Korea, for joint hosting of the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games, and for reunification of North and South Korea.

May 20, 1988—Seoul, South Korea: At 11:30 a.m., a number of young Koreans rushed the outside wall of the U.S. Embassy compound and threw loud explosive devices toward the Chancery. One device is believed to have exploded prematurely in the hands of one of the perpetrators. At least one of the other devices exploded on U.S. Embassy grounds, after which five of the assailants gained access to the Embassy grounds by scaling the front fence. The intruders then attempted to burn an American flag and to hang an anti-U.S. banner. In accordance with standard procedure agreed upon with Korean authorities, Korean police immediately entered the Embassy compound to remove the intruders. The intruders, armed with additional explosive devices and steel clubs, resisted the police but were apprehended within 5 minutes. Two additional persons were also apprehended in connection with the incident. No Embassy personnel were injured, and the building was not damaged.

On November 14, 1988, a Seoul court convicted Park Yong Ik and two others for the assault on the U.S. Embassy. The three attackers, who refused to participate in the trial, received 1-year prison sentences. After the judge left the courtroom, 10 of the spectators began to demonstrate. The protestors were then joined by 30 others shouting anti-U.S. slogans and calling for the arrest of former President Chun Doo Hwan. After about 30-minutes, riot police moved in to restore order, detaining seven of the demonstrators in the process.

May 23, 1988—Kwangju, South Korea: During the afternoon, approximately 15 Korean males attacked the ACC with 10 molotov cocktails, 7 of which ignited. Two of the males carrying molotov cocktails made their way to the roof of the Center from an adjacent building, but were subsequently apprehended by police. There were no injuries to Korean or U.S. staff at the Center. However, some

roof tiles were broken and two windows were cracked. The 15 Korean males may have been part of a larger group of several hundred other Koreans who were reported to be demonstrating in the vicinity of the ACC at the same time as the attack.

May 26, 1988—Seoul, South Korea: At 8:40 a.m., approximately 30–40 Korean students hurled molotov cocktails at the branch office of Kor-Am Bank, a joint venture between Korea and the United States. The firebombs caused slight damage to protective iron shutters of the bank building, but caused no injuries. During the attack, the students yelled "Yankee go home" and other slogans that accused the United States for the division of the Korean peninsula. Four of the students were arrested.

June 13, 1988—Taegu, South Korea: At approximately 11:50 a.m., three Korean students attacked the front of the ACC with three molotov cocktails and two tear gas bombs. The ACC signboard was slightly charred, and six windowpanes were broken. There were no injuries to ACC employees or to innocent passers-by. Local police responded with tear gas and arrested the three attackers. The students had leaflets in their possession calling for the reunification of Korea, and one student shouted anti-American slogans as he was arrested.

July 4, 1988—Manila, Philippines: Two homemade "pillbox" bombs exploded in front of the U.S. Embassy during an anti-U.S. demonstration by approximately 2,000 Philippine protestors representing sundry leftist cause-oriented groups. Following the explosions, protestors reportedly threw stones and placards at police guarding the Embassy. At least seven persons were injured, including five policemen.

July 9, 1988—Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia: A 19-year old Malaysian male was apprehended by Malaysian police while loitering along the route intended to be used by Secretary of State George Shultz's motorcade. Shultz was in Malaysia to meet with Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Seri Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamad. The would-be assailant, identified as Abdul Rahim Ismail, had in his possession a molotov cocktail bearing the label, "G. Shultz," and is suspected of having planned to hurl the firebomb at the Shultz motorcade. No actual attack took place. On September 12, 1988, Rahim was charged with unlawful possession of a firebomb and was ordered to be held pending trial.

This is the molotov cocktail that was intended to be used against former Secretary of State George Shultz's motorcade. Notice the words "G. Shultz" written on the neck and front of the bottle.

July 18, 1988—Canberra, Australia: During the early hours of the morning, an improvised incendiary device detonated under the U.S. Defense Attache's car while it was parked in the driveway of his residence. The resulting fire caused damage to the vehicle, but no injuries. A note left at the scene read "Yank Imperialist Murderers Out," and contained a design similar to one used in previous firebombings in Australia. No group has claimed responsibility for the incident.

July 30, 1988—Lanao del Sur, Philippines: David Blair Stiffler, a New York City construction worker, and his Filipino wife, Elpidia Benuyia Stiffler, were kidnaped on July 30, 1988, on the island of Mindanao, Philippines. The abduction was carried out by suspected renegades of the Moslem separatist Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF).

The MILF is one of several Moslem groups fighting for Moslem rule on Mindanao and other southern islands in the Philippines since 1972. The Stifflers were abducted while riding on a minibus in a remote area of Lanao del Sur province, 520 miles southeast of Manila. As preconditions for the captives' release, the Moslem kidnapers reportedly demanded that the Philippine military pay a ransom, appoint two civilian negotiators, and cease military operations in the Lanao del Sur area. After 18 days in captivity, the Stifflers were released unharmed on August 16, 1988. According to the Philippine Government, no ransom was paid for their release.

August 5, 1988—Manila, Philippines: A group of leftwing demonstrators representing the League of Filipino Students (LFS) threw rocks and three "pillbox" bombs during a protest near the U.S. Embassy. The students were forcibly dispersed by local police, and several of them were arrested. No American personnel were involved in or injured during the fracas, and there was no damage to the U.S. Embassy. The group was protesting the presence of U.S. military bases in the Philippines.

August 6, 1988—Kwangju, South Korea: Approximately 300 Korean students from Chonnam and Chosun universities in Kwangju attacked the ACC with molotov cocktails and stones. The attackers, some of whom wielded wooden staves and steel pipes, threw stones and about 20 firebombs at the building, causing minor damage to the facility. A Bongo van parked near the center was set ablaze and completely destroyed. The students fled after riot police fired tear gas volleys. Thirteen of the students were apprehended. Before their attack on the ACC, the students had staged a street demonstration calling for unification of North and South Korea.

August 14, 1988—Canberra, Australia: The wife of a political officer assigned to the U.S. Embassy discovered several improvised firebomb devices placed under each of their personal vehicles in the carport of their residence. The devices were constructed of two metal and two bottle canisters and were filled with gasoline. One of the metal cans had a wick fixture. None of the devices had been ignited, and no injuries or damage to property occurred. A note left at the scene stated, "U.S. War Mongerers Out." The "O" in the word "Out" contained a symbol similar to those found in notes left at the sites of three previous firebomb incidents in Canberra. No claim of responsibility was made.

September 8, 1988—Pusan, South Korea: One or two college-age Koreans threw three molotov cocktails and one bottle of human excrement over a gate of Camp Hialeah, a U.S. military base. Only one of the two molotov cocktails ignited. No injuries or property damage resulted. Anti-U.S. leaflets scattered at the scene claimed that the perpetrators were members of the "Country-Loving Death Band of Pusan."

September 30, 1988—Seoul, South Korea: At 11:30 a.m., approximately 10 Korean student radicals threw 14 molotov cocktails into the motorpool area of the U.S. Eighth Army base in the Yongsan section of Seoul. One or more of the firebombs started a minor fire, but there were no injuries or damage to the facility. After the attack, the perpetrators fled from the scene. No arrests occurred.

October 12, 1988—Seoul, South Korea: A group of Korean youths stormed the gate of the U.S. Army housing complex at Hannam Village. Two of the youths forced their way onto the compound, took down the U.S. flag, and burned it with a firebomb. The perpetrators fled when Korean police arrived. No injuries or arrests occurred.

October 14, 1988—Kwangju, South Korea: Nearly 100 Korean radical students, some armed with iron pipes and clubs, threw rocks and about 150 molotov cocktails at the ACC. Seven of the assailants scaled the ACC's roof from nearby inns while riot police battled protestors in front of the building. From the roof of the Center, the seven assailants unfurled anti-U.S. banners and threw molotov cocktails, steel pipes, and tiles that they had ripped from the roof. The attack caused considerable damage. Ten windows and about 100 roof tiles were destroyed, the ACC's flag was burned, and two personal vehicles were damaged. In addition, a police bus was destroyed by fire, and between 10–30 policemen were burned or otherwise injured. Four students were arrested in connection with the attack.

October 15, 1988—Palo, Philippines: In a coastal town 330 miles southeast of Manila, a 10-foot high bronze statue of the late U.S. General Douglas MacArthur was blown up. The explosion tore off the legs of the statue, which is viewed in the Philippines as a symbol of the country's close ties with the United States. The bombing occurred just prior to the annual commemoration in the Philippines of the

October 20, 1944, landing of U.S. and allied forces in Leyte. The bombing also preceded, by just 1 day, announcements in the United States and the Philippines that a tentative accord had been reached on U.S. military bases in the Philippines. The proximity of the bombing to the announcements has generated speculation that Communist guerrillas who have vowed to rid the Philippine archipelago of U.S. military bases were behind the bombing. However, no arrests have been made in connection with the bombing, and there have been no claims of responsibility.

October 21, 1988—Seoul, South Korea: During the evening, 22 Korean students tossed molotov cocktails into the USO building in Yongsan district. The student attackers shouted anti-U.S. slogans and scattered anti-U.S. leaflets before fleeing. The firebombs did not damage the facility, and there were no arrests.

On the same day, a small group of Dankuk University students broke off from a campus demonstration and charged across the street toward Hannam Village, a U.S. Army housing complex. The students threw several molotov cocktails near the gate of the facility. The attack caused no injuries or property damage.

October 26, 1988—Taegu, South Korea: Eighty to 100 Korean student radicals threw rocks and firebombs at the ACC. The firebombs did not explode and caused no injuries. However, the students tore down the ACC's signboard, broke several windows, and smashed the windshield of an ACC vehicle. The attack, which was punctuated by students chanting anti-U.S. slogans, lasted 5 minutes before the attackers were dispersed by police using tear gas. The attack on the ACC was one of four attacks by student radicals that day on various targets in Taegu.

About 1 hour prior to the attack on the ACC, 10 university students armed with wooden staves stormed the office of a Taegu prosecutor and staged a sit-in for about 2 hours before being apprehended by police. The main objective of the sit-in appeared to be a demand for the arrest of former President Chun Doo Hwan and the resignation of his successor, President Roh Tae Woo.

In two other attacks that day, student radicals threw rocks and firebombs at the Taegu provincial headquarters of the ruling Democratic Justice Party and at the main Taegu police station. The attacks caused minimal damage.

October 27, 1988—Seoul, South Korea: Early in the morning, approximately 20 Korean students hurled firebombs and rocks at the branch offices of the Kor-Am Bank and Citibank in the Yongdong area of Seoul. The banks sustained minor damage, and no injuries were reported. Two of the attackers were arrested.

November 4, 1988—Seoul, South Korea: At 4:45 a.m., a dozen Korean youths threw six firebombs onto the U.S. Army's Far East District Engineers compound in downtown Seoul. Two windows were broken and grass was burned. There was no other property damage and no injuries.

In a separate but possibly related event, Korean youths threw several firebombs at a branch of the Kor-Am Bank, a U.S. and South Korean joint-venture located about 400 meters from the military compound. Two signs were scorched, but no other damage resulted.

November 5, 1988—Taegu, South Korea: Early in the evening, a group of Koreans threw 15–20 firebombs at the main gate of Camp Henry, a U.S. military base. Damage was minor, and no injuries or arrests were reported.

November 6, 1988—Kwangju, South Korea: A group of about 30 Korean students broke off from a larger procession of marchers and staged a demonstration at the ACC. Though the demonstration was initially peaceful, the students began throwing firebombs upon arrival of local media. After being dispersed by police, some demonstrators returned to the ACC and were dispersed again. Damage to the ACC was slight, and there were no injuries.

November 7, 1988—Kwangju, South Korea: Nearly 500 students demonstrated at various sites in Kwangju during the evening of November 7. In one incident, about 30 Korean students ran past the ACC and threw approximately 10 molotov cocktails at the Center's front gate. The building was unoccupied at the time of the attack, and there were no injuries. In a separate incident, students hurled firebombs at a regional branch office of the Democratic Justice Party, the ruling government party.

November 17, 1988—Seoul, South Korea: Between 30–40 Korean students rushed the rear gates of Hannam Village, a U.S. military housing complex in Seoul used by American soldiers and their families. Fifteen of the students forced their way onto the compound and used iron pipes and

firebombs to damage U.S. military and civilian vehicles. Several of the students attacked a U.S. military policeman, who sustained minor injuries. Another U.S. citizen on the compound was injured by shards of glass when the students threw a steel pipe through the windshield of his vehicle. Total property damage was estimated to be over $15,000. The attackers fled when riot police arrived, and there were no arrests reported. The incident marked the first occasion in which physical violence was used against U.S. citizens during a student attack. No specific group claimed responsibility for the attack.

In a separate incident on the same day, several thousand farmers and other protestors marched toward the U.S. Embassy in Seoul. The demonstrators chanted slogans calling for an end to U.S. agricultural imports, the resignation of President Roh Tae Woo, and the arrest of former President Chun Doo Hwan. Hundreds of the demonstrators threw firebombs, rocks, and bricks at policemen, who used volleys of tear gas to prevent them from marching on the Embassy.

November 21, 1988—Seoul, South Korea: A band of Korean student radicals armed with firebombs and iron pipes attacked the USIS Center in Seoul. The attackers first detonated a homemade explosive device at the door of the facility, forced their way into an entrance corridor, then used iron pipes in a futile attempt to break into the building through security doors. Riot police guarding the building repulsed the attack with tear gas and arrested 11 students. Two of the attackers fled from the scene. Eight policemen were injured in the melee, but no U.S. citizens or USIS staff members were injured, and the USIS facility sustained only minor damage. According to press accounts, the students had planned to occupy the facility to protest alleged U.S. Government involvement in the bloody suppression of the 1980 Kwangju uprising.

November 30, 1988—Seoul, South Korea: A small group of about 20 Korean students hurled firebombs over the wall surrounding the U.S. Eighth Army Base in Yongsan. The students demonstrated for about 5 minutes, shouting "Yankees go home," and scattered fliers at the scene before fleeing. There was no damage to the installation.

December 1, 1988—Seoul, South Korea: At approximately 6:30 p.m., unidentified persons threw at least 35 firebombs over the wall surrounding Camp Coiner, a U.S. military camp at Yongsan in Seoul. The firebombs burned some grass, but caused minimal damage. There were no injuries or arrests.

December 27, 1988—Seoul, South Korea: Korean student radicals threw at least five molotov cocktails onto the roof of a building at Camp Henry, a U.S. military base. At least one of the firebombs exploded, causing a fire that was quickly extinguished. The attackers reportedly put up several anti-U.S. posters before fleeing the scene. There were no injuries or arrests.

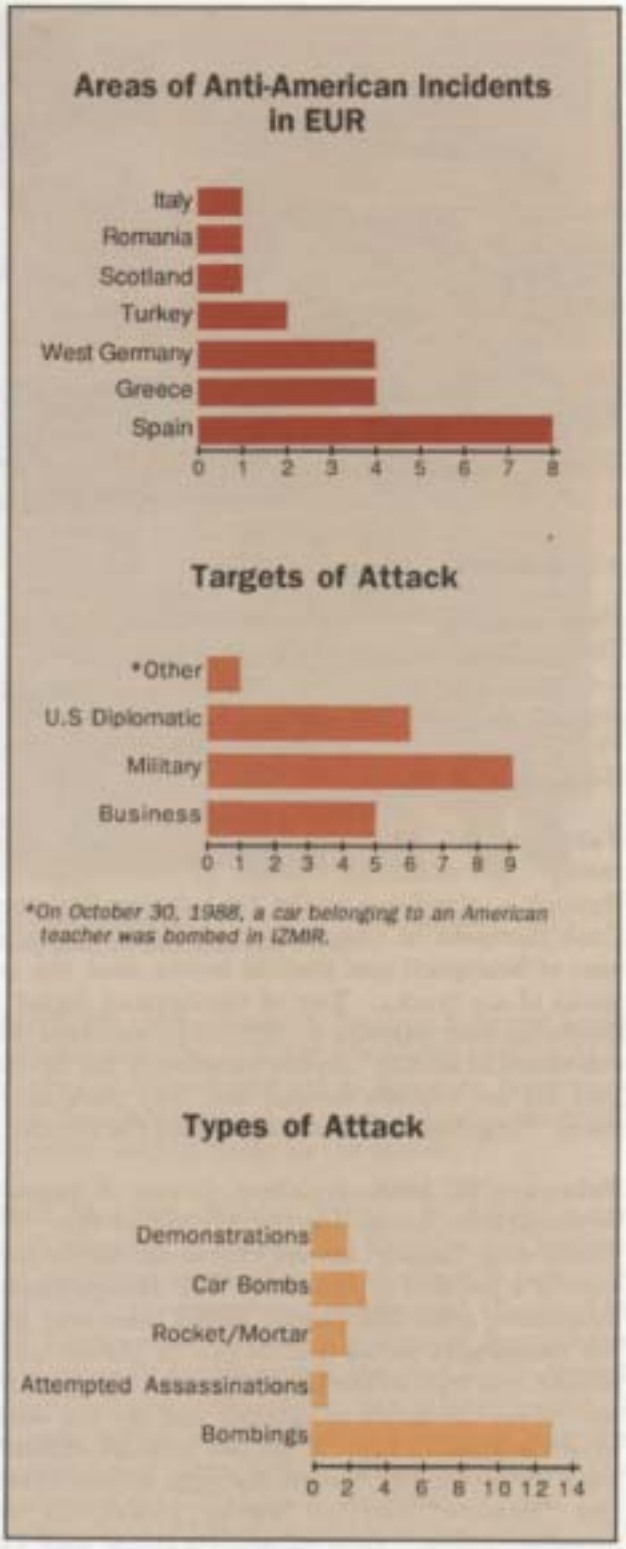
Europe (EUR)

January 22, 1988—Athens, Greece: At 10:30 p.m., an anonymous caller telephoned the Athens newspaper *Eleftherotypia* and stated that there was a bomb at 13 Vitsis Grammou Street, Filothei (suburb of Athens). The caller did not indicate when the bomb would detonate nor what group he belonged to. The newspaper staff called the police and when the police arrived at the above address, they found a bomb in a trash bin located 40 feet from the house. The address belonged to George Carros, the Special Agent In Charge for the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) in Athens.

Though the device was located some distance from the house, Carros (who returned home at 8:30 p.m.) always parked his car on the street 10–12 feet from the trash can. The police theorize that the bomb malfunctioned and the caller warned the police in order to avoid indiscriminate casualties.

The day after the attack (January 23) another anonymous caller telephoned *Eleftherotypia* and claimed the attack in the name of the "Revolutionary Organization 17 November." The caller further stated that "Carros was an agent of the CIA. We decided to hit with a powerful bomb one of the important agents of the CIA—who is working behind the cover of a specialist hunting narcotics."

The two men standing across the street from Mr. Carros' house are in the approximate location as the terrorist before he was scared away. Notice Mr. Carros' vehicle in the lower left corner and the trash bin on the upper right-hand side.



EUR

Athens, Greece.

February 20, 1988—Frankfurt, West Germany: Thirteen demonstrators took over the Pan Am office for 1 hour, between 11 a.m. and noon. The demonstrators demanded an end to "Israeli Massacre of Palestinians." The protest ended peacefully when the police arrived.

February 22, 1988—Goeppingen, West Germany: An unknown number of individuals cut through a wire fence at the 1st Infantry Division's Cook Barracks in Goeppingen (which is 20 miles east of Stuttgart) and planted bombs near the gas tanks of six trucks. Two of the devices failed to detonate, and damage to the other vehicles was estimated at $3,000. An examination of the devices that did not explode showed that they were homemade. No group has claimed credit for the attack.

February 24, 1988—Iraklion, Crete: A peaceful demonstration protesting the arrival of the U.S. supply ship "Saturn" turned violent due to the presence of a handful of agitators. The demonstrators, numbering some 250 people, forced their way past the Greek port police and began to throw rocks, bottles, and fruit at the ship. They also attempted to tear down the ship's gangplank and set the ship's mooring lines on fire. After two molotov cocktails were thrown on the deck of the ship, sailors aboard the "Saturn" turned water hoses on the demonstrators. Four demonstrators and two American sailors were injured in the incident.

March 10, 1988—Istanbul, Turkey: A bomb detonated outside of the Saudi-American Bank which caused minor damage but no injuries. The Saudi-American Bank is affiliated with Citibank. The KOC-American Bank (affiliated with American Express) is also housed in the same building as the Saudi-American Bank. No group claimed credit for the attack.

March 18, 1988—Madrid, Spain: Some 80–100 demonstrators gathered in front of the U.S. Embassy and began shouting anti-U.S. slogans and spray-painting graffiti on the front wall of the perimeter fence. The group was protesting the presence of American troops in Honduras. When the police arrived in force they were able to disperse the group. No arrests were made.

March 19, 1988—Athens, Greece: At 11:10 p.m., a bomb exploded at Oscar's Pub in Glyfada (suburb of Athens) injuring 14 people (4 of whom were U.S. servicemen and 1 U.S. civilian). Oscar's Pub is a popular nightspot for U.S. servicemen from Hellenikon Air Base. Two days later, on March 21, there were two claims of responsibility for the attack. An anonymous male called the staff of the Greek newspaper, *Rizospastis*, and stated that the National Liberation Struggle (a previously unknown group) was responsible. The staff of another Greek newspaper, *Eleftherotypia*, also received a call from a man who claimed credit in the name of the Revolutionary Peoples Solidarity. The second caller also told the newspaper where it could find the group's communique.

In essence, the communique was critical of the "economic domination of Greece by the North Americans, the international multinational capitalists and their allies and partners." According to the communique, the group carried out the attack

> . . . as an actual expression of revolutionary peoples solidarity with the Palestinian people, and with the Nicaraguan people who are threatened with military intervention of North American imperialists and also against the terrorist presence and occupation-domination of the North Americans in our country.

A subsequent police investigation revealed that the bomb used in the attack (and which was placed in a jacket and left near the entrance of the bar) was a low order device not meant to cause

A bomb exploded causing extensive damage to Oscar's Pub and injuring 14 people (5 of whom were Americans). The circle indicates where the bomb was placed in a jacket that was hung near the entrance to the bar.

serious injuries. The only other attack carried out by the Revolutionary Peoples Solidarity was a car bomb attack against the car of a Saudi diplomat in Athens suburb of Psychico on April 13, 1983.

March 22, 1988—West Berlin: An unidentified man threw two molotov cocktails at the fence surrounding Fort McNair army barracks. Though one of the molotov cocktails ignited, it was immediately extinguished by a watchman. The perpetrator fled on a motorcycle, and no group has claimed credit for the attack.

March 23, 1988—Vitoria, Spain: A Ford showroom was damaged by a bomb that had been placed outside the showroom shortly after midnight. The police were warned by an anonymous caller, but the bomb exploded as the bomb disposal team was nearing the scene. The bomb (which consisted of two or three kilos of explosive) caused extensive damage to the showroom and also damaged some parked cars, but caused no injuries. Though no group claimed credit for the attack, it is believed that the Basque group Iraultza (Revolution) was responsible.

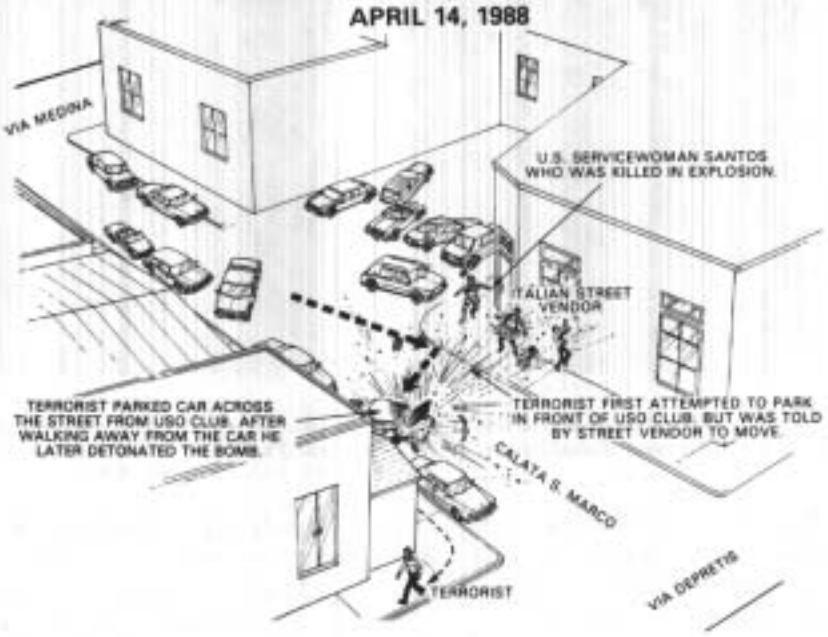
March 27, 1988—Madrid, Spain: A moped bomb exploded near the Holiday Inn Hotel used by U.S. military personnel who are in Spain on temporary duty. Two local passers-by were injured in the blast. No group claimed credit for the attack.

April 14, 1988—Naples, Italy: At 8 p.m., a car bomb exploded in front of the USO Club in Naples. The explosion resulted in the death of 5 people (1 was a U.S. servicewoman) and injured 15 others (4 U.S. servicemen). Though a number of groups have claimed credit for the attack, the most likely suspect is a previously unknown group called the Jihad Brigade, which is believed to be associated with the Japanese Red Army (JRA). The group linked the bombing of the USO Club to the April 15, 1986, U.S. bombing raid of Libya. A prime suspect in the USO attack is Junzo Okudaira, a JRA member who was identified by eyewitnesses as being in the area of the USO Club. Okudaira is also a suspect in the June 1987 car bombing and mortar attack against the U.S. Embassy in Rome. On April 17, 1988, the JRA issued a statement in West Beirut in which it denied any links with the Jihad Brigade. Despite this

denial, there is strong evidence to indicate that the JRA (which also operates under the name Anti-Imperialist International Brigade [AIIB]) carried out the attack under this new name.

On April 12, 1988, suspected JRA member Yu Kikumura was arrested in New Jersey for suspicious behavior at a rest stop along the New Jersey Turnpike. Inside Kikumura's car, police found three homemade antipersonnel bombs, and other bomb paraphernalia that were likely intended for a terrorist operation in the United States coinciding with the second anniversary of the U.S. retaliatory airstrike on Tripoli. Kikumura had previously been arrested in May 1986 at Schipal Airport in the Netherlands for possessing dynamite in his luggage, although he was eventually released because of legal technicalities. On February 8, 1989, in Newark, New Jersey, Kikumura was convicted in a nonjury trial and sentenced to 30 years' imprisonment for bomb possession with the intent to kill.

CAR BOMB ATTACK AGAINST USO CLUB
NAPLES, ITALY
APRIL 14, 1988



Naples, Italy.

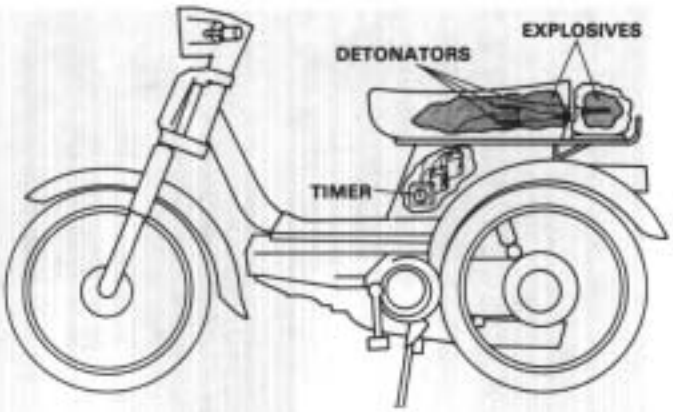
These are some of the homemade devices found in Kikumura's car.

April 15, 1988—Humosa, Spain: At 6:30 a.m., a bomb exploded outside a U.S. Air Force relay station in Humosa that is located 15 miles from Torrejon Air Base. The explosion resulted in $27,000 in damage, but no injuries. A second device, an anti-personnel mine, was also found near the communications site and was deactivated by a Spanish explosives ordinance team (EOD). Though no group has claimed credit for the attack, it occurred on the second anniversary of the U.S. bombing of Libya.

April 26, 1988—Hedemuenden, West Germany: At 11:10 p.m., as a U.S. military train passed over a bridge above a small gully, the weight of the train set off two of three explosive devices that were set on the tracks. The explosions destroyed a number of windows on the train as well as a section of the track. Though no group has claimed credit for the attack, evidence resulting from a series of arrests beginning October 26 in the Federal Republic of Germany of members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC) indicates that the group may have been involved in the attack.

Humosa, Spain.

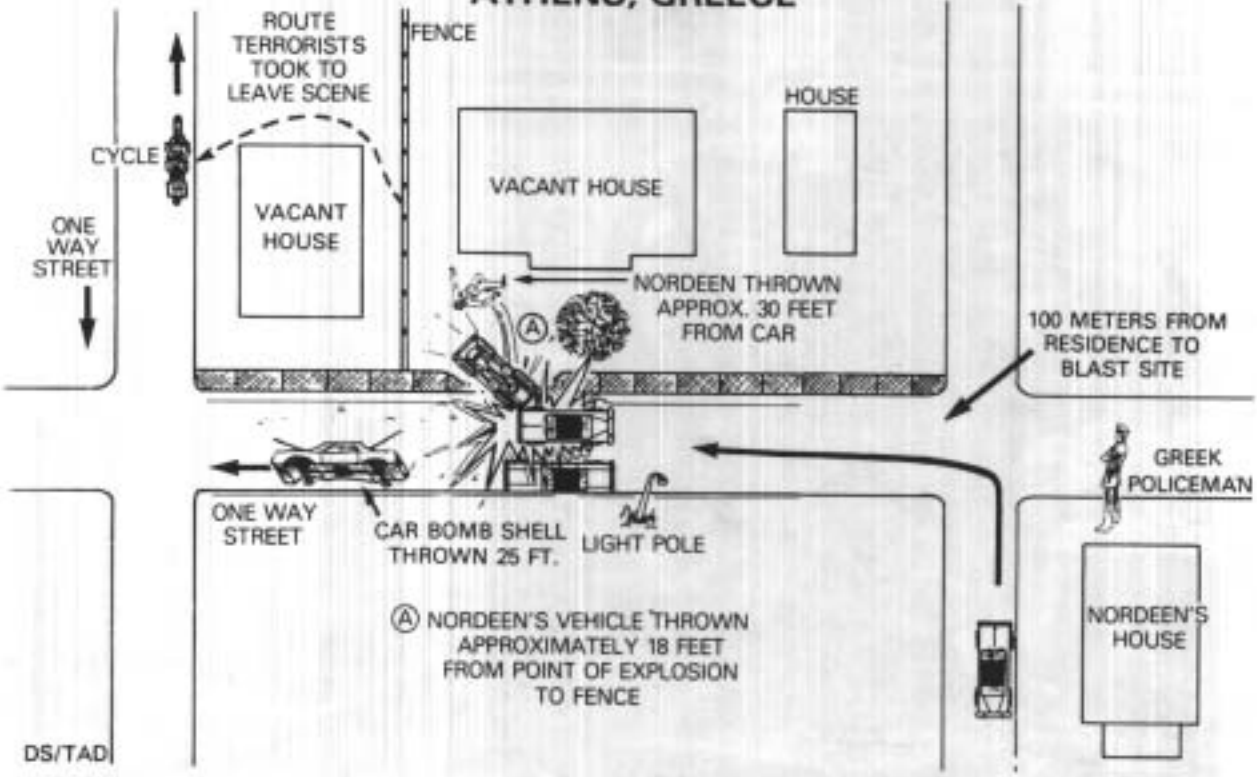
Humosa, Spain.



This indicates how the bomb was rigged inside the motorscooter.

June 17, 1988—Rota, Spain: Three West German terrorists were involved in an apparent attempt to carry out an explosive attack on a hotel disco frequented by U.S. military personnel. The attack failed when a moped filled with explosives prematurely exploded on the beach near the disco as the terrorists were setting the timing device. This attracted the attention of passers-by who then called the police. The police subsequently engaged the terrorists in a shoot-out, but the terrorists escaped. Police discovered several handgrenades and an explosive device in some knapsacks abandoned by the terrorists. The explosive device contained a timer set for 12:30 a.m., a peak hour for a Friday night. After the explosion, people would have panicked and presumably escaped from the disco into the parking lot where the moped was positioned to explode. This attack, if successful, would have most likely resulted in mass U.S. casualties. While no group claimed responsibility for this attempt, one of the terrorists has been identified as Andrea Klump, a known hardcore member of the West German Red Army Faction (RAF).

CAR BOMB ASSASSINATION OF U.S. DEFENSE ATTACHE WILLIAM E. NORDEEN JUNE 28, 1988 ATHENS, GREECE



Nordeen's car.

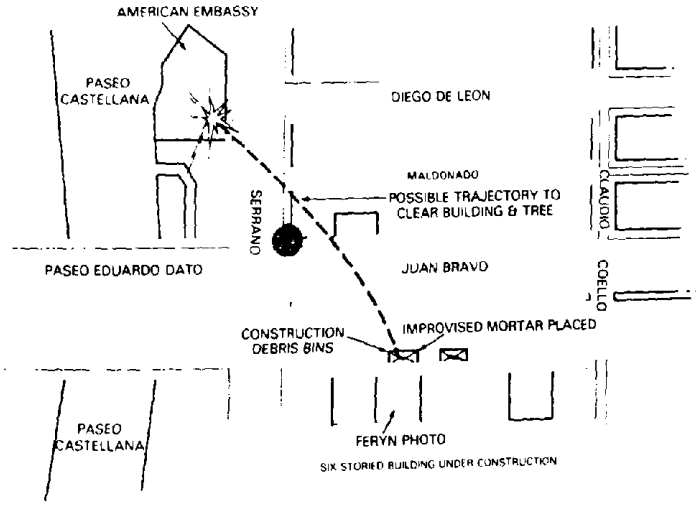
Car bomb.

June 28, 1988—Athens, Greece: At 8:10 a.m., as U.S. Defense Attache Navy Captain William E. Nordeen was en route to work, a car parked along his route exploded, killing Nordeen. The attack occurred 100 meters from Captain Nordeen's house as he was driving down a one-way street. According to eyewitnesses, two men were seen fleeing the scene on a motorcycle. On the following day, the motorcycle used by the terrorists was found in the Athens suburb of Anavrita. The motorcycle was stolen on June 15, 1988, and the license plates were stolen from another motorcycle on February 14, 1988. The booby-trapped vehicle was a blue Toyota and its license plates were counterfeit and made of thin copper painted white with black letters. On June 29, the Revolutionary Organization 17 November claimed credit for the attack.

July 3 and 4, 1988—Madrid, Spain: On July 3, an improvised mortar was found in a garbage bag that had been placed in a construction debris bin located southeast and approximately 200 yards from the U.S. Embassy. The Spanish police were notified and deactivated the device. At 8:45 a.m. the following day (July 4), a small explosion occurred 200 yards across the street from the residence of the U.S. Ambassador on the Paseo de la Castellana Avenue. A search of the area revealed a homemade grenade launcher and a homemade grenade placed inside a paper cement bag, which in turn was placed in a construction bin. Though there was an explosion, the device malfunctioned and did not go off. The explosion resulted in no injuries or damage. Both debris bins were located in front of buildings undergoing construction/renovation. On July 4, Agence France Presse (AFP) in Rome received two phone calls, one at 12:30 p.m. and the other at 2:45 p.m., in which the caller(s), in poor English, stated that the International Anti-Imperialist Brigade (a group associated with, if not part of, the JRA) was responsible for the attack on the U.S. Embassy. The first caller, who spoke with what appeared to be a Middle Eastern accent, stated that "this morning the International Anti-Imperialist Brigade attacked the U.S. Embassy in Madrid, Spain. This is the first communication, a second will follow." In the second call, the caller (who may not have been the same as the first caller) stated:

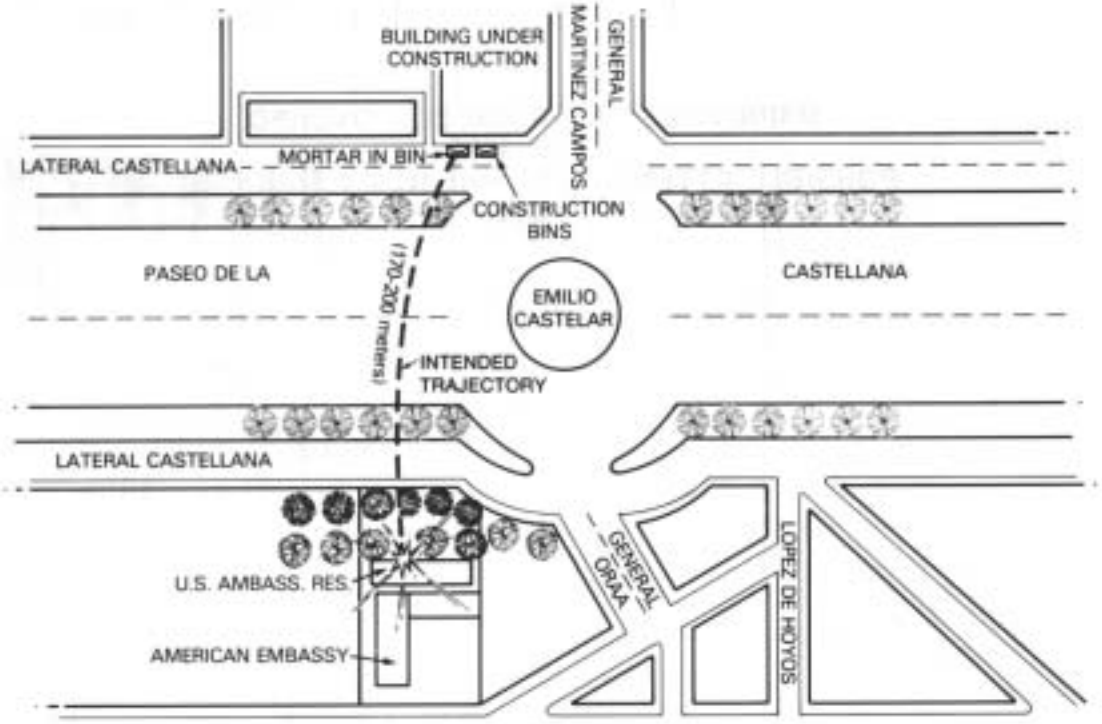
> The International Anti-Imperialist Brigade claims responsibility for the military attack against the American Embassy in Madrid today. These attacks and the response of the people against the barbarous American attack against the Iranian airbus which killed 290 innocent persons and against the bloody American celebration of Independence Day which they based on the massacre of the Indians of the American continent and the exploitation of the blacks. The people will never forgive the massacres of the U.S. imperialists yesterday and today. Down with imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism. Let's strengthen the people against imperialism throughout the world.

IMPROVISED MORTAR DISCOVERED
JULY 3, 1988
POSSIBLE ATTEMPT ON AMERICAN EMBASSY
MADRID, SPAIN



This is the construction bin that contained the homemade mortar aimed at the U.S. Embassy on July 3, 1988.

ATTEMPTED MORTAR ATTACK JULY 4, 1988 ON AMERICAN EMBASSY MADRID, SPAIN



The homemade mortar used against the U.S. Embassy in Madrid on July 4, 1988.

September 23, 1988—Bucharest, Romania: At 6:19 p.m., an individual threw an incendiary device onto the grounds of the U.S. Consulate. The device caused no property damage or injuries.

October 30, 1988—Izmir, Turkey: At 9:30 p.m., an explosion damaged a car belonging to an American citizen who teaches at the U.S. Defense Department school for dependents in Izmir. There were no injuries in the incident. No one claimed credit for the attack.

This photo was taken on the roof of the U.S. Embassy in Madrid.

This is the construction bin that contained the homemade mortar aimed at the U.S. Embassy in Madrid on July 4, 1988.

December 21, 1988—Lockerbie, Scotland: A Pan Am 747 (flight 103) exploded over Scotland killing all 259 passengers aboard (189 were Americans), as well as 11 residents of Lockerbie. Though all evidence to date suggests that this was a terrorist act, criminal sabotage has not been ruled out. The investigation is continuing, and no definitive conclusions have been reached.

Near East and South Asia (NEA)

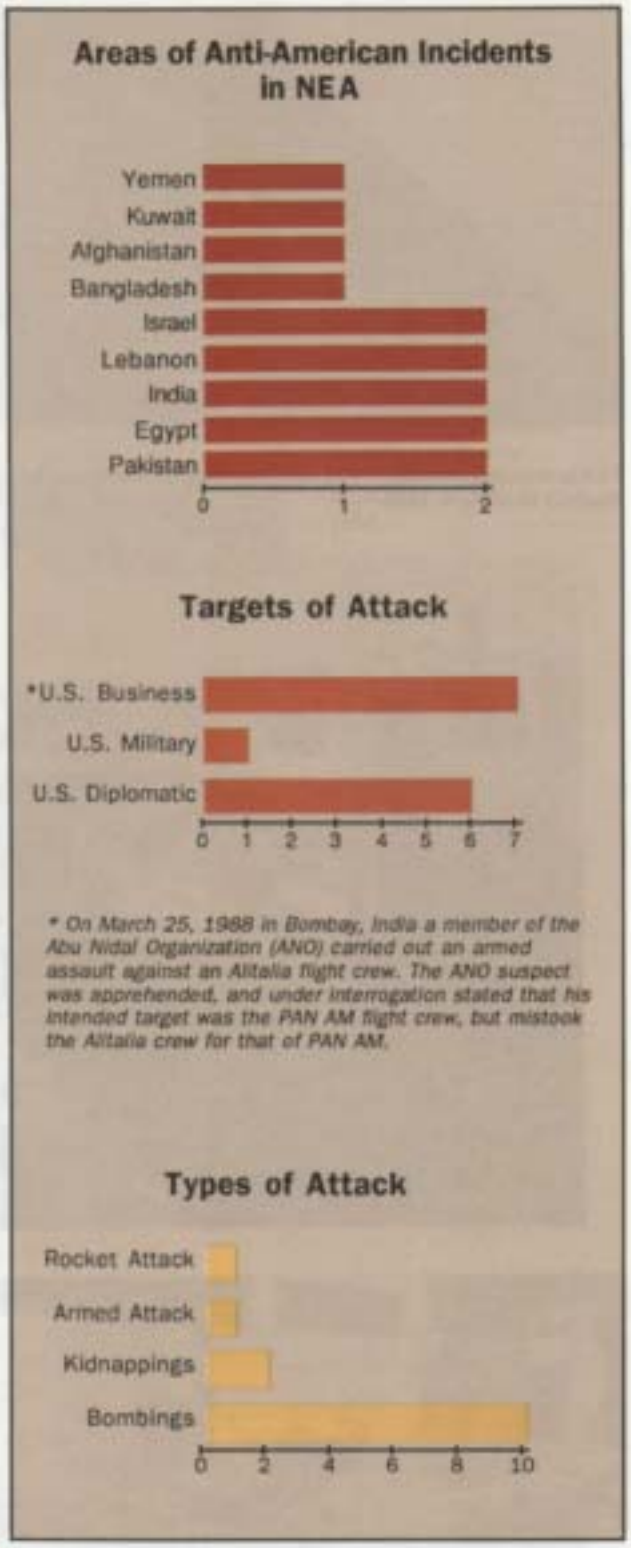
January 7, 1988—Peshawar, Pakistan: At 6:20 a.m., an incendiary device exploded at the Peshawar depot of Caltex Oil Ltd. The blast failed to cause any damage or injury. No threats to Caltex had been previously reported. Agents of the Afghan secret police (WAD) seeking to destabilize Pakistan for its support of the Afghan rebels fighting to topple the Soviet-backed regime are believed to have been responsible.

January 8, 1988—Alexandria, Egypt: A small bomb of unknown origin exploded outside the U.S. Consulate General. No one was injured, and the explosion caused slight damage to a nearby structure and minor damage to the western security wall of the Consulate building. The windshield of a Consulate vehicle located approximately 20 feet away was severely cracked. In its January 13 issue, the small leftist weekly *Al-Ahali* stated that it had received an anonymous telephone call from a man claiming responsibility for the blast in the name of The National Front for the Liberation of Egypt, a previously unknown group.

January 16, 1988—Karachi, Pakistan: A low yield explosive device was thrown over the wall of the Caltex Petroleum storage facility in Karachi. The damage consisted mostly of broken windows, minor structural damage, and a crater in the ground. No injuries were reported. The intended target was a fuel storage tank approximately 50 yards from the point of impact. Although no one claimed responsibility for the incident, it is believed to have been another in a series of bombings sponsored by WAD.

January 26, 1988—Cairo, Egypt: An explosion occurred in a bookshop in the Nile Hilton Hotel annex. The bookshop windows and those of a nearby shop were shattered by the explosion. Preliminary investigations indicate that a bookshop employee was inside when the explosion occurred, but neither he nor anyone in the area was injured. No one has claimed responsibility for this attack.

January 31, 1988—Kabul, Afghanistan: At 11:45 a.m., a small bomb detonated in a drainage ditch 17 yards from the rear gate entrance of the U.S. Chargé d'Affaire's residence and approximately 30 meters from the main entrance to the house. The explosion caused no casualties but



NEA

damaged the drainage ditch in which the bomb had been placed. The Chargé was not home at the time of the attack. No known Afghan Government targets were located on the narrow road where the blast occurred. The possibility exists, therefore, that the residence may have been the intended target, and would thereby constitute the first incident in which U.S. property was deliberately targeted. Whatever the motive or intended target, the incident served to focus attention on the tenuous security environment in Kabul for American interests.

February 17, 1988—Tyre, Lebanon: U.S. Marine Corps Lt. Col. William R. Higgins was kidnaped near Tyre in southern Lebanon while on an inspection tour. At the time of his abduction, Lt. Col. Higgins was serving as chief of the United Nations' Truce Supervisory Organization's (UNTSO) Lebanon observer group attached to the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL). UNTSO personnel are unarmed observers. Higgins was alone in the second car of a two-car convoy driving south on the coastal highway from the port city of Tyre, 45 miles south of Beirut. Both vehicles were clearly marked with the United Nations insignia. At approximately 2 p.m., the vehicles became separated after turning a bend in the road. Upon noticing the absence of Higgins' vehicle, his comrades reportedly retraced their route and found the jeep abandoned with no sign of Higgins. On February 18, an anonymous caller claiming to represent the Islamic Revolutionary Brigades said the group was responsible for kidnaping Lt. Col. Higgins. On February 19, The Oppressed of the Earth released a communique to UPI in Beirut stating that its men were holding the U.S. officer and vowed to put him on trial as a spy.

February 20, 1988—Jerusalem: A molotov cocktail was hurled at a building wall of the U.S. Consulate General. The device ignited, slightly scorching a section of awning. No casualities were reported, and no group has claimed responsibility for the attack.

March 1, 1988—Dhaka, Bangladesh: A home-made handgrenade was thrown onto the ACC compound in Dhanmandi (suburb of Dhaka), where it exploded without causing injuries or damage. No official American personnel live in the Dhanmandi residential area. No group claimed responsibility for the attack.

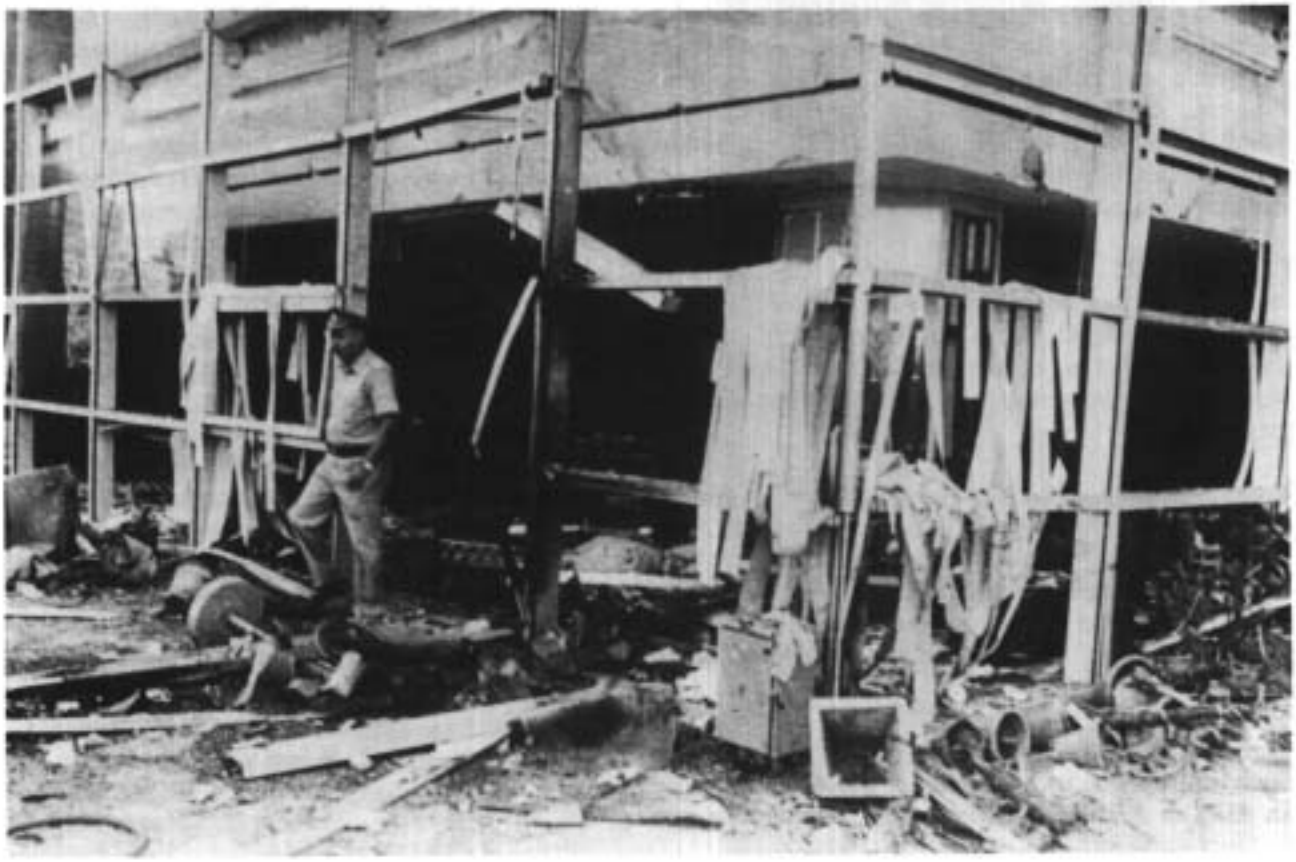
March 25, 1988—Bombay, India: A man who later confessed to be a member of the ANO attacked an Alitalia Airlines flight crew as it entered a van outside of Bombay's international airport. The gunman, identified as Abbas Mohammad Ali Shahadi, fired four shots before his machinegun jammed and hurled two grenades that failed to explode. The flight crew's captain was wounded. This attack was claimed by the Organization of Arab Fedayeen (Guerrilla) Cells, a previously unknown group. The suspect reportedly intended to attack a Pan American flight crew and, having allegedly seen a Pan Am plane land on the night of the attack, mistook the Alitalia flight crew for that of Pan Am.

April 8, 1988—Jerusalem: On April 8, a molotov cocktail was thrown at the home of a U.S. Consulate General employee. There were no casualties, and no damage was reported.

May 7, 1988—Kuwait, Kuwait: An explosion occurred at the Avis Car Rental Company, causing minor damage. The blast occurred at the main entrance and created a crater approximately 1 foot in diameter and 3 inches deep. Witnesses reported at least one person was injured in the blast. The rental company office was closed for 9 months. No group has claimed responsibility for the blast. Local police reportedly suspect that Iranian-backed terrorists, probably Kuwaiti Shia, were responsible. It is believed that Americans neither own nor work for the local franchise.

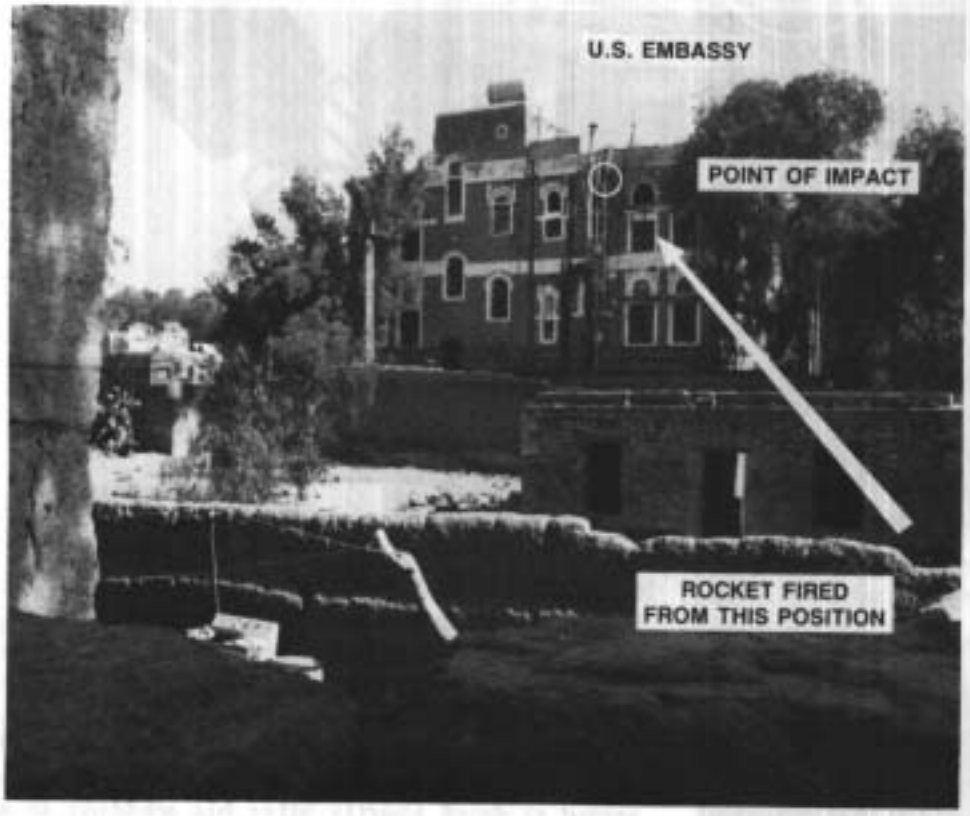
May 10, 1988—New Delhi, India: A powerful bomb exploded at an American Citibank branch office, killing one person and wounding at least 15 others. At least two of those injured later died of their injuries. The only American citizen in the bank at the time of the blast received minor cuts as a result of flying glass. The bomb went off just after noon at the Jeevan Bharati Building, demolishing the entire third floor office of the New York-based bank in the busy Connaught Place shopping area. Other offices in the brand new 13-story building include Air India and American Express. Approximately 25 customers and 18 employees were inside the bank at the time of the explosion. The device, apparently placed under a sofa in the lobby, also sparked a fire that raged through the spacious banking office, filling it with dense smoke and shattering windowpanes. Authorities believe a time-controlled device was responsible for the blast. Indian authorities believe a non-Indian group, possibly the JRA, carried out the attack.

Above: Aftermath of the bombing of the Citibank office in New Delhi on May 10, 1988, that killed 1 person and injured 15 others. Below: Closeup of Citibank after the bombing.

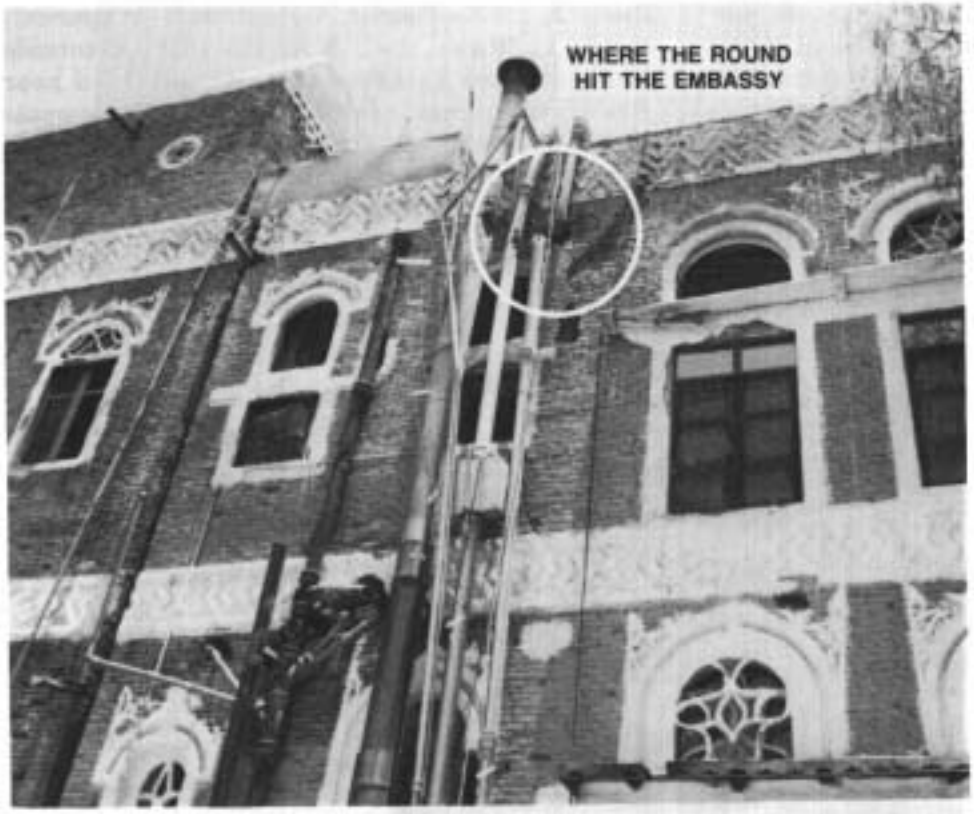


May 10, 1988—Sanaa, Yemen: Unknown person(s) fired a Rocket-Propelled Grenade (RPG) at the U.S. Embassy. The RPG hit the Ambassador's unoccupied office during the night, causing no casualties. Damage was confined to broken windows and masonry. No group has claimed responsibility for the attack.

June 2, 1988—Beirut, Lebanon: At approximately 11:30 a.m., the U.S. Ambassador's motorcade was ambushed by automatic weapons fired near Bashriyah by renegade Christian militia elements in East Beirut. The Ambassador's security detail returned fire. The Ambassador and all U.S. and Lebanese security personnel escaped without injury.



Sanaa, Yemen.



Sanaa, Yemen.

A closeup of the damage caused by the rocket.

September 12, 1988—Baalbek, Lebanon: On September 12, in Baalbek, Lebanon, Kenneth Well, an American engineer employed by Litton Industries in Saudi Arabia, was kidnaped at gunpoint by three men. A previously unknown group, The Lebanese National Progressive Front, claimed responsibility for the abduction. The American was seized at dawn shortly after his wedding to a Lebanese woman. Well, who was able to escape his captors soon after being kidnaped, stated that he overpowered his captors with a karate blow and escaped to a Syrian checkpoint. Well's abductors accused him of being a "spy" and associating with the Central Intelligence Agency.

November 30, 1988—Jerusalem: Two molotov cocktails were thrown simultaneously over the west wall of the U.S. Consulate General. One bottle broke against the wall of the building that faces the YMCA; the other broke on the stone courtyard and ignited a small fire, which the local guard extinguished. The Consulate was closed and no U.S. personnel or visitors were in or near the building. There was no property damage or injury. In December 1987 and February 1988, molotov cocktails were also thrown at the U.S. Consulate General. In those incidents, the U.S. Consulate General was also attacked after business hours and when the area was deserted.

Americans Held Hostage in 1988

Lebanon

ANDERSON, TERRY AP Bureau Chief, kidnaped on March 16, 1985. Claimed by Islamic Jihad Organization (IJO).

CICIPPIO, JOSEPH Comptroller at the American University of Beirut, kidnaped on September 12, 1986. Claimed by the Revolutionary Justice Organization (RJO).

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.

POLHILL, ROBERT Professor at Beirut University College, kidnaped on January 24, 1987, with three other professors. Claimed by the Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine.

REED, FRANK Principal of Lebanese International School, 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 (IJCP).

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

TRACY, EDWARD Austin publisher, kidnaping claimed by the RJO on October 21, 1986.

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

Americans Kidnaped and Released in 1988

Colombia

GAMBINI, IACOPO (JAKE) Chief of Operations for General Pipe Services, kidnaped by the National Liberation Army (ELN) on June 24, 1988, in Savanna de Torres, Colombia. Released in November 1988.

Lebanon

WELL, KENNETH An engineer employed by Litton Industries in Saudi Arabia was kidnaped in Baalbek by a previously unknown group, The Lebanese National Progressive Front, shortly after his wedding to a Lebanese woman. Well stated that he overpowered his captors and escaped to a Syrian checkpoint. His captors accused Well of being a "spy" and associating with the Central Intelligence Agency.

Philippines

STIFFLER, DAVID BLAIR A New York City construction worker and his wife, a Philippine national, were kidnaped on July 30, 1988, by suspected renegades of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF). Mr. Stiffler and his wife were held in captivity for 18 days in a remote area of Lanao del Sur before being released unharmed.

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