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Significant Incidents of Political Violence Against Americans

1991

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INTRODUCTION

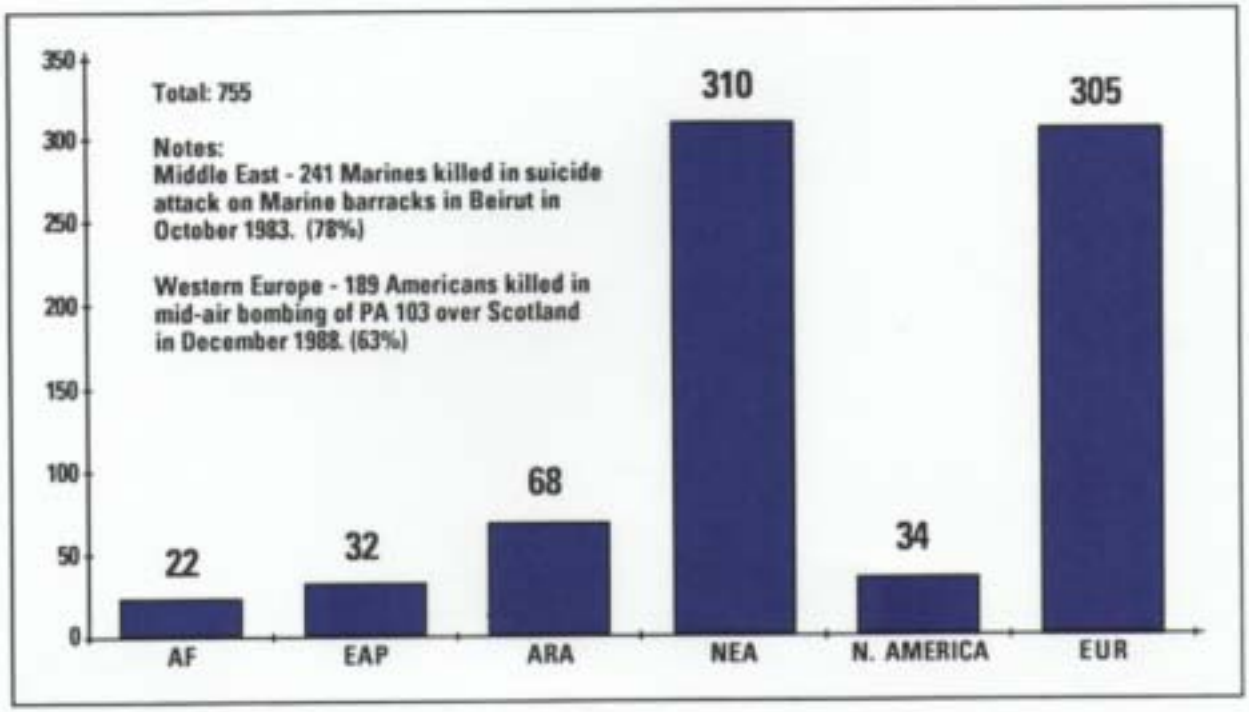
Significant Incidents of Political Violence Against Americans: 1991, published by the Bureau of Diplomatic Security's Office of Intelligence and Threat Analysis (DS/DSS/ITA), is intended to provide a comprehensive picture of the broad spectrum of political violence that American citizens and interests have encountered abroad during 1991. In addition to examining terrorism-related acts, this study also includes other instances of violence affecting Americans.

This chronology is designed to encompass major anti-U.S. incidents that occurred in 1991. Unfortunately, to keep the publication at the Unclassified level, some incidents had to be omitted due to the sensitive nature of the information associated with them.

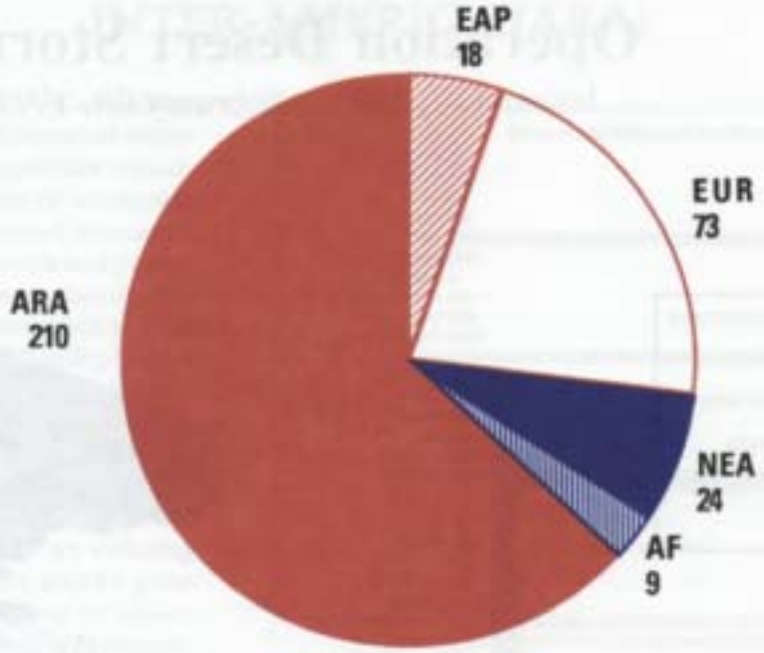
The selection of incidents used in this study was based upon the following criteria: (a) lethality; (b) major property damage; (c) unusual tactics or weapons used; and (d) perceptibility of targets as U.S. or representative of U.S. interests.

The policy of the U.S. Government is that no double standard will exist regarding the dissemination of threat information that may affect U.S. citizens. U.S. Government employees may not benefit from possession of information that may apply equally to the American public, but is not available to them. The U.S. Government maintains information on threats to Americans overseas—from terrorism, crime, or health hazards—and makes this information available to all those affected.

Americans Killed in Terrorist-Related Incidents 1968–1991

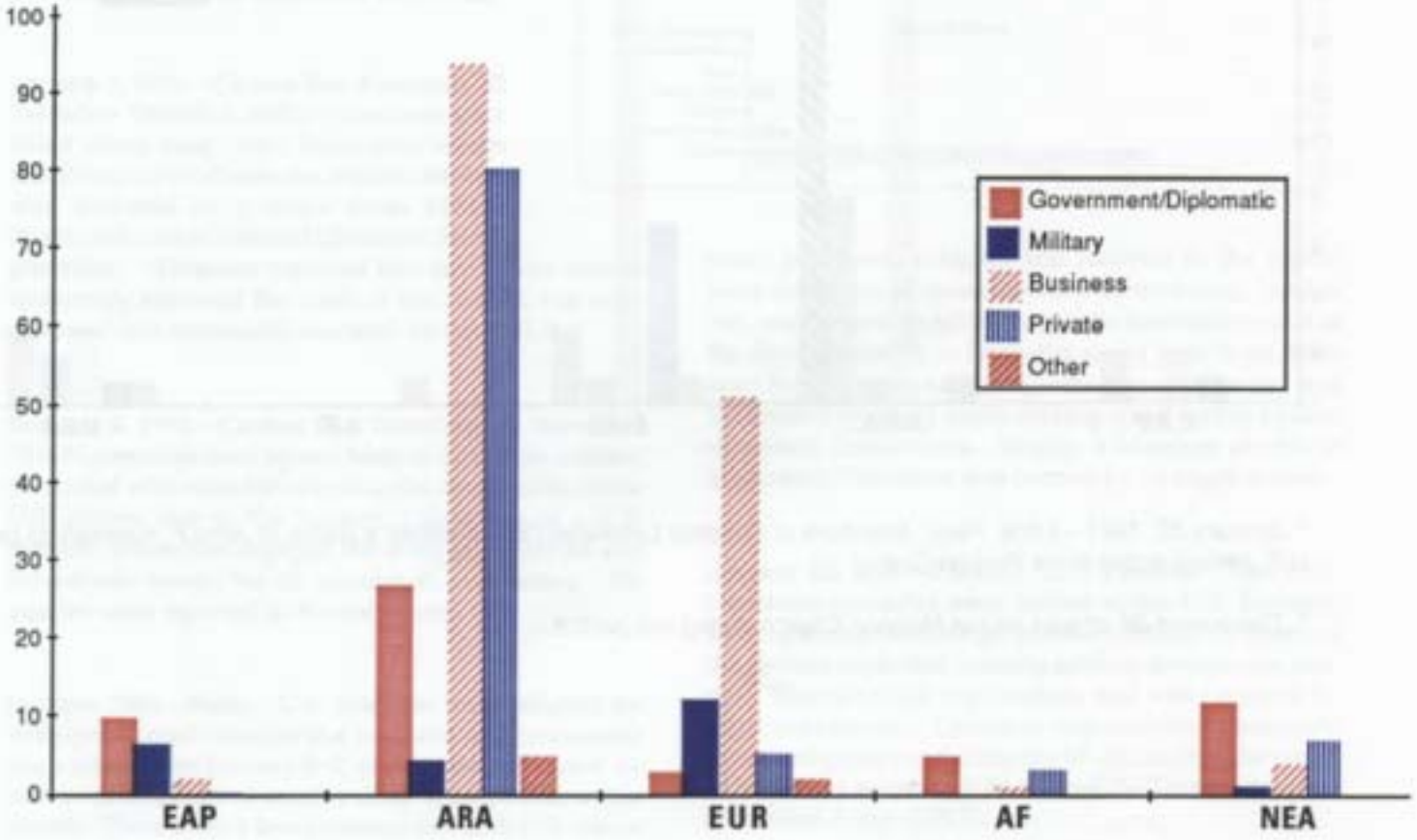


Areas of Anti-U.S. Incidents in 1991



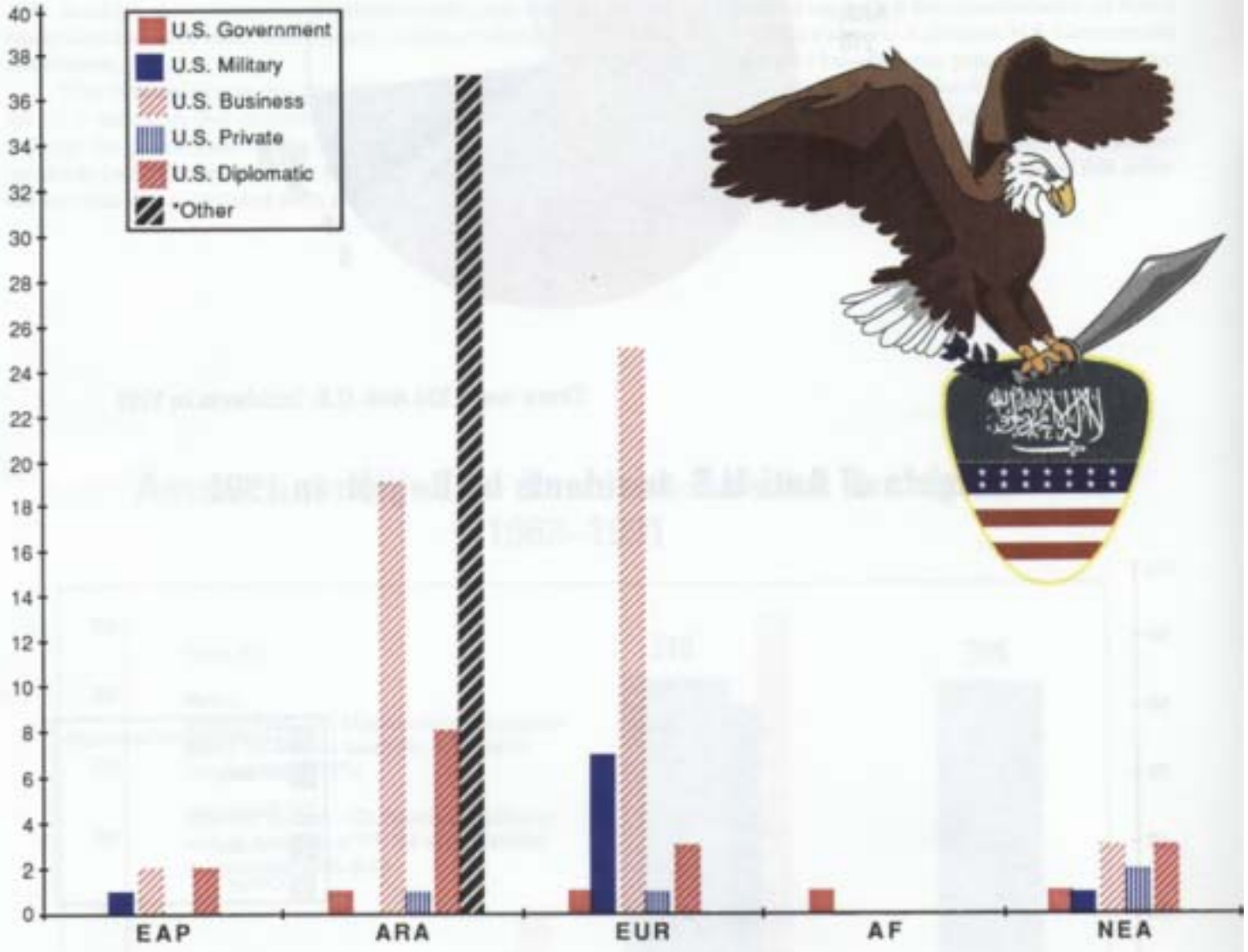
There were 334 Anti-U.S. incidents in 1991

Targets of Anti-U.S. Incidents by Region in 1991



Operation Desert Storm

January 17, 1991 – February 28, 1991

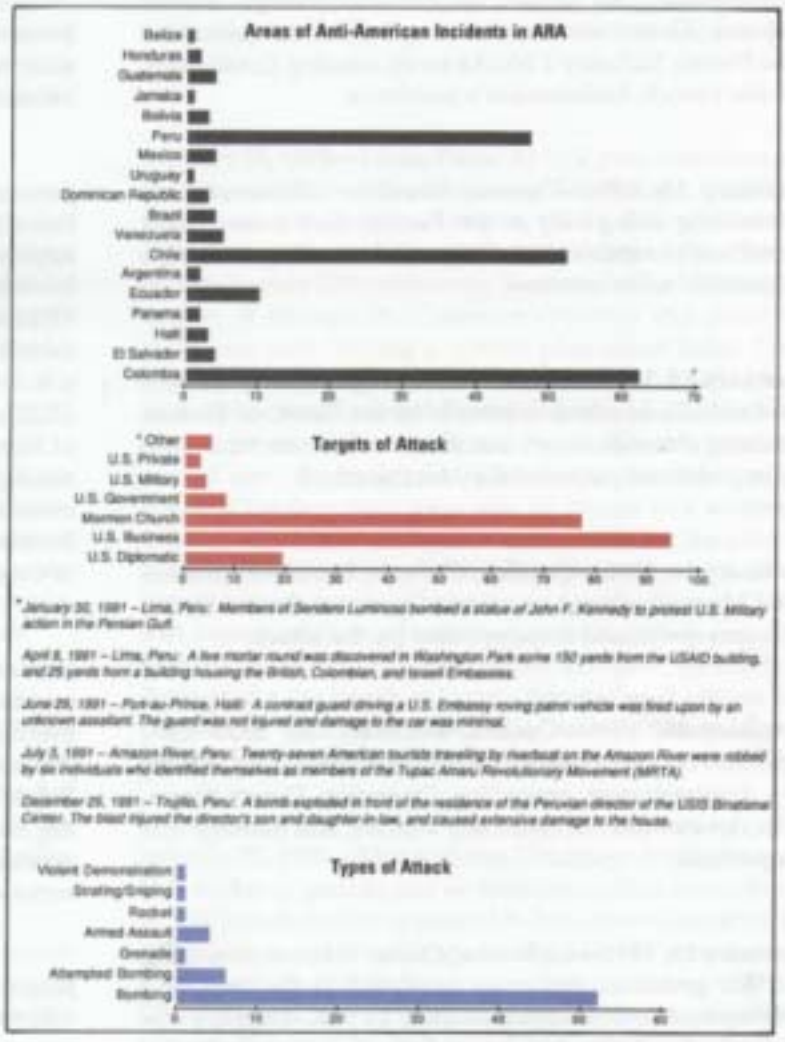


* *January 30, 1991 – Lima, Peru: Members of Sendero Luminoso (SL) bombed a statue of John F. Kennedy to protest U.S. Military action in the Persian Gulf.*

* *There were 36 attacks on the Mormon Church during this period.*

INTER-AMERICA (ARA)

January–December, 1991—Colombia: During 1991, the National Liberation Army (ELN), a leftist, pro-Cuban guerrilla organization, conducted 58 attacks or attempted attacks against the Cano Limon-Covenas oil pipeline and its related oil camps and pumping facilities. This figure is more than double the number of attacks that occurred in 1990 (24). The 24-inch diameter, 490-mile pipeline is jointly owned by Ecopetrol of Colombia and a consortium of foreign oil companies, including U.S. Occidental and Royal Dutch Shell. The ELN is fervently opposed to foreign involvement in Colombia's oil industry, charging that foreign interests are violating the country's sovereignty. By attacking the pipeline, the ELN is attempting to undermine Colombia's foreign investment climate. These attacks have also had a negative impact upon Colombia's economy. According to Ecopetrol statistics, ELN guerrillas have attacked the pipeline nearly 200 times since 1986, spilling over 800,000 barrels of crude oil. This terrorist activity has reduced Colombia's production of oil by 46.9 million barrels, valued at $787 million. Repairs to the pipeline have cost an additional $40 million.



January 2, 1991—Canton San Francisco, El Salvador: Three U.S. military members were killed when their UH–1 helicopter, which was flying to Honduras on a routine mission, was downed by gunfire from FMLN (Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front) guerrillas. Witnesses reported that two of the airmen apparently survived the crash of the aircraft, but were captured and summarily executed by the FMLN.

January 4, 1991—Canton San Francisco, El Salvador: FMLN guerrillas fired upon a team of American military personnel who were investigating the deaths of the three U.S. airmen lost in the January 2 downing of a U.S. aircraft. Guerrillas engaged the team of American and Salvadoran troops for 20 minutes before fleeing. No injuries were reported in the encounter.

January 1991—Haiti: U.S. interests were affected by widespread civil disorder that followed an unsuccessful coup attempt on January 6–7, and by rioting fueled by unfounded rumors of another coup attempt later in the month. There were a few instances in which U.S. diplomatic personnel, vehicles, and facilities in the capital were the target of spontaneous rock throwing, vandalism, and threats. In addition, private institutions such as the Baptist mission in Fermathe and a local hotel managed by a Haitian-American were also approached and threatened by angry mobs seeking street justice against suspected Duvalierists. Finally, a Mormon church in Martissant/Carrefour was burned by an angry crowd.

January 15, 1991—Panama City, Panama: Two fragmentation grenades were hurled at the U.S. Embassy from a passing car during a predawn attack. Only one of the devices exploded, causing neither damage nor injuries. The other did not detonate and was removed by explosives experts. Claims of responsibility were made by several groups including the M–20, the Popular Army of National Liberation (EPLN), and the Torrijist People's Liberation Army (EPLT).

January 15, 1991—Quito, Ecuador: At approximately 11 a.m., an explosive device was tossed over the U.S. Embassy wall and onto the Chancery compound by demonstrators protesting U.S. policy in the Persian Gulf. The subsequent blast caused only minor damage and no injuries. Demonstrators also tossed a molotov cocktail at the French Embassy 2 blocks away, causing fire damage to the French Ambassador's residence.

January 15, 1991—Cuenca, Ecuador: Demonstrators protesting U.S. policy in the Persian Gulf tossed paint bombs at a branch of U.S. Citibank, destroying the bank's automatic teller window.

January 15, 1991—Buenos Aires, Argentina: Unknown individuals bombed a branch of the Bank of Boston, causing damage to an automatic teller machine. No group claimed responsibility for the attack.

January 16, 1991—Quilfue, Chile: A bomb was planted in a Mormon church to protest Operation Desert Storm. No group claimed responsibility for the attack.

January 16, 1991—Cuenca, Ecuador: At 10:30 a.m., molotov cocktails were thrown at a branch of U.S. Citibank by demonstrators protesting Operation Desert Storm. The devices did not cause any injuries, and damage was superficial.

January 16, 1991—La Serena, Chile: A bomb consisting of 300 grams of dynamite exploded at the rear of a Mormon church at approximately 11 p.m. Damage was described as light. No group claimed responsibility for the attack.

January 16, 1991—Vina Del Mar, Chile: At approximately 11 p.m., a bomb consisting of 400 grams of explosive gelatin exploded in front of a Mormon church. Damage was described as moderate. No group claimed responsibility for the attack.

January 16, 1991—Guayaquil, Ecuador: Three U.S. facilities were bombed by unknown individuals in protest of Operation Desert Storm. First, at approximately 2 a.m., a Mormon church was bombed, causing damage to the chapel's windows and walls. No injuries were reported, and no claims of responsibility were made. Then, during an antiwar demonstration at 8:30 p.m., a small explosive detonated near a branch of Citibank, shattering several of the bank's windows. Finally, at 8:45 p.m. during another protest against the Gulf War, several paint bombs and a concussion grenade were tossed at the U.S. Consulate General. Police were able to disperse the 30 or so demonstrators without incident or injuries.

January 17, 1991—Santiago, Chile: At approximately 2 a.m., unknown persons left a hoax bomb in front of a Mormon church in the Conchali section of the capital.

January 18, 1991—Santiago, Chile: Three U.S. bank branches were targeted by unknown individuals in an apparent protest of Operation Desert Storm. First, a branch of the U.S. Security Pacific Bank was bombed at 12:16 a.m. The explosive device, composed of approximately 100 grams of dynamite, shattered the bank's windows. The next attack occurred at approximately 12:20 a.m., when a branch of the Republic National Bank of New York suffered minor damage from a bomb consisting of 100 grams of dynamite. Finally, a bomb was recovered intact in front of a branch of the U.S. Bank of Boston. No claims of responsibility were received for any of these three incidents.

January 18, 1991—Barquisimeto, Venezuela: A molotov cocktail was thrown at a Mormon church during the early morning hours, causing minor damage and no injuries. An unknown group calling itself the Internationalist Brigade (IB) claimed responsibility for the incident, saying that the attack was in retaliation for U.S. military actions in the Persian Gulf and for the fact that "Mormons serve as U.S. spies in Venezuela."

January 18, 1991—Anapolis, Brazil: Five molotov cocktails were tossed at a Mormon church by a group calling themselves "The Grupo de Apoyo a Palestina" (GAP). The GAP claimed responsibility for the attack through calls to local radio stations and by leaving an anti-U.S. message that was written on a poster in front of the church. PLO officials in Brazil disclaimed any responsibility for the attack.

January 19, 1991—Sao Paulo, Brazil: An explosive device was discovered in a trash can outside the offices of Citibank headquarters. The bank received a bomb threat shortly before local police reported to the scene and discovered the device. No group claimed responsibility for the incident.

January 19, 1991—Vina Del Mar, Chile: Unknown individuals bombed two American facilities in probable protest of Operation Desert Storm. The first attack occurred at 10 p.m., when a bomb exploded in front of the offices of Comveq, a representative of Ford Motor Com-

pany. The bomb, which consisted of 200 grams of ammonia gelatin, caused damage to the company's windows and to other adjacent properties. Then at 10:30 p.m., a Mormon church was bombed by an explosive device made up of approximately 250 grams of ammonia gelatin. The subsequent blast damaged a door and several windows of the chapel. No injuries were reported in either incident and no group claimed responsibility for the attacks.

January 21, 1991—Valparaiso, Chile: A bomb exploded in the back of a Mormon church. The bomb, which consisted of 300 grams of ammonia gelatin, damaged the chapel's back door and several windows. No injuries were reported, and no group claimed responsibility for the attack.

January 21, 1991—Vina Del Mar, Chile: A bomb exploded at the Williamson Bottling Company, a representative of Coca-Cola. The bomb, consisting of approximately 250 grams of ammonia gelatin, shattered numerous windows at the firm but fortunately caused no injuries. No group claimed responsibility for the attack.

January 22, 1991—Iquique, Chile: At approximately 6 p.m., shortly after receiving an anonymous telephone call that alerted them to the location of the device, local police defused a bomb planted in front of a Mormon church. No group claimed responsibility for planting the explosive.

January 22, 1991—Portoviejo, Ecuador: A Mormon church was bombed by unknown individuals, causing no injuries but over $2,000 damage to the chapel's exterior doors and adjoining windows.

January 22, 1991—Guayaquil, Ecuador: Unknown individuals bombed a Mormon church, causing approximately $1,400 in damage to the windows near the entry to the chapel.

January 23, 1991—Chiclayo, Peru: At 6:20 a.m., an explosive device detonated in front of a USIS Binational Center (BNC), causing approximately $15,000 in damage but no injuries. According to eyewitnesses, a man climbed off of a motorcycle, tossed a package in front of the BNC, and then ran toward the center of town. Except for two local guards, the building was empty at the time of the attack. The bomb was reportedly composed of one kilo of dynamite. No group claimed responsibility for the attack, but police suspect the incident was in protest of Operation Desert Storm.

January 24, 1991—Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic: The Codetel Company, an American telephone subsidiary of GTE, reported that one of its installations in Santo Domingo was the object of a hand grenade attack. The device malfunctioned and caused no injury or damage. No claim of responsibility was received for the incident.

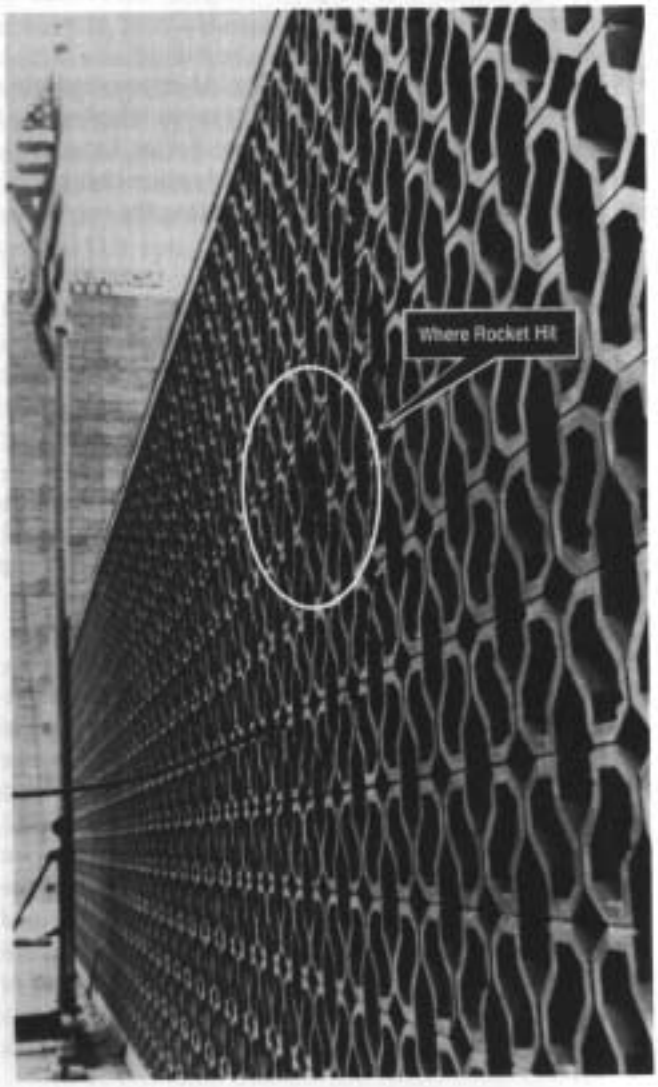
January 25, 1991—Lima, Peru: At 1:51 p.m., members of the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) fired small arms and a rocket-propelled grenade (RPG–7) at the U.S. Embassy. The grenade, which was fired from approximately 250 yards away, penetrated the building's facade. It rimmed the Chancery's rooftop and struck a ventilator unit, leaving a dessert-plate-sized hole. The Chancery was also struck by the small arms fire. One round penetrated a fourth floor office window frame and lodged in an interior wall, and two other rounds impacted upon the roof. Local guards and police returned fire, but the terrorists were able to escape in a waiting vehicle. The MRTA claimed responsibility for the attack via pamphlets and telephone calls to the local media. The group condemned U.S. intervention in the Persian Gulf and expressed its militant support for the Arab people. Prior to this attack, at approximately 1:30 p.m., the MRTA detonated a car bomb at Lima's international airport to protest U.S. military actions in the Gulf. That blast killed two Peruvians and injured scores of others.

January 25, 1991—Montevideo, Uruguay: At 11:30 a.m., U.S. Embassy guards and an Embassy officer heard four or five gunshots that appeared to have been fired from a beige automobile traveling at a high rate of speed on a road parallel to the Embassy. A subsequent search of the Chancery and surrounding area by Embassy and police personnel did not disclose any physical evidence of bullet impacts or shell casings. No group claimed responsibility for this apparent drive-by shooting.

January 25, 1991—Chimbote, Peru: Seven armed members of Sendero Luminoso (SL) interrupted an evening meeting in a Mormon church and threatened to blow up the chapel. Church members reportedly convinced the terrorists not to do so, and the SL members left the scene after writing "Yankees go home" and drawing a hammer and sickle on the blackboard.

January 26, 1991—Copiapo, Chile: A bomb, consisting of 300 grams of anfo (ammonium nitrate fuel oil) and a slow-burning fuse, exploded in front of a Mormon church. The blast radius was estimated at 80 meters. The front door and entrance to the chapel suffered considerable damage. Another bomb was discovered at the scene and was successfully deactivated by police bomb personnel. No group claimed responsibility for the attack.

January 25, 1991—Lima Peru: A rocket-propelled grenade is fired at the U.S. Embassy, causing minor damage and no injuries.



January 27, 1991—Santiago, Chile: Unknown individuals bombed two Mormon chapels, causing damage to both facilities but no injuries. The first attack occurred at 11:05 p.m., when a bomb exploded in front of a Mormon church located in the La Granja section of Santiago. The explosive device consisted of 100 grams of anfo fired by a slow-burning fuse. The second church bombing occurred in the La Cisterna district of the capital. A bomb consisting of 50 grams of anfo caused minor damage to the chapel, including two broken windows. No group claimed responsibility for the attacks.

January 29, 1991—Mexico City, Mexico: A small homemade incendiary device was thrown at the main office of the American Express Company. Although it broke a window, the gasoline-filled bottle bounced harmlessly toward the street. No damage to the interior of the unoccupied building was reported. A local newspaper reported that it recovered a note claiming responsibility for the attack in the name of the previously unknown "Urban Command Group for the Revindication of Just Causes."

January 30, 1991—Santiago, Chile: At approximately 12:25 a.m., an incendiary device was tossed through the front window of a branch of Chase Manhattan Bank, located in the Providencia section of Santiago. The ensuing fire caused nearly $20,000 in damage. No group claimed responsibility for the attack.

January 30, 1991—Lima, Peru: At approximately 7:55 p.m., a bomb exploded on the grounds of the USIS Binational Center (BNC) located in the Miraflores section of Lima. Local police described the bomb as being "Russian cheese," which is dynamite and acid wrapped in plastic. The explosion left a crater 18 inches wide and 6 inches deep in the dirt about 10 feet from the BNC. An eyewitness reported seeing two people toss the device over the BNC's fence as they walked by the facility. Blast damage was limited to broken windows. Although it did not claim responsibility, the MRTA is believed to be responsible for the attack.

January 30, 1991—Lima, Peru: At approximately 8 p.m., members of SL bombed a statue of John F. Kennedy to protest U.S. military actions in the Persian Gulf. The bust of President Kennedy was blown from its pedestal, but the blast did not cause any injuries to bystanders in the immediate vicinity. The SL officially claimed responsibility for the attack on March 13, 1991, via its newspaper *El Diario.*

January 30, 1991—Lima, Peru: At approximately 10 p.m., members of the MRTA bombed a U.S. Embassy warehouse, causing property damage but no injuries. The local guard at the warehouse noticed two suspicious packages, one at each end of the facility's gate and immediately notified Peruvian authorities. Both packages partially detonated while the bomb disposal unit was en route to the scene. MRTA pamphlets calling for the expulsion of "Yanquis" from the Persian Gulf and Peru were found near the warehouse.

January 31, 1991—Lima, Peru: At approximately 8:10 p.m., SL terrorists fired two explosive projectiles at the U.S. Embassy, causing minor property damage and no injuries. An eyewitness reported seeing two men and a woman get out of a Nissan pickup truck at the corner of Avenida Espana and the Paseo de la Republica—nearly the same location where the January 25 MRTA attack on the Embassy was launched. According to the witness, one person placed a tube over the cab of the truck and aimed it at the Embassy, while a second person dropped rounds into the tube. One projectile penetrated the Embassy's commissary roof, located on the Chancery grounds. The other projectile passed over the Embassy and struck on the roof of a building housing a movie theater. Fragmentation from the second round impacted the Chancery in eight different locations. Damage to the commissary was limited to wall damage and a hole in the roof. It is believed that the projectiles were bullet-trap, antipersonnel rifle grenades, similar to the "instalaza" that is imported from Spain and used by the Peruvian security services. SL claimed responsibility for the attack on March 13, 1991, in its newspaper, *El Diario.*

February 1, 1991—Huaraz, Peru: At approximately 8:15 p.m., four sticks of dynamite were placed at the gate of the perimeter fence of a Mormon Church. Only one stick exploded, however, causing moderate damage to the gate. No group claimed responsibility for the attack.

February 2, 1991—Lima, Peru: At 1:45 p.m., three members of the MRTA bombed a Kentucky Fried Chicken (KFC) outlet, causing eight injuries and extensive damage to the restaurant. Eyewitnesses reported that two men and a woman stormed the facility and ordered all patrons to immediately evacuate the premises. The woman reportedly handed out MRTA pamphlets while her two male companions planted the explosive. After all the patrons were out, the terrorists set off the explosive, an 80-pound dynamite bomb. The entire restaurant was destroyed. The blast caused injuries to innocent bystanders walking near the restaurant and to passengers in cars driving in the area. A particularly serious injury was caused to a man who became trapped in his car when a portion of the KFC restaurant's roof flew approximately

30 yards in the air and crushed his vehicle. The terrorists reportedly fled the scene in a truck they had parked nearby.

February 2, 1991—Santiago, Chile: Terrorists belonging to the dissident faction of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR/D) bombed a Mormon church in the Renca section of the capital. The bomb, composed of 300 grams of dynamite, destroyed over 60 windows. A spokesman for the FPMR/D telephoned the local media to claim responsibility for the attack, saying it was in repudiation of U.S. military actions in the Persian Gulf.

February 2, 1991—Talca, Chile: A bomb exploded in front of a USIS Binational Center (BNC), heavily damaging a ground floor classroom. No group claimed responsibility for the attack. It should be noted that USIS had only recently occupied the building. Prior to USIS moving in, the German-Chilean cultural center occupied a room in the building, and the bombing may have been related to a dispute between the Chilean Government and Colonia Dignidad, a German ethnic organization.

February 3, 1991—Itagui, Colombia: A Mormon church and an Israeli-owned leather manufacturing plant were bombed by the ELN. The ELN claimed responsibility for the attacks "in solidarity with the heroes of Palestine." No injuries were reported and only minor damage was sustained by the chapel.

February 2, 1991—Lima, Peru: Three members of the MRTA placed a bomb in a Kentucky Fried Chicken restaurant, causing extensive damage and injuring eight people.

February 4, 1991—Huacho, Peru: Demonstrating students from the local university stoned a Mormon church, breaking a number of windows. The presence of church members prevented further damage. The students, who were protesting the war in the Persian Gulf, also burned an effigy of President Bush.

February 5, 1991—Lima, Peru: At approximately 1:15 p.m., a bomb exploded in the front parking area of the headquarters of Pesevisa (Wackenhut), the U.S. Embassy's guard force contractor. The blast killed two Peruvian Wackenhut employees and wounded five other persons. While there were no eyewitnesses, all persons interviewed heard automatic weapons fire followed by a large explosion. Three vehicles parked in front of the building were destroyed. One was totaled by the blast and the other two were destroyed by fire initiated by the explosion. The Wackenhut building was hit by weapons fire, and virtually all of the facility's windows were blown out by the explosion. The MRTA claimed responsibility for the attack in pamphlets left at the scene.

February 8, 1991—Porto Alegre, Brazil: A molotov cocktail was tossed onto the driveway of a private American citizen. The device smoldered, but did not burn or explode. Then, on February 11, 1991, the same person received a threat letter from a previously unheard of group called, "The Gulf Force." In the letter, the group threatened to harm him and his family in retaliation for U.S. military actions in the Persian Gulf. No further activity occurred.

February 9, 1991—Pisco, Peru: Terrorists belonging to the MRTA bombed a Mormon church, causing no injuries and minimal property damage. MRTA leaflets found at the scene said the attack was "in reprisal for one of the most bloody and inhumane wars by which Yankee imperialism displays its contempt for Iraq and all the Arab peoples." A second bomb found at the scene was successfully deactivated by local police.

February 10, 1991—Huancayo, Peru: Terrorists belonging to the MRTA bombed two Mormon churches in protest of Operation Desert Storm. At approximately 8:30 p.m., a bomb was tossed over the perimeter wall of a Mormon chapel in the Manti district. Although a door was blown in and windows were broken, the explosion caused no structural damage to the church. MRTA graffiti reading "Yankees go home" and "Yankees out of the Gulf" was written on the church and perimeter wall. The second bombing occurred in the Mantaro district, where an explosive device blew off the gate to the perimeter fence of another Mormon church. Numerous chapel windows were broken, but there was no structural damage. MRTA graffiti and group flyers were left at the scene. There were no injuries in either incident.

February 11, 1991—Huancayo, Peru: A bomb exploded near the door of a Mormon church located in the San Carlos district. The blast, which occurred at 9:30 p.m., caused extensive damage to the chapel's windows, pews, and light fixtures. The MRTA claimed responsibility for the attack in flyers left at the scene. They also wrote anti-American graffiti on the church's wall and perimeter fence.

February 12, 1991—Santiago, Chile: At approximately 11:20 p.m., a small bomb detonated in front of Fluor Daniel Chile S.A., an American-owned company. The device consisted of 100 grams of explosive gelatin. Losses consisted of broken windows and minor structural damage to the facility. No injuries were reported, and no group claimed responsibility for the attack.

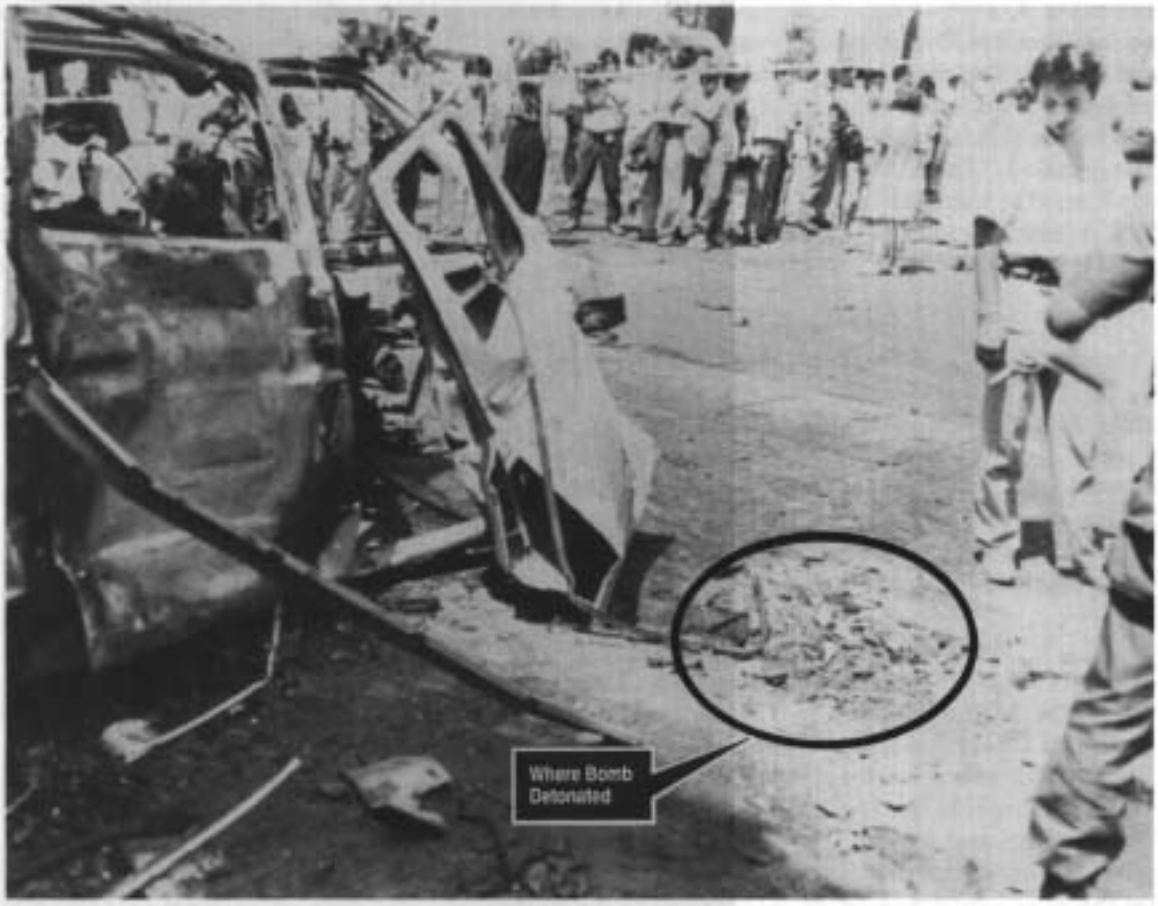
February 13, 1991—Santiago, Chile: Chilean terrorists bombed two Mormon churches, causing moderate damage to the chapels but no injuries. The first attack occurred at approximately 12:50 a.m., when a small bomb exploded in front of a Mormon chapel located in the Estacion Central district of Santiago. The exact composition of the bomb was unknown, but police sources stated it was a very small device designed mostly for noise rather than property damage. Damage to the chapel was described as minimal. No group claimed responsibility for the attack. That same evening at 11:30 p.m., another Mormon church was bombed in the Maipu district of the capital. Damage was described as moderate. Pamphlets from the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) were found at the scene.

February 13, 1991—Huancayo, Peru: According to local press reports, terrorists belonging to the MRTA were reportedly responsible for bombing four Mormon churches. Two bombings occurred in the Chilca district, one in the Tres Esquinas district, and the other in the Sanos Chicos district. No injuries were reported in any of the attacks, and damage to the chapels was described as moderate.

February 13, 1991—Cusco, Peru: At approximately 5:30 a.m., a bomb exploded near the back of the USIS–BNC. The explosion broke nearly all the rear windows, and damaged three doors, a number of hallways, and several desks. Local police estimated that the bomb was composed of 2–3 kilos of explosive material. No injuries were incurred due to the early hours of the attack. On March 13, 1991, SL claimed responsibility for this attack in its newspaper *El Diario*.

February 5, 1991—Lima, Peru: Left, right, and below: A bomb exploded in front of the Wackenhut headquarters, killing two Peruvian Wackenhut employees and injuring five others.

February 14, 1991—Caracas, Venezuela: At approximately 4:30 a.m., a pipe bomb exploded in front of a Mormon church, causing no injuries and moderate property damage to the chapel's glass door and windows. Local police reported that, due to poor construction, the bomb did not explode fully. An eyewitness to the attack reported seeing individuals hurl the bomb from a passing vehicle. No group claimed responsibility for the attack.



February 14, 1991—Buenos Aires, Argentina: A hoax bomb was discovered in a Mormon chapel by a maintenance worker. Found near the mock device was a handwritten note in Spanish from a previously unknown group calling itself the "Revolutionary Islamic Command." The device was apparently planted to protest U.S. involvement in the Persian Gulf war.

February 14, 1991—Huancayo, Peru: Members of the MRTA attacked a USIS–BNC and bombed a Mormon church. The first attack occurred during the early evening hours when purported MRTA terrorists bombed a Mormon church in the Chilca district. No injuries were incurred, but the chapel did suffer structural damage. Later, at approximately 8 p.m., five MRTA members overpowered a guard at the BNC and stormed into the facility. They then made an announcement that everyone should evacuate the center because they had just placed three bombs in the building. The five terrorists then wrote "Yankees out" on one of the walls, burned an unknown amount of papers, and then disappeared among the fleeing students. Local police arrived and successfully deactivated the three devices.

February 15, 1991—Santiago, Chile: Unknown individuals attacked two American businesses, causing no injuries and only minimal damage to one of the U.S. enterprises. The first incident occurred at 10 p.m., when a bomb exploded in front of a branch of the Bank of Boston, located in the Providencia district of Santiago. Damage was minimal. Later that evening, employees of the mining company Flor de los Andes discovered an unexploded bomb in front of their office building. The police bomb squad responded and discovered that the fuse on the device had malfunctioned. The police then decided to detonate the bomb. When it exploded, several nearby windows were broken. Flor de los Andes is a Chilean company affiliated with a New York company called Bruston Venture, Inc. No group claimed responsibility for either incident.

February 16, 1991—Santiago, Chile: Terrorist members of the FPMR/D attacked an armored U.S. Embassy van with a light antitank weapon (LAW) and automatic weapons fire. No deaths were caused by the attack, but a U.S. Embassy Marine security guard was injured by flying Plexiglass from the van. The attack occurred at approximately 9:45 p.m., as the van was leaving the Marine House residence. At that moment, a brown automobile pulled up and blocked the residence gate. While two gunmen fired automatic weapons at the windshield of the Embassy vehicle, another terrorist stepped up and fired a LAW rocket at the van from a distance of approximately 20 feet. The rocket failed to explode on impact, however, because the device did not travel the distance required to arm the warhead. At least four bullet rounds did penetrate the armored windshield, spraying glass fragments inside the van and injuring the Marine passenger. The entire attack lasted approximately $1^1/_2$ minutes, after which the terrorists fled the scene. The FPMR/D claimed responsibility for the attack in protest of U.S. imperialism and interference in the Third World.

February 16, 1991—Santiago, Chile: At approximately 8 a.m., four members of the Lautaro Youth Movement (MJL) set fire to a Mormon church, causing extensive damage to the chapel. No injuries were reported, although the terrorists did subdue a guard to gain access into the church. The fire was accelerated by gasoline poured on chairs and the carpet. The MJL claimed responsibility via a telephone call made to the local offices of United Press International.

February 16, 1991—Lima, Peru: At approximately 1:12 p.m., members of the MRTA took over and bombed Kentucky Fried Chicken (KFC) and Pizza Hut restaurants occupying the same building, causing extensive damage and injuries to at least six people. Up to 13 well-dressed MRTA members simultaneously entered both restaurants and immediately disarmed the restaurant guards. Some of the terrorists then guarded the exits while others robbed the patrons and cash registers. Still others placed explosive devices on the floors of both restaurants. After the explosives were in place, the terrorists ordered everyone to leave the premises. As both terrorists and customers were leaving the restaurant, several armed customers opened fire on the terrorists, and a brief exchange of gunfire ensued. While no customers were shot, some were injured by flying glass. The bombs subsequently exploded, and the MRTA members escaped in two pickup trucks. They continued to fire their weapons as they drove away from the scene. MRTA literature protesting Operation Desert Storm was left at the scene of the attack.

February 18, 1991—Huancayo, Peru: A bomb exploded near the front door of a Mormon church located in the San Carlos district. The blast blew out a large portion of the chapel's glass windows and damaged the door and sewage pipes of the facility. No group claimed responsibility for the attack.

February 18, 1991—Sao Paulo, Brazil: At approximately 11 a.m., a bomb exploded in a McDonald's restaurant, slightly injuring three customers who were cut by glass fragments. The bomb had been placed on a third floor bathroom and local police commented that if anyone had been in the restroom at the time of the blast, they could have been severely injured. Shortly after the explosion, the restaurant manager received a phone call from a Portuguese-speaking male who said, "You asked for it and there is the proof." The caller provided no further information or identification.

February 18, 1991—Esmeraldas, Ecuador: Unknown individuals bombed a Mormon church, causing nearly $400 in damage to the roof and a wall of the chapel. No group claimed responsibility for the attack.

February 22, 1991—Valencia, Venezuela: At approximately 7 a.m., a pipe bomb was discovered at the front door of a Citibank branch office. Local police safely removed the device. A two-page letter from the Venceremos terrorist organization was left at the scene. The group claimed responsibility for the attack, citing Operation Desert Storm as its motive.

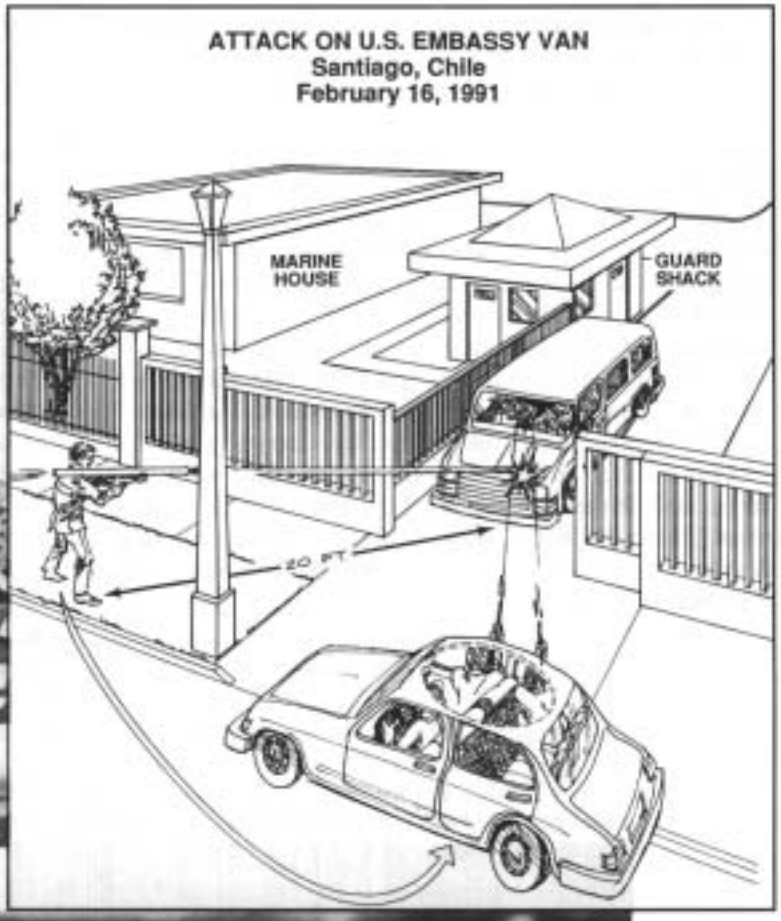
February 23, 1991—Ica, Peru: Between the hours of 10:30 and 10:45 p.m., terrorists belonging to the MRTA detonated bombs at two separate Mormon churches, causing extensive damage but no injuries. In the first attack, an explosive device was placed by a side glass door of a Mormon chapel. The subsequent explosion caused damage to the church's doors, the interior of the building, and to approximately 20 windows. Dynamite was tossed at the other Mormon church, and the subsequent blast caused damage to the chapel's vaulted ceilings and broke over 25 windows. MRTA flyers protesting Operation Desert Storm were left at both church sites. MRTA members also phoned a local radio station to claim responsibility for the attacks.

February 23, 1991—Huancayo, Peru: A bomb exploded near the front door of a Mormon church in the Chilca district. The blast caused damage to the chapel's door and windows but no injuries were incurred. No group claimed responsibility for the attack.

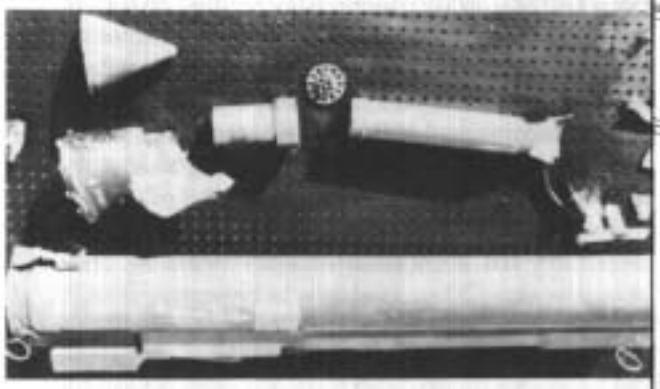
February 25, 1991—Riobamba, Ecuador: Unknown individuals bombed a Mormon church, causing nearly $250 in damage to the chapel's windows and walls.

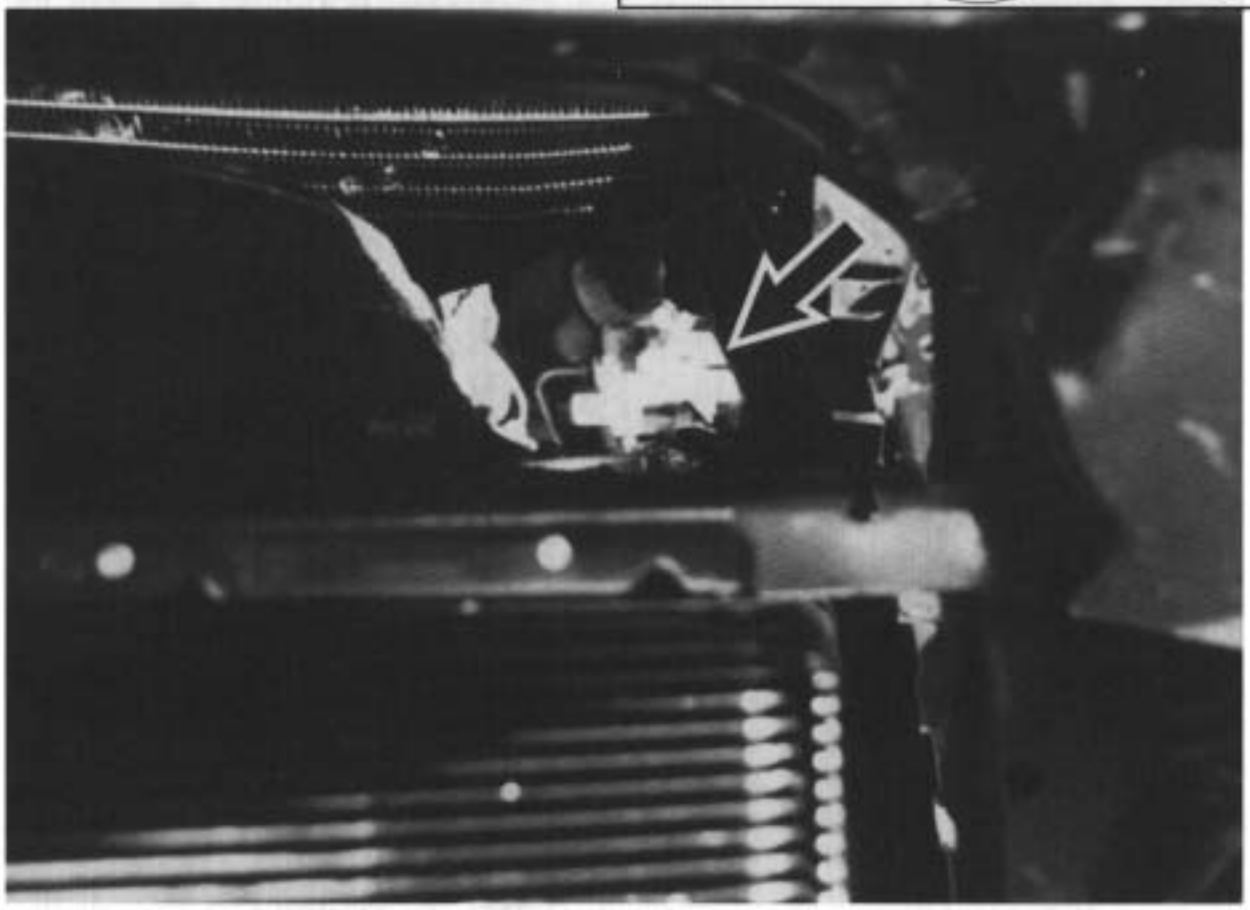
February 26, 1991—Huancayo, Peru: The USIS–BNC was bombed at approximately 10:30 p.m., by the MRTA. The blast caused nearly $1,000 in damage and destroyed the building's metal front door and numerous glass windows. There were no eyewitnesses to the attack, but just prior to the explosion, a night watchman in the BNC heard a car stop briefly in front of the building. Local police who responded to the scene found numerous MRTA leaflets criticizing U.S. involvement in the Persian Gulf war.

February 27, 1991—Caracas, Venezuela: Alert police noticed two individuals placing a black and green backpack at the rear of a McDonald's restaurant. Subsequent investigation determined that the bag contained a bomb. Local police successfully defused the device, which was composed of an explosive charge, a clock, and four 1.5 volt batteries, two of which were dead. The device was reportedly set to explode at midnight. The words "Union Militar Simon Bolivar" were written on the bomb. No



Bottom: The arrow shows where the rocket entered the front grill of the van. The firing distance (20 feet) was not sufficient to enable the rocket to arm itself. Below: Remnants of the firing tube discarded by the terrorists after the attack.





further information was available on this previously unknown group.

March 2, 1991—Chiclayo, Peru: At approximately 8:30 p.m., terrorist members of the MRTA placed dynamite in four separate Mormon churches. Bombs exploded in only two of the chapels, as police were able to deactivate the devices in the other two. One of the two bombings caused only minimal damage to the church. The other bomb, which exploded while people were attending religious services in the chapel, caused minor injury to a Peruvian Mormon official. It also caused significant damage to the interior of the facility. Lengthy MRTA flyers were left at each attack site, including one that demanded the exit of all North American missionaries from Peru within the next 15 days. The flyers also demanded that the chapels be turned over to the Peruvian Ministry of Education.

March 3, 1991—Santiago, Chile: Members of the MJL attacked three Mormon churches to protest U.S. military actions in the Persian Gulf. The first attack occurred at approximately 8:40 a.m., when two young men and a woman entered a Mormon chapel during services and forced the congregation outside at gunpoint. The three terrorists then poured flammable liquid around the interior of the church and set it afire. As the three fled from the chapel, they shouted anti-American slogans and left MJL literature at the scene. Later that evening, at 10:15 p.m., MJL members detonated a bomb next to a Mormon chapel in the Lo Prado section of Santiago. The explosion caused moderate damage to the church's door and broke several windows. Anti-American slogans related to the Gulf War and MJL graffiti were spray painted on the front of the chapel. Finally, at 11 p.m., Lautaro youth detonated a bomb in front of a Mormon church in the Renca district of the capital. The explosion broke several windows. Anti-Desert Storm and MJL graffiti were spray painted on a nearby wall. No injuries were reported in any of these attacks.

February 16, 1991—Lima, Peru: Members of the MRTA took over and bombed Pizza Hut and KFC restaurants occupying the same building. The bomb severely damaged both restaurants and injured six people.

March 13, 1991—Valparaiso, Chile: At approximately 10:45 p.m., unknown individuals tossed two molotov cocktails inside a Mormon church. Damage to the chapel was described as light and no injuries were reported. No group claimed responsibility for the attack.

March 21, 1991—Santiago, Chile: A hoax bomb was discovered at approximately 11:25 a.m. in a trash can in front of a branch of the Bank of Boston located at the corner of Moneda and San Antonio. Local police sprayed the package with a water cannon and subsequently discovered that the the package did not contain any explosives. No group claimed responsibility for the incident.

April 4–17, 1991—Casigua El Cubo, Venezuela: At approximately 6 a.m., Ramon Enrique Cornieles, an American-Venezuelan citizen, was abducted from his farm by Colombian guerrillas near the Colombian-Venezuelan border. On April 12, the guerrillas contacted the Cornieles family and demanded a ransom of $100,000 for his release. A lesser ransom than what the guerrillas had originally demanded was paid, and Cornieles was subsequently released unharmed on April 17, 1991, near the border towns of Puerto Santander and Boca Del Grifa.

April 5, 1991—Arequipa, Peru: A bomb exploded in front of the main entrance of Southern Peru, an American-owned mining company, destroying the front door and numerous window panes. According to eyewitnesses, a man and a woman placed the explosive device when they walked by the main entrance of the firm. No injuries were caused by the explosion, and no group claimed responsibility for the attack.

April 8, 1991—La Paz, Bolivia: At approximately 11 a.m., a hoax bomb was discovered on the mezzanine level of the building housing the U.S. Consulate. Upon arrival at the scene, the bomb squad remotely detonated the package. There was no secondary explosion, which initially indicated that the package was not a bomb. A subsequent lab analysis of the device indicated that no explosive material was in the package. No prior warning was given before the discovery of the device, and no group claimed responsibility for the incident.

April 8, 1991—Lima, Peru: A live mortar round was discovered in Washington Park, approximately 150 yards from the USAID building and 25 yards from the building housing the British, Colombian, and Israeli Embassies. The device was discovered half buried in the ground. The mortar, which was rusted and appeared to have been in the ground for some time, was removed and rendered safe at another location by the local police.

April 11, 1991—Chimbote, Peru: Two Mormon churches were bombed by unknown individuals at approximately 8:10 p.m. No injuries were reported in either attack, but each chapel suffered property damage. No group claimed responsibility for the attacks.

April 14, 1991—Santiago, Chile: MJL terrorists tossed one or more firebombs into a Mormon chapel located in the Penalolen section of Santiago. The subsequent fire caused extensive damage to furniture inside the church. MJL pamphlets calling for "Yankees out of Chile" were found at the scene. No injuries or arrests were reported.

April 17, 1991—Chimbote, Peru: A bomb exploded near the main door of the central Chimbote Mormon church. The blast caused damage to the chapel's door and windows, and a church member was injured by flying glass. No group claimed responsibility for the attack.

May 2, 1991—Manti, Peru: At approximately 8 p.m., unknown terrorists placed an explosive device between two wings of a Mormon chapel. The subsequent explosion caused damage to the doors, windows, and ceiling of the church. No injuries were reported, but damage was estimated at over $4,000. No group claimed responsibility for the attack.

May 2, 1991—Chilca, Peru: At approximately 8 p.m, a bomb exploded in front of the main door of a Mormon church, damaging the chapel's doors and windows. No injuries were incurred and no group claimed responsibility for the attack.

May 24, 1991—Lima, Peru: A bomb exploded on the street outside the USIS–BNC in downtown Lima at approximately 9:45 p.m. The explosion caused very minor damage and no injuries. While no group claimed responsibility for the attack, the bombing came in the wake of a wave of attacks conducted by the SL in Lima on this date.

May 31, 1991—Tegucigalpa, Honduras: A small bomb exploded about 50 yards from a Burger King restaurant. No damage or injuries were reported in the early morning blast. Leaflets scattered at the site assigned culpability to the Popular Liberation Movement – Cinchoneros (MPL–C). The flyers expressed the group's dissatisfaction with former MPL–C members who recently surrendered to authorities, and also made anti-American references.

June 5, 1991—Magdalena/Sogomoso Rivers, Colombia: Six U.S. military instructors training Colombian marines on three Boston Whaler craft came under hostile fire from probable Colombian guerrillas. The Colombian marines on board immediately returned fire, possibly hitting two of the attackers. No injuries occurred to either the U.S. instructors or to the marines, and only one boat was hit by a guerrilla round.

June 15–16, 1991—Santa Lucia, Peru: The counternarcotics base staffed by Peruvian police and U.S. DEA agents came under attack on two consecutive nights by members of the SL. The first attack occurred at approximately 4:15 a.m. on June 15, when three to four shots were fired at the base by presumed SL terrorists. No injuries or damage was reported and indications were that the incident was a probe of the camp's defenses rather than a serious attack. The next incident occurred the following day at 9:41 p.m., when SL members fired rocket-propelled grenades and small arms fire at the base. No damage or injuries were incurred by the base or its personnel during the attack, as most of the terrorists' fire fell short of the camp.

June 18, 1991—Lima, Peru: At approximately 7:15 a.m., an explosive device was discovered about 15 feet from the side of an apartment building housing both the chief of the U.S. Embassy's Military Assistance Group (MAAG) and the MAAG's senior U.S. Army representative. The device consisted of five kilograms of anfo and 500 grams of dynamite. The device, which failed to explode because of a faulty fuse, was successfully removed by local police.

June 22, 1991—San Borja, Beni Department, Bolivia: A mob of approximately 1,500 to 2,000 angry townspeople twice attempted to overrun and assault a DEA/UMOPAR (police) team as they were conducting an operation on a local airfield. In each incident, the DEA/UMOPAR team was successfully able to drive off the angry mob without injury through the use of tear gas. It is believed that local narcotics traffickers were responsible for inciting the crowd into attacking the airfield.

June 29, 1991—Port-au-Prince, Haiti: A contract guard operating a U.S. Embassy roving patrol vehicle was fired upon by an unknown assailant. Just prior to the attack, the guard observed men in a nearby car brandish weapons and immediately pulled to the side of the road. The suspect car then passed by, and one occupant fired a shot from a handgun into the door of the Embassy vehicle. The guard returned one shot as the assailants fled. The guard was not injured, and damage to the vehicle was minor.

July 3, 1991—Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic: The regional security officer of the U.S. Embassy was informed by the Codetel Corporation security manager that a company substation had been damaged by an improvised explosive device in what was probably a strike-related incident.

July 3, 1991—Amazon River, Peru: Traveling by riverboat on the Amazon river, 27 American tourists were robbed by six individuals who identified themselves as members of the MRTA. A crew member was injured during the incident when a shot fired at the ceiling of the dining room by one of the raiders ricocheted around the room before striking the crew member in the head. Witnesses reported that the assailants were armed with at least one carbine and two machine pistols. All wore ski masks except for the leader and one other. After robbing the passengers and crew of about $14,000 in cash and valuables, the MRTA members left behind a group pamphlet and a $10,000 "revolutionary bond."

July 4, 1991—Santiago, Chile: Members of the FPMR/D bombed a branch of DHL Worldwide Express, a U.S. courier firm. A night watchman was slightly injured when he attempted to kick away the bomb before it exploded. On this same date, the FPMR/D also bombed two Chilean firms, the United Trading Company, and the Papeles y Cartones Company, possibly under the mistaken impression that both were affiliated with U.S. businesses. United Trading, a fruit exporter, has been targeted several times in the past in connection with attacks on U.S.-owned companies. Papeles y Cartones has offices in the same building that houses the U.S. Embassy, which might have caused the terrorists to believe it was a U.S. business.

July 7, 1991—Santiago, Chile: At approximately 7:15 p.m., presumed members of the FPMR/D tossed a bomb and fired several shots at a Mormon church located in the Penalolen section of Santiago. The subsequent blast caused one injury and broke several of the chapel's windows. The terrorists shouted FPMR/D slogans and left a U.S. flag at the scene.

July 8, 1991—Coquimbo, Chile: Unknown terrorists bombed a Mormon church, shattering windows in the chapel but causing no injuries. The bomb, composed of 150 grams of anfo, was tossed onto a soccer field adjacent to the church. No group claimed responsibility for the attack.

July 8, 1991—Santiago, Chile: Presumed members of the MIR detonated a bomb in a Mormon church located in the Penalolen district of Santiago. Three unidentified per-

sons wearing handkerchiefs printed with the acronym "MIR" on their faces reportedly left a bomb hidden in a detergent box in the chapel. The explosion shattered windows in the church, but caused no injuries. The terrorists reportedly fired their weapons in the air as they fled from the chapel.

July 17, 1991—Guatemala City, Guatemala: The local branch of Covenant House, also known as "Casa Alianza," was the target of a midnight drive-by shooting. Four armed men in a passenger car drove by and shouted at the watchman, "We are going to machine-gun (the director) and take photos of all the personnel to kill them and the children." The car then sped away but returned within a few minutes. This time, its occupants fired four shots at the building. No injuries were reported, and no claim of responsibility was received.

July 18, 1991—San Salvador, El Salvador: Guillermo Alfredo Sol Bang, a dual U.S.-Salvadoran citizen and prominent member of the Salvadoran ARENA party, was kidnapped outside his office around midday by three armed men. Authorities identified no suspects, but speculated that the assailants could have either criminal or political motivation for the crime. The victim was released unharmed on the evening of January 21, 1992. No information was immediately available about his captors, or whether any ransom was paid to gain his freedom.

July 18, 1991—Ramal de Espuzana, Peru: At approximately 9:45 a.m., three helicopters piloted by State Department INM contract personnel received small-arms fire while landing near Ramal de Espuzana. The helicopters were transporting personnel of the Peruvian Government Coca Eradication Agency (CORAH) and Peruvian National Police. One of the helicopters provided cover fire for another helicopter that was extracting Peruvian personnel caught on the ground. There were no injuries or known enemy casualties, and only one round struck one of the three helicopters involved. It is believed that this was a chance encounter with a column of SL terrorists operating in the area.

July 26, 1991—San Salvador, El Salvador: In an early morning incident, a U.S. Embassy patrol vehicle staffed by a contract guard and National Police officers was attacked by unidentified individuals. The unit, which was on a routine patrol, received gunfire from a passing vehicle in the Escalon neighborhood of the capital. At least four shots were fired, with one striking the vehicle. No injuries were reported, and the assailants escaped. No claim of responsibility for the attack was received.

July 27, 1991—San Cristobal, Dominican Republic: During the late evening hours, a Mormon church was bombed by unknown assailants. No injuries were reported in the attack, and damage was not considered significant. No claim of responsibility was received.

July 29, 1991—Santiago, Chile: A small incendiary device exploded on the second floor of a newly opened Kentucky Fried Chicken (KFC) restaurant. A waiter noticed three men acting suspiciously, when suddenly one of them drew a gun and signaled for his accomplices to leave. Two small bombs were left behind. One of the bombs exploded, causing minor damage. The other device had a fuse attached, but it failed to detonate. No injuries were reported as the three perpetrators were the only patrons on the upper level at the time. The MJL claimed responsibility for the attack in a call to a local news agency. The caller stated that the attack was in "support of the struggle to liberate Latin America," and he further stated that they "planned to fight the Yankees and their local lackeys until Chile became a popular fatherland."

July 30, 1991—Santa Cruz Del Quiche, Guatemala: A T-65 Thrush antidrug spray aircraft operated by the Department of State's International Narcotics Matters Bureau (INM) was hit by one .30 caliber round during a training flight. The plane was flying 100 feet above ground level when its left wing was damaged by ground fire; no injuries were reported. The area is the scene of occasional conflict between insurgents and the Guatemalan military.

July 31, 1991—Villavicencio, Colombia: Unknown persons, believed to be members of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), surrounded a U.S. missionary compound and demanded food and money. Although the guerrillas sent threatening notes to members of the New Tribes Mission, no actual violence ensued. The missionaries safely evacuated the area to avoid a confrontation, and returned to the site a few days later without incident.

August 5, 1991—Rio Suchiate, Guatemala: A Bell 212 helicopter operated by INM was struck by two rounds of gunfire during a mission in the San Marcos Department. The armed helicopter was providing security support to antidrug spray planes when it received incoming fire from an unknown source. The helicopter returned safely to base. A subsequent examination revealed bullet impacts in the tail boom and the left side gunner's well; no injuries were reported.

August 8, 1991—Kingston, Jamaica: An unidentified individual threw a molotov cocktail into a parking lot adjacent to the U.S. Consulate. The device shattered on a parked car, but no other damage was reported; the lot is not used by U.S. personnel. A local guard recalled a brief conversation just prior to the incident with a disgruntled applicant who was visibly upset at being denied a visa. The suspect was later seen fleeing from the area following the attack.

August 11, 1991—Mexico City, Mexico: Several bombs exploded in the capital, inflicting damage on various banks and a Nissan dealership. One of the banks damaged was Citibank's Mexico headquarters. According to news sources, the bombers made several calls beforehand to the banks and to the dealership, warning of the attacks and asking for money. No action was taken by the businesses in response to these calls. The Clandestine Worker's Revolutionary Party-Union of the Poor (PROCUP) claimed responsibility of the bombings in later calls to news agencies. It threatened to explode more bombs if three members of its group were not released from prison.

August 12, 1991—Mexico City, Mexico: A Chevrolet auto dealership was attacked with 100 rounds of ammunition and two molotov cocktails. Although persons were in the dealership at the time of the attack, no injuries were reported. Seven cars in the showroom were damaged by bullets, and 38 windows were broken. Total damage was estimated to be $85,000. No claim of responsibility was received, but the PROCUP organization is suspected.

August 15, 1991—Mexico City, Mexico: Bombs exploded in the early morning hours at the IBM building and at a McDonald's restaurant in the capital. The blast at IBM broke all of the building's windows, while the bomb at McDonald's detonated in a trash receptacle outside the restaurant and caused relatively minor damage. PROCUP again claimed responsibility for the attacks, and renewed its call for the release of its jailed comrades.

August 18, 1991—Santiago, Chile: At approximately 10 p.m., a bomb exploded in front of a Mormon church located in Poblacion Jose Maria Caro in the southern portion of the capital. The bomb was reportedly composed of 250 grams of dynamite, and the firing train consisted of a fuse and a mechanical detonator. Damage to the chapel was described as moderate. MJL slogans were spray painted on the church.

August 22, 1991—Lima, Peru: A bomb exploded at approximately 9 p.m. at the USIS–BNC in the Miraflores district of Lima. Alerted by a strong smell and smoke, maintenance workers discovered what appeared to be a small package smoldering in the ground floor men's room. After futile attempts to douse the device with a fire extinguisher, the maintenance worker departed the restroom. The bomb detonated seconds later. Damage to the area was moderate and confined to the men's room. One maintenance worker was taken to the hospital with a slight injury to his ears.

August 30, 1991—Escuintla, Guatemala: Insurgents of the Revolutionary Organization of People in Arms (ORPA) conducted a series of attacks against the roads around the city. During the fighting, a Coca-Cola truck was damaged by rebel fire. In addition, the Texaco refinery located south of the city was also attacked by guerrillas. There, they were engaged by local security guards and Guatemalan army troops.

September 7, 1991—Cayo Region, Belize: William Henry Isaac, an American businessman, was kidnaped in this border area by unidentified individuals who demanded a $1 million ransom. Authorities initially suspected that he was taken to Guatemala following his abduction. Press sources stated that the kidnapers claimed to be members of a Guatemalan guerrilla group, but the rebel Guatemalan National Revolutionary Union (URNG) denied any links with the criminals. The victim was later released unharmed on September 12, 1991, following the apparent payment of an undisclosed ransom. The subsequent police investigation resulted in the arrest of a total of nine suspects in both Belize and Guatemala.

September 9, 1991—Calamar, Colombia: Two helicopters carrying Colombian antinarcotics police and several U.S. Government officials came under small-arms fire shortly after departing an area in which a cocaine laboratory was destroyed. Both aircraft returned fire as they departed the area. No injuries were reported and a subsequent inspection of the helicopters revealed no apparent damage.

September 11, 1991—Ovalle, Chile: At approximately 10:30 p.m., a small bomb exploded in front of a Mormon church, causing only minor damage to the chapel. No group claimed responsibility for the attack.

September 11, 1991—Santiago, Chile: At approximately 11:30 p.m., unknown individuals detonated a bomb in front of a Mormon church located in the San Joaquin sector of the capital. Damage was described as light. No group claimed responsibility for the attack.

September 17, 1991—Santiago, Chile: At approximately 9 p.m., several armed individuals wearing masks bearing the logo of the FPMR/D entered a Mormon church located in the Quinta Normal section of Santiago. They forced four persons inside the chapel to leave the building and then left a bomb inside the church. The bomb failed to detonate, and police bomb squad personnel removed it without further incident.

October 5, 1991—Santiago, Chile: At approximately 11:35 p.m., a small bomb exploded in front of a Mormon church located in the Estacion Central section of Santiago. Local police described the device as containing approximately 100 grams of dynamite. The firing train of the bomb was made up of a fuse and a detonator. Damage to the chapel from the blast was described as light. No group claimed responsibility for the attack.

October 8, 1991—Temuco, Chile: At 10:50 p.m., two unknown individuals detonated a bomb in front of a Mormon church, causing moderate damage to the chapel and no injuries. Windows of neighboring buildings were also destroyed. Police described the device as containing 500 grams of tronex ignited by a fuse connected to a detonator. No group claimed responsibility for the attack.

October 10, 1991—Santiago, Chile: Presumed members of the MJL bombed a Mormon church located in the San Miguel section of Santiago. At approximately 8 p.m., four armed individuals entered the chapel and forced seven people inside to leave. The terrorists then spray painted the church's walls with slogans, including one that said "Yankees out—MJL." Before departing, the terrorists detonated a small bomb composed of 200 grams of blasting powder. The subsequent blast caused moderate damage to the chapel, including destroying the church's windows.

October 11, 1991—Santiago, Chile: The MJL bombed two Mormon churches, causing only minor damage and no injuries. The first attack occurred at 9:20 p.m., when a bomb exploded in front of a Mormon church located in the Lo Espejo sector of Santiago. A short time later, at 10:45 p.m., a Mormon chapel in the San Miguel section of the capital was also bombed. Each of the bombs was believed to have been composed of approximately 100 grams of dynamite. MJL and anti-American graffiti was painted on the walls of each chapel.

October 22, 1991—Port-au-Prince, Haiti: An unidentified person threw a molotov cocktail at the General Electric facility at Delmas 16. The device bounced off the front window of the building, broke on the parking lot, and burned out. No damage was reported in the late afternoon attack, and police made no arrests. This was the first instance of violence directed against a building or business associated with the United States since the Haitian military coup that occurred on September 29.

August 15, 1991— Mexico City, Mexico: A bomb placed in a trash receptacle outside a McDonald's restaurant exploded, causing minor damage but no injuries.

November 15, 1991—Huancayo, Peru: At approximately 7:30 p.m., a bomb exploded near the entrance of the USIS–BNC located in downtown Huancayo. The blast killed a Peruvian doctor who was waiting on the ground floor of the Center. Two students of the BNC and six pedestrians, including a 5-year old girl, were injured and taken to a nearby hospital. The explosion also caused extensive property damage, destroying the BNC's metal entrance door, all nearby outdoor lights, and 95% of all the windows in the Center. The bomb, estimated by

police to contain two to three kilograms of dynamite, exploded when English-language classes were in session. Although it did not claim responsibility, SL is suspected in this attack.

November 16, 1991—Santiago, Chile: At approximately 9:10 p.m., unknown individuals threw a homemade explosive device into the front garden of a Mormon Church located in the Lo Espejo section of Santiago. The bomb failed to explode, however, and local police were able to successfully remove the device. Police described the device as a metallic tube containing 300 grams of ammonium nitrate, water, and oil, with a mechanical detonator and a slow fuse. No group claimed responsibility for the attempted attack.

November 23, 1991—Santiago, Chile: Four Mormon churches were targeted for terrorist activities. The first attack occurred in the La Florida district at 7:45 a.m., when a bomb exploded near the entrance of a Mormon chapel. The blast shattered numerous windows and caused damage to the church's front door. Mapu-Lautaro pamphlets were found at the scene. Approximately 5 minutes later, at 7:50 a.m., a Mormon church was bombed in the San Joaquin section of Santiago. The front door and windows were similarly damaged and Mapu-Latauro pamphlets were left at this site as well. The third bombing occurred at 9:15 p.m., at a Mormon church located in the La Cisterna district.

This explosive device contained screws and nuts packed around 150 grams of anfo activated by a mechanical detonator and burning fuse. Although the church itself was empty at the time, 10 children were walking past the church at the time of the explosion. Three suffered injuries requiring hospitalization, and seven others suffered acoustic trauma. It is believed that this is the first instance that a shrapnel bomb was used against a Mormon church in Chile. The final incident occurred at 10:05 p.m., when local police deactivated a bomb placed in front of a Mormon chapel in the Lo Espejo section of Santiago.

December 2, 1991—San Pedro Sula, Honduras: The Cerveceria Hondurena brewery was attacked by unknown assailants using a rocket-propelled grenade (RPG-7). No injuries were reported in the nighttime incident, but damage to the facility, which is owned by the U.S. firm Castle and Cook, was estimated at $1 million. In a taped recording left at a radio station, the Frente Patriotico Morazan (FPM) claimed responsibility. In its communique, the Carlos Howard Faction of the group cited "transnationals" as the source of the hunger of the masses.

December 10, 1991—Temuco, Chile: A bomb consisting of 3 kilos of Tronex was detonated at the entrance of a Mormon church located in the southwest area of Temuco. The blast caused nearly $10,000 in damage, destroying the chapel's front door and shattering numerous windows. In several phone calls to local radio stations, the "Pelantaro" faction of the Revolutionary Army of the People/Patria Libre, claimed responsibility for the attack. The bomb used in this attack was the most powerful device used against the Mormon Church in Chile in recent years.

December 13, 1991—Leiva, Colombia: William Clopton, an employee of the Prembi-Gold mining company, was kidnaped by members of the FARC. He was abducted by the guerrillas near the company's camp in the rural Narino Department. Following 6 weeks of captivity, Mr. Clopton was released on January 25, 1992.

December 20, 1991—Panama City, Panama: During the early evening hours, unidentified individuals threw an explosive device at the U.S. Embassy. The bomb detonated next to a transformer outside the building and shattered some windows. No injuries were reported. Following the blast, a communique was left at a local radio station by alleged members of the self-styled clandestine group M-20. The letter claimed responsibility on behalf of the group, and stated that the attack was "calling attention of the public to the situation in Panama by means of an attack on the seat of the invading power." The attack coincided with the second anniversary of Operation Just Cause in Panama.

December 20, 1991—Beni Department, Bolivia: DEA and Bolivian UMOPAR police personnel were involved in four separate shootouts while trying to apprehend fleeing drug traffickers. In one of the firefights, a DEA agent was struck by fragmentation from a round fired by one of the traffickers, causing a minor wound to his forearm.

December 22, 1991—Santiago, Chile: Unknown terrorists bombed two Mormon churches during the late evening, causing minor property damage and no injuries. No group claimed responsibility for the attacks.

December 25, 1991—Trujillo, Peru: At approximately 8:05 p.m., a bomb exploded in front of the residence of the Peruvian director of the USIS-BNC. The blast reportedly caused minor injuries to the director's son and daughter-in-law, and destroyed the main entrance door to the residence, the garage door, and all of the windows in the house. No group claimed responsibility for the attack, but SL is suspected.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA (AF)

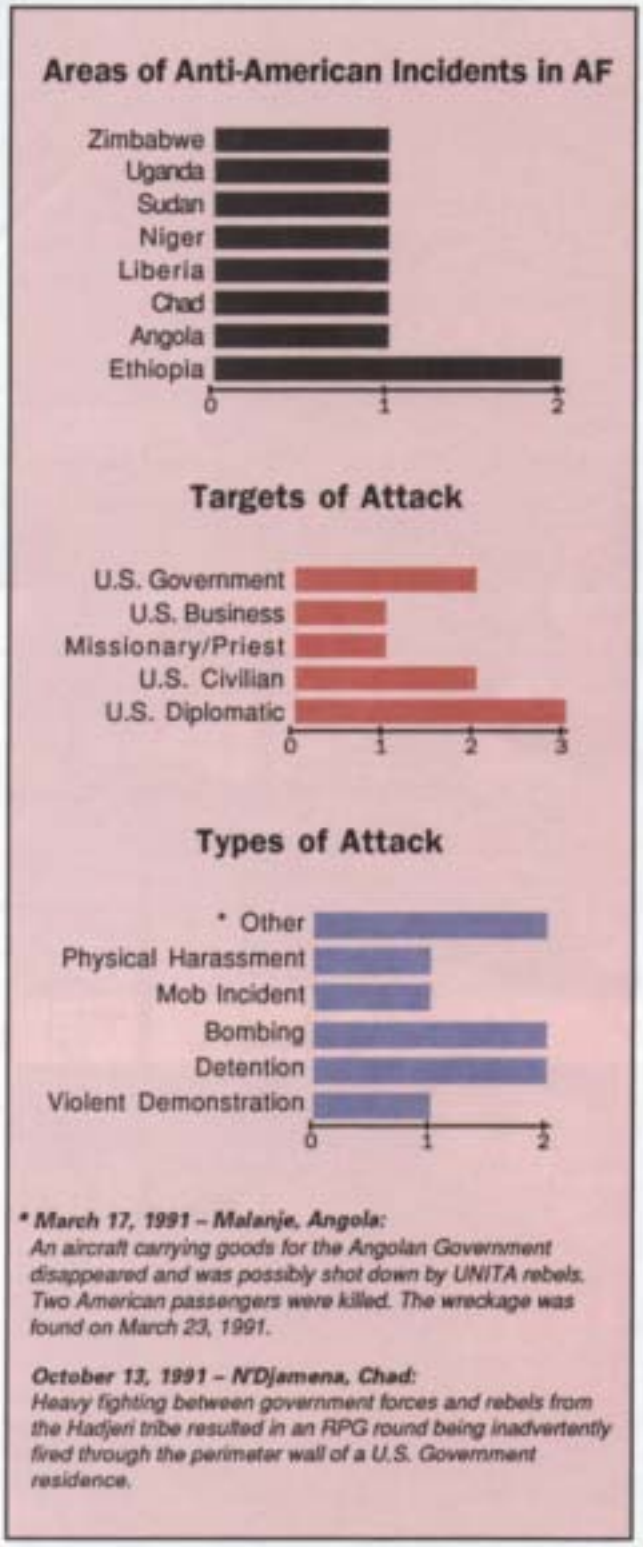
January 5, 1991—Liberia: An American citizen, Frank Horton, was detained by the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) after entering Liberia overland with a group of missionaries from Freetown. He was held for an undetermined number of months before being released. Horton had served as a missionary in Liberia for over 12 years.

January 24, 1991—Kampala, Uganda: At approximately 7:40 p.m., an improvised explosive device was thrown over the wall of the American Recreation Center. The device landed on the unoccupied tennis court and exploded upon impact. The incident occurred shortly after the U.S. Ambassador departed the facility. It is believed that the incident was related to Desert Storm.

February 25, 1991—Niamey, Niger: Student rioters caused extensive damage to property, including the U.S. Cultural Center and French facilities. The rioters were mainly voicing protest over internal Nigerian policy. An official vehicle and three USIS motorcycles parked in front of the U.S. Cultural Center were burned out. As a result, the Center's facade caught on fire, but was quickly extinguished. Rock throwers broke upper floor windows, and a lobby window shattered from the heat of the car fire. Two other cars parked in front of the Center had their windows smashed.

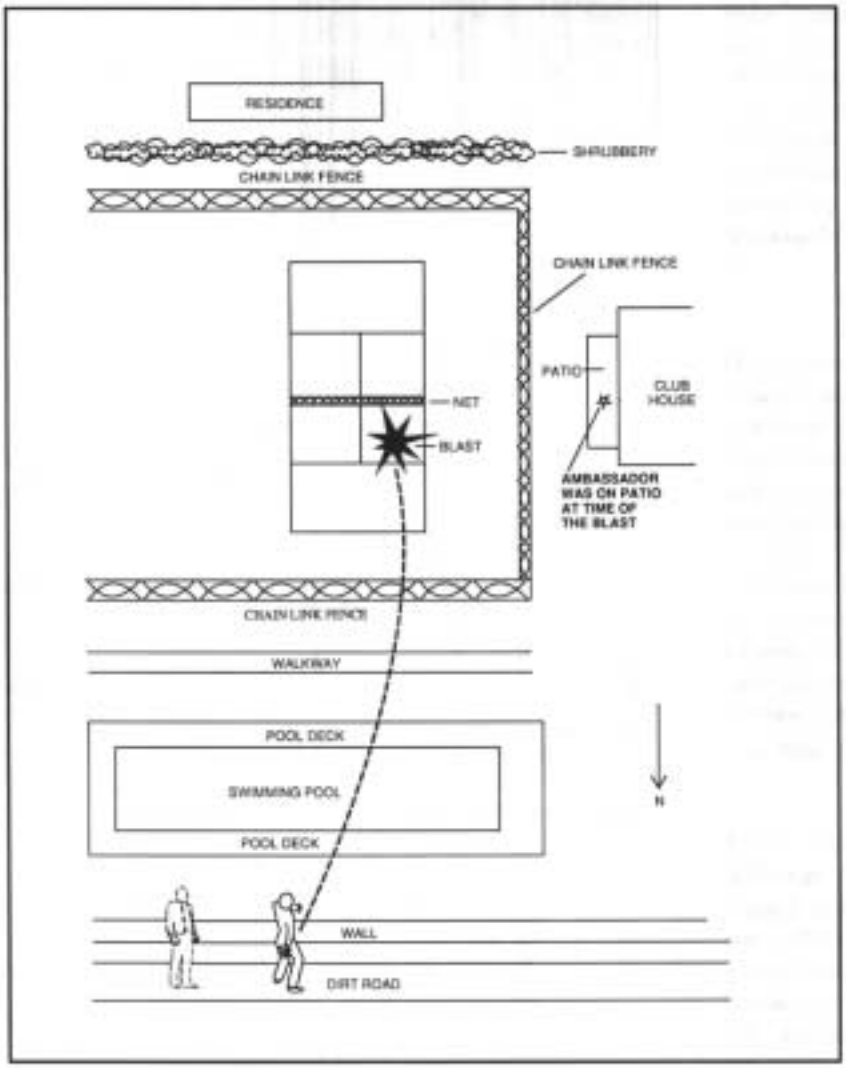
March 17, 1991—Malanje, Angola: A Hercules C-130 plane carrying goods for the Angolan Government disappeared and was possibly shot down by UNITA rebels. The passengers, including two Americans, one Canadian, and six Filipinos, were killed. The wreckage was found March 23, 19 miles from the town of Malanje, and the remains of a stinger missile—used by UNITA rebels—were discovered in the same area. The plane belonged to Transafrik, a company that transports merchandise for the Angolan Government, and was flying from Luanda to the diamond-rich Lunda Norte Province. The pilot was identified as Graham Page of Canada. The Americans were copilot Logan Floyd Martin and flight engineer Jack Henderson.

May 29, 1991—Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: A peaceful demonstration turned violent as demonstrators began shouting and throwing rocks at a car bearing a U.S. flag and containing U.S. journalists. The crowd then threw rocks at the U.S. Embassy. The demonstrators were protesting alleged U.S. support for Ethiopian rebels and Eritrean independence.



March 17, 1991 – Malanje, Angola:
An aircraft carrying goods for the Angolan Government disappeared and was possibly shot down by UNITA rebels. Two American passengers were killed. The wreckage was found on March 23, 1991.

October 13, 1991 – N'Djamena, Chad:
Heavy fighting between government forces and rebels from the Hadjeri tribe resulted in an RPG round being inadvertently fired through the perimeter wall of a U.S. Government residence.



Left and above: January 24, 1991—Kampala, Uganda: Unknown individual(s) threw an improvised explosive device over the wall of the American Recreation Center. The device exploded on the tennis court, where the U.S. Ambassador had been playing just moments earlier.

July 17, 1991—Khartoum, Sudan: During a violent confrontation between demonstrating university students and Government of Sudan (GOS) security forces, two U.S. Embassy officers and an American summer intern were manhandled by security personnel and threatened with automatic weapons. When a peaceful and disorganized demonstration by university students started to get violent due to intervention by GOS security personnel, two U.S. Embassy officers and a Foreign Service National (FSN) driver went to the university to return the student intern who was there to meet a university professor. While attempting to depart the university, the three Americans were prevented from entering their diplomatic vehicle and, once inside, had to keep from being dragged out by security personnel. After a struggle, GOS security personnel took the wheel of the car and drove the Americans to security headquarters where they were further questioned. The Americans were held in custody for 1 hour without being able to use a radio or telephone to contact the U.S. Embassy. After protesting their detention and producing their identification cards, the Americans and the FSN driver were allowed to leave without further incident.

July 20, 1991—Harare, Zimbabwe: At around 1 a.m., a bomb exploded in the lobby of the Sheraton Hotel. Three people (non-U.S. citizens) were slightly injured in the explosion. The bomb was placed outside a restaurant on the hotel's main floor and near the entrance to the conference center. The bomb caused extensive damage to the first three floors of the hotel, which house the restaurants, conferences rooms, and gift shop. Following the attack, a heretofore unknown group called the Red Friday Liberation Movement claimed credit. In October, the hotel was scheduled to host a meeting of the Commonwealth Heads of Government (CHOGM). The Kuwaiti Embassy opened its offices on the 16th floor of the hotel, just prior to the incident.

July 20, 1991—Harare, Zimbabwe: Photos of the aftermath of the bombing of the Sheraton Hotel in Harare. The bomb, which was placed outside a restaurant on the hotel's main floor, slightly injured three people.

August 18, 1991—Eritrea Province, Ethiopia: A U.S. citizen named Maris Kazmers and 12 other foreigners (six Britons and six Italians) were arrested by members of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) for sailing into a restricted Eritrean military zone near Dahlak island. Diplomatic efforts by the U.S., Italian, and British Governments resulted in EPLF authorities releasing the captives on September 7, 1991. None of the group was harmed while in captivity.

A rocket-propelled grenade was inadvertently fired through the perimeter wall of a U.S. Government residence in N'Djamena, Chad.

October 13, 1991—N'Djamena, Chad: Between 11 a.m. and noon, heavy fighting between government troops and rebels of the Hadjeri tribe resulted in an RPG round being inadvertently fired through the perimeter wall of a U.S. Government residence. No one was injured and there was only minor damage.

Damage caused by the rocket to the tin roof of the residence.

EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC (EAP)

January 18, 1991—Jakarta, Indonesia: A powerful explosive device was discovered in a planter box abutting the screened porch area of the U.S. Ambassador's residence. The bomb, consisting of plastic explosive, a battery, a detonator, and an electronic switch, was deactivated without incident. No one claimed responsibility.

January 19, 1991—Manila, Philippines: One Iraqi national was killed and another injured in a bungled bombing attempt apparently intended for the U.S. Thomas Jefferson Cultural Center (TJCC). Ahmad Ahmad was killed instantly and Saad Kadhim, his accomplice, was seriously injured when Ahmad accidentally detonated a powerful bomb in Manila's Makati financial district. The explosion left a crater approximately 1 foot deep and 2 feet wide in a cement sidewalk 110 yards from the TJCC. Occurring just 3 days after the beginning of the Gulf War, the incident appeared to be linked to previous Iraqi threats to launch terrorist attacks against U.S. and coalition targets in the event of war. Following the bombing, Philippine authorities deported the Iraqi Consul General to Manila and two Iraqi students. Saad Kadhim was deported after he recuperated from his injuries.

January 25, 1991—Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia: A crude bomb constructed with plastic explosive, nails, and a timer was found near the American and Northwest airlines ticket offices in a commercial office building and was subsequently deactivated without incident. An anonymous telephone call led to the discovery of the device, which was concealed in a navy blue duffel bag along with a note saying, "Bush kill Muslims. Death to all Americans." No claim of responsibility was made.

January 30, 1991—Tinang (Tarlac), Philippines: Members of the Communist Party of the Philippines/New People's Army (CPP/NPA) attempted to sabotage the Voice of America (VOA) Relay Transmitter Site at Tinang, Tarlac, about 70 miles northwest of Manila. The incident began at 9 p.m., when an estimated 50 guerrillas, armed with M-16s and M-79 grenade launchers, opened fire on the Philippine National Police (PNP) barracks, located about 500 meters from the main gate of the VOA facility. The ensuing firefight lasted 30 minutes. During a lull, a CPP/NPA sabotage team breached the exterior fence of the VOA site, taking captive at gunpoint the VOA contract guards, who were released later unharmed. At 11:10 p.m., police reinforcements arrived, and the firefight erupted anew, with intermittent gunfire continuing until about 4 a.m., when the saboteurs and guerrillas withdrew under cover of darkness. A subsequent search of the VOA

site uncovered 15 TNT charges on top of communications switchbays. The charges were wired together in a series and connected to a single, time-delayed triggering device. The device was disarmed without incident, and no damage or injuries occurred.

February 19, 1991—Sydney, Australia: A firebombing occurred in the late evening at a building housing the Australian American Association (AAA) and the American Chamber of Commerce. A rock was used to break a grilled window at the rear of the building after which two firebombs were thrown through the window. The resulting fire was doused immediately by water sprinklers. Shortly after the incident, an anonymous telephone call, apparently linking the action to the Gulf War, was made to a local television station. The caller, speaking with a Middle Eastern accent, said, "War must stop. Leave Arabs alone. This is only the beginning."

February 23, 1991—Tokyo, Yokohama, Chiba, Japan: The Japanese leftist extremist group, Chukaku-Ha, staged three coordinated attacks in a 5-hour period. The first attack occurred in Tokyo just after 3 a.m., when a firebomb was detonated near the residence of the Commander of the Japan Air Self-Defense Force, Fuchu Air Base. The second attack occurred about 3 hours later, when crude mortar-like projectiles were fired at the Negishi Heights U.S. Naval residential compound in Naka Ward, Yokohama. Three of the projectiles impacted inside the compound, one landing on a lawn after piercing the roof overhang of a house. The third attack occurred at 8 a.m., when three projectiles were fired in the direction of Narita Airport in Chiba. No significant damage or injuries were reported in any of the attacks. In a written statement to the Japanese press, Chukaku-Ha said that it staged the attacks to protest the investiture ceremony of the Japanese Crown Prince and the U.S. "war of aggression" against Iraq.

March 20, 1991—Kwangju, South Korea: About 50 radical students attempted to charge past a police checkpoint toward the Kwangju American Cultural Center (ACC). Kept at bay by police, the students resorted to throwing firebombs and rocks, none of which reached the ACC. Before retreating, the students scattered leaflets expressing opposition to "Team Spirit," a joint military exercise held annually in the country by U.S. and Republic of Korea (ROK) forces. The leaflets identified the students as members of the National Council of Student Representatives, or "Chondaehyop," an umbrella radical student organization.

April 7, 1991—Mingenew, Australia: An estimated 100 angry Australian wheat farmers forcibly entered and vandalized the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Yarragadee Tracking Station in Western Australia. Before being removed by police, the farmers, accompanied by wives and children, placed chains on NASA radar equipment, painted anti-U.S. slogans on NASA buildings and trucks, and used a fax machine in the Station to transmit a protest message to President Bush. The statement said, "Bush get out of our markets or get out of Australia."

April 13, 1991—Seoul, South Korea: An estimated 100 students from nearby Dankuk University attempted to block the road in front of Hannam Village, a U.S. military residential compound. The students scattered anti-U.S. leaflets and threw firebombs before being dispersed by police. No damage, injuries, or arrests were reported.

April 25, 1991—Seoul, South Korea: About 50 radical students attacked the two-story U.S. Army Engineering Corps building in downtown Seoul. The students chanted anti-U.S. slogans and threw a total of 20 firebombs at the facility before fleeing. No damage, injuries, or arrests were reported.

May 4, 1991—Seoul, South Korea: After breaking off from a large antigovernment protest, a small group of students staged several random anti-U.S. attacks outside the Lotte Hotel, where a U.S. military group was holding a social gathering. In the first incident, students used rocks to break the windows of a U.S. military vehicle that was approaching the hotel, injuring the driver. In the second incident, angry students shouting anti-U.S. obscenities chased four Americans toward the hotel entrance, but Korean bystanders in front of the hotel blocked the students, permitting the Americans to escape unharmed. In the third incident, students used their fists to break the windows of two U.S. military buses waiting in the hotel parking lot.

May 17, 1991—Seoul, South Korea: An estimated 400 students threw firebombs toward Hannam Village, a U.S. military housing compound in downtown Seoul. Only two of the firebombs landed within the Village: one landed on the roof of a library; the other landed on the ground. One student scaled the perimeter fence of the compound but was immediately apprehended by military police. Riot police drove off the remaining students with tear gas. No injuries were reported.

June 28, 1991—Kwangju, South Korea: In the early morning, about 400 students attempted to attack the ACC. The attack began when students wielding tear gas guns and metal pipes emerged from nearby alleyways and charged a contingent of riot police stationed in front of the building housing the ACC. A few of the students managed to advance to the front of the building, after which they forced open a roll-down metal shutter, broke the front windows and glass doors, and entered the building's first floor. The students never reached the third floor ACC, however, which was undamaged in the attack. Police reinforcements arrived within minutes, arresting five students and chasing away the rest. Thirty police were injured—10 seriously—in the melee. Leaflets scattered at the scene expressed opposition to the presence of U.S. military forces and of alleged U.S. nuclear weapons in the country, and to President Roh Tae Woo's planned July 1991 visit to the United States.

November 1, 1991—Taegu, South Korea: Approximately 35 students threw firebombs at the Taegu ACC, but damage to the facility was minimal. No injuries or arrests were reported and there was no claim of responsibility. The attack was probably linked to an anti-U.S. protest held earlier in the day on the campus of nearby Kyungbuk National University Dental College. That demonstration was held to voice opposition to U.S. trade pressure on South Korea and to the U.S.-ROK Wartime Host Nation Support Agreement.

November 21, 1991—Taegu, South Korea: The Taegu ACC was attacked by about 100 firebomb- and rock-toting students from nearby Kyungbuk National University Dental College. Riot police guarding the Center initially dispersed the students, who returned 15 minutes later to continue their attack. About 80 firebombs were thrown in total; some struck the steps and walls in front of the ACC, but none reached the front doors. Two firebombs exploded on the overhang of the ACC, but were quickly extinguished by an ACC security guard. No significant damage occurred to the ACC, but one Korean riot policeman was injured by a rock.

November 29, 1991—Kwangju, South Korea: An estimated 300 students attacked the Kwangju ACC with firebombs. Some 100–200 firebombs were thrown, but none reached the ACC, as riot police kept the students at bay. Two police were slightly injured in the melee, which lasted 5–10 minutes before the students fled. No arrests were made. Slightly damaged in the attack were a temporary police shelter, the overhang of a small store, and a privately owned van. The attack was reportedly staged to protest the Wartime Host Nation Support Agreement and U.S. trade pressure on South Korea.

November 30, 1991—Seoul, South Korea: About 30 students attacked the outside of the USIS center with firebombs. Most of the firebombs, however, which were thrown from the plaza of an adjacent building, missed their mark. A few hit about 30 feet off the ground on the east wall of the USIS building, causing minor fires that were quickly extinguished by the local guards. The students provided no reason for the attack, which was staged without anti-American chants or banners. No injuries were reported and only one arrest was made.

December 8, 1991—Yokosuka Naval Base, Japan: In the early morning hours, a privately owned vehicle of a U.S. Naval officer was set ablaze and destroyed while parked at the officer's residence on the Yokosuka Naval Base. A propane gas container positioned next to the vehicle's gas tank is believed to have ignited the fire, which caused minor damage to two other vehicles parked nearby, but resulted in no injuries. Shortly after the burning vehicle was discovered, a burned plastic container and two spent flares were found just inside the security fence of a nearby microwave communication tower site on the base. Although no one claimed responsibility, Japanese right-wing extremists are suspected in the attacks, which took place on the 50th anniversary of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

EUROPE (EUR)

January 1, 1991—Istanbul, Turkey: At 1:30 a.m., a pipe bomb exploded at the Ramada Hotel. The explosion caused minimal damage. Though a passer-by was hit in the leg by shrapnel, the time of the explosion and the fact that the device was placed in an unused doorway indicated that the perpetrators did not intend to cause injuries. According to police, the device consisted of a metal pipe with a partial stick of dynamite inside. The pipe was sawed through in several sections so that it would fragment upon detonation. Prior to the bombing, the hotel received two phone calls asking the hotel to cancel a party, because the holiday espouses behavior contrary to the Moslem faith.

January 7, 1991—Adana, Turkey: At 9 p.m., a car belonging to a Department of Defense (DOD) contractor was set on fire. The fire caused minor damage but no injuries.

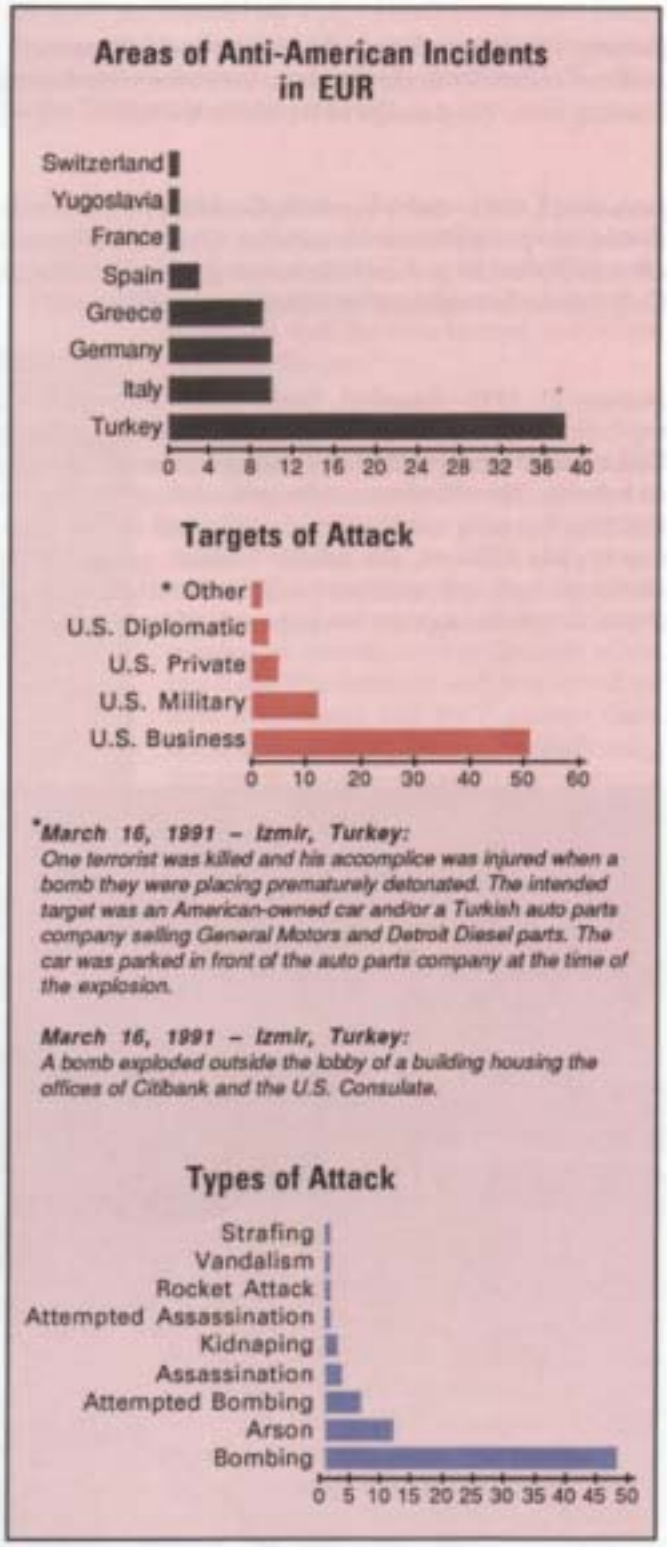
January 13, 1991—Adana, Turkey: An unknown individual poured flammable liquid on the rear of a car owned by a U.S. citizen at Incirlik Air Base and set it on fire. The individual then shouted "no war," and fled the area. Only the paint on the car was damaged.

January 15, 1991—Turin, Italy: At 11:40 p.m., unidentified individuals broke a window and then threw two firebombs into the Pan Am sales office. Only one of the firebombs detonated, causing minor damage but no injuries.

June 16, 1991—Florence, Italy: A small incendiary device was placed at the front gate of a branch of Harvard University. The device quickly burned itself out.

January 17, 1991—Bonn, Germany: A firebomb went off at the Woolworth Department store, causing extensive damage but no injuries.

January 17, 1991—Milan, Italy: Between the hours of 2:45 a.m., and 3:30 a.m., a molotov cocktail was thrown into the front lobby door of a building housing Business Communication Consultants. The firebomb caused minimal damage and no injuries. An unknown organization called the Group Against War claimed credit for the attack.



EUR

January 17, 1991—Milan, Italy: A pile of paper was set on fire in front of Pricovita (a subsidiary of Prudential Insurance). No damage or injuries occurred.

January 20, 1991—Osterholz-Scharmbeck, Germany: A molotov cocktail was thrown onto the street of an American housing area. No damage or injuries occurred.

January 21, 1991—Luebberstedt, Germany: An incendiary device was placed inside the car of an American soldier. The car was parked in an American housing complex at the time. Only minor damage and no injuries occurred.

January 21, 1991—Istanbul, Turkey: At 7:55 p.m., a bomb exploded outside the U.S. Military Traffic Management Command Outpost (MTMC), causing extensive damage but no injuries. The office was on the ground floor of a four-story building housing other offices. In a call to the Turkish newspaper *Milliyet*, the leftist Turkish group Dev Sol (Revolutionary Left) claimed credit for the attack stating that it was to "protest against the imperialist forces in the Gulf."

January 21, 1991—Istanbul, Turkey: Aftermath of the bombing of the U.S. Military Traffic Management Command Outpost (MTMC).

January 23, 1991—Istanbul, Turkey: At 9:10 a.m., three armed men entered a building housing the American Board Mission, overpowered the guard, and placed the employees in another room before setting off a pipe bomb. The explosion caused extensive damage and injured one employee. The Turkish group Dev Sol claimed credit for the attack. The American Board Mission is a former Protestant Missionary Society that is now involved in publishing and is the parent organization for Red House press.

January 23, 1991—Istanbul, Turkey: A pipebomb was detonated inside the offices of the American Bureau of Shipping.

January 23, 1991—Istanbul, Turkey: At 9 a.m., four men entered a building that houses the office of the American Bureau of Shipping, a private shipping certification/insurance company. After overpowering the guard and the staff, the men set off a pipe bomb that caused minor damage and no injuries. The assailants wrote anti-Gulf comments on the walls and verbally protested U.S. action in the Gulf to the guard and staff.

January 24, 1991—Ankara, Turkey: At 7 a.m., an unexploded device was found behind Citibank by a bank guard. The device consisted of a 500-gram can filled with a liquid explosive and a safety fuse ignited by a match. It appeared that the fuse burned out before reaching the can.

January 25, 1991—Athens, Greece: At 1:45 a.m., three homemade bombs exploded at an office of Citibank; the office of the French military attache; and an office of Barclay's bank. The bombings resulted in minor damage, and no injuries. A fourth bomb was found outside another Citibank office, but it did not detonate and was found intact. It appeared that the detonator fired, but it did not ignite the charge. Following the attack, a caller stated that the revolutionary organization 17 November was responsible for the attacks.

January 26, 1991—Adana, Turkey: At 6:50 p.m., a bomb was thrown into the parking lot of the U.S. Consulate by unknown assailant(s). At about the same time a molotov cocktail was hurled at the Turkish-American Association (TAA), $1^1/_2$ miles from the U.S. Consulate. No injuries from either incident were reported. The bomb at the U.S. Consulate damaged two cars that belonged to Turkish occupants of the building that houses the U.S. Consulate. Several windows of the building in which the U.S. Consulate is located were blown out. The TAA suffered damage to the building's front door area, and numerous windows in the adjacent area were blown out. The Turkish newspaper *Milliyet* received a call immediately after the bombing in which the caller claimed the attacks in the name of Dev Sol. The caller stated that "the U.S. should take its hands off the Middle East. . . . The Middle East belongs to the people of the Middle East—we claim credit for the bombings in Adana. . . . You [read *Milliyet*] will be informed by a written notice later."

January 26–27, 1991—Berlin, Germany: Three U.S.-owned Woolworth department stores were set on fire. The fires caused moderate property damage, but no injuries. A claim letter indicated that the attacks were carried out by the Committee for the Immediate End of the Genocide.

January 27, 1991—Zurich, Switzerland: Between 4:30 a.m. and 5 a.m., some 10–12 individuals smashed glass and threw paint into a McDonald's restaurant. Anti-American slogans were painted on the sidewalk. An anonymous caller to a Zurich newspaper stated that the attack was in protest of U.S. action in Iraq.

January 28, 1991—Athens, Greece: At approximately 1:20 a.m., a rocket was fired at the American Express office, causing extensive damage but no injuries. The Greek terrorist group 17 November claimed credit for the attack.

January 29, 1991—Izmir, Turkey: Three bombs exploded between the hours of 6:45 a.m. and 7:15 a.m. The largest explosion occurred next to the French Consulate, which was closed. The explosion destroyed three cars, while damaging two others. The French Consulate is near the U.S. military-operated Kordon Hotel. The second bomb exploded outside the U.S. military's engineering warehouse, causing extensive damage to a number of cars, one of which belonged to a U.S. serviceman. A third bomb exploded in the rear of the TAA. A U.S. Consulate security roving patrol found a sports bag placed next to some propane gas tubes at the back of the building at 7 a.m. The police were called and the device detonated while being removed. The explosion slightly injured three policemen and broke a number of windows in the TAA and an adjacent apartment building. The Turkish leftist group Dev Sol claimed credit for the attacks.

January 29, 1991—Istanbul, Turkey: A bomb exploded at the International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC). Damage was minimal and no injuries occurred. No group claimed credit for the attack.

January 29, 1991—Ankara, Turkey: At 7:27 p.m., unknown individuals poured flammable liquid on three vehicles owned by U.S. military personnel. The flammable liquid was lit, causing extensive damage to two of the cars and minor damage to the third. No one was hurt in the incident. At the time of the attack, the cars were parked at an off-base apartment building near Ankara Air Station. The vehicles also had blue-and-white license plates that identified them as belonging to a nondiplomatic foreigner.

February 3, 1991—Madrid, Spain: Pictured are the six cars that were damaged following an arson attack at a Ford dealership.

The slogan "Yankee Assassins" that was painted on a wall in front of the Ford dealership.

January 29, 1991—Milan, Italy: At 1:45 a.m., two molotov cocktails were thrown at the Coca-Cola bottling warehouse. The devices failed to detonate.

February 3, 1991—Madrid, Spain: A Ford dealership was set on fire causing partial damage to six cars, but no injuries. A sign painted on the front of the dealership read "Yankee Assassins."

February 4, 1991—Athens, Greece: At 11 a.m., a bank guard found a bomb (placed in a package) outside of the Citibank office. The police defused the device. The police stated that the device contained two kilograms of explosive and was set to go off at 11:15 a.m.

February 6, 1991—Athens, Greece: At 12:15 a.m., a bomb exploded outside a branch office of Citibank. Minor damage occurred, but no injuries. A few blocks away, a second bomb exploded under a car owned by a Frenchman employed at the French Cultural Center in Athens. There were no injuries in that attack.

February 6, 1991—Istanbul, Turkey: At 6:30 p.m., two men approached the Proctor and Gamble factory and placed a fake banner bomb that stated "workers fight against imperialists war," and signed by the Turkish Communist Party. Before departing the area, they threw a molotov cocktail toward the factory, which resulted in no damage or injuries.

February 7, 1991—Adana, Turkey: At approximately 7 a.m., as Bobbie Mozelle, a U.S. contractor for Vinnel, Brown, and Root (VBR), left his house and was about to get into his car, he was shot and killed by two unidentified gunmen. (One of the men acted as a lookout.) Five hours after the attack, the Turkish newspaper *Milliyet* in Istanbul received a phone call in which the caller speaking on behalf of Dev Sol stated:

> *Mozelle has been punished by militants of Dev Sol Armed Revolutionary Units. We have punished a CIA agent in Adana. The bases cannot be used for U.S. imperialism—Kurdish and Turkish peoples are not the servants of American imperialism—We won't be the tools of the bloody games of the USA.*

Mozelle was the first American to be killed by terrorists in reaction to Operation Desert Storm, and the first American killed by an indigenous terrorist group in Turkey in almost 11 years.

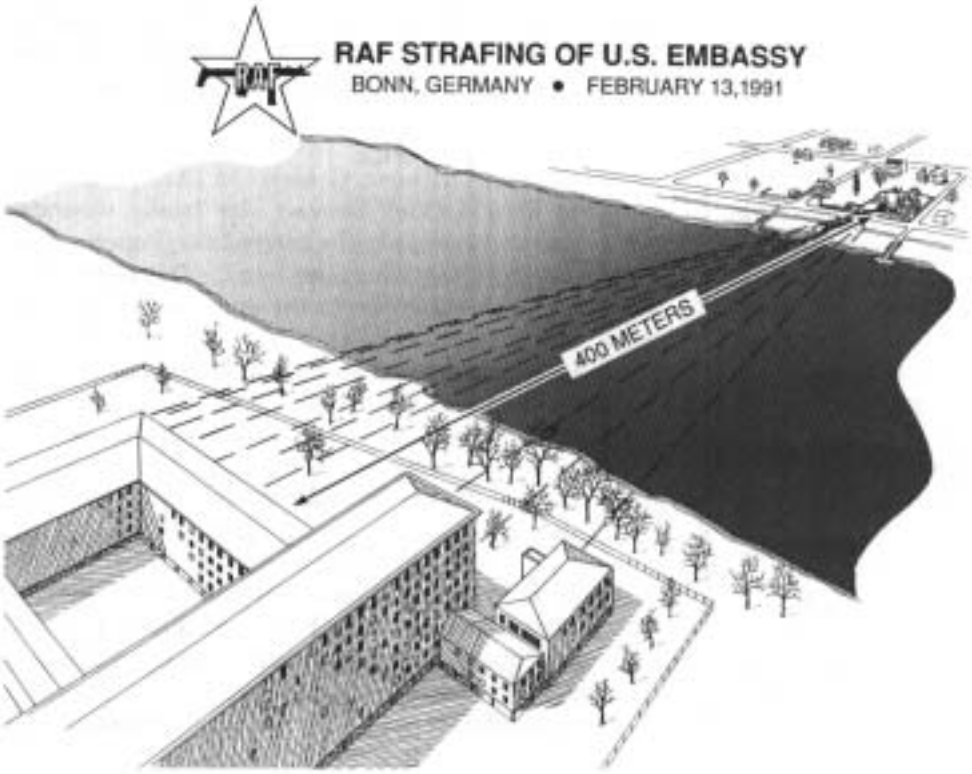
February 7, 1991—Adana, Turkey: The crime scene photo of the assassination of Bobbie Mozelle.

February 7, 1991—Izmir, Turkey: Arrow indicates bomb damage done to a wall located next to the main command building of the 6th Allied Tactical Air Force Command.

February 7, 1991—Izmir, Turkey: At approximately 8 p.m., a bomb detonated at the U.S. Air Force-leased park and recreation facility at Bayrakli park causing minor damage and no injuries. The park was closed at the time of the attack. Almost simultaneously, a second bomb detonated next to the main command building of the 6th Allied Tactical Air Force Command (the NATO Air Force Command in Turkey). Damage was minimal and there were no injuries. Dev Sol claimed credit for the attacks.

February 10, 1991—Istanbul, Turkey: A bomb exploded in the garden of the Baraka building, which houses the offices of Digital Equipment Corporation and Kodak. There were no injuries in the attack, and the Turkish Revolutionary Communist union claimed credit in a phone call to several newspapers.

February 11, 1991—Padua, Italy: Unidentified individuals threw two molotov cocktails at IBM offices. An anonymous caller stated that the attacks were in response to the war in the Gulf.



February 21, 1991—Cordoba, Spain: A bomb exploded on the U.S.-Spanish pipeline that supports U.S. Air Force operations at Moran Zarragoza and Torrejon Air Base. The explosion caused minor damage but no injuries. An unidentified woman called a radio station in Zarragoza and stated that the First of October Anti-Fascist Resistance Group (GRAPO) was responsible.

February 23, 1991—Forte Dei Marmi, Italy: A 1 kilogram explosive device was placed outside the automatic teller machine of the Bank of America. The explosion caused minor damage, but no injuries. A note left at the scene was signed by a previously unknown group called the Ancient Apuan People.

February 13, 1991—Bonn, West Germany: At approximately 6:56 p.m., two to three individuals fired over 250 rounds from an automatic weapon at the U.S. Embassy. The rounds were 7.62 caliber and included tracers. The shots were fired from a vacant house across the Rhine River in Koenigswinter (a distance of 400–500 meters). Damage to the Embassy was limited to broken windows, damaged equipment, and bullet holes in the walls of all seven floors of the side of the Embassy facing the river. At the firing site, police found a four-page communique in which the Red Army Faction (RAF) claimed credit for the attack. In part, the communique indicated that the RAF had attacked the U.S. Embassy "because the USA has taken the lead in the war of extermination against the Iraqi people." Moreover, "with our action, we join the ranks of all those throughout the world who have protested against this U.S.-NATO genocide."

February 18, 1991—Sarajevo, Yugoslavia: At 11:45 p.m., three molotov cocktails were thrown at a building housing the U.S. Information Service. None of the devices detonated.

February 19, 1991—Freiburg, Germany: An incendiary device exploded in an office building of the IBM computer company. The fire was immediately put out. A second incendiary device was also placed in front of the Coca-Cola building. A truck owned by the company was set on fire, destroying the driver's cab.

February 24, 1991—Istanbul, Turkey: At 9:15 p.m., an unknown person or persons threw two molotov cocktails into the McDonald's restaurant in the Kadikoy section of the city. The devices burned, but did not detonate. Patrons in the crowded restaurant broke windows in order to escape as the devices rolled near them on the floor.

February 27, 1991—Brindisi, Italy: At 5:30 a.m., three cars belonging to American personnel assigned to San Vito Dei Normani Air Base (a U.S. military base) were set on fire. The cars were parked in a residential area where many of the base personnel live. All the cars had U.S. Forces' registration license plates.

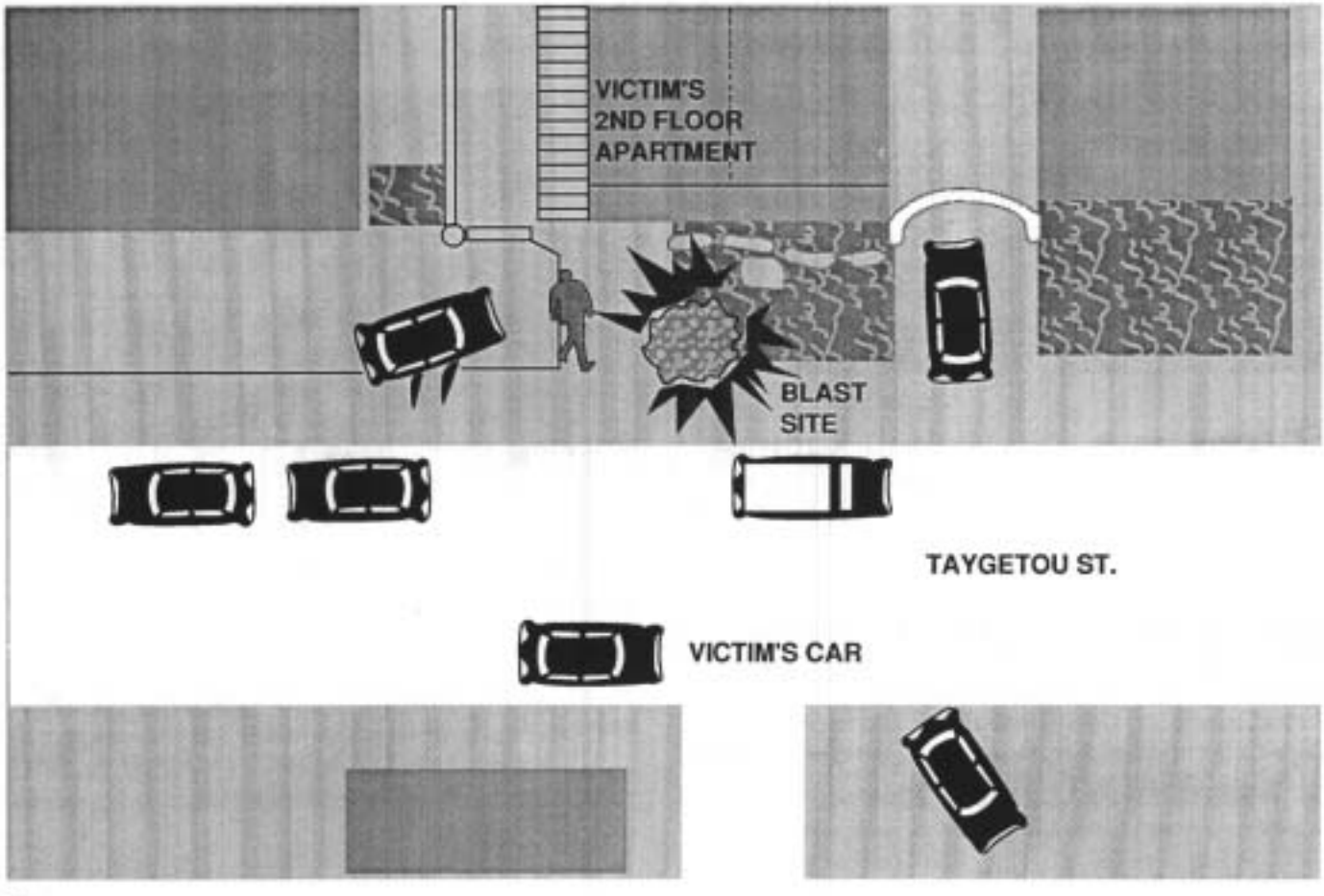
February 28, 1991—Padua, Italy: Between midnight and 12:40 a.m., a bomb exploded outside the main door of the Proctor and Gamble distribution office. The explosion caused minor damage, but no injuries. At approximately 1 a.m., *Il Mattino*, a local newspaper, received a call from an unidentified caller who stated "the office of the multinational Proctor and Gamble had been hit as an action against Zionism and in favor of the Arab people." The caller ended by saying "Pedro Vive." (Pedro was a member of the radical group Autonomist who was killed by police on March 9, 1986.)

February 28, 1991—Izmir, Turkey: At approximately 5 p.m., U.S. Air Force Lieutenant Colonel Alvin Macke was shot and seriously wounded by two assailants as he exited the elevator of his apartment building. The two men apparently followed Macke into his apartment building, rode in the elevator with him, and exited the same floor. As Macke was reaching for his keys, one of the assailants fired two shots at him, one of which hit him in the face. Macke chased the assailants as they fled the building but soon collapsed due to his wound. Macke was assigned to NATO Southeast Commercial Headquarters, and he was wearing his uniform at the time of the attack. An anonymous caller telephoned the local press, and claimed the attack in the name of Dev Sol. The caller also stated that "we have punished one more senior imperialist officer. We will carry on until imperialism gets its hands off the region."

March 3, 1991—Istanbul, Turkey: At 8:10 p.m., an unidentified male attempted to throw a molotov cocktail through the front window of the McDonald's restaurant in the Nisantasi section of the city. The device broke the outer section of the double-glazed window and ignited. The bomb did not penetrate the second glass widows. Damage was minimal and no injuries occurred.

March 12, 1991—Athens, Greece: At 10:15 p.m., USAF Sergeant Ronald Odell Stewart was fatally wounded when a bomb detonated as he entered the property of the apartment building where he lived. The bomb blast caused extensive damage to the apartment house and vehicles in the immediate area. It appears that the bomb was remotely detonated as Stewart approached the entrance walkway of his apartment after he had parked his car. The bomb was placed behind some bushes near the entrance to the apartment. On March 14, 1991, the Greek newspaper *Eleftherotypia* printed a communique by 17 November in which the group claimed credit for the murder of USAF Sergeant Ronald Stewart and the bombing of five Greek buses on March 11. Entitled "Yesterday Vietnam, today Iraq; Forward to the Next Genocide!" the communique blames the allies, and specifically the United States, for the "Classic, Imperialist, neo-Colonial war in which the rich and brazen west,

Assassination of USAF Sergeant Ronald Stewart
March 12, 1991
Athens, Greece



Assassination of USAF Sergeant Ronald Stewart

March 12, 1991
Athens, Greece

on the pretext of liberating Kuwait, exterminated 130,000 [Iraqi] people." The Western press also comes under heavy criticism for functioning as a "propaganda machine of the Goebbles (sic) type." The communique ends by stating:

> *We decided to hit the criminal genocide machine of the American forces by executing one of the mercenary professional killers of the Hellenikon base . . . 17 November will continue to hit these killers, whether they [are based] in our country, or come for vacation to our islands, until the last American mercenary leaves our country and the last Turkish soldier leaves Cyprus.*

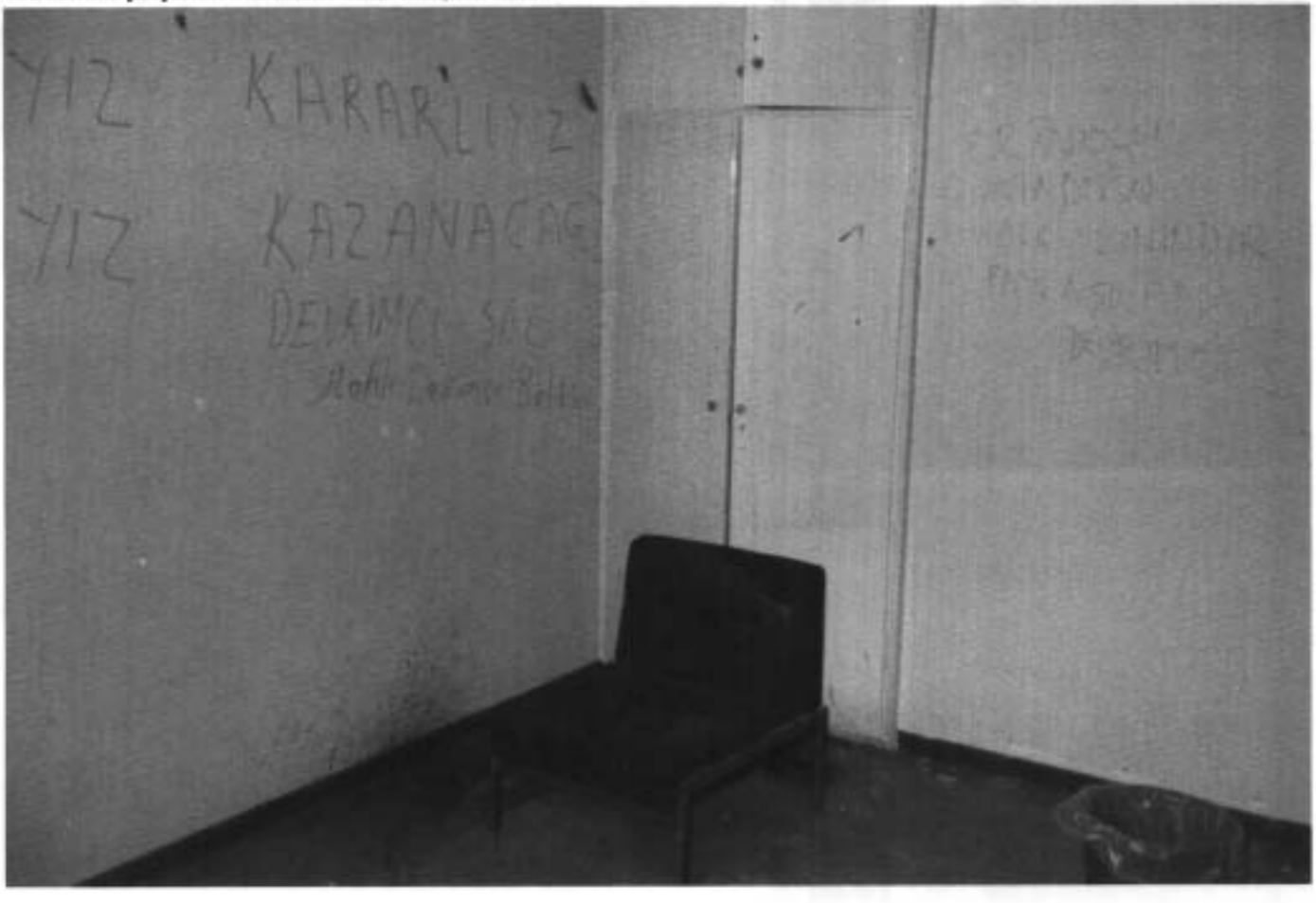
In one of two postscripts in the communique, the group also claimed credit for the March 11 bombing of five buses because they belonged to companies "playing a strike-breaking role" in the current Athens bus strike.

March 16, 1991—Ankara, Turkey: Two bombs exploded in the city causing minor damage, but no injuries. The first bomb detonated behind the building housing the offices of IBM. The second bomb exploded outside an office building housing General Dynamics. Both companies share buildings with non-American-affiliated companies.

March 16, 1991—Adana, Turkey: At about the same time as the bombings in Ankara, one bomb exploded near the TAA building, shattering windows. A second bomb was placed in a highrise office building outside the eighth floor office of the American Life Insurance Company. The explosion blew the front door off its hinges and shattered a number of windows. No injuries were reported in either attack.

March 16, 1991—Istanbul, Turkey: Seven bombs exploded in various parts of the city causing minor property damage, but no injuries. One of the bombs exploded in the parking lot of the Bank of Boston. A second bomb went off in front of the building housing Sky Courier International, an import/export company. The third bomb exploded on the unoccupied fourth floor of an office building housing the offices of the American Publication and Distribution Center. A fourth bomb exploded inside a Coca-Cola factory, and a fifth bomb exploded in front of the Pepsi-Cola computer center. The sixth bomb exploded in front of the Genoto building and the seventh, on the street in front of the Cigna SA Insurance Company, a joint American-Sabanci insurance company venture.

March 22, 1991—Istanbul, Turkey: The office where John Gandy was assassinated. On the near wall, the terrorist's wrote "We are determined and we shall win . . . Dev Sol, Armed Revolutionary Unit." The slogan on the far wall reads: "The Middle East belongs to the Middle East people . . . . It cannot be divided, Dev Sol."



March 16, 1991—Izmir, Turkey: At approximately 8 p.m., one bomber was killed and his accomplice was injured when a bomb they were placing prematurely detonated. The intended target was either an American-owned car, or a Turkish auto parts company that carries General Motors (GM) and Detroit Diesel parts. The car was parked in front of the auto parts company at the time of the attack. The building and the car suffered minor damage. The dead man was identified as a member of Dev Sol. A second bomb exploded outside the front door of the Military Transport Management Command Office causing minor damage.

On the evening of March 16, an unidentified male called the offices of *Milliyet* newspaper and stated that Dev Sol claimed credit for all the bombings on March 16. The caller further stated "I am calling in the name of Dev Sol/Armed Revolutionary Units . . . American imperialism continues its worldwide massacres. The final one is the massacre of the people of the Middle East. We bombed the American companies to protest the visit of James Baker. The Middle East belongs to the people of the Middle East. U.S., get out of the Middle East."

March 18, 1991—Lejona, Spain: After receiving a telephone warning, police deactivated a bomb that was placed in front of a Ford dealership. The bomb, which was placed inside a cooking pot consisted of two kilograms of Ammonal, a homemade detonator, and a timer set to go off at 1:30 a.m. On March 20, the Basque newspaper *Egin* carried a report stating that an anonymous caller stated that Iraultza (Revolution) claimed responsibility for the attack. The caller further stated that the bombing was part of a campaign "against North American interests and the new international order that is based on the oppression of the Arab people."

March 22, 1991—Istanbul, Turkey: At 12:15 p.m., terrorists assassinated John Hilton Gandy, Istanbul site manager for Vinnel, Brown, and Root (VBR). VBR is the support-services contractor for the U.S. military in Turkey. Four men, at least one of whom was wearing a police uniform, entered the VBR office under the pretext of checking security. The men then tied-up all the workers and took Mr. Gandy into another room. They tied him to a chair, blindfolded him, and shot him in the head. The terrorists then wrote the following slogan on the wall: "We are sending a Johnny (refers to an American) to Bush with Ozal. The Middle East belongs to the Middle East people, and we believe that we are right and we will win. Dev Sol." President Ozal traveled to the U.S. that day to meet with President Bush.

March 26, 1991—Izmir, Turkey: At 10:35 p.m., a bomb placed in a marble planter detonated outside the lobby of a building housing the offices of Citibank and the U.S. Consulate. Two Turkish policemen and one contract guard were in the lobby at the time of the explosion, but were not injured. Damage was minimal. The Turkish People's Liberation Party/Front—People's Revolutionary Pioneers (THKP/D–HDO) claimed credit for the attacks.

March 27, 1991—Izmir, Turkey: At 11 p.m., a bomb exploded in front of a Citibank office. The explosion caused minor damage, and slightly injured a passerby. Following the attack, an anonymous caller telephoned a news agency and stated Dev Sol was responsible for the attack. The caller also stated that the group was responsible for the murder of American businessman John Gandy on March 22.

March 31, 1991—Athens, Greece: At around 5:35 a.m., two bombs exploded at the Citibank branch office in the Athens suburb of Kipseli, and another at a Citibank office in Ampelokipoi, resulting in extensive damage but no injuries. Allegedly, 15 minutes earlier, a woman called a local radio station to warn them of the bombs. The radio station called the police, who responded and cordoned off the area around the two banks to prevent casualties. In a communique printed in *Eleftherotypia* on April 3, 1991, the groups ELA and May 1 claimed credit for the attack. The communique was very critical of the Gulf War, which they described "as a dirty imperialist story. . . . whose aim was to confirm the doctrine of worldwide overlordship by the North American terrorists." The communique goes on to state that "these attacks were done because we believe that the North American terrorists and their allied partners are permanent enemies of the people's and revolutionary movement both in our country and worldwide."

May 31, 1991—Passau, Germany: At 3:25 a.m., the first floor of the McDonald's restaurant caught on fire, causing extensive damage but no injuries. Unknown individuals set fire to a plastic bread basket and garbage cans located outside the restaurant. On June 6th, a group calling itself the Mobile Autonomous Commandos claimed credit for the attack in a letter sent to the head of McDonald's restaurants in Passau. The letter states, "Bon Appetit, on May 31, 1991, we set fire to the McDonald's restaurant in Schrottstrasse and thereby made certain that 'Ronald McDonald's,' the pied piper of children, has nothing more to laugh about. McDonald stands for hunger and poverty in third world countries, exploitation of its employees, ecological destruction (cutting down of rain forests), massive use of raw material, and the production of garbage." The letter is signed: "Everyday a sabotage—the Angry Cells." Though the group Mobile Autonomous Commandos is a heretofore unknown group, the Angry Cells have claimed credit for arson attacks against Shell gasoline stations on July 14, 1989, and March 30, 1990, in Bremen, Germany.

May 31, 1991—Passau, Germany: Four views of the McDonald's restaurant after arsonists set fire to a plastic bread basket and garbage cans located outside the restaurant.

July 16, 1991—Athens, Greece: At around 11 p.m., four bombs exploded at two office buildings in Athens. The buildings housed the Greek-owned InterAmerican Insurance Company and the American Life Insurance Company (Alico), a U.S. subsidiary. The bombings caused minor damage and no injuries. The Greek terrorist groups, the Revolutionary Popular Struggle (ELA) and Revolutionary Organization 1 May both claimed credit for the attacks in a joint communique sent to the Greek newspaper *Eleftherotypia*. In summary, the communique protested President Bush's upcoming visit to Greece, and what it viewed as "North American imperialist designs on the region."

July 16, 1991—Thessaloniki, Greece: At 11:30 p.m., an unidentified caller claiming to represent a previously unknown group called May 36, telephoned the northern Greek newspaper *Makedonia*, and stated that a bomb would go off in 30 minutes at the office of the Association of Friends of American. The police responded to the scene, found the bomb, and deactivated it.

July 22, 1991—Bursa, Turkey: At 10:15 p.m., an explosive device went off behind the office of IBM. The bomb broke some windows behind the single-story building, but caused no injuries. A man called the local press and stated that Dev Sol was responsible.

July 22, 1991—Istanbul, Turkey: The day that President Bush left Turkey, bombs exploded at the branch office of General Electric, and molotov cocktails were thrown at a warehouse of the Coca-Cola company (which is mostly Turkish owned). Damage was minimal and it is believed that Dev Sol was responsible.

August 5, 1991—Porto Torres, Sardinia: The Front for the Liberation of Corsica (FLNC) claimed credit for setting off a bomb at the Exxon fuel storage depot. The explosion damaged a wall to the depot's water-holding tank. This is the first time that the group has carried out an attack outside France. The group was protesting oil tanker traffic through the Straight of Bonifacio.

August 30, 1991—Alatepe, Turkey: At approximately 7:30 a.m., five tourists (three Americans, a British national, and one Australian citizen) were kidnaped near the village of Alatepe in southeastern Turkey. It appears that seven vehicles were stopped near the village at a "checkpoint by men dressed in military uniforms." Only foreigners were taken; the Americans and the Australian were taken from a minivan and the Briton was taken from a bus. The Americans were identified as Ronald Eldon Wyatt; Marvin T. Wilson; and Richard M. Rives. On September 20, 1991, the five men were released by their captives. The Kurdish Workers Party (PKK) was responsible.

September 12, 1991—Kars, Turkey: Four foreigners (two Americans and two Mexicans) along with their Turkish guide were detained after their minibus was stopped by armed men in uniforms near Kars in northeastern Turkey. After breaking windows in the minibus and burning the luggage, the gunmen, who were believed to be members of the PKK, ordered their captives to follow them into the hills. Due to medical problems, one of the American women remained behind with the minibus. After 3 hours, when it appeared that the remaining hostages could not keep up with the gunmen, they were released unharmed.

October 28, 1991—Ankara, Turkey: The vehicle that belonged to the Egyptian diplomat.

October 28, 1991—Ankara, Turkey: At approximately 7:50 a.m., U.S. Air Force Staff Sergeant Victor Marvick was killed and his wife was injured when a bomb placed underneath their pickup truck exploded. The pickup truck was parked on a side street near their home at the time of the explosion. One-half hour later (and 2 miles from Marvick's residence) another bomb exploded underneath the car of Abdullah Al-Koraby, a diplomat assigned to the Egyptian Embassy in Ankara. Koraby was seriously injured, but his child, who was in the back of the car at the time of the explosion, was only slightly injured. Following the attack on Koraby, the Istanbul office of the Turkish newspaper *Hurriyet* received an anonymous phone call in which the caller stated that the Islamic Jihad was responsible for the bombings. The caller further stated, "our actions will continue against those who become tools in the hands of Zionism and imperialism and allow them to have Palestinian Islamic territory." It is believed that this attack was related to the Middle East peace conference that was underway in Madrid, Spain. Marvick was the third American to be killed by terrorists in Turkey in 1991.

October 28, 1991—Ankara, Turkey: Two views of Staff Sergeant Marvick's pickup truck following the explosion.

November 21, 1991—Paris, France: At approximately 6:05 a.m., an explosive device detonated outside the office of FUSAC, a U.S.-owned and operated business. The explosion caused minor damage, but no injuries. A communique left at the scene indicated that a group called Gracchus Babeuf claimed credit for the attack. The communique further stated:

91—Your aggression against Iraq
92—Libya?
93—Cuba or North Korea?
Stop the embargo, watch out gendarmes of the world.
All citizens are not sheep.
Let's burn FUSAC—Gracchus Babeuf.

The group name is derived from historic figures during ancient Roman times and the French Revolution. The Gracchus brothers, Tiberius and Caius, were Roman orators who were born in 160 BC and 154 BC, respectively. They opposed the greed evidenced by the Roman aristocracy in acquiring conquered lands and proposed a series of land reform acts to ensure even distribution of conquered lands. Tiberius was killed in 133 BC, and Caius was assassinated during a riot in 121 BC.

Francois Noel Babeuf (aka: Gracchus) was a French revolutionary figure who was charged with conspiring against the French government, known as the Directoire. He was arrested and sentenced to death in 1797, but he "cheated the hangman," by stabbing himself to death before he could be led to the guillotine. His political philosophy, which was known as "Babouvism," was akin to communism. Babeuf was an outspoken critic of the wealthy and elite and (as the Gracchus brothers did) proposed land reform acts that would distribute the land among the masses.

December 6, 1991—Ansbach, Germany: At approximately 10 p.m., unknown individuals threw molotov cocktails at a building that houses U.S. military personnel and their families. Minor damage and no injuries occurred in the attack.

NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA (NEA)

January 6, 1991—East Jerusalem: A private vehicle belonging to a secretary at the U.S. Consulate was partially destroyed by arson while parked at an apartment building housing Consulate staff.

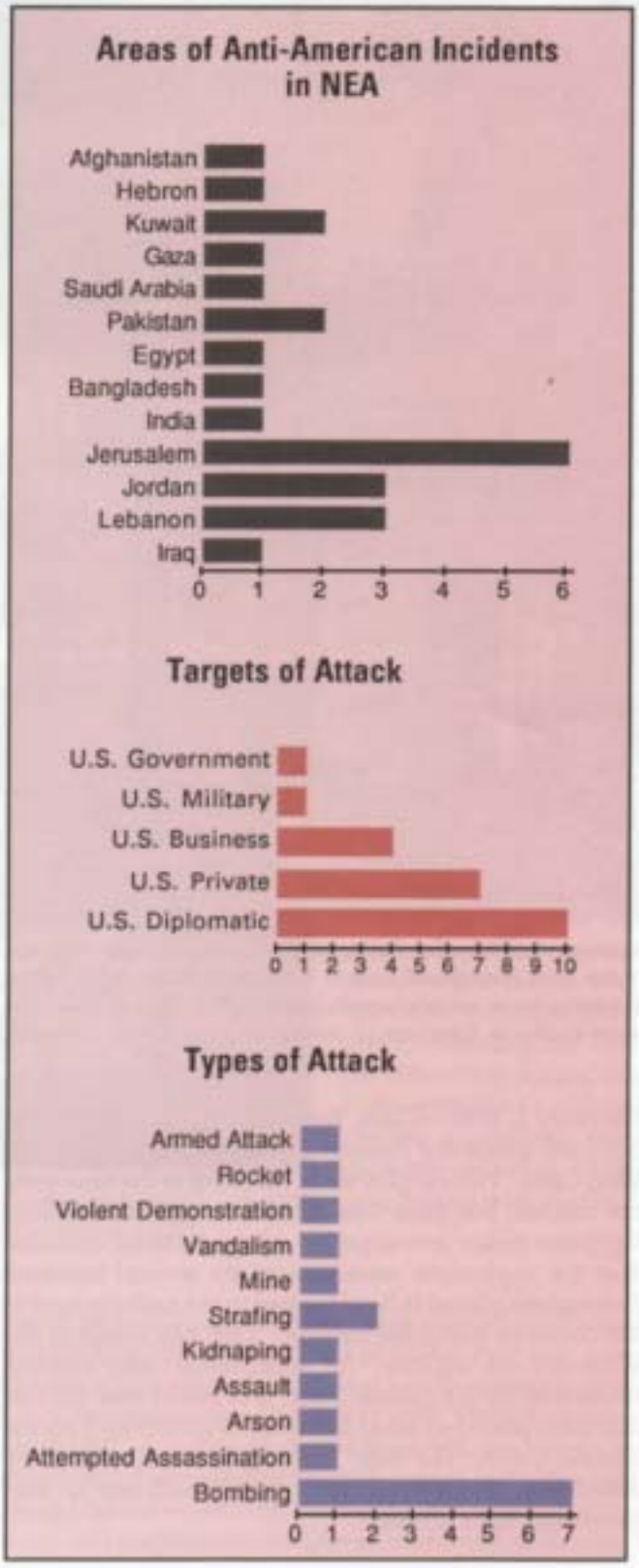
January 16, 1991—East Jerusalem: Unknown persons threw a molotov cocktail over the perimeter wall of the U.S. Consulate's Nablus Road building. The device bounced off a street lamp and was caught by a local guard before it hit the ground. The device did not ignite.

January 17, 1991—Amman, Jordan: An Arab male in a black BMW drove by a Citibank facility several times. As he passed the building the fourth time, a guard emerged from the bank and approached the vehicle. The driver fired one shot, missing the guard but breaking a window of the building. The driver was apprehended.

January 17, 1991—New Delhi, India: A powerful bomb exploded at the "American Airlines Travel Agency," a locally owned business that is the sales agent for American Airlines. The building was destroyed, but there were no injuries. No group claimed responsibility.

January 18, 1991—Dhaka, Bangladesh: About 1,000 people demonstrated at the U.S. Embassy, then marched to the Saudi Embassy where they broke several windows. The protesters later marched to the American club, which was closed, and assaulted two local contract guards. They broke into the club and destroyed about $23,000 worth of property before being chased away by police. The police prevented the crowd from marching toward the U.S. Ambassador's residence. During their procession, the demonstrators damaged cars with diplomatic plates. A few Westerners on the street were roughed up, but there were no reports of injuries to Americans. The demonstrations were allegedly sponsored by a fundamentalist group called the Islami Chatra Sena and the Iraqi Embassy.

January 28, 1991—Beirut, Lebanon: According to a UPI report, five men with automatic weapons tried to storm a building of the American University of Beirut's agricultural college. Police broke up the attempt by engaging the attackers in a firefight. The attack occurred in the village of Hawsh Snaid, near Baalbeck.



NEA

January 17, 1991—New Delhi, India: A powerful bomb exploded in the busy commercial area in Cannaught Place. Five rooms belonging to two establishments, including the office of an airlines agent dealing in American air tickets, were extensively damaged.

February 1, 1991—Cairo, Egypt: Two small explosions occurred inside the American Express office in Garden City, Cairo. Two employees in the office at the time were not injured, but there was minor damage to the office. Egyptian police investigation of the incident revealed that the explosions were caused by several hundred firecrackers placed in bags located in the hallway next to the currency exchange counter. One bag found at the scene did not explode. An anonymous caller claimed responsibility for Islamic Jihad and stated that devices had been placed at other branches of American Express around Cairo. The Nile Tower office was specifically mentioned. No other devices were found, and no suspects have been arrested.

February 2, 1991—Karachi, Pakistan: A molotov cocktail was thrown over the wall of a housing compound owned by the American School. A second molotov cocktail was tossed into the main compound, landing near the administration building. Neither device functioned as intended, and no damages or injuries occurred.

February 3, 1991—Jeddah, Saudi Arabia: A contract bus transporting U.S. Air Force personnel was fired upon by unknown assailants. About 15 rounds were fired at the bus, probably from a 9mm or smaller automatic weapon. Two U.S. airmen and a Saudi guard were wounded. One of the Americans wounded was hit by a bullet, and the other two were injured by flying glass. Three Palestinians, two Yemenis, and a naturalized Saudi of Palestinian origin were reportedly arrested.

February 5, 1991—Amman, Jordan: A lightly armored U.S. Embassy vehicle with diplomatic tags was destroyed by fire while parked outside an Embassy residence occupied by two Embassy officers. A local Associated Press journalist reported receiving a call claiming responsibility for the arson, but refused to identify the faction claiming the incident. The claimant erroneously identified the target as a vehicle driven by an Embassy Public Affairs Officer (PAO).

February 19, 1991—Gaza, Occupied Territories: Three masked men entered the offices of Save the Children Federation (SCF). The trio ordered the staff out of the building, poured gasoline on the floor, and set the building ablaze. Some office equipment and furniture was burned, but there were no injuries.

March 6, 1991—Kuwait City, Kuwait: An explosion occurred at the U.S. Embassy, $14^{1}/_{2}$ feet from the outside of the west Embassy wall, resulting in a crater 7 inches in diameter and $^{3}/_{4}$ of an inch deep. No injuries were reported.

March 9, 1991—East Jerusalem: Unknown persons broke into the offices of the Catholic Relief Service, turning over file cabinets, scattering papers, and stealing office equipment. Damage amounted to about $12,000. In addition, the perpetrators wrote obscenities and the message "Kach is waiting for you" on the walls. Kach is the extremist right-wing political organization formed by the late Rabbi Meir Kahane.

March 11, 1991—East Jerusalem: Unknown persons attempted to break into the offices of Amideast, a joint American-Middle Eastern training project. The perpetrators managed to break through various barriers, but ran away when an alarm sounded. Police found two jerry cans on the balcony (where the perpetrators entered), one full of gasoline and the other full of contact cement.

May 30, 1991—Hebron, West Bank: While visiting the Israeli settlement in the center of Hebron, a U.S. Consulate General officer who spoke Hebrew identified himself to two Israeli Defense Force (IDF) soldiers and received permission to take photographs. He was subsequently accosted by an angry settler, and after the officer identified himself, the settler ordered him to surrender the film and wait for other settlers to arrive. The officer refused, explained that he had received permission from the soldiers, and attempted to leave. The settler barred his way and called the officer an "American spy." The two soldiers approached, denied giving permission for photographs, and did not intervene in the argument. A brief struggle for the officer's camera bag ensued, which ended with the settler pulling a pistol and threatening the officer. The officer walked out of the settlement—with his camera equipment, with the settler shouting, "dirty American bastard." A protest was lodged with the Government of Israel.

February 3, 1991—Jeddah, Saudi Arabia: This bus was strafed while transporting U.S. Air Force personnel. One U.S. serviceman was hit by a bullet, and one U.S. serviceman and one Saudi guard were injured by flying glass.

March 10, 1991—West Jerusalem: Unknown persons set fire to the front door of the American Cultural Center. The perpetrators also spray painted, "America mind your own business—Kach" on the concrete facade. The fire charred the front door but caused no structural damage. The local press reported that Kach had threatened to "create disorder" during Secretary of State Baker's visit to Jerusalem.

July 6, 1991—Ghazni Province, Afghanistan: Joel Dehart and William Lewis, employees of Global Partners, were kidnaped, apparently in an attempt to raise ransom money. Lewis was released on October 21, 1991; Dehart on January 4, 1992. A faction of Hezb-I-Islami (Hekmatyar) was suspected of perpetrating the kidnapings, but officials of Hezb-I-Islami repeatedly denied the involvement of the party and emphasized its opposition to such activities.

February 5, 1991—Amman, Jordan: Photos of a U.S. Embassy vehicle destroyed by fire.

July 7, 1991—Kuwait City, Kuwait: A VS-50 Series anti-personnel mine was discovered about 50 meters from the northwest corner of the perimeter wall of the U.S. Embassy compound. U.S. Army EOD technicians determined that a portion of the explosive material had been removed, but the mine was still live and capable of injuring or maiming. The mine was detonated in place without incident. No one claimed responsibility for placing the mine.

August 13, 1991—Peshawar, Pakistan: USAID Contractor Moqim Rahmanzai was shot and wounded while on his way to work at the University of Nebraska (Omaha) Educational Sector Support Project. A pickup truck with at least two individuals blocked Rahmanzai's vehicle on a narrow road near his residence. When Rahmanzai's driver attempted to pass the vehicle, a gunman in the pickup opened fire with an AK-47. Rahmanzai was hit in the right hand and left arm, but his driver was not hurt. Rahmanzai is well known throughout the Afghan community in Peshawar, and has worked at USAID for 5 years.

September 30, 1991—Amman, Jordan: Three men jumped into the U.S. Embassy's carpark area and attempted to firebomb a vehicle. The trio apparently tried to bomb the first vehicle they approached, but after the local guards were alerted, the intruders fled, dropping the device in their haste. There were no injuries or property damage.

October 27, 1991—Jerusalem: Minor damage occurred at the American Cultural Center when unknown individuals set fire to the front door. Graffiti spray painted in Hebrew on a nearby wall read, "America is the enemy" and "Kach." A similar incident occurred at the Spanish Consulate on October 28, the time frame of the Middle East peace talks in Madrid.

October 29, 1991—Beirut, Lebanon: A previously unknown group called the Arab Revolutionary Factions, a group opposed to the Middle East peace conference in Madrid, Spain, fired an antitank rocket into the U.S. Embassy Awkar compound. The rocket struck a wall surrounding the compound, causing slight damage and no injuries.

November 8, 1991—Beirut, Lebanon: An explosion occurred at the American University Beirut (AUB), causing heavy damage to several buildings and destroying AUB's famous clock tower. The explosive device consisted of approximately 200 kilos of high explosive apparently placed in a vehicle. Fragments of a car were found. One person was killed and at least a dozen were injured. A previously unknown group, the "Justice Cells," claimed responsibility, but Hizballah involvement is suspected.

December 30, 1991—Baghdad, Iraq: A powerful explosion ripped through a parking lot of the Ishtar Sheraton Hotel, injuring one female hotel employee and destroying 10 vehicles. The Sheraton is across the street from the Palestine Hotel, where UN personnel were staying. A UN vehicle was among those damaged.

November 11, 1991—Beirut, Lebanon: Two views of AUB's College Hall after a car bombing. One person was killed and at least a dozen were injured.

AMERICANS IN CAPTIVITY

Anderson, Terry—Middle East Bureau Chief of the Associated Press. Kidnaped March 16, 1985. Claimed by the pro-Iranian Islamic Jihad Organization (IJO), a Shi'ite Moslem group. *Released December 4, 1991.*

Bagby, John—Petroleum engineer. Kidnaped on November 25, 1990, in northern Colombia. Claimed by National Liberation Army (ELN). *Released November 28, 1991.*

Buckley, William—American Embassy officer, Beirut, Lebanon. Kidnaped March 16, 1984. Claimed by the pro-Iranian Shi'ite Revolutionary Justice Organization. Mr. Buckley was believed to have died in captivity in June 1985. His remains were recovered in Beirut on December 27, 1991, and returned to Arlington National Cemetery for interment.

Cicippio, Joseph—Comptroller at the American University of Beirut. Kidnaped on September 12, 1986. A Shi'ite Moslem group, the pro-Iranian Revolutionary Justice Organization (RJO), claimed responsibility. *Released December 2, 1991.*

Clopton, William—Mining engineer. Kidnaped by the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) in Leiva, Colombia, on December 13, 1991. *Released on January 25, 1992.*

Dehart, Joel T.—Translator. Kidnaped on July 6, 1991, with William Lewis near Sangramashare, Afghanistan. Faction of Hezb-i-Islami (Hekmatyar) suspected. *Released January 4, 1992.*

Drown, Arvey D.—A businessman from Colorado. Kidnaped on October 19, 1990, by the Communist Party of the Philippines/New People's Army (CPP/NPA). He was still missing at the end of the year.

Hogan, Robert—Petroleum engineer. Kidnaped on November 25, 1990, in northern Colombia. Claimed by the National Liberation Army (ELN). *Released November 28, 1991.*

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. The body of Colonel Higgins was recovered in Lebanon on December 22, 1991, and was flown to the United States for burial at Quantico National Cemetery.

Lewis, William M.—Veterinarian. Kidnaped on July 6, 1991, with Joel Dehart near Sangramshare, Afghanistan. Hezb-i-Islami (Hekmatyar) faction suspected. *Released October 21, 1991.*

Rives, Richard—Kidnaped on August 30, 1991, near the village of Alatepe in southeastern Turkey. *Released September 20, 1991.*

Sams, Gary—Petroleum engineer. Kidnaped on November 25, 1990, in northern Colombia. Claimed by the National Liberation Army (ELN). *Released November 28, 1991.*

Sol Bang, Guillermo Alfredo—Dual U.S./Salvadoran national; prominent politician. Kidnaped in San Salvador, El Salvador, on July 18, 1991. *Released January 21, 1992.*

Steen, Alann—Professor at Beirut University College. Kidnaped on January 24, 1987, with three other professors. Claimed by Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine (IJLP). *Released December 3, 1991.*

Sutherland, Thomas—Professor at the American University of Beirut. Kidnaped on June 9, 1985. Claimed by the IJO. *Released November 18, 1991.*

Tracy, Edward—Author of children's books. Kidnaping claimed by RJO on October 21, 1986. Date of kidnaping unclear. *Released August 11, 1991.*

Turner, Jesse—Professor at Beirut University College. Kidnaped on January 24, 1987, with three other professors. Claimed by the IJLP. *Released October 22, 1991.*

Wyatt, Ronald Eldon—Archeologist. Kidnaped on August 30, 1991, near the village of Alatepe in southeastern Turkey. *Released September 20, 1991.*

Wilson, Marvin—Kidnaped on August 30, 1991, near the village of Alatepe in southeastern Turkey. *Released September 20, 1991.*

GLOSSARY

ARA

AMCHAM	American Chamber of Commerce
BNC	USIS Binational Center
CNPZ	Nestor Paz Zamora Commission
DEA	Drug Enforcement Agency
ELN	National Liberation Army
EPLN	Popular Army of National Liberation
EPLT	Torrijist Popular Liberation Army
FARC	Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia
FMLH	Morazanist Front for the Liberation of Honduras
FMLN	Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front
FPMR	Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front
FPMR/D	Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front/Dissidents
MJL	Lautaro Youth Movement
MRTA	Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement
MIR	Movement of the Revolutionary Left
PLO	Palestine Liberation Organization
RPG	rocket-propelled grenade
SL	Sendero Luminoso
UMOPAR	Bolivian National Police Personnel
URNG	Guatemalan National Revolutionary Union
USIS	U.S. Information Service

AF

CHOGM	Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting
EPLF	Eritrean People's Liberation Front
FSN	Foreign Service National
GOS	Government of Sudan
NPFL	National Patriotic Front of Liberia
UNITA	National Union for the Total Independence of Angola

EAP

ACC	American Cultural Center
Chondaehyop	National Council of Student Representatives
CPP/NPA	Communist Party of the Philippines/ New People's Army
DLP	Democratic Liberal Party
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
IED	improvised explosive devices
Namdaehyop	South Cholla Regional Council of Student Representatives
OPM	Free Papua Movement
TJCC	Thomas Jefferson Cultural Center
VOA	Voice of America

EUR

Dev Sol	Revolutionary Left
FLNC	Front for the Liberation of Corsica
GRAPO	First of October Anti-Fascist Resistance Group
Iraultza	Revolution
PIRA	Provisional Irish Republican Army
PKK	Kurdish Workers Party
RAF	Red Army Faction
THKP-C	Turkish People's Liberation Party/Front
THKP/ D-HDO	Turkish People's Liberation Party/Front—People's Revolutionary Pioneers

NEA

AUB	American University Beirut
EOD	explosive ordnance detachment
IDF	Israeli Defense Force
IJLP	Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine
IJO	Islamic Jihad Organization
PAO	Public Affairs Officer
RJO	Revolutionary Justice Organization
SCF	Save the Children Foundation
UNTSO	United Nations Truce Supervision
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

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